

# SNDT Women's University

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## AQAR 2020-21

## Criterion VII

### Supporting documents

### For

7.1.5- Green campus initiatives

## INDEX 7.1.5

### Green Campus Initiative

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Policy document on Green campus is available at:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dPGOKtgYCh2CkeMKyOke0sDqtBKgu7K7/edit?usp=sharing&oid=100660592442491391876&rtpof=true&sd=true>

## **7.1.5 Green Campus Initiative**

### **7.1.5.1 • The institutional initiatives for greening the campus are as follows:**

- 1. Restricted entry of automobiles**
- 2. Use of bicycles/ Battery-powered vehicles**
- 3. Pedestrian-friendly pathways**
- 4. Ban on use of plastic**
- 5. Landscaping**

The four campuses of SNDTWU, at Churchgate and Juhu in Mumbai, Pune and Srivardhan can be called green havens, acting almost like an oasis in the hustle and bustle of the city. It has always been the SNDT practice to provide all its students with a space and environment which would help them connect with nature in its most pristine form. The campus at Churchgate in spite of being nestled in the heart of Mumbai city boasts of a few green patches in the form of trees and landscaped gardens, In addition, all the four campuses conduct regular energy audits to check wastage of electricity and other energy resources. Optimization of energy resources is achieved through green energy practices that are in place at all four campuses. Awareness campaigns are organized on a regular basis by the NCC and NSS units of the campuses to popularise the concept of energy conservation and optimization of energy consumption. Initiatives to install and use solar energy have been started on all the campuses. The initiatives have led to a significant decrease in the waste of energy resources and optimal use and conservation especially of electricity.

The administrative sections of all the four campuses follow the concept of ‘green office’ whereby there is minimal use of paperwork and maximum concentration of reducing carbon footprint and introducing green initiatives like developing a green policy which would visualize and provide a framework for the University to facilitate green campus initiatives and develop a structure to check carbon emissions. Reduce the use of water and have a concrete plan to reduce and process waste, harvest rainwater, report, monitor, and verify the plans, and mainstream the Green Agenda in education and teaching.

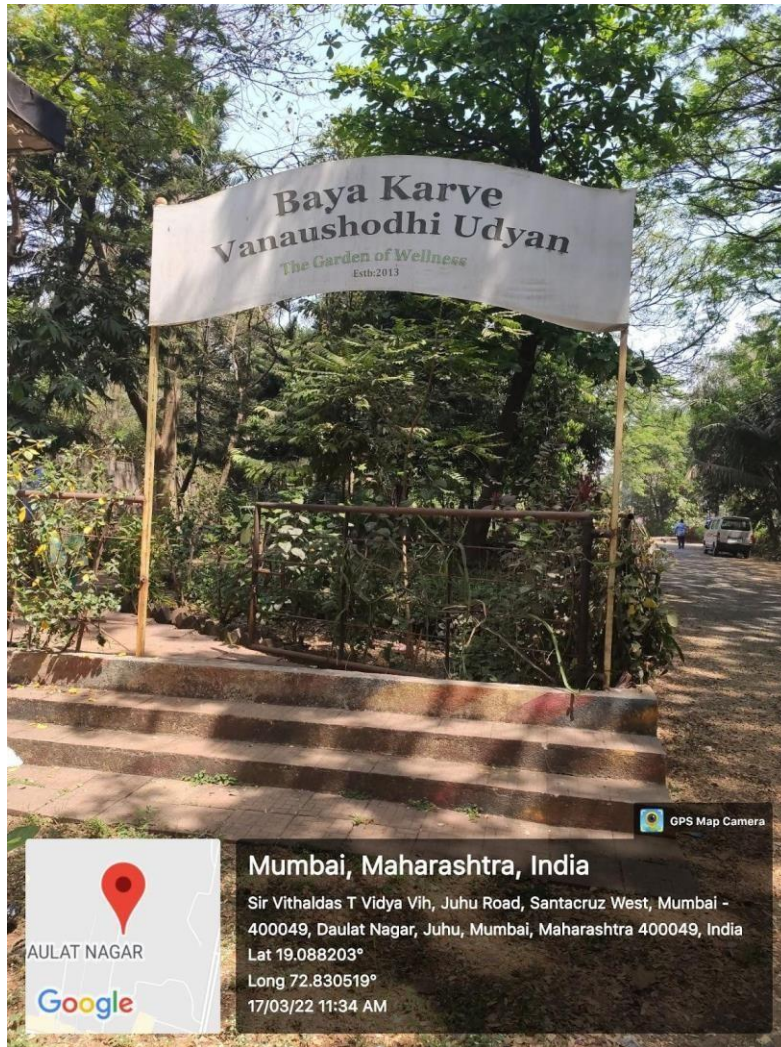
The lush green Juhu, Pune, and Srivardhan campuses also have dedicated spaces also place special focus on increasing the biodiversity in the campus by encouraging the students to take up tree plantation initiatives and converting dedicated spaces into biodiversity-rich zones. The Juhu campus has dedicated spaces for growing vegetables and other plants having medicinal value. The Juhu campus also has an ayurvedic garden and pits for composting and manure collection. The campuses also have a few water bodies and have plans to initiate practices of rainwater harvesting to enhance the water table of the campus. Other initiatives include installing efficient tube lights,

increasing the use of led lamps on the campuses, minimizing the use of air conditioners, and setting the temperature of the ACs at 25-26 C.

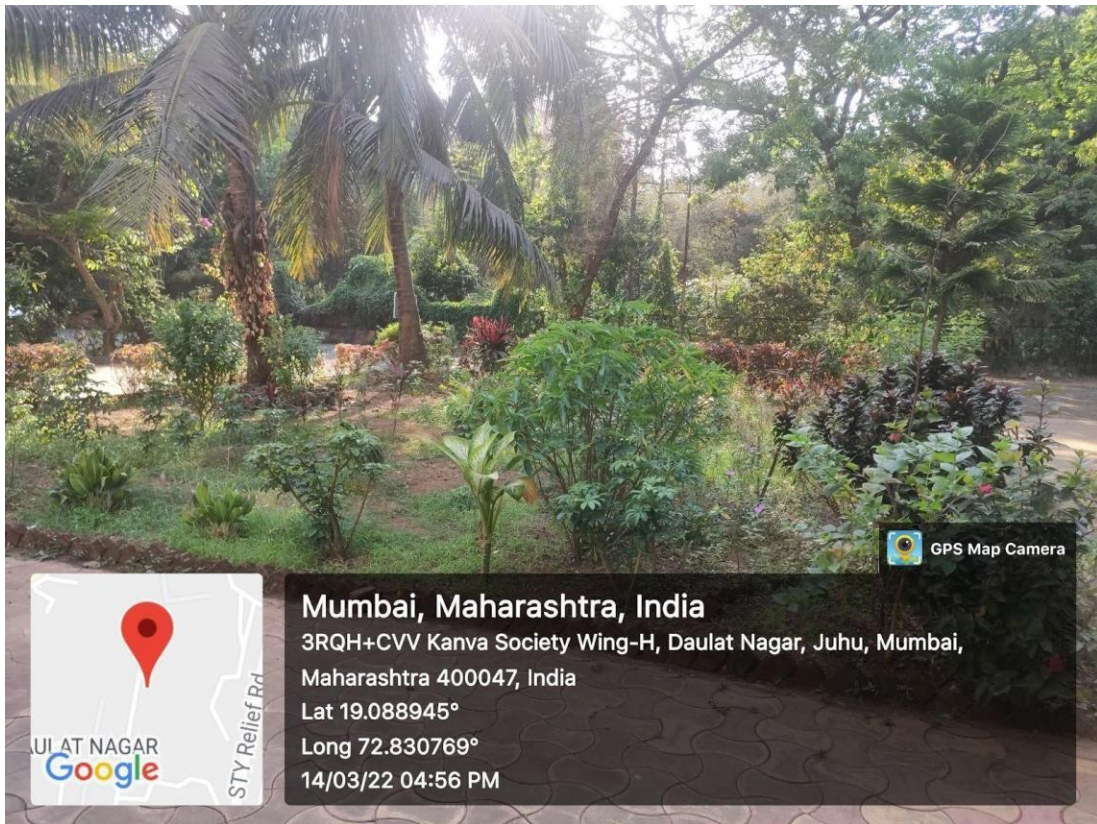
The campuses also have restricted the entry of vehicles in the campus and encourage faculty and students to opt for energy-efficient transport like electric vehicles, and bicycles. Pedestrian-friendly pathways have been specially designed to encourage the habit of walking among the students. Single-use plastic has been banned on the campuses and the faculty and students are encouraged to carry their own steel bottles and cloth bags. Landscaping of the campuses is done keeping in mind the green campus initiative and to promote the concept of biodiversity and increasing the flora and fauna present on the campuses

**Miyawaki gardens:** In order to minimize the devastating effects of tsunami and earthquakes; Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki experimented successfully with making a wall of high density native forest. This concept of planting native trees very close-by in small urban spaces percolated quickly into environmentally conscious communities worldwide and they started creating Miyawaki forests in minimal urban spaces. Saplings are planted so close to each other that they grow faster competing with each other for sunlight. Interlocked roots ensure that each plant takes required amount of nutrients from soil and nothing is wasted besides acting as information network between varied species of trees. Thus not only the density is high but also the growth is faster. The results are achieved in 5% space and about 10x faster with 30x CO<sub>2</sub> absorption and water retention.

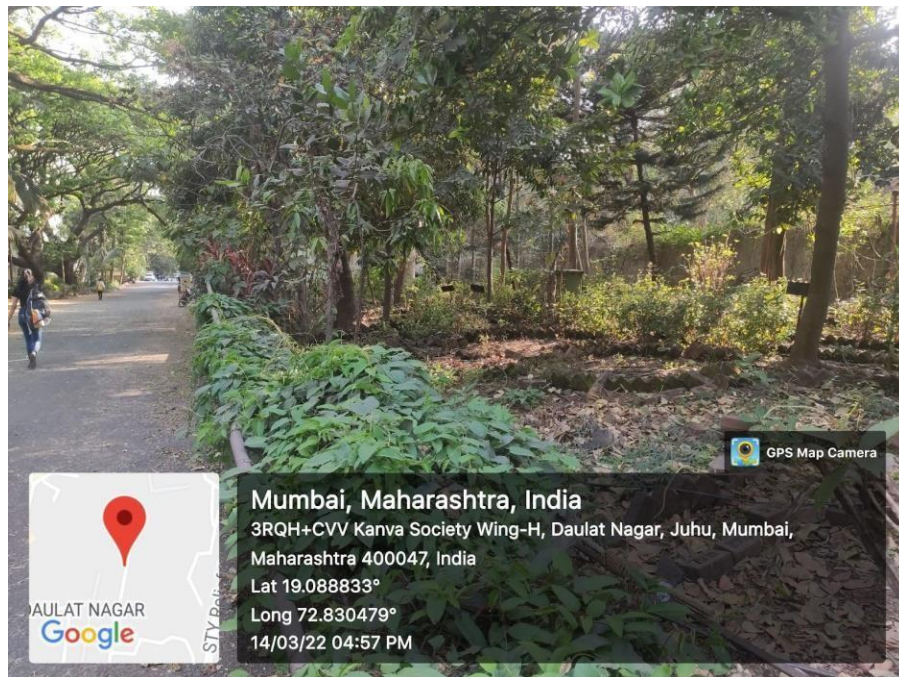
Miyawaki forest within SNTD premises can to absorb pollution generated by vehicles both air as well as noise on the busy Juhu Tara road. It has potential to play crucial role in making the campus GREENER besides the entire community and eco system within 2km radius is benefited too. It has helped sensitising the student community and general community at large about environment and need to go green. The area dedicated for the forest shall be free of growth of unwanted and unattended weeds.



**Baya Karve Medicinal Plant Garden at SNDTWU Juhu Campus**



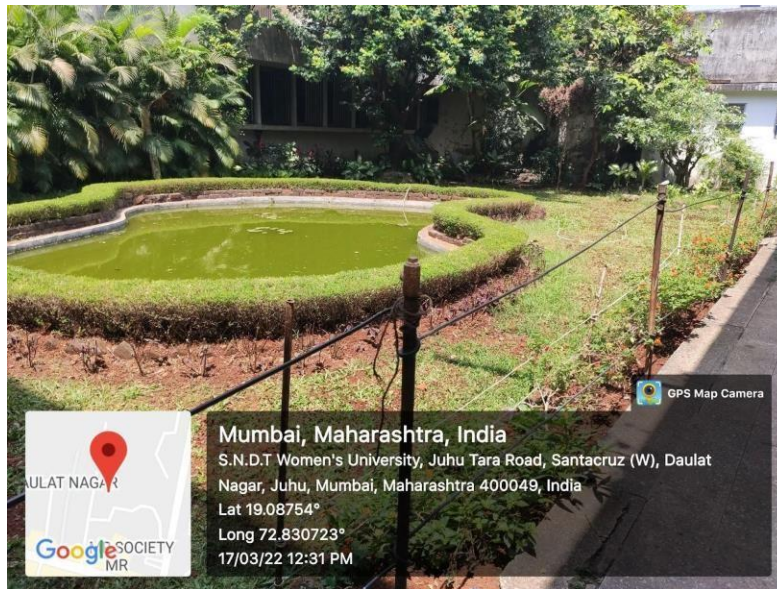
**Green Campus at SNTWU, Juhu Campus**



**Green Campus at SNTWU, Juhu Campus**



**Landscaping at SNDTWU, Juhu Campus**



**Landscaping at SNDTWU, Juhu Campus**