

The Psychological Effects of Interiors and Spaces on Children of Play School

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Abstract

This paper concerns about the formation of Interior perceptions in playschools. The environment forms, basis of many behavioral traits. The education spaces must be given utmost importance while keeping mind the standards and principles. It will lead to creating an environment that would be of psychological interest in child development. The design and structure of the educational space positively impact the children as it helps in both physical and mental growth. The psychological impacts of interior design on children grasp the youngsters' behavior and emotions. The employment of these ideas would be beneficial in the children's overall development considering their physical and mental abilities.

Keywords: Perception of interior design; Environment; Educational spaces; Psychological impacts; Interior designing of play school; Psychology of children

Introduction

Playschools are second home in which kids spend the earlier stages of their lives, and their environment plays an essential role in child's development. Location of Play School and factors affecting it such as Noise level pollution, Air level pollution plays an important role on Pre-School which are designed to keep it away from all those hurdles to reduce the impact of negative psychology on children.

There are many interacting factors such as environmental, pedagogical, socio-cultural, curricular, motivational, and socio-economic, like the building blocks of child development in the playschools [1-3].

While talking of Interior spaces in Play School, Architecture also play a important role defining the spaces in terms of quality, from indoors classrooms having natural lightning, clear ventilations, open circulations to outdoors landscaping having play areas and enhancing beauty.

The environment is often referred to as the living space, which changes over time. It plays a significant role as it is much more than a physical space; it involves how time is organized and the roles that individuals are supposed to perform in that environment. It determines how an individual feels, perceives, and acts, and therefore, it profoundly affects an individual's life [4]. The environment acts either with us or against us as we lead our lives. Physical environments have an essential role to play the behaviors or cultural practices that take place within them.

Child performance and development have shown a relationship in the quality of the building and design features.

In a study by Day and Midbjer [5,6], either enhancement or degradation in a child's learning process depends on sensory stimulation. There are three primary senses, i.e., audio, visual, and tactile, which need to be taken care of during a building's design. Low-quality conditions can make learning boundaries, such as debilitated

fixation for some understudies, who will be diverted by negative traits in these encased inside spaces. As explained [7-11] these effects are particularly critical for more youthful kids in primary school settings who are more vulnerable negative natural incitement. Accordingly, inside plan techniques for grade school settings can considerably impact the learning and formative needs of youngsters. Small kids advantage mentally from encountering their surroundings. Since, quite a bit of their training is situated in inside settings, the impact of these conditions cannot be thought little of. Environmental and behavioral experts have noted some concerns related to the design features. Young children have a direct impact as young children get easily distracted by visual movements and noise. Kids are thought to perceive environments egocentrically during their preschool age, where they relate the environment more to themselves [12-14]. Have explained in their study that after this age gradually, the mode of comparison is replaced by a fixed frame of reference in which children perceive and behold the environment, which is related to some fixed landmarks.

The strength of the category is restricted, and also the varsity has various infrastructure facilities essential for the youngsters' event. Playschools are intended to show the youngsters through fun and play. This learning focuses on the function of sensory-motor skills, intellectual and social development of the youngsters. This curriculum avoids the rigidity and confirms that the tutorial process is stress-free. The daily routine and peer interaction help to groom the toddler for the subsequent school level. Several playschools also introduce a mother toddler program where mothers will attend the varsity with their toddler and take a glance at to know the education system. This kind of environment also makes the toddler comfortable within the varsity environment.

Physical environments built for the upbringing and education of pre-school children, i.e., the external and interior environment, have multiple impacts on the children's cognitive, social, and emotional development. In many developmental needs and demands, pre-school children, as a compassionate and fragile social community, need an interior environment that results from a careful and precise design process, that is, the environment that provides a relaxed, safe, and stimulating stay.

Child psychology is all about the study of the subconscious and conscious childhood development. Child psychologists study how the child interacts with their parents, friends, themselves, and the world to understand their mental development (Figure 1).

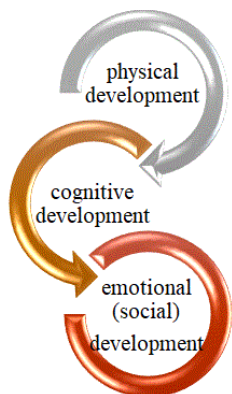


Figure 1: Child psychology areas of development (Source: Author).

Classifying the Quality Criteria for Child-Centered Environment

Elements forming the space can be divided into the following categories, and finally to look at them from the perspective of a child (Figure 2).

- Organizing
- Time and route
- Form
- Coordination and scale
- Light
- Color
- Signs

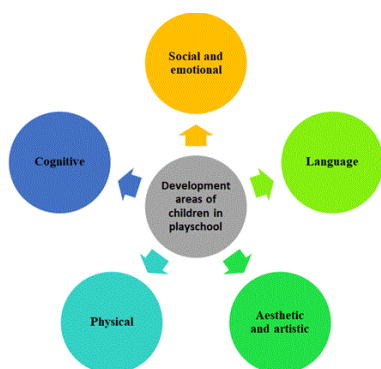


Figure 2: The various development areas of a child in playschool.

Features of Special Spaces for Children

1. Natural spaces such as trees and water and live creatures form the most basic and essential space for the children.
2. Open spaces and wide spaces in which children could run freely and release their internal energy.

3. Road spaces, roads before the presence of cars were children's main playground. They are places in which children meet each other and a network which connects various spaces.

4. Spaces for adventure, these spaces are filled with the complexity that strengthens children's power of imagination due to being in this environment.

5. Play structure spaces are spaces designed with game structure, and children's games and playing become essential in them. The spaces are known as a playground [15-17].

The Impact of Lightning

Light is one in all the architectural principles to produce visual comfort space that its psychological effects in children and human are different. Researches have proven that natural and transparent light positively impacts children's senses supported children's point of view; these spaces are friendly and joyful. Excellent and proper lighting in spaces causes increased children's appetites.

The Impact of Colors

From the aesthetics aspect, creating favorable and attractive landscape spaces can prevent anguish and depression in humans. In this regard, the use of paint and a beautiful painting and coordination and timely and measured contrast between the colors in public spaces are remarkable and create a sense of peace and joy in the viewer. These effects on children are more and more critical [18]. On the other hand, in psychological studies of children by analyzing their paintings, valuable conclusions regarding the use of color by the child, the link between flowers and children's imagination, the prospect of developing the use of color and symbolic aspects of any colors and combination of colors in the paintings of children, have been obtained [19-21] (Figure 3).



Figure 3: The role of colors in psychology.

Conclusion

The interiors of a playschool play an essential role in the learning and development of children.

The spaces should attract children and make the place a happy learning environment that is more interesting and interactive keeping in mind the design pattern and color scheme as per the areas. This learning environment also helps the children to develop their motor skills and abilities. The learning process is based on technology in this century, so creating the relationship between physical space and technological systems is of primary importance.

Along with the Interiors main form of Architecture holds a foundation role In Play school by designing their roots placing, rotating the building in such a way to reduce the noise pollution. There is a crucial connection between learning and noise. Too high sound polluted area affects the health of children. Position of schools and its location plays a role in overall development. Another factor along with Ventilation and Lightning is Air quality in preschool. Children are sensitive to air borne diseases as air pollution rises. As we see today the condition of air is not even clear for our breathing the children should be kept away from the open air during initial stages.

Ethical Approval

This study is theoretical and conceptual so there was not any requirement of ethical approval.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Informed Consent

Informed consent was not obtained as there are no individual participants included in the study.

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