

Architectural Design-IV(26151)Lesson-05

SCHOOL BUILDING PLANNING

Types of Schools

Schools can be categorized based on **curriculum, administration, funding, and student needs**. Below are the major types of schools:

1. Based on Administration & Funding

a) Public Schools (Government Schools)

- Funded and managed by the government.
- Provide free or subsidized education.
- Follow national or regional curriculum guidelines.
- Example: Government Primary & High Schools.

b) Private Schools

- Owned and managed by private organizations or individuals.
- Charge tuition fees for education.
- May offer different curricula (national, international, or specialized).
- Example: English Medium Schools, Boarding Schools.

c) Charter Schools

- Publicly funded but operate independently from the traditional school system.
- Have more flexibility in curriculum and teaching methods.
- Example: STEM-focused schools, art academies.

d) International Schools

- Offer globally recognized curricula (IB, IGCSE, American, etc.).
 - Cater to expatriates and students seeking international education.
 - Example: British International School, American International School.
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2. Based on Educational Stages

a) Pre-School / Early Childhood Education

- Designed for children aged **3-6 years**.
- Focus on **basic learning, social skills, and play-based education**.
- Example: Kindergarten, Montessori Schools.

b) Primary Schools

- Covers early education from **Grades 1-5 or 1-6**.
- Focus on **foundational subjects** (language, math, science, social studies).

c) Secondary Schools

- Divided into:
 - **Lower Secondary (Middle School)** – Grades 6-8.
 - **Upper Secondary (High School)** – Grades 9-12.
- Prepare students for higher education or vocational training.

d) Higher Secondary Schools

- Covers **Grades 11-12** (or equivalent) before university.
 - Focus on **specialized streams** (Science, Commerce, Arts).
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3. Based on Curriculum & Teaching Approach

a) Traditional Schools

- Follow national curriculum and conventional teaching methods.
- Focus on exams and structured learning.

b) Montessori Schools

- Developed by **Maria Montessori**.
- Child-centered learning with **hands-on activities and self-paced education**.

c) Waldorf Schools

- Based on **Rudolf Steiner's philosophy**.
- Emphasize **creativity, arts, and holistic development**.

d) STEM Schools

- Focus on **Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)**.
- Encourage **innovation, critical thinking, and problem-solving**.

e) Special Education Schools

- Cater to students with **disabilities or special learning needs**.
 - Provide **individualized education plans (IEP)**.
 - Example: Schools for children with autism, dyslexia, or physical disabilities.
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4. Based on Mode of Learning

a) Boarding Schools

- Students **live on campus** and follow a strict academic and extracurricular routine.
- Provide **structured discipline and residential facilities**.

b) Day Schools

- Students **attend classes during the day** and return home in the evening.

c) Online Schools / Virtual Learning

- Provide **internet-based education** using digital platforms.
 - Ideal for **remote learning, homeschooling, or adult education**.
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5. Based on Religious & Cultural Affiliation

a) Islamic / Madrasa Schools

- Focus on **Islamic studies along with general education**.
- Example: Alia and Qawmi Madrasas.

b) Christian / Missionary Schools

- Operated by **churches or Christian organizations**.
- Provide **moral education along with academic subjects**.
- Example: Catholic Schools, Convent Schools.

c) Hindu Gurukuls / Buddhist Monastic Schools

- Traditional learning institutions **focused on religious scriptures and philosophy.**
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Conclusion

Schools come in various types based on funding, curriculum, teaching methods, and student needs. Each type serves a unique purpose, ensuring diverse learning opportunities for students.