Schools

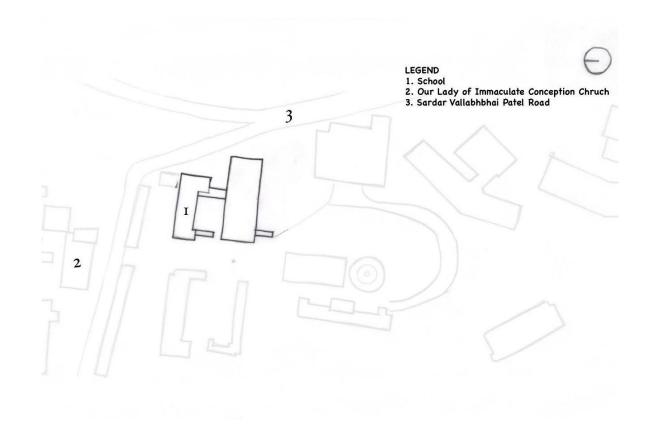
typology

St. Francis School (1908)

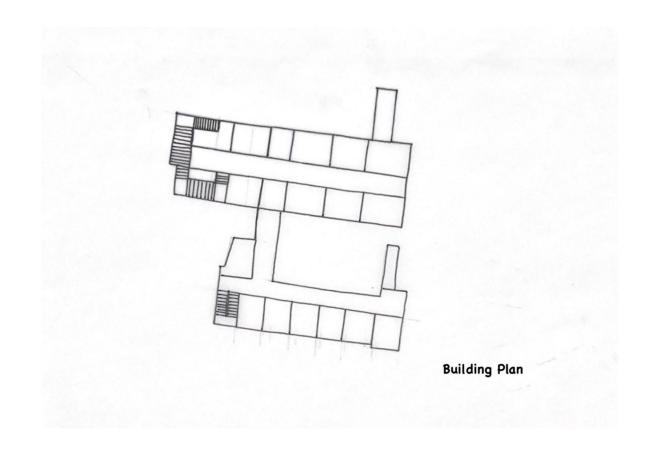
The St. Francis campus, founded by the Franciscan Missionary Brothers in 1908, was originally established as an orphanage for the underprivileged. Located on Mount Poinsur (Mandapeshwar), the site features varied levels, spanning approximately 181.22 by 123.16 meters. The original structure used local basalt stone (common in colonial buildings), wooden trusses and window frames, lime and mortar plaster, iron grills, and Mangalore tiles for roofing. Over time, materials transitioned to reinforced cement concrete (RCC), cement plaster, and flat RCC roofs, with the orphanage now having a metal roof. The campus is arranged hierarchically, pre-primary and school at the base level, college above, and the chapel at the highest point, symbolizing spiritual elevation.

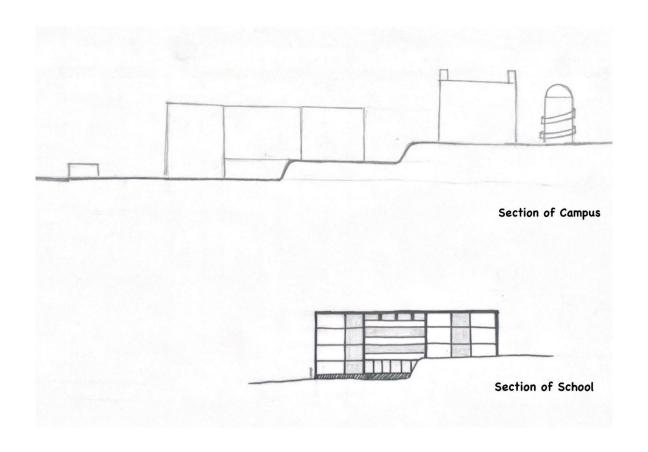


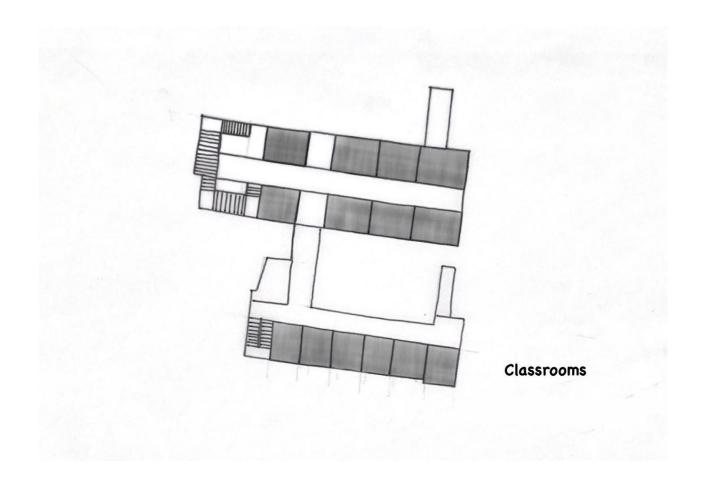


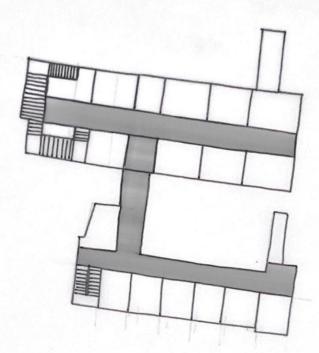




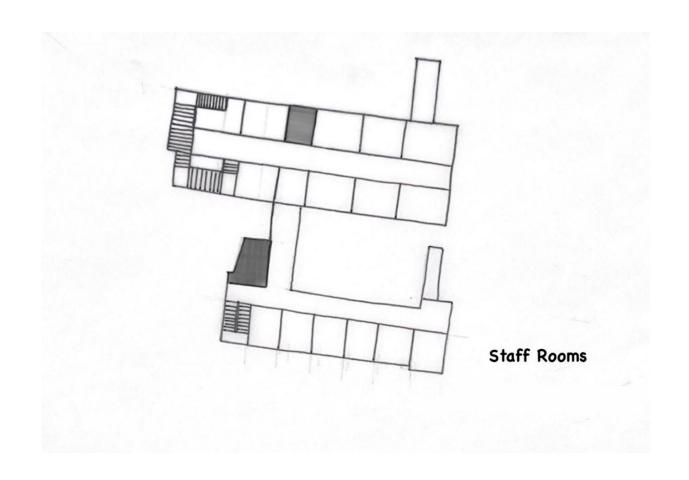


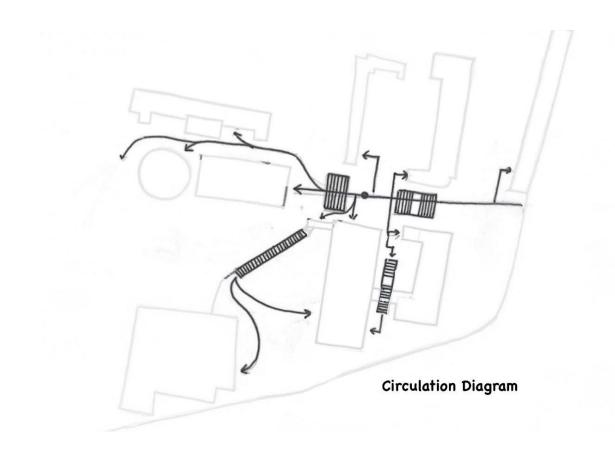


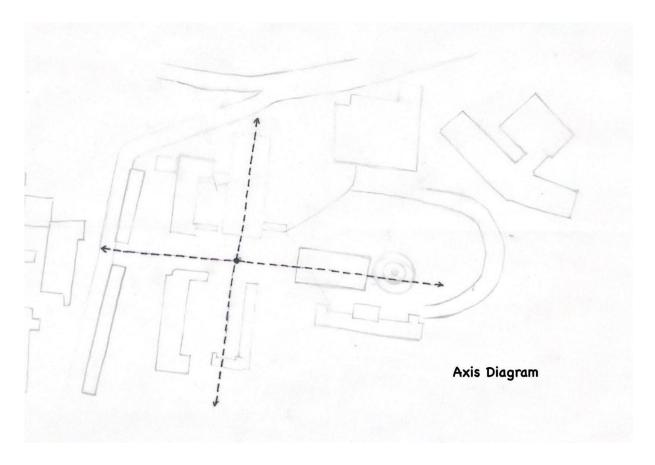




Hallways







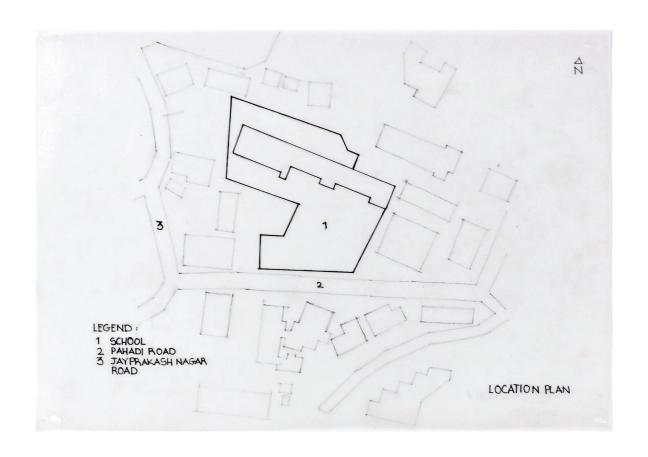
Axis Diagram- The statue of Jesus Christ being the center point of the entire campus.

Pahadi High School (1968)

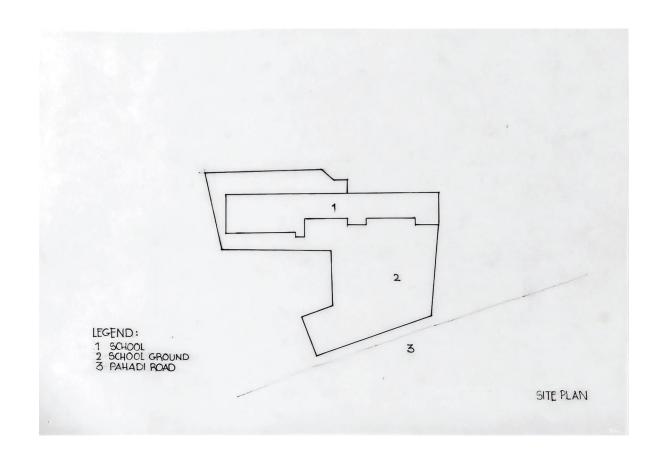
Pahadi High School, built by the Municipal Corporation of Mumbai in 1968, is located in the residential area of Goregaon. Most of the students come from the nearby Aarey Colony, which is primarily a low income community. The building is a small three-storey structure with a large open mud ground in front that serves as the entrance to the school.

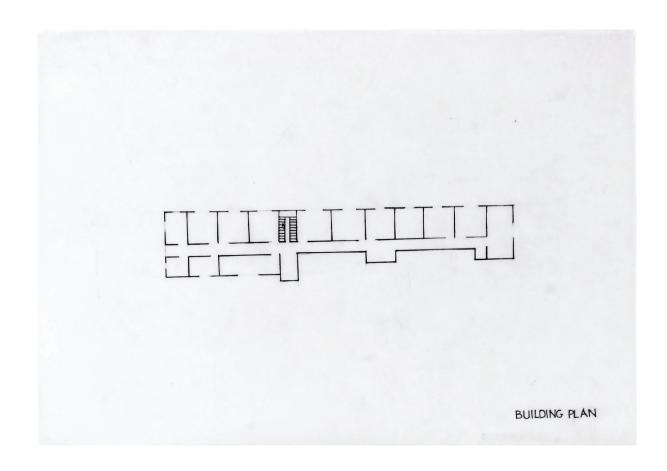


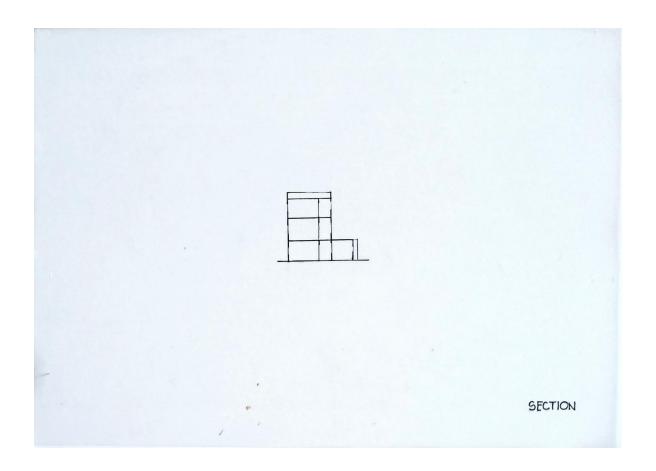


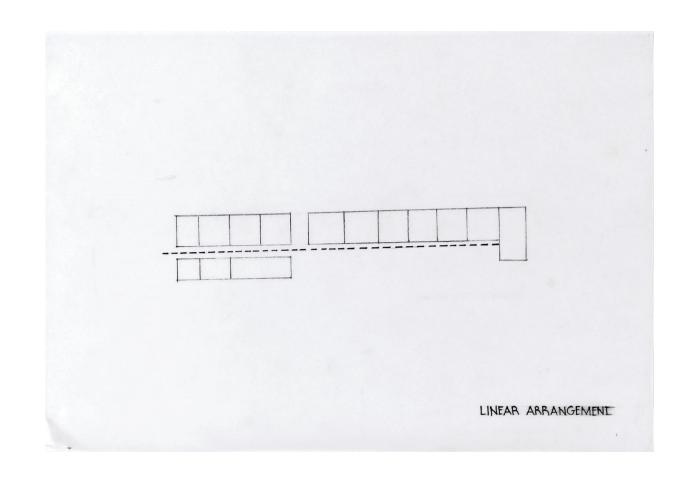


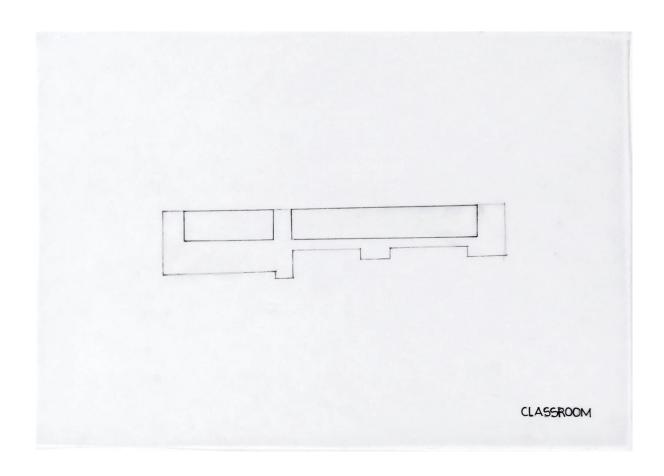
Location Plan

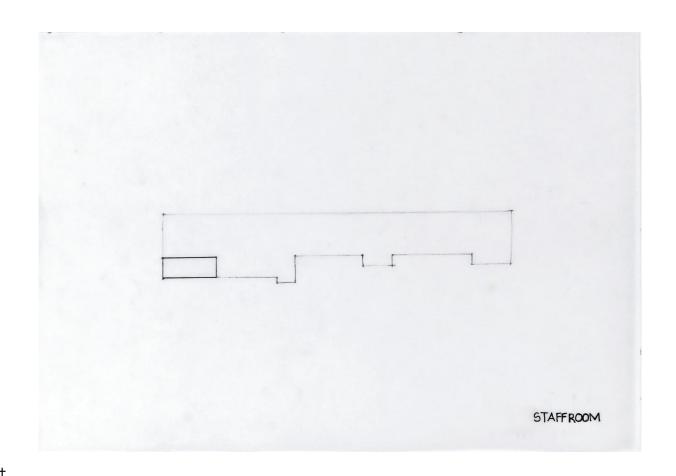


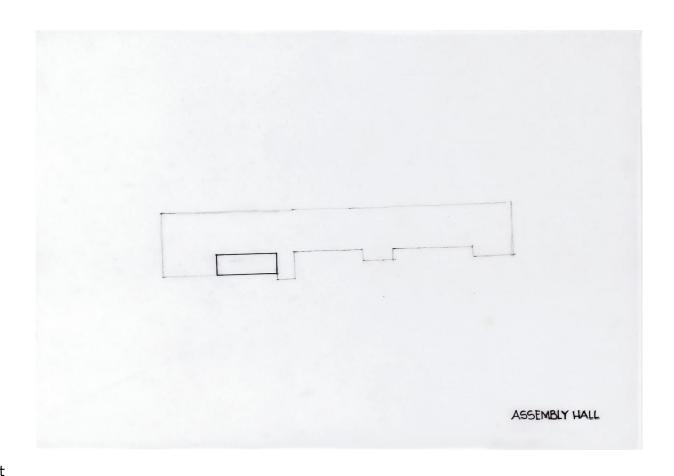


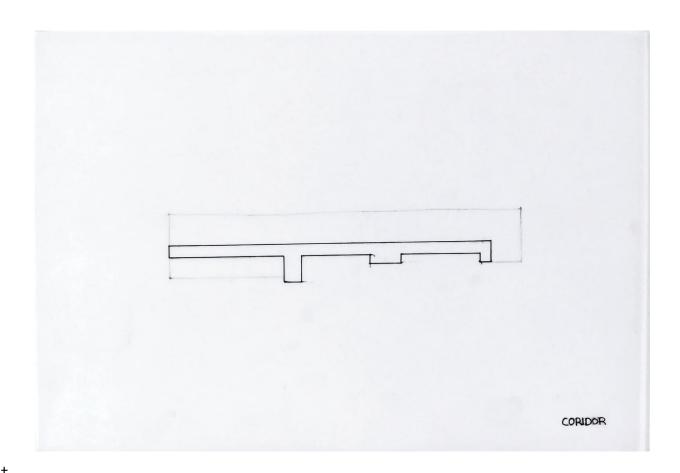


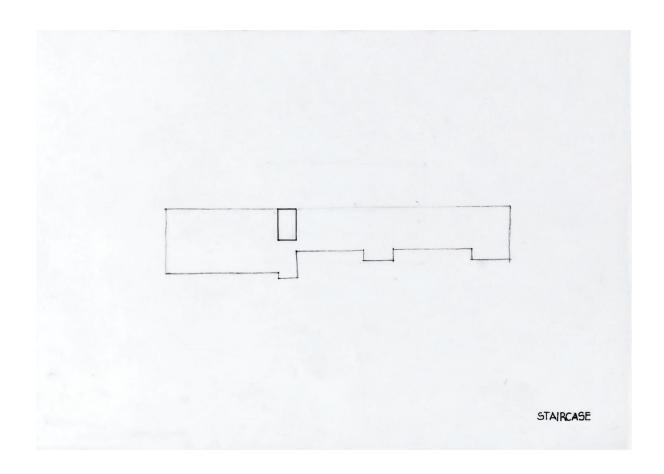


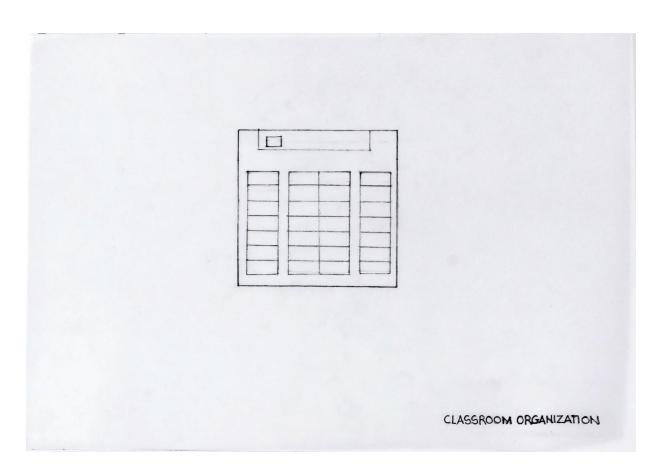


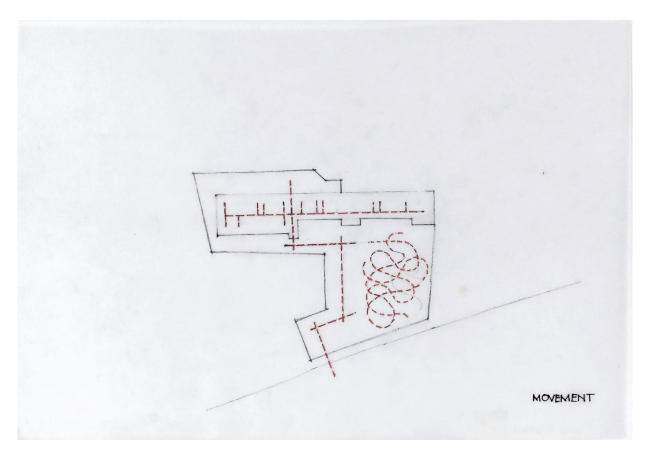




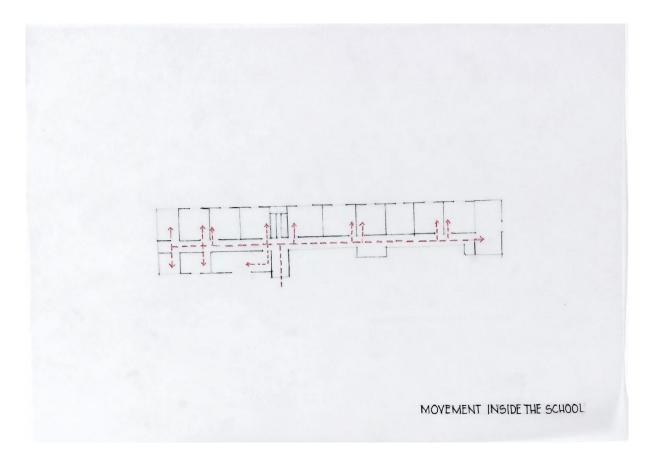






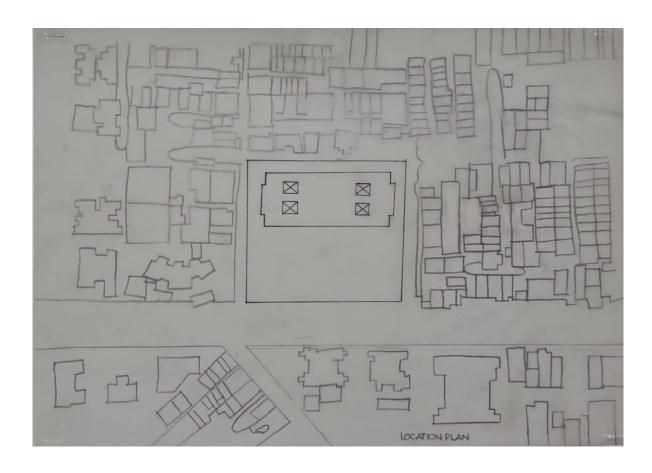


Movement in the school area

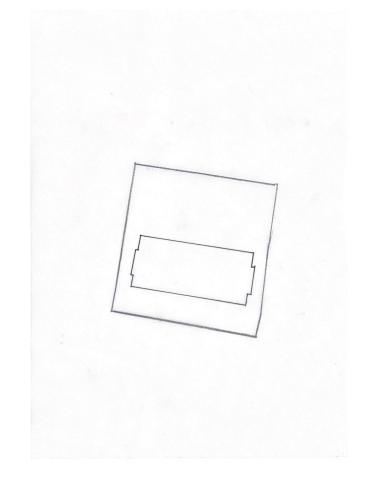


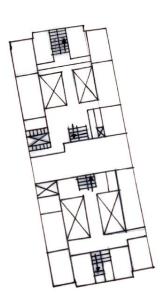
Suvidyalaya (1974)

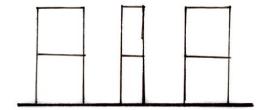
Manohar Hariram Choqle Vidyalay, managed by the Suvidyalay Education Society, has played a significant role in providing affordable education to middle- and lower-middle-class families in the Gorai area. The institution offers both Marathi and English medium instruction, housed in two distinct sections of the building. These are connected by a central assembly hall, which functions as a common space for gatherings and school-wide activities. The school is situated in a densely populated suburban setting and is planned with a practical layout that ensures efficient circulation, adequate ventilation, and natural lighting-reflecting functional, climate-responsive design suited to its urban residential context.

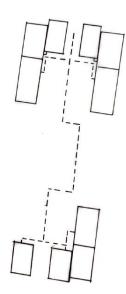


Location Plan



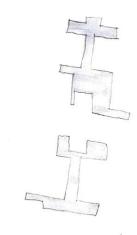


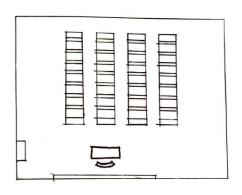


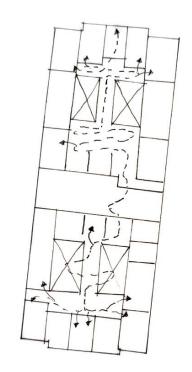


CUMPTO APPANGEMENT







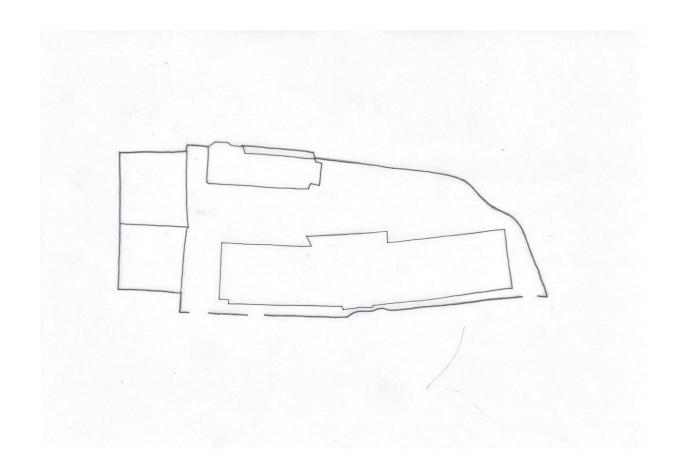


MET (1989)

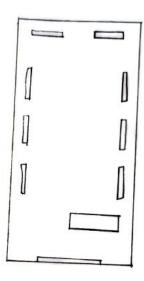
MET, a college which started international schooling in 2002. A RCC construction building owned by Chagan Bhujbhal and built by HKS architects. It lies in Bandra west at the end of Ranwar village which is a portuguese colony. It's campus consists of 2 buildings, one pre-primary building and the other a school and college building. The main school building is a 9 story building which includes multiple degrees and schooling till A levels.

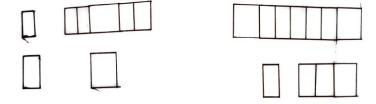


Location Plan

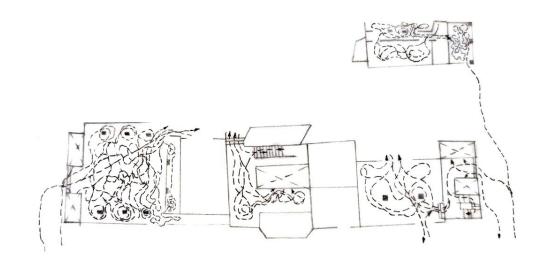


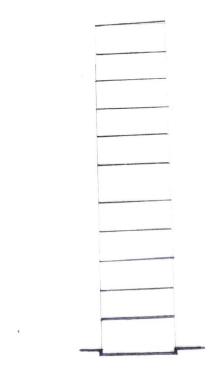
Site Plan











Conclusion

Over time, the idea of education has changed from just teaching lessons to creating spaces that support different ways of learning and teaching. Because of this, the design and layout of schools have also changed. Classrooms and buildings are now made to be more flexible and encourage teamwork and easy access for all students. This shows how important the school environment is for learning. As education keeps changing, school buildings will continue to evolve to create better, more welcoming places for students and teachers.