

TOPIC - SCHOOL PLANT

SUBJECT - SCHOOL Management

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School Plant

"We shape our building in the beginning and ultimately they shape us."

Meaning of School Plant

The school campus is one of the major aspects of school administration. According to Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Campus means "grounds of a school, college or university where the main buildings are". The school plant is a comprehensive term which includes the school building, furniture, lawns, school gardens, playgrounds, laboratories, classrooms, canteen hall etc.

Essential characteristics:-

1. Adequency
2. Safety & well being
3. Co-ordination
4. Efficiency & unity

5. Beauty
6. Flexibility
7. Economy

The American Association of School Administrators has suggested seven characteristics of a School Campus.

Adequency:-

The School Campus must possess the facilities necessary for the efficient and effective accomodation of all the phases of the Curricular, Co-Curricular and Community activities

for which the plan is intended.

The four points namely

- (i) site and surroundings
- (ii) Area
- (iii) Plan
- (iv) Design of construction deserves special attention.

2. Safety and well-being:-

The school campus must be able to protect the health and safety of pupils and teachers. It must be planned in strict conformity with hygienic laws. It must have proper light and ventilation. The school campus should be situated at a safe place away from main road so that it is not risky for small children.

3. Co-ordination:-

There must be an inter-functional co-ordination among the various units of small campus. All the sections and wings of the school campus must function separately and must be inter-connected so that it is easy to supervise and co-ordinate all the activities going on it.

4 Economy:-

Each item in the campus must be constructed with utmost economy. The school campus should be economical in its original cost, upkeep and operation. A simple Architecture plan will definitely be economical and more functional.

A school campus cannot be up anywhere and everywhere. A school building should be planned imagination and sense of beauty. Their size and shape and topography should meet proper standards, while school building the level of the school whether elementary or secondary. The resource available and similar modifications should be made before hand.

Location & selection of school site:-

An ideal site is the first pre-requisite of an ideal school. The site of the school has a great importance. A bad site will be detrimental to the physical health and mind of the pupils. The following points should be kept in mind while selecting a site for the school.

There should be so located that they do not interfere with each other's work.

4. Efficiency And Unity:-

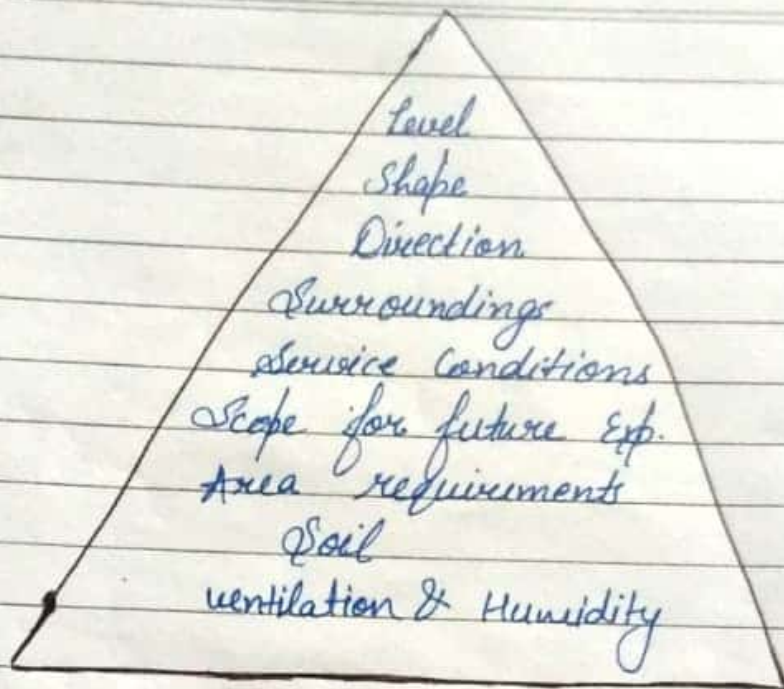
The school plant must be planned in such a way that there is efficiency and unity of work. It must give maximum benefit to the students. Its arrangement should not result in to the wastage of time and energy on the part of the students. The staff and the headmasters.

5. Beauty:-

The school campus must be artistically and beautifully designed. It should present a pleasant and cheerful look. There must be neatness and cleanliness are the signs of the beauty of the school. If the campus is beautiful, the learners and the staff might feel attracted to work.

6. Flexibility:-

There should be no rigidity in the design and use of the plant. Scope must be left for modifications in accordance with needs requirements.



1. Surroundings :-

The site should be located in healthy and pleasing surroundings which soothe eye and please the soul. It should be neat and clean and located in the quiet and pleasant zone.

The area should be clean and clear landscape so that the passage of fresh air and sunlight not be obstructed. This means that school building should not be located in the dirty areas of the locality. It should be away from the hub of the population, away from noise and dust of busy roads. It should not be near the public places like railway station, bus stand, cinemas, factory, grain market, district courts,

hospitals etc.

2. Level :-

The site should not be situated in the low lying area so that the rainy water does enter in the campus and the access to the school becomes difficult. The level of the area should be little if possible and at any rate should be dry otherwise logging will serve a good breeding of insects and mosquitoes.

3. Direction :-

The direction of the building should be such that sun light enters its room. The direction is south or south-east in india. The direction ensures that sun-light enters all the rooms in the winter season with the sun's southern descent and in scorching summer season the sun-light do not enter the windows directly.

4. Shape :-

A rectangular shape of the site will be more convenient and useful for the lay-out of building. Its front should be wide enough and not narrow.

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→ Situations to be avoided in the Selection of Site:-

1. Noisy and Busy roads.
2. Public Places like railways station, bus stand, grain market, district courts, Cinemas etc.
3. Marshy lands.
4. uneven and underdeveloped lands.
5. Noisy and Smoke emitting factories.
6. Stagnant pools, drains, rubbish heaps, muddy localities, Crowded streets.
7. Places like Cremation ground, Liquor shops, hotel and burial ground.

Area is another determining factor in the Selection of a site. The area required for a School depend upon following factors.

→ Area Requirements:-

1. Type of School:-

The area requirement will be determined by the type of the school i.e. whether the school is residential or non-residential or high or higher secondary or public urban or rural school. For residential school a big area is required. They will require provision for hostel and staff quarters also.

5. Service Conditions:-

Various public services like drainage, water pipe arrangement and other utility arrangement should be easily accessible. It should not be situated in a direction which will take decade to develop.

6. Soil:-

The school site should be free from any type of soil dampness. It should be free from decaying organic matter. It should have sufficient underground water supply. The underground water should be good quality so that water pumps may be provided at different places in the premises. The sub soil water should be more than 10 feet deep.

7. Scope for future Expansion:-

while selecting a site for the school, we should take into consideration the future expansion of the town or city. The Planning department of the city may be consulted in this regard, otherwise the school will soon be surrounded by the populated areas.

Higher school needs a more space than the High School.

2. Strength of the School:-

The area of the site will depend upon the number of students in particular school. Every classroom should provide a minimum area of 10 square feet per student. If they are 50-60 students in a class the minimum floor area of classroom should be 600 square.

3. Courses of Studies:-

Schools which provide for the teaching of agriculture must have agricultural farm. Even for spinning and weaving, wood work or any other craft. Additional space for workshop and store room is necessary.

4. Co-Curricular Activities:-

Good schools have a large number of Co-Curricular activities, requires greater area for meeting the requirements of various functions, Exhibitions, clubs, societies and games etc.

work to staff members. He should take regular round. He as to observe even the minute things like broken desks and chairs, blackboards, stair ways, accumulating dust on windows rooms and lawns.

1. Playground

There should be maintenance of playgrounds. These should be well-levelled and be kept clean and tidy.

2. School lawns:-

There should be maintenance of school lawns, the flower beds, the hedge and the turf.

3. White washing and Repairing:-

There should be regular cleaning white washing colouring and repairing of school building. There should be regular repairing of furniture and building services i.e. taps, walls, electric service etc.

4. Cleaning of Bathrooms:-

Bathrooms, urinals should be regularly cleaned.

5. Physical Features of the Space:-

It is another factor which determines the area of the school in hilly areas. It is a problem to find a levelled piece of land for games and activities. There is no alternative but to make the best use of the limited space.

→ Ventilation And Humidity:-

The building must have adequate ventilation, temperature and humidity. Ventilation ensures light and fresh air. There should be a no. of windows with cross-ventilation. Provision for ventilators also should be made. Ventilators serves at outlets for foul air and the floor ventilators allow plenty of fresh air from outside.

Maintenance of the School Campus:-

To have a building for the school is essential but what is more important is its maintenance. The building and equipments will not suffice, unless proper maintenance is ensured. The headmaster should appoint a whole time custodian or allot this

5. Furniture:-

There should be proper maintenance of the furniture. Care should be taken of its distribution, use and up keep. There should be timely repairing of furniture.

6. Replacement:-

There should be replacement, addition and up keep of books in the library apparatuses in the laboratories, games material etc. from time to time.

Conclusion:-

A smart campus is the complete knowledge platform where talents of students well exploited to their advantage. Smart schooling technology reduces file work. Thus eliminating the bottlenecks in the process of maintaining huge student data manually.