

**Dombivli Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's  
K. V. Pendharkar College of Arts, Science and Commerce (Autonomous)  
Dombivli – 421203**

## **Green Audit Report – 2023-24**

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## About the college

Dombivli Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's K. V. Pendharkar College is one of the prestigious, oldest and premier institute of Dombivli (Maharashtra). K. V. Pendharkar College of Arts, Science and Commerce (Autonomous) Dombivli (E), established on 11th July 1979, is one of the leading institutions imparting higher education in the fields of Arts, Science, Commerce and Management. The College is managed by Dombivli Shikshan Prasarak Mandal (R), which was established in 1972. It is one of the premier Colleges established to impart and provide in the field of higher education for the deserving candidates and prove to be a milestone in the part of progress. The mission statement of institution is 'Tamaso ma jyotirgamaya'. The College is autonomous and is accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with "A" Grade.

The Mandal is and perennially will remain indebted to the support of many eminent personalities and industrialists such as Late Shri. Gajanan Rao Pendharkar, the Chairman of Vicco Laboratories who munificently gave a founding donation for the establishment of K. V. Pendharkar College. The College has been named after his father Late Shri. Keshav Vishnu Pendharkar as a gratitude of unstinting support received from Late Shri. Gajanan Rao Pendharkar. The land to set up the College was allotted by MIDC in 1972. Though, the Mandal had the possession of the land, it took three years to formally start the College. In those times, establishment of a College required permission of the University of Pune and in 1977-1978, Dombivli came under the jurisdiction of the University of Pune. This resulted in the delay of establishment of the College. Therefore, the Mandal decided to start Sister Nivedita School first. The school was started in the rental premises at Dombivli East and West, simultaneously. After receiving necessary approvals, the College began its operations at Bajiprabhu Chowk in Dombivli East. Later, the management of the Mandal shifted the College to Khandelwal tin shade spread over 1000 sq. Ft. at Plot No. S. P. 4 in MIDC, Dombivli East.

The K. V. Pendharkar College started functioning from June 1979. The College was also given permanent affiliation by the University of Mumbai on 30th August 1980. Right from its inception, the College has been offering quality education to its students, in accordance with the rules laid down by the University of Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra and University Grants Commission. Of late, the institution underwent the third cycle of assessment by the NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council) and is reaccredited with the coveted 'A Grade' (3.14 CGPA) by the Council in 2016-2017 (2(f), 12(b) of UGC). Today, the

College offers Under Graduate, Post Graduate as well as Ph. D. programmes across Arts, Commerce and Science streams. It is an ideal centre learning catering to multiple needs of students shaping their overall personality.

## **Introduction**

Green Audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity. The 'Green Audit' aims to analyse environmental practices within and outside the college campus, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the work conducted within the organizations whose exercises can cause risk to the health of inhabitants and the environment. Through Green Audit, one gets a direction to improve the condition of environment and there are various factors that have determined the growth of carrying out Green Audit. Green audit is assigned to the criteria 7 of NAAC, National Assessment and Accreditation Council which is a self-governing organization of India which declares the institutions as Grade A, B or C according to the scores assigned during the accreditation.

## **Benefits of the Green Auditing**

- Empower the organizations to frame a better environmental performance
- More efficient resource management
- Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
- To create a green campus
- To enable waste management through reduction of waste generation, solid-waste and water recycling
- To create plastic free campus and evolve health consciousness among the stakeholders
- Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimizing and managing
- Point out the prevailing and forthcoming complications
- Authenticate conformity with the implemented laws
- Enhance the alertness for environmental guidelines and duties
- Impart environmental education through systematic environmental management approach and improving environmental standards

## **Objectives & Vision**

The main objective of the green audit is to promote the Environment Management and Conservation in the College Campus. The purpose of the audit is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize framework of Environment Sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards.

- To document the floral and faunal diversity of the College.
- To map the Geographical Location of the College.
- To document the ambient environmental condition of weather, air, water and noise of the college.
- To document the waste disposal system.
- To estimate the energy requirements of the college.
- To record the meteorological parameter of Dombivli where College is situated.
- To report the expenditure on green initiatives during 2 years.

## **Our Mission**

- To increase greenery in our college campus by planting more trees.
- To develop the spirit of enquiry on ecological factors in our surrounding with scientific Interdisciplinary Approach.
- To create sensitivity to contemporary Socio-political and National issues.
- To promote usage of renewable and reusable commodities in the college campus.
- To inculcate respect for nature in the students.

## **Methodology**

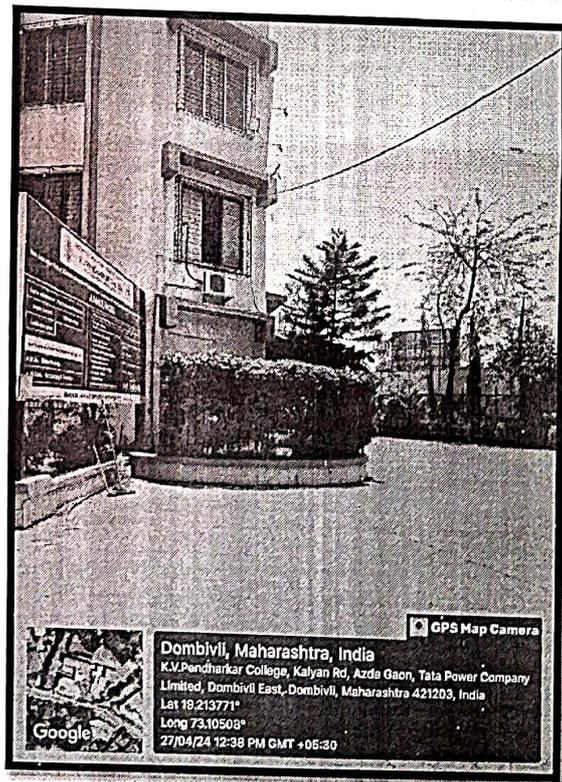
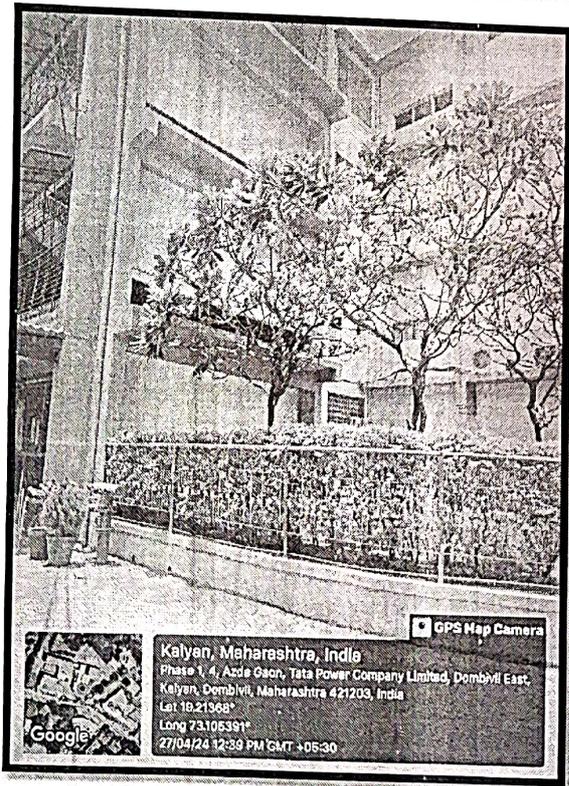
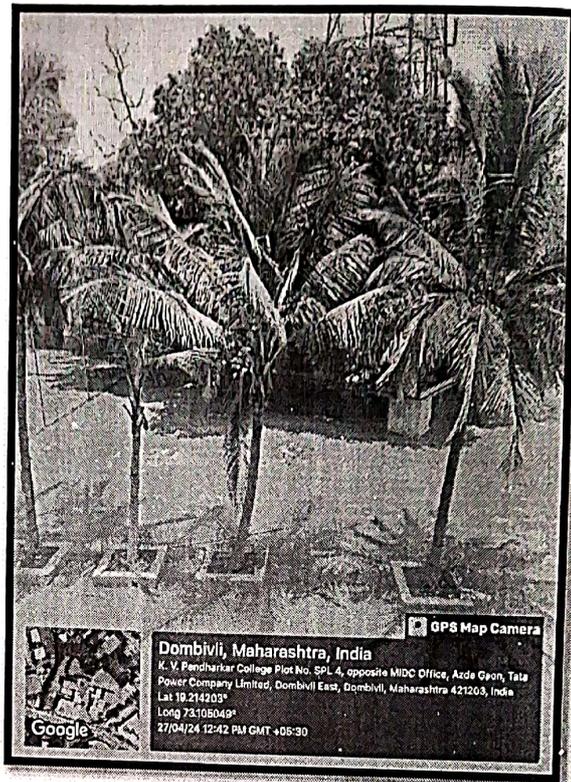
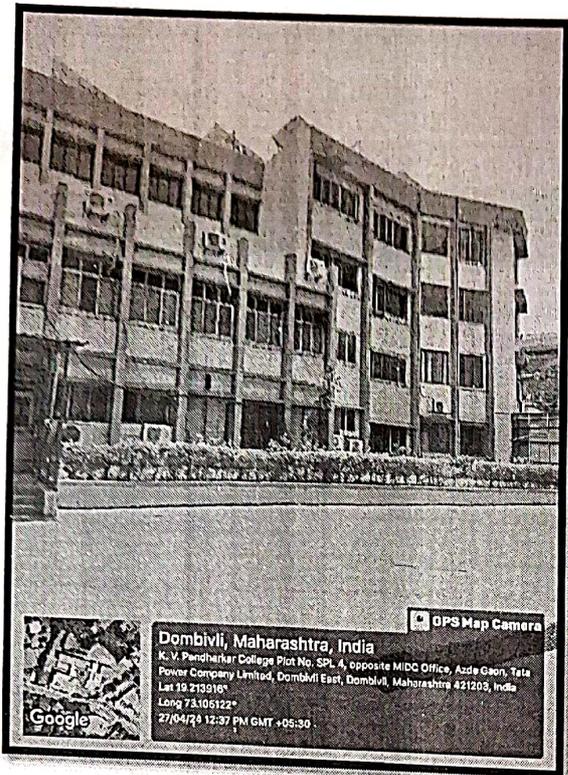
The purpose of the green audit of K. V. Pendharkar College Dombivli is to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Green Policy of the country. The methodology includes collection of data, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documentation and data analysis.

## **Observations**

Table 1. List of plant or flora of Tree/shrub/herb/climber found in DSPM's K. V. Pendharkar College (Autonomous) premises.

Sr. no.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Habit	Total no.
1	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	Chapha	Apocynaceae	Tree	04
2	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Ashok	Annonaceae	Tree	16
3	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan	Moraceae	Tree	01
4	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Bakul	Sapotaceae	Tree	01
5	<i>Ixoracoccinea</i>	Scarlet jungle flame	Rubiaceae	Shrub	>05
6	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Banana	Musaceae	Tree	02
7	<i>Azadirachhta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree	02
8	<i>Tabernemontana coronaria</i>	Tagar	Apocynaceae	Shrub	>05
9	<i>Duranta plumeri</i>	Golden dew drops	Verbenaceae	Shrub	>05
10	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Gulmohar	Caesalpinae	Tree	06
11	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Copper tree	Caesalpinae	Tree	03
12	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Oriental arborvitae	Cupressaceae	Shrub	05
13	<i>Anthocephalus kadamba</i>	Kadamb	Rubiaceae	Tree	02
14	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Apta	Caesalpinae	Tree	02
15	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Malabar plum	Myrtaceae	Tree	02
16	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i>	Shoe flower	Malvaceae	Shrub	>05
17	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Kapok	Malvaceae	Tree	02
18	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut	Palmae	Tree	>05
19	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Blackboard tree	Apocynaceae	Shrub	01
20	<i>Sanseveria sp.</i>	Snake plant	Sansevieriaceae	Herb	01
21	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Korphad	Liliaceae	Herb	02
22	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Rose	Rosaceae	Shrub	05
23	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Ghol	Portulocaceae	Herb	>05
24	<i>Acalypha sp.</i>	Indian Acalypha	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	04
25	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Periwinkle	Apocynaceae	Herb	02

26	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	02
27	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulsi	Labiatae	Shrub	05
28	<i>Opuntia sp.</i>	Prickly pear	Cactaceae	Shrub	01
29	<i>Cynadon dactylon</i>	Doob grass	Poaceae	Herb	>05
30	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	Vala	Poaceae	Herb	04
31	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Lemon grass	Poaceae	Herb	08
32	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Shirish	Mimosae	Tree	01
33	<i>Araucariaaraucana</i>	Monkey puzzles tree	Araucariaceae	Tree	03
34	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	Anacardiaceae	Tree	03
35	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Ghaneri	Verbenaceae	Shrub	01
36	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Coatbuttons	Asteraceae	Herb	>05
37	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Shatavari	Aparagaceae	Herb	01
38	<i>Adhenium obesum</i>	Desert rose	Apocynaceae	Shrub	01
39	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape honeysuckle	Bignoniaceae	Shrub	02
40	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Bramhi	Umbelliferae	Herb	>05
41	<i>Ipomoea palmata</i>	Garvel	Convolvulaceae	Climber	02
42	<i>Terminalia cattapa</i>	Jangli badam	Combretaceae	Tree	04
43	<i>Dracaena reflexa</i>	Female dragon	Liliaceae	Shrub	>05
44	<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i>	Spider lily	Amaryllidaceae	Herb	02
45	<i>Borassus flaberlifer</i>	Toddy palm	Palmae	Tree	04
46	<i>Gliricidia maculate</i>	Giripushpa	Fabaceae	Tree	01
47	<i>Codiaeum croton</i>	Croton	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	09
48	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Paper flower	Nyctaginaceae	Shrub	04



## Summary And Conclusion

Green Audit is the most efficient way to identify the strength and weakness of environmentally sustainable practices and to find a way to solve these problem. Green Audit is one kind of professional approach towards a responsible way in

utilizing economic, financial, social and environmental resources. Green audits could add value to the management approaches being taken by the College. It is a way of identifying, evaluating and managing environmental risks which are known and unknown both. There is scope for further improvement. The College in recent years considered the environmental impacts of most of its actions and makes a concerted efforts to act in an environmentally responsible manner. Even though the college does perform fairly well, the recommendations in this report highlight many ways in which the College can work to improve its actions and become a more sustainable institution. Green audit biodiversity showed about more than 45 plant families reported in institution campus. As per the record there was variation in plants among trees, shrub, herbs, climbers plants reduce environmental pollution. In Table 1 we have recorded the green area of the college and in figures some of it is covered.

### Recommendations

- Name all the trees and plants with its common name and scientific name.
- Declare the campus plastic free and implement it thoroughly.
- Ensure participation of students and teachers in local environment issues and Plantation of trees
- Adopt an environment policy for the College.
- Installation of Biogas plant and Compost units.
- Establish an e-waste collection centre in campus.
- Establish Bush gardens, Green corridors and Terrace cultivation of vegetables.
- Arrange canopy climbers through walkways.
- Grow up flowering plants in the garden and medicinal garden and gradually develop it as a nursery.
- Installation of Incinerators to dispose sanitary napkins.
- Installation of rain water harverst methods on roof top and ground.

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