

PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Abstract:-

It focuses on integrating technology skills based on authentic learning situations from actual school life. It emphasizes that learning designs when prototyped according to real-life events or situations, help learners to internalize learning by engaging in critical reflection, collaborating and cooperating. This claim is supported by necessary and appropriate illustrations that reflect the uniqueness of this learning design. Most important, an attempt is made to highlight the developmental processes that took place while designing this programme

The most important thing in the education system is the designed environment, making the place of learning such a colour and environment that is conducive to education, which improves the education system with our design.

INTRODUCTION :-

Education can act as a powerful tool for reducing poverty and unemployment, improving health and nutritional standards, and achieving a sustained human been given to higher education. According to the in the Union Budget has been minimal. Within the the seventies, importance attached to primary education started to development-led growth¹. Within the purview of overall education, primary education is recognized as a basic human right, vital both to the development to f individuals and societies². In India, since independence, more importance has Indian Constitution, education has been a state subject and, therefore, for many years, provision for education overall amount allocated for education, spending on primary education has been much lower as compared to higher and technical education.

AIM – THE AIM OF PRIMARY EDUCATION :- The aim of primary education is to enable our little ones to grow and turnout to be The confident young and vibrant adults who are well equipped to face the global Challenge . Establishing children's education area in a different design. Providing a separate space to the school for the students. To provide a different type of environment for the education system.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION:- In today's generation, people have given permission to any institution by completely corrupting the education system, while it neither has a good meeting system nor enough space, due to which the students do not get the right education, which will face huge problems in the future. have to do. To fix this, the government needs to have a proper judicial system and the biggest task is to focus on proper interior design under proper space, proper environment, proper education.

CASE STUDIES:- National primary schools case study

The architects were asked to design a primary school on a compact site in an urban residential sprawl of Bengaluru. The design brief listed classrooms, library, multipurpose space, activity rooms and various play areas which were segregated as per requirements over five floors including the basement. The design team articulated this brief, inspired by kids in a playful manner from a kid's perspective, conceiving it as a conglomeration of myriad child fantasies. As a means to create spatial intimacy, an anthropometrically scaled space was crafted, which was further scaled down for kids – every single detail from railings to niches, all of them have been designed to not be too dynamic.

Interesting features include letters coalescing to devise a catchy facade, to tiny nooks and corners for the kids to hide in, to little peepholes in every door have all been created to give a fun experience. The intention of using various shapes has been to create a graphic space, where each space would become a pedagogical tool.

Material Library

Green is a color that has been used to bring in vibrancy & tranquility to space, while compensating for the lack of a natural, green environment, making metaphorical references to zoos and forests – enhancing a kid's visual vocabulary. On the other hand, pink has been used in contrast to creating a calming atmosphere in the otherwise charged environment. - An intrinsic collage of patterns, colors, and materials are crafted into a remarkable edifice for the kids. - Ferro-concrete is used for the construction of the letters. - MS for the patterned bubble grills, - Striated paint strips for the library, - Kota and vitrified tiles have been used for the interior floors, - Flexi ply and gypsum for the furniture and ceiling etc.



BASIC COMPONENT OF SCHOOL :-

CLASSROOMS

LIBRARY

AUDITORIUMS

ADMINISTRATION AREA

STAFF ROOM

PLAY FIELDS

ACTIVITY HALLS

PARKING

TOILET

OFFICES

MEDICAL ROOM

ASSEMBLY HALL



Today classroom projectors are the key components of the top digital educational spaces. A portal to engage media where every student can be focused and can actively participate. If only choosing classroom projector were as simple as picking up a book. There are so many factors that have to be considered before making the decision. Let's have a look at 6 of most critical factors.

REQUIREMENTS :-

Display Size - We all learn in three ways - by seeing (visual), hearing (auditory), or doing (kinesthetic). Visual forms a significant part of the learning process,

most of which is delivered in a classroom setting. Studies to gauge student learning outcomes have established the link between readability and retention. Poor visuals are known to compromise retention in as much as 50% of the students. Hence, the importance of choosing the right projector for the right classroom size. Taking into account the physical dimension of the classroom and the student strength (in numbers), projection size and background light are important in making the right projector choice. The 468 rule is the common standard in determining display size for all audio-visual setups. The 468 rule sets the display height based on the farthest student from the classroom display. Depending on the content type being viewed, the display height should be 1/4, 1/6, or 1/8 the distance of the farthest viewer from the display.

General - 1/8 is for general viewing of content containing only a little text and icons.

Detailed - 1/6 is for detailed viewing of more detailed content than general.

Inspection - 1/4 is for inspection viewing of detailed and minute content.

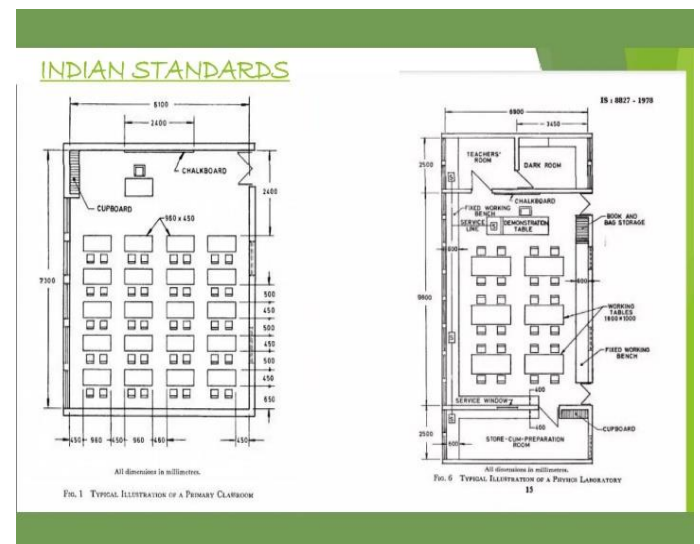
For example, in a classroom where the last row of seats is set at 72 feet from the display wall, the display height would be $72 \times (1/8)$ i.e. 9 feet for general viewing.

Similarly, for detailed and inspection viewing. Once the display height is determined, the width is set by the aspect ratio of the image. A widescreen ratio of 16:9 would suggest a 16 feet wide screen.

Background light in the classroom can cause the image to become washed out. Since background light determines contrast, it is also a major factor in making the right projector choice.

Under normal usage, brightness of a projector will decay to 80% after usage of 6,000 hours (approximate 3 years). The following table will prove handy in gauging the recommended projection brightness.

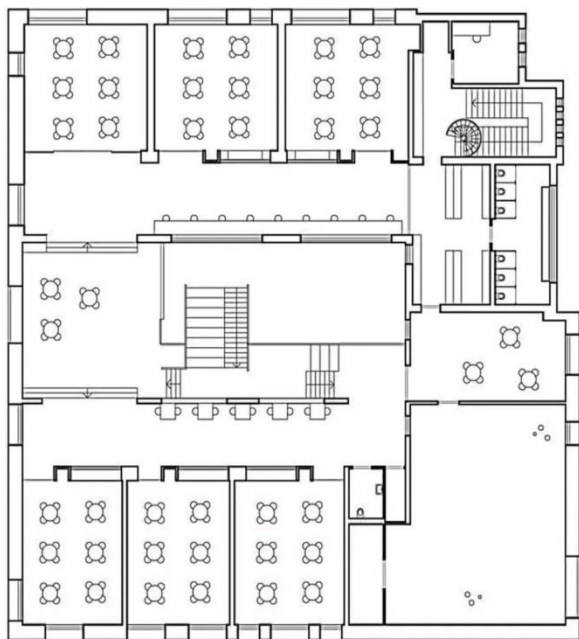
Classroom Size	Number of Students	Recommended Projection Size	Recommended Projection Brightness
Small	0-25	60" diagonal (36" x 48")	2500-3000AL
Medium	25-50	80" diagonal (48" x 64")	3000-3500AL
Large	50-100	120" diagonal (72" x 96")	3500-4000AL
Lecture Halls	100+	>120" diagonal	4000+AL



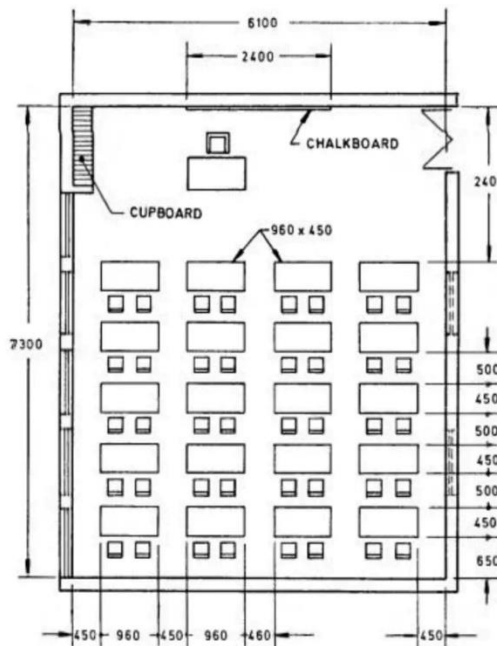
CONCLUSIONS: - We can say that primary education is the incubator for the next generation of leaders, innovators, and thinkers. The future of our nation India depends on the children of today. Every child deserves to receive a quality education. Primary education is not restricted to dealing with books and learning but it also highlights the significance of hygiene.

If you are looking for the best primary school in India, look no further than us. We are the best primary school in India.

Plan :-



INDIAN STANDARDS :-



PROJECT -	NOT -	KALINGA UNIVERSITY	SHEET NO :-
	1. All dimensions / are / feet / inch /	SUBMITTED / BY: CHANDRA KUMAR	CHECKED / BY: / AR/NAIMESH SIR
	2. dimensions / are / to / read / only / not / measure	SEM- V	DATE - 03-05-20
		DEPARTMENT - BSCID	



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BIOGRAPHIES:-----



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