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Impact of Landscape on Students in Educational Institutions

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Abstract— Landscape is a source of knowledge, joy, happiness, creativity and recreation. Stress leads to ill health. It can be overcome by experiencing benefits of landscape. It prevents soil erosion and natural disasters. Landscape in educational institutions provide mental stability, positive thoughts, brilliant inklings, unpolluted environment make the students more effective.
Key words : Landscape, SGS arts college, ecosystem, stress, mental stability, Social behavior.

INTRODUCTION

Landscaping is an activity of making an area or a land more attractive by altering the existing design with natural or man made features. It includes maintaining lawn, raising annuals, shrubs and perennial native plants, removal of weeds, pruning, trimming of tree hedges. Construction of fountains, pathways, pond, arrangement of desks, colorful lighting creates beauty within the landscape. Landscape is an art and craft of raising plants to fulfil our aims. It's a symbol of hobby and a source of joy, happiness, knowledge, creativity and recreation. It plays a significant role in determining an individual's attitude towards the environment (Ulrich, 1983; Ulrich et al.,1991; Matsuoka, 2010). Planting of trees on roadsides was started during the period of emperor Ashoka (268 – 231 BC). Mogul's also planted trees on roadsides.

Landscape promotes profit value of land. It inculcates creative and aesthetic values to future generations. It protects the soil by preventing soil erosion and natural calamities. Plants reduces temperature by doing photosynthesis. Landscape beautifies the surroundings. It inspires all the people with cheerful welcome of colorful, fragrant flowers. Walking nearby trees can lower the stress, depression and glucose levels in diabetes (Morita. E, Fukuda S et al.,2007; Ohira H.S, Takagi K, 1999). Generally students are stressful due to pressure of project work, assignments and examinations. It reflects on academic performance and social behavior of the students. Nature reduce stress (Ulrich, R.S.1986. Human responses to vegetation and landscapes. Landscape and urban planning 13: 29-44). Stress and low physical activity leads to premature death (WHO, 2006, WHO, 2008). Landscape in educational institutions can improve mental and social behavior of the students by delivering sustainable, unpolluted environmental campus design. Plant reduces negative emotions, physical stress, promotes positive thoughts, brilliant ideas and intrest towards learning process. Through landscaping students can get mental stability with brilliant thoughts from relaxed mind. In a pleasant environment students can concentrate on studies with a clear mind. Students can experience comfort to read, get fun and gathering with friends by having grassy space and trees for cooling.

Case Study

SGS arts college, ttd, was established in 1969. It lies betwee n 13.619 latitude, 79.418 longitude. SGS arts college is one of the top most college in Andhra Pradesh with a splendid academic record. It is affiliated by Sri Venkateswara university, Tirupati.

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Landscape in SGS arts college.

Landscape in SGS arts college has more elegant, well organized look with a clean, simple and clear structure. It designed professionally in a proper plan by the architects based on geometric shape i.e., square structure. It looks great and ideal by proper maintenance of the garden. Regular watering, weeding, fertilizing and dead heading of the plants makes the garden more attractive. Tall Cocos nucifera, Saraca indica trees were planted at periphery. Centre of the garden is made with stones in a round shape. Straight pathways were constructed with bricks and concrete. Pathways were surrounded by Ligustrum vulgare plants in perfect rows. Lawn completely spread with grass beds. Lotus pond is situated in front side of the garden. It comprised with phytoplankton's zooplanktons, aquatic plants and fishes. Sculptures, ornamental plants, makes the garden more beautiful. All kinds of annuals, climbers and perennial trees, including medicinal, ornamental, flowering, fruit and timber yielding plants were planted. By utilizing garden students are estimating photosynthesis rate through infrared gas analyzer, transpiration by cobalt chloride method. Pond and grassland ecosystems were developed for the study of food chain and phytosociology of plants by quadrat method. Within the campus, students are getting plants for practical work in taxonomical, anatomical and embryological aspects.

Results & Discussion :

In this study, we identified many fruit yielding plants. Such as Psidium guajava, Prunus domestica, Terminalia catappa, Cocos nucifera, Syzygium cumini, Mangifera indica, Moringa oleifera, Pyranthus coccinia, Castenea sativa. Herbs, Tridax procumbens, Gomphrena accumbens. Medicinal plants, Sansevieria trifasciata, Aloe vera, Phyllanthus emblica, Euphorbia tirucalli, Cyanthillium cinereum, Citrus lemon, Pyrostria phyllanthoidea Allium tuberosum, Turnera ulmifolia, Catharanthus roseus, Azadirachta indica, Ocimum tenuiflorum, Opuntia stricta. Ornamental plants, Acalypha integrifolia, Nelumbo nicifera, Cotinus coggygria, Hibiscus rose sinensis, Chlorophytum comosum, Tradescantia ohiensis, Kalanchoe diagremontiana, Pritchardia thurstoni, Plumeria pudica, Hymenocallis

littoralis, Dypsis lutescens, Episcia cupreate, Codium variegatum, Acuba japonica were found.

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Conclusion :

Thorough investigation of this study reveals that landscape in educational institutions provide scientific knowledge, mental stability and unpolluted environment to the students. It makes the students more brilliant and healthy.

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