



Ahmednagar Jilha Martha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's

SHRI DHOKESHWAR COLLEGE

Takali Dhokeshwar, Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar-414304
(Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University).



Title of the Best Practice

GREEN CAMPUS





AHMEDNAGAR JILHA MARTHA VIDYA PRASARAK SAMAJ'S

SHRI DHOKESHWAR COLLEGE

TAKALI DHOKESHWAR, TAL. PARNER, DIST. AHMEDNAGAR-414304
(AFFILIATED TO SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY)

Index

Sr. No	Particular	Page No.
1.	ABOUT INSTITUTE/	3-4
	ABOUT COLLEGE	
2.	INTRODUCTION	5
3.	ABOUT BEST PRACTICE CONTENT	6-7
4.	BEST PRACTICE REPORT AND OUTCOME PHOTOGRAPH ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17	8-9
5.	BEST PRACTICE REPORT AND OUTCOME PHOTOGRAPH ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-18	10-12
6.	BEST PRACTICE REPORT , OUTCOME PHOTOGRAPH AND BOTANICAL GARDEN INFORMATION ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-19	13-23
7.	BEST PRACTICE REPORT A AND OUTCOME PHOTOGRAPH ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-20	24-26
8.	BEST PRACTICE REPORT A AND OUTCOME PHOTOGRAPH ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21	27-32
9.	BEST PRACTICE REPORT A AND OUTCOME PHOTOGRAPH ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22	33-41
10.	PLANTS LIST	42-43
11.	PLANTATION OF ROCK BEAUTIFICATION	44-45
12.	YESTERDAY AND TODAY PHOTOGRAPH	46





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SHRI DHOKESHWAR COLLEGE

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ABOUT PARENT INSTITUTE



Ahmednagar Jilha Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj is one of the oldest & pioneering society / trust which have been promoting education since 1918. The Late Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur not only inspired but also financially supported the starting of the society. The progress started with the establishment Late Hutatma Karveer Chatrapati Chavthe Shivaji Maharaj Maratha Boarding in 1918. The Residential High school (earlier named as Tagore High school) was established in 1941. From this period onwards development started at a faster pace.

The main focus of the society/trust has been to provide education to the economically backward community and for the famine stricken and hilly regions. It has established a network of 89 educational units. This includes 12 Higher & Technical colleges, 25 Higher Secondary Schools, 48 Secondary Schools and 4 Primary & Ashram Schools, Law, Engineering, Management, throughout the Ahmednagar district that impart education in various fields like Arts, Commerce, Science, Education Computer Science, Engineering & Hotel Management.

ABOUT COLLEGE

Shri Dhokeshwar College was established in 1994 on an unaided basis with a single faculty of Arts. The very modest objective of founders behind establishing this college in Drought-Prone Area like Takali Dhokeshwar village & its vicinity was to promote education among the deprived classes & especially the girl students, lacking opportunity at a convenient place. It received permanent affiliation in 2004 from University of Pune now called Savitribai Phule Pune University. After completing seven years of its existence

& by giving out excellent results in the University Examination, Govt. of Maharashtra was pleased to extend 100% grant since Academic Year 2000-01. College went through the NAAC accreditation process in 2003. As a result of it at its successive stages new faculties, courses were initiated like Science Faculty in 2008, Travel & Tourism in 2010, and Commerce Faculty in 2013. The

college came to be recognized under 2 F & 12 B by the University Grant Commission in 2006. But, due to a change in the name of college it got a new recognition on 14/04/2014. Meanwhile, a ladies hostel was built with support of UGC grants.

The college strives to develop all round personality of students and hence is very keen to provide coaching in curricular, co-curricular, extra-curricular activities. To provide for Whole Man is the objective of our institution. To be very modest, it won't be out of place to say that we have succeeded in achieving this goal to a certain extent.

ABOUT VILLAGE

It is a beautiful ancient Hindu cave temple in the hills near Takli Dhokeshwar village in Parner taluka, 32 km from Ahmednagar. 5th- 6th century AD is the



period of its creation. In front of the main cave hall are two pillars with square tops and two semi-pillars. There is a sculpture of Gajalakshmi on the cave wall. On the wall are sculptures of two gatekeepers holding flowers, the halo behind their heads and the Vidyadhara above them are just visible. Saptamatrika and Ganesha are seen on the south wall of the caves. At the end of them is the image of Virbhadrha. In the sanctum sanctorum there is a copper mask with a human face on the Shivaling.

Introduction

Shri Dhokeshwar College was established in the year 1994. But as the college did not have a separate building, the college was functioning in the institution's High-school building till the academic year 2015-16. The construction of the new building of the college started in the year 2013 and the college shifted to the premises of the new building on February 2016. The new building of the college is situated near the National Highway 61 at the foothills of Supata hill in Takli Dhokeshwar village. The college is located in a rural and drought prone area. It was a great appeal to create a beneficial environment for the college in a desolate place.

To create an educational environment for the college, it was decided to adopt the best practice of "Green Campus" for five years. The action plan was prepared by the Institute Trustee, Principal, IQAC Coordinator for this work. According to this action plan, the in-charge I/C Principal of the college Mr. Virendra Dhanshetti, Principal Dr. Sridhar Jadhav and present Principal Dr. Laxman Matkar tried to complete the green campus. During the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, trees were planted which are suitable for the drought area and can withstand the environment.

Rain water harvesting, bore recharge, roof water harvesting at one place were done to solve the water shortage in the area. In order to save electricity, off grid and on grid non-conventional energy source solar projects have been started in the college. Many activities have been implemented from the academic year 2016-17 to 2021-22 to create an educational environment in the college premises. The head of this activity is using solar energy in the college, planting and preserving various trees and plants by land-scaping, taking environmental supplementary activities in and outside the area, Some special activities have been completed in the college during this period. Various activities like innovative botanic garden, cultivation of medicinal plants, vermicomposting project, rain water harvesting project, rock beautification, installation of cement benches for students to sit in the area after collecting funds, lotus-lily neck have been implemented. All participants have worked together in this best practice.



Best Practice I

1. Title of the Practice: GREEN CAMPUS

2. Objectives of the Practice:

- To avail, of various species of plants on the college campus, one can have quick and easy access to them.
- To create a healthy and conducive physical environment for learning.
- To enhance the beauty of the campus and conserve the trees during drought conditions.
- To increase awareness of the environment among the stakeholders.

3. The Context

It was necessary to cultivate the college plant. To do this, the Department of Botany reconstructed the Botanical Garden. It is our duty to develop green campuses where environmentally friendly practices can be promoted.

4. The Practice

- All stakeholders were participated year wise in various activities as following details.
- In the academic year, 2017-2018 Solar Power proposals were submitted to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. Tree Plantation with the help of NGO Amhi Takalikar and Forest Department.
- In the academic year, 2018-2019 Shed-Net house was built for Vermicomposting Ornamental, Flowering, and Medicinal plants. This shed net is in use for Plant Propagation purposes.
- In the academic year, 2019-2020 10 kW on-grid Solar Power Plant was installed. A water storage tank of one lakh liter capacity was built near the Ladies' Hostel.
- In the academic year, 2020-2021 5 kW off-grid Solar Power Plant was installed for the Ladies' Hostel. Lotus and Lily Garden developed behind the Ladies' Hostel through donations from NGO named Anandsindhu. The College introduced an environment-friendly beekeeping course in the college.
- In the academic year, 2021-2022 Rain Water Harvesting Project, Medicinal Plant, and Botanical Garden were completed. Benches for students sitting arrangements are made available through donations from local eminent people and institutions.

5. Evidence of Success

- Well-developed Botanical Garden.

- A water tank was built to collect water from the terrace of the college.
- Some trenches were dug in front of the building to prevent erosion.
- An integral aspect of education is the aesthetics of the environment. The college has been able to create a conducive physical environment that supports and encourages learning temperament. Varied color plants, herbs, and flowers in all seasons have enhanced the beauty of the campus.
- Green trees offer a respite from the normal learning environment. Students in their spare time can be seen studying, discussing, and taking a rest in the shed of trees.
- The green campus has added to students' interest and attention to environmental issues. They have become aware of their role in the preserving environment.
- The green campus has contributed to reducing global warming.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required

- The college is situated on a barren hill slope. The soil is infertile. Besides, this region is in a drought area. It rains less. Manpower and water management are essential for plant growth and preservation. Due to the lack of rainfall in the academic year 2019, it was difficult to grow and nurture trees in drought conditions.
- During the covid 19 pandemic situation it was a very tough task to preserve flora and fauna developed on a college campus, but with the help of drip irrigation and a water storage tank, it made it possible for us to irrigate.

7. Optional Notes

The college is situated on a barren hill slope. The soil is infertile. Besides, this region is in a drought area. It rains less. Manpower and water management are essential for plant growth and preservation. Due to lack of rainfall in academic year 2019, it was difficult to grow and nurture trees in drought conditions.



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Report

Best Practice: Green Campus

(Academic Year: 2016-2017)

Shri Dhokeshwar College shifted to the new building in February 2016. The college is spread over an area of about four and a half acres and is situated on the side of the Supata hill Nagar-Kaylan National Highway 61 at Takli Dhokeshwar village. As this area is desolate and hilly, there was a great appeal to the college administration to build it in a green campus.

A NSS special camp with 100 volunteers was conducted on January 4 to 12, 2016 to create an educational environment in the college. The Bhumi-poojan of this special camp was performed by former MLA and Vice President of Ahmednagar District Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj Nandkumar Zaware. The then Principal Shivaji Devde, In-charge Principal Sudhakar Shinde, IQAC Coordinator Virendra Dhanshetty, student welfare officer, NSS officer planned and took the following actions and did work in the year 2016-17.

1. To carry out natural landscaping for planting trees.
2. Planting wild trees in the area.
3. Work did by through all stakeholders.

Chitambar

[Signature]
Co-Ordinator
IQAC
Shri Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar.



[Signature]
PRINCIPAL
Shri. Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar



Honorable vice president of A.J.M.V.P. Samaj's Nandakumar Zaware patil Beginning work of Green Campus. With principal S. A. Devade, Adv. Nana Khilari, Sarapanch Gitaram Walunj, Mr. Ashok More



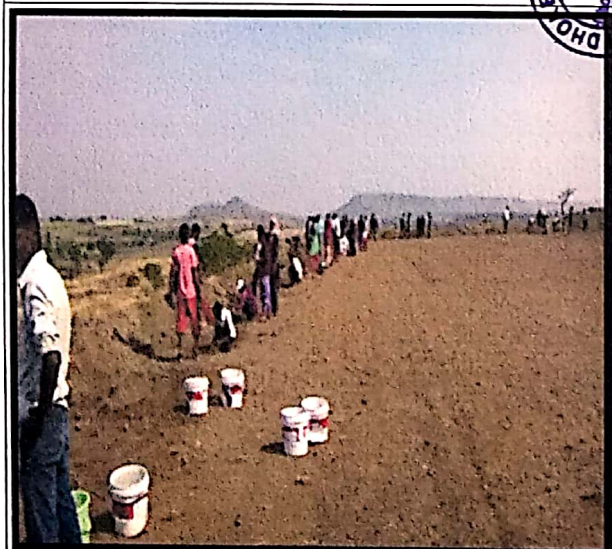
The Bhumi Poojan of this special NSS camp opening ceremony. Felicitation of Program Officer Mr. P. M. Gavit by Principal S. A. Devade.



Shramdan of NSS Volunteers



Students digging stones to plant trees



Students digging patches to plant trees



Students with teacher digging patch to plant trees



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Report

Best Practice: Green Campus


(Academic Year: 2017-2018)

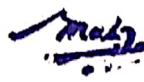
In the academic year 2017-18, the newly appointed Principal Dr. Sridhar Jadhav made special plans for the Green Campus.

Activities

1. Worked with a social service group from Takli Dhokeshwar village.
2. The college took the government forest officers and the villagers to conduct a tree plantation program at the hands of Sarpanch Poptrao Pawar of Adarsh Gaon Yojana and Chairman of Parner Panchayat Samiti Rahul Bhaiyya Zaware.
3. A proposal for solar energy was submitted to the university to make the college premises a green campus.
4. Various trees and plants were planted along the main building and on the road side.
5. The college proposed to Savitribai Phule Pune University for solar power.


Criterion VII


Co-Ordinator
IQAC
Shri Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar


Principal
PRINCIPAL
Shri. Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar



**Plantation at the main building and on college Campus with Z. P. Membar Kashinath Date
Panchayat Samitee Sabhapati Rahul Zaware , Sarapanch Mrs. Sunita Zaware, Amhi
Takalikar Group And Forest Department**



**Plantation at main building and on the road
side**



**Plantation at main building and on the
road side with Popatrao Pawar And Amhi
Takalikar Group**



Students with teacher digging stones to plant trees



अहमदनगर जिल्हा मगठा विद्या प्रतापक सवायचे
श्री दोकेश्वर कॉलेज, टाकली दोकेश्वर

वा. वास्करे, ग. वास्करे-४१४३०५ (महाराष्ट्र)
 टेलिफोन: 02488-282414 (Fax) 02488-282809
 NAAC ACCREDITED-B* GRADE

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प्राचार्य
 डॉ. भीष्म जाधव
 M.S., M.Phil, Ph.D.
 900616485

क्र. क्र. २६५ /2017-18

दि. २९/०५/2017

प्रति,
 उपकुलसचिव,
 नियोजन व विभागा विभाग,
 सवित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ,
 गंगोत्री इ पुणे -7

विषय- गुणवत्ता सुधार योजने अंतर्गत सौर उर्जा उपकरणे इ. अर्ज पाहण्यासाठी इतरव सादर करणेबाबत ...
 संदर्भ-सफरुषि /निबि/793 दिनांक-23/08/2017 परिपत्रकनुसार

महोदय,

वरील विषयाव्यये, आर्थिक वर्ष 2017-18 च्या गुणवत्ता सुधार योजने अंतर्गत सौर उर्जा उपकरणे इ. अर्जसहाय्यसाठी प्रस्ताव सादर करित आहे. तसेच मुख्यत दर्शविलेली कागदपत्रे सोडलेली अहवाल, कृपया विनवत कृपा व रोहच मिळवी ही विनंती.
 धन्यवाद,

भातला मिश्रापू



प्रचार्य
 श्री दोकेश्वर कॉलेज
 टाकली दोकेश्वर, ग. वास्करे, जि. अहमदनगर

The college proposed to Savitribai Phule Pune University for solar power.



CES17151961



Annexure 2

Savitribai Phule Pune University
 Planning And Development

Applications for Essential assistance for Rooftop Solar System during the financial year 2017-18

1 (k)	Name of the College/Institute	Shri Dokeswar Mahavidyalaya	
(b)	Address in Details	Post: Takali Dokeswar, Tal: Farar, Dist: Ahmednagar, Pincode: 414214	
(c)	Telephone No	92488 28244	
(d)	Email	shri.dokeshwar@pune.ac.in	
(e)	District	AHMEDNAGAR	
2.	Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University	Yes	(Please attach Affiliation letter Copy)
3.	Name of the Principal/Director	Surthar Shankar Jadhav	
	Mobile No.	936115445	
	Principal/Director Approved?	Yes/Permanent	(If Yes, Please attach approval Copy)
4.	Whether accredited by NAAC/NBA	NAAC Grade B	(If Yes, Please attach Copy)
5.	Whether AISHE DCF-II A MIS Information Uploaded :	Yes C-41838 2016-17 2017	If Yes, Please attach Copy)
6.	Annual Report Information Given to University (Previous Academic Year 2016-17)	Yes	If Yes, attach copy of acknowledgement
7.	Last Year Q.L.P. Sanctioned Grant Utilized	No	If No, Please attach Letter of Clarification
8.	University All types of contribution i.e. Student Welfare Fund, Sports, Admission Section, Profundia, Affiliation fee, etc. paid by college/institute	Yes	If Yes, Please attach Copy)
9.	Is the College/Institute in Tribal Area?	No	(If Yes, Please attach Copy of Tribal area college certificate of concern authority)
10.	Proposed Rooftop Area (Sq.Ft.)	1005QFT/SHVA	
(a)	P.V. Type of system & kw	Hybrid	
(b)	Estimated Cost Rs.	590,000/-	
(c)	Net amount required Rs.	126,930 (100)	
11.	Is the College declared fit to receive grants under section 12(B) of UGC Act	Yes	(If Yes, Please attach Copy)
12.	Details of Previous sanctioned grant by University for Construction Civil work (Please attach Copy of Sanction Letter)		
Year of Sanction (Date & Letter No)		Name of Construction	Amount
9/11/2015/00		N/A	0.00

The college proposed to Savitribai Phule Pune University for solar power.



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Report

Best Practice: Green Campus


(Academic Year: 2018-2019)


During the academic year 2017-18 Principal Dr. Sridhar Jadhav IQAC Coordinator Anil Kale, NSS Program Officer planned the following activities for Green Campus. Work completed through student teachers.

Activities

1. A horizontal wall was built on the slope in front of the main building of the college.
2. Made space for lawns there. Also, palm, Ornamental plants, adults, and various vines were planted there.
2. Prepared Shed-Net House for botanical garden.
3. Trees like Neem, Kanchan, Gulmohar, Tamarind, Banyan tree, Pimple etc. were planted on the slope in front of the building.
4. Front of the botanical garden planted different types of Hibiscus.


Criterion VII


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Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar

1. A horizontal wall was built on the slope in front of the main building of the college.



A horizontal wall was constructed on the slope in front of the main building of the college.
Students at work



A horizontal wall was constructed on the slope in front of the main building of the college.

Students at work



NSS Volunteers Work



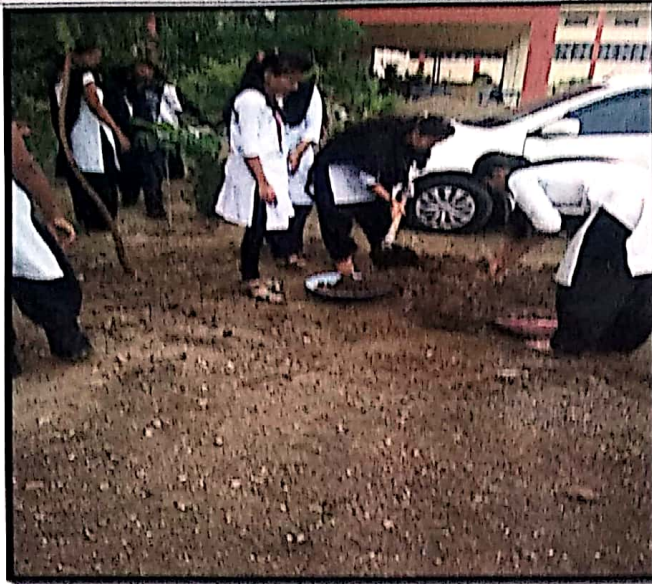
NSS Volunteers Work



Plantation at right side main building



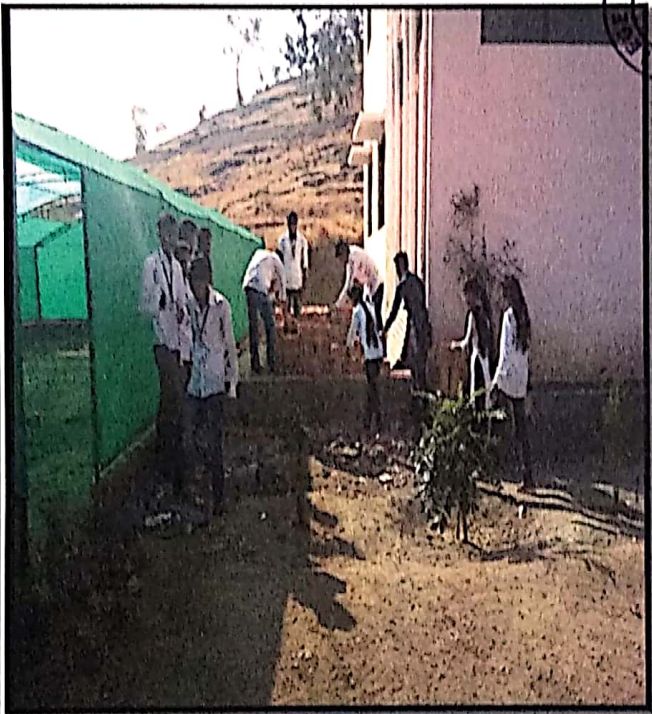
Plantation at road site



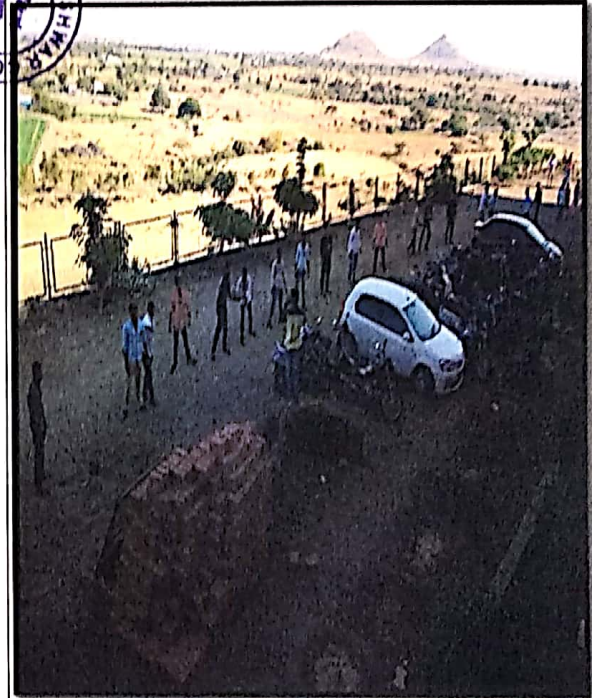
Plantation at main building



Plantation at playground - 1 slop



Plantation at main building and near to shed net house.



Plantation at main building and roadside

2) Botanical Garden Shed Net House 25 x 50 1250 Sq.

A shade net house was a structure that is framed and made using materials such as wood or bamboo, pipes and iron. Now, this shade net house structure is covered by a net which is referred to as a shade net. Hence, the name – shade net house. But, this net is not just any ordinary net. It is one which is made of a 100% Polyethylene and the threads are specialized to stabilize the incoming UV radiation. These shade nets not only act as climate controllers and stabilizers but also act as a protective shield against birds and pests. Shed net provide materials that are also non-hygroscopic and hence, fungus resistant. Plus, the shade nets are made from high density polyethylene and are therefore, very strong and durable.

In the market now, there are also a variety of different shade percentages in which the shade nets are available. These different percentages to choose from are – 15%, 35%, 40%, 50%, 75% and 90%. What these percentages determine is how much percentage of light intensity that particular shade net will be able to cut down. For example, a shade net with a 50% factor will be able to cut down 50% of the light intensity. These factors are very important and have multiple uses in different scenarios. So, as per each plant's requirement, it is important to choose the right percentage of shade net. Each plant has a different requirement for sunlight and shade. So, depending on what kind of plant or flower you want to grow in your shade net house, the percentage great depends. It is very important to choose the right percentage to make optimum utilization of the particular shade net and enhance the plant's productivity.



Shade Net Houses are useful in multiple ways, depending on what they are meant for.

- Usually, they are primarily useful to protect crops such as corn, tomatoes or peppers from various conditions that may inhibit growth such as too much sun or not enough heat.
- They also increase crop yield because of their ability to extend certain growing seasons, enabling farmers to grow more in less time.
- Shade net houses are often used by agribusinesses. That specialize in producing large quantities of one product for distribution purposes.
- Shade Net Houses provide an effective solution for growing tomatoes without harming them with too much light.
- Shade net houses are commonly helpful in agriculture to prevent over-heating of crops.
- They're also used in poultry rearing, dairy farming, fisheries and aquaculture systems.





Botanical Garden Shed Net House





Plant List

Sr.No	Botanical Name	Common name	Name of Family
3.Ornamental plants			
1.	<i>Heliconia rostrata</i>	Lobster-claws,	Heliconiaceae
2.	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fish bone fern	Nephrolepidaceae
3.	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Croton, Josephs coat	Euphorbiaceae
4.	<i>Crassulla ovata</i>	Jade plant, Lucky plant, money plt.	Crassulaceae
5.	<i>Allium schubertii</i>	Ornamental onion plant	Amarydiaceae
6.	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Horstail, Scouring rush	Equisetaceae
7.	<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>	Polka dot plant	Acanthaceae
4.Flowering Plants			
1.	<i>Rosa ribiginosa Sp. (indiaca)</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
2.	<i>Rosa ribiginosa Sp. (indiaca)</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
3.	<i>Rosa ribiginosa Sp. (indiaca)</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
4.	<i>Rosa ribiginosa Sp. (indiaca)</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
5.	<i>Rosa ribiginosa Sp. (indiaca)</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
6.	<i>Rosa ribiginosa Sp. (indiaca)</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
7.	<i>Rosa ribiginosa Sp. (indiaca)</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
8.	<i>Rosa ribiginosa Sp. (indiaca)</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
9.	<i>Rosa ribiginosa Sp. (indiaca)</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
10.	<i>Heliconia Rostrata</i>	Lobster-claws,	Heliconiaceae
5.Ornamental plant s			
1.	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf-umbrell tree	Araliaceae
2.	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>	Tricolor caricature plant	Acanthaceae
3.	<i>Dracena refleaxa</i>	Song of india/	Asparagaceae
4.	<i>Caladium bicilor</i>	Heart of Jesus, Elephant ear	Araceae
5.	<i>Calathea concinna</i>	Prayer plant	Marantaceae
6.Medicinal Plants			
1.	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	Air plant, Miracle leaf,	Crassulaceae
2.	<i>Oscimum Sanctum</i>	Tulsi,	Lamiaceae
3.	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i>	Indian mint	Lamiaceae



4.	<i>Chamaecostus cuspidatus</i>	Insulin plant.	Costaceae
5.	<i>Piper betle</i>	Betel vine	Piperaceae
6.	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf umbrella tree	Araliaceae
7.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive plant	Mimoseae
7. Angiospermic Plants			
1.	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Chinese ixora	Rubiaceae
2.	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Chinese ixora	Rubiaceae
3.	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Chinese ixora	Rubiaceae
4.	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Chinese ixora	Rubiaceae
5.	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Chinese ixora	Rubiaceae
6.	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Arabian Jasmin	Oliaceae
7.	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Tugger flower	Apocynaceae
8.	<i>Hibiscus Sp.</i>	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>
8. Plant propagation Area			
9. Flowering Plants			
1.	<i>Rosa Indica sp.</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
2.	<i>Rosa Indica sp.</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
3.	<i>Rosa Indica sp.</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
4.	<i>Rosa Indica sp.</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
5.	<i>Rosa Indica sp.</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
6.	<i>Rosa Indica sp.</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
7.	<i>Rosa Indica sp.</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
8.	<i>Rosa Indica sp.</i>	Rose	Rosaceae
9.	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passion flower	Passifloraceae
10.	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passion flower	Passifloraceae
10. Climber and flowering Plants			
1.	<i>Aristolochia grandiflora</i>	Duck Flower	Aristolochiaceae
2.	<i>Polyanthes tuberosa</i>	Gulchadi	Agavaceae
3.	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Marigold	Asteraeae
4.	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passion flower	Passifloraceae
5.	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passion flower	Passifloraceae
6.	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passion flower	Passifloraceae
7.	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Marigold	Asteraeae
8.	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Marigold	Asteraeae
9.	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Marigold	Asteraeae
10.	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Marigold	Asteraeae





Ahmednagar Jilha Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's
SHRI DHOKESHWAR COLLEGE,
Takali Dhokeshwar, Tal. Parner,
Dist. Ahmednagar-414304
(Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University)

Report

Best Practice: Green Campus


(Academic Year: 2019-2020)

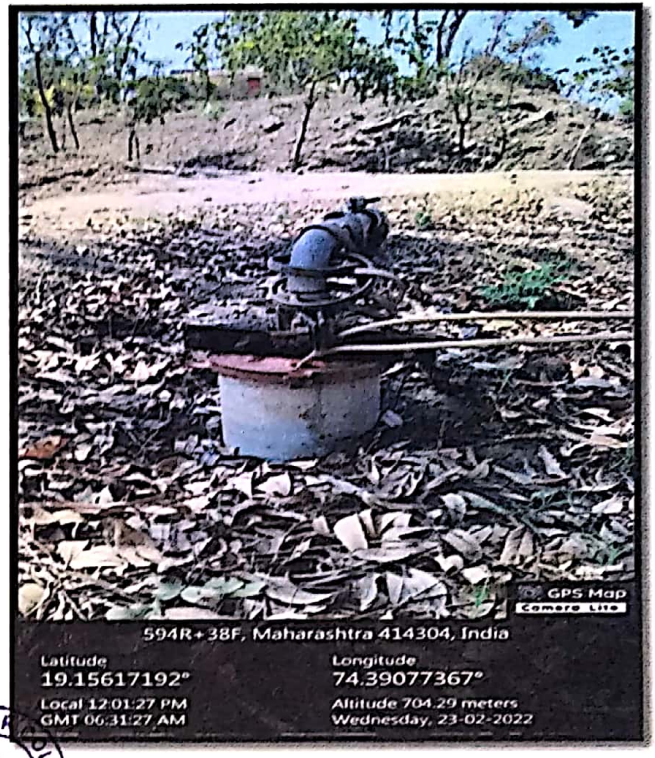
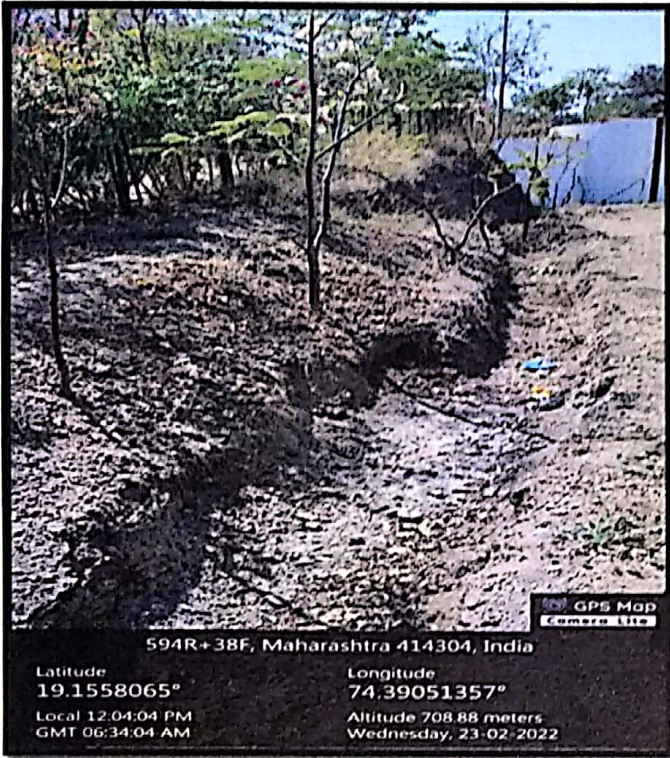
In the academic year 2019-20, Principal Dr. Laxman Matkar IQAC Coordinator Anil Kale, NSS Program Officer, Student Development Officer planned the following activities for the Green Campus. Work completed through student teachers.

1. on grid solar plant installed on the main building. An agreement was made with Mahavitrans Power Company.
2. Construction of canteen in college campus is completed. It was inaugurated by Trustee
3. Proposed solar power to parent institution for women's hostel.
4. For bore recharge, trenches are dug and piped.
5. Steps were constructed in front of the main building.



Criterion VII


Co-Ordinator
IQAC
Shri Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar



PRINCIPAL
Shri. Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar



Construction of canteen in college campus is completed. It was inaugurated by Trustee



Ahmednagar Jyoti Sarathi Vidyapeeth Samiti's
SHRI DHOKESHWAR COLLEGE,
TAKALI DHOKESHWAR
 Tal :- Parner, Dist. :- Ahmednagar. 414304 (M.S.)
 Ph. (02) 02488-282414 (Fax) 02488-282600
NAAC ACCREDITED "B" GRADE



- M. No. PU/ANUG-47/1934
- Email: tdc@shri-dhokeshwarcollege.com
- Web: www.shri-dhokeshwarcollege.com


Dr. Sarf. Lakshminaras Shrinikar Madkar
 Principal
 M.Sc. Ph.D. LL.B. B.Ed. U.S.A.J.
 Mob. No. 9911983234

Reference No. 1° S / 2020-2021 Date : 1° 12 / 2020


ASSETS CERTIFICATE

It is certified that inventories of permanent or semi-permanent assets created / acquired wholly or mainly out of the grant given by the the Savitribai Phule Pune University for Solar On-grid- Rooftop PV Solar System -18 KW
 (mention the purpose)
 are being maintained in the prescribed form and are being kept upto date.

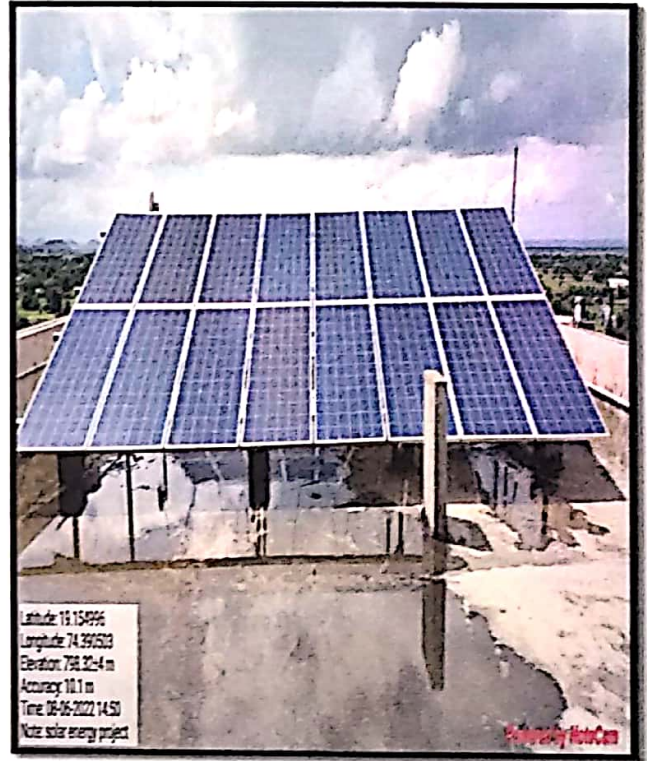
[Signature]
 Name & Signature (with Seal)
 Principal Director
PRINCIPAL
 Shri. Dhokeshwar College
 Takali Dhokeshwar
 Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar



[Signature]
 Name & Signature (with Seal)
 Chartered Accountant
S.V. Gujjar and Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 17, Niphad Road, Ahmednagar
 M.No. 0202461115979



On grid solar plant installed on the main building





Ahmednagar Jilha Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's

SHRI DHOKESHWAR COLLEGE,
Takali Dhokeshwar, Tal. Parner,
Dist. Ahmednagar-414304
(Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University)

Report

Best Practice: Green Campus


(Academic Year: 2020-2021)

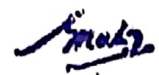
The academic year 2020-21 faced some difficulties due to the outbreak of Covid-19. Principal Dr. Laxman Matkar IQAC Coordinator, NSS Program Officer, Student Development Officer planned the following activities for the beautification of the college and green campus. Those works were successfully completed in this period.

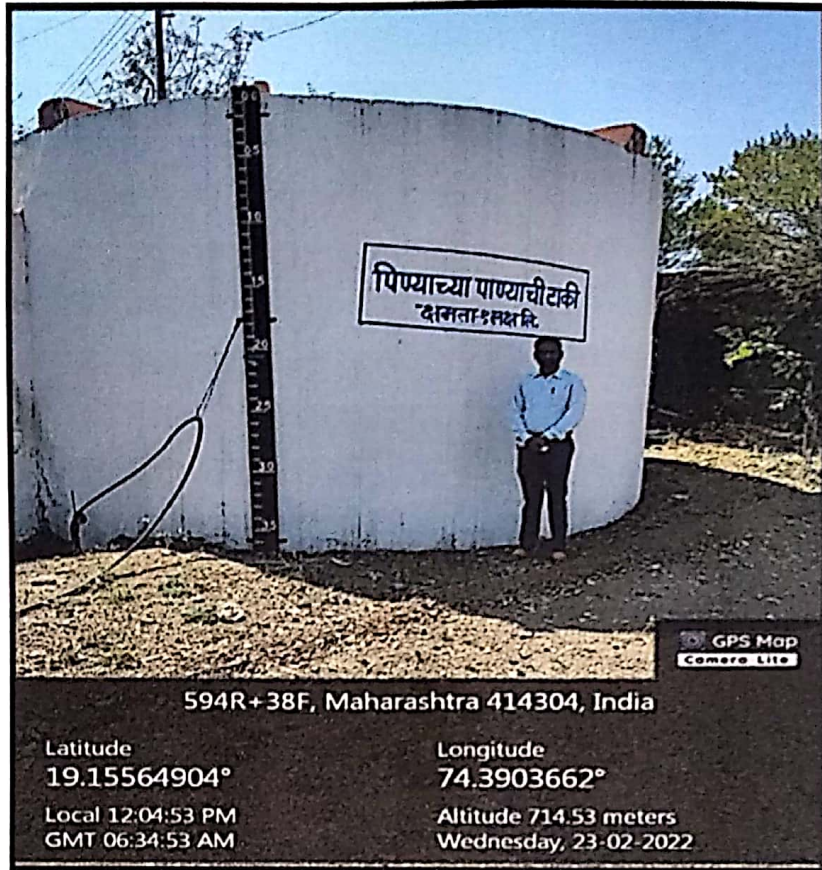
Activities

1. A water tank with a capacity of 1 lakh liters was constructed to store the water on the roof of the college.
2. Planted trees for beautification of the college.
3. 5 KW off grid solar installed for women hostel.
4. Alumni Contribution By Planting of Various Plants.
5. Plantation At the occasion of Inauguration Programme.
6. Establishment of 'Water Lily and Lotus Garden' Behind The building of Girl's Hostel.


Criterion VII


Co-Ordinator
IQAC
Shri Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar

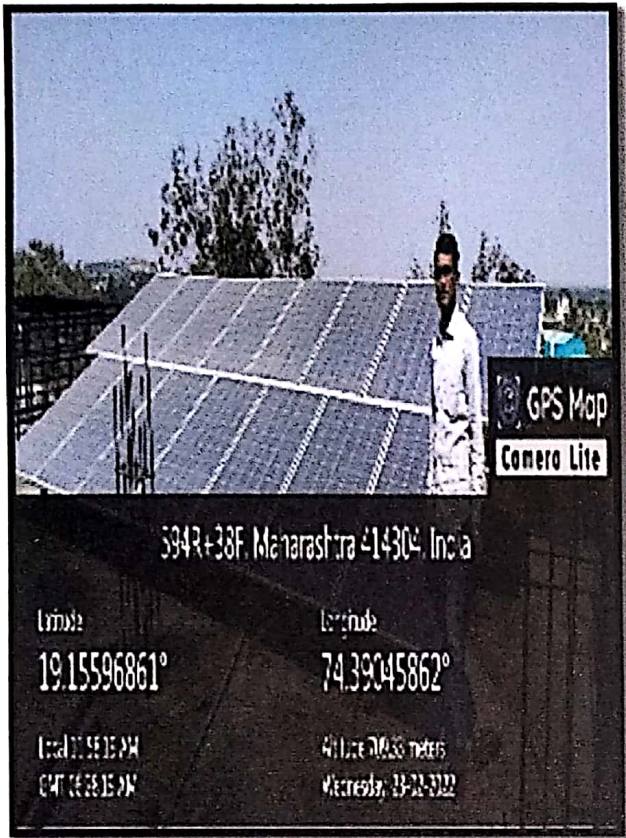

PRINCIPAL
Shri. Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar



1. A water tank with a capacity of 1 lakh liters has been constructed to store the water on the roof of the college.



2. Plantation of donated Cycas trees for beautification of the college.



श्री शिवाजी महात्मनी राजकीरी वास्तव भोंगले, अहमदनगर, महाराष्ट्र

श्री शिवाजी महात्मनी राजकीरी वास्तव भोंगले, अहमदनगर, महाराष्ट्र

Phone No: 9999222222

INVOICE

Date: 03/07/2020

Invoice No: 10220

Customer Name: Shri Shri Chhatrapati College, Talari, Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Particulars	Rate	Qty	Rate	Total	Tax	Total	Form
1
Total				

Principal
Shri Shri Chhatrapati College
Talari Department
Talari, Maharashtra

Stamp: SHRI SHRI CHHATRAPATI COLLEGE, TALARI, MAHARASHTRA

3. Establishment of Solar System on the Roof of Main Building of College and Building of Girl's Hostel



4. Plantation on Alumni ceremony in an Educational year 3/7/ 2020

1. Establishment of Lotus and Water Lily Garden

A) INTRODUCTION

Sri Dhokeshwar College has an innovative lotus and lily garden. lotus and lily garden has been prepared under the guidance of the Head of Botany Department, Principal of the College, and Prof. Igae Madam. A space has been planned for a lotus garden beside the ladies' hostel premises. Some prominent people of Takali Dhokeshwar village have contributed financially for Garden. In the garden, various kinds of lotuses and lily has planted in cement tanks.

1. Water Lily

In gardens, water lilies have found a natural home. They bloom most profusely during summers in North India (when several other, less sturdy flowers are known to perish), and are the perfect water plant for a novice gardener. Unlike lotuses, they do not require deep water. Depending on the variety, they can even be grown in shallow cement pots which are just 18 inches in depth. Unlike the lotus, their leaves float flat on the water's surface. Water lilies require no turbulence in the water and need sunlight for at least six hours.

The flowers are available in two types – hardy and tropical. The latter includes the viviparous type, where propagation occurs from leaf nodes. The former are easy-care varieties and are perfect for the week-end gardener. Most Indian gardens other than hill-stations are suited to tropical varieties as well, which do not do well in winter, in areas where the water freezes over. These are all grouped under the genus *Nymphaea*, and are further divided into named varieties according to colour.

Most species of water lilies have rounded and variously notched waxy-coated leaves on long stalks that contain many air spaces and float in quiet freshwater habitats. The stalks arise from thick fleshy creeping underwater stems that are buried in the mud. The showy fragrant solitary flowers are borne at or above the water surface on long stalks that are attached to the underground stems. Each cuplike flower has a spiral arrangement of its numerous petals.

2. Lotus

Nelumbo nucifera, also known as sacred lotus, Laxmi lotus, Indian lotus or simply lotus, is one of two extant species of aquatic plant in the family Nelumbonaceae. It is sometimes colloquially called a water lily, though this more often refers to members of the family Nymphaeaceae. The roots of lotus are planted in the soil of the pond or river bottom, while the leaves float on the water's



surface or are held well above it. The flowers are usually found on thick stems rising several centimeters above the leaves. The leaf stalks (petioles) can be up to 200 cm (6 ft 7 in) long, allowing the plant to grow in water to that depth. The peltate leaf blade or lamina can have a horizontal spread of 1 m (3 ft 3 in). The leaves may be as large as 80 cm (31 in) in diameter, while the showy flowers can be up to 30 cm (12 in) in diameter, but fourteen inches (35 centimeters) has been frequently reported. Some cultivated varieties have extraordinary numbers of petals. For example, the Chinese variety Qian Ban Lian ("Thousand Petals Lotus") can have between 3000 and 4000 petals in a single blossom and the Japanese variety Ohmi Myoren ("strange lotus"), can have between 2000 and 5000 petals, the greatest number recorded for any species of plant.

Fertilize your plants with tablets that you press into the soil around the plant. Do not fertilize directly into the water, as you will change the pH of the water and harm both plants and fish. Fertilize plants once a month. Tropical waterlilies are heavy feeders and should be fertilized generously throughout the growing season.

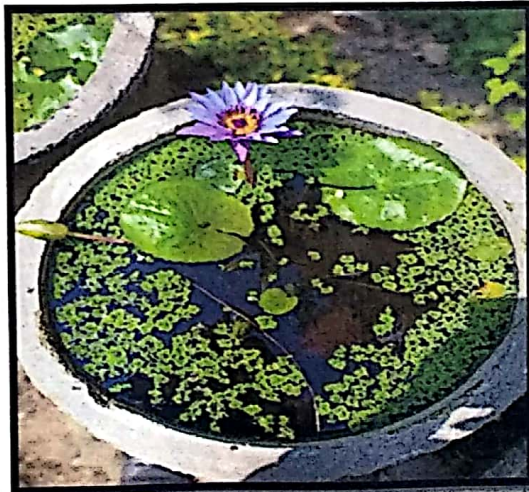


Establishment of Lotus and Water Lily Garden (2020-2021)





Establishment of Lotus and Water Lily Garden (2020-2021)





Ahmednagar Jilha Martha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's
SHRI DHOKESHWAR COLLEGE,
Takali Dhokeshwar, Tal. Parner,
Dist. Ahmednagar-414304
(Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University)

Report

Best Practice: Green Campus


(Academic Year: 2021-2022)

In the academic year 2021-22. Principal Dr. Laxman Matkar, IQAC Coordinator, NSS Program Officer, Student Development Officer planned the following activities for the beautification of the college and green campus. Those works were successfully completed in this period.

Activities

1. Planted trees for beautification of the college.
2. Establishment of medicinal garden in front of main building.
3. Establishment of botanical garden beside the girl hostel.
4. Alumni Contribution by Planting of Various Plants.
5. Plantation At the occasion of Inauguration Programme.
6. Rain water harvesting project completed


Criterion VII


Co-Ordinator
IQAC
Shri Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar


PRINCIPAL
Shri. Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar

1. Medicinal Garden-

A) INTRODUCTION

Throughout whole life health is very important for human beings as well as for all the living things.

As a Soul among the various varieties of plants medicinal plants have huge uses to treat various diseases.

The herbal products today symbolize safety in contrast to the synthetics that are regarded as unsafe to human and environment. Although herbs had been priced for their medicinal, flavouring and aromatic qualities for centuries, the synthetic products of the modern age surpassed their importance, for a while. However, the blind dependence on synthetics is over and people are returning to the naturals with hope of safety and security. Over three-quarters of the world population relies mainly on plants and plant extracts for health care. More than 30% of the entire plant species, at one time or other, were used for medicinal purposes. In India, drugs of herbal origin have been used in traditional systems of medicines such as Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha since ancient times. The drugs are derived either from the whole plant or from different organs, like leaves, stem, bark, root, flower, seed, etc. Some drugs are prepared from excretory plant product such as gum, resins, and latex.

A medicinal plant garden covering a total area of 2700sq. ft has been developed at the College campus. The garden maintains a live collection of over 50 species of different medicinal and aromatic plants. The garden a variety of medicinally important herbs, shrubs and trees spread in a well-defined area.

The College has a well-maintained Medicinal Plant Garden. It has 60 of different varieties of medicinal plants tagged with their biological nomenclature. The medicinal plants garden is unique in that almost every one of the species of plants and herb with a long history of use in folk tradition. Garden is equipped with irrigation facilities like drip and sprinkler



This garden is currently on the left side of the office and in front of the college. There is an adequate irrigation facility in this garden. A total of 60 medicinally important plants were planted in the garden. In the centre of garden Cycas has been planted; Around the Cycas white and pink colour button rose plants have planted in ring like manner.

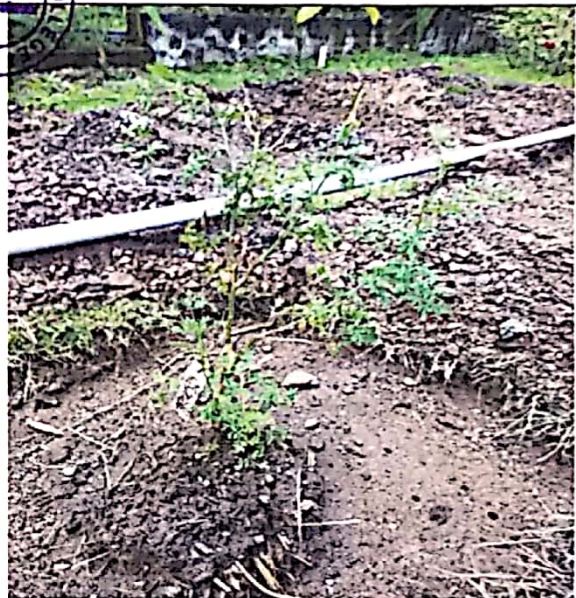
Objectives of Medicinal Plant of College:

1. To enable the students and teachers to be aware of the various herbal plants grown in their college, to be able to identify the various plants and to understand the economic and medicinal uses of these plants.
2. Develop the creativity of student by research and education in this aspect and reinforce the message of protection and care for the plants.
3. To achieve a cleaner and Greener Environment in and around their College campus.
4. To create awareness about the use of medicinal plants among students, teachers and local community.





SHRI HOLESWAR CO
TAKAL



2. Botanical Garden

A) Introduction

In institute type of conservation botanical garden of Shri Dhokeshwar college, Takali Dhokeshwar has been playing an important role from an educational year 1994 to conserve and maintained various species of plants out of their natural habitat. From 28 years this college has been doing worship of nature in such a good way.

In a status about more than 125 different species of plants are cultivated. All these species have an economical, medicinal, ornamental and researcher view and values. Plants are grown according to their different habitats. Out of them some are an xerophytic plants, and few are terrestrial plants. Through the way of botanical garden plants are maintained in their original condition though different abiotic factors are affecting flora and fauna around them during all the seasons. By studying and environmental factors such as fertility of soil, quality and quantity of water supply, humidity, and temperature around the campus area more species of plants are conserved in this botanical garden. Conservation of various spices plants such as *Cinammomum verum*, *Cinammomum* *Cinammomum tamal* and *Syzygium aromaticum* has been done here successfully. Often strong focus has been given to grow more medicinal plants as like multiple vitamin plant, insulin plant, turmeric, *Grewia asiatica* to treat various diseases. To convey best dietary and To convey best dietary and nutritional supply for health various fruit plants such as jackfruit, Guava and Sapodilla are conserved in this area of Botanical garden.

According to more use of daily routine curry tree that is *Murraya koenigii* has been planted and also it is useful too in the treatment of cardiovascular problems in heart disease. lemon grass has been conserved due to its medicinal property and which has an important role to increase flavour of tea too. Ornamental plants such as *Ixora*, *Roses*, *Michelia champaka* have been planted for the purpose of increasing



beautification in this area ... Blossom of flowering and flavour of smell has been showering the best feelings in a comfortable way during different seasons. In future college will concentrate to increase number of various endemic, vulnerable, endangered, and nearly extinct species from Taluka Parner in District Ahmednagar. For supplying water to botanical garden drip irrigation system has been introduced by the efforts of hard-working staff of department of botany. Plants or not only conserved here but often maintained in a well situation by concentrating on them regularly.

Garden is fulfilled with irrigation facilities, wall compound, Fernery, Facilities for aquatic plant habitats and water storage tank, many plants including ornamental, medicinal, flowering, angiosperm, tuber, etc. plants are maintained in the area coming under botanical garden. Interior paths approaching to the various sectors are maintained.

The various types of plants are maintained in the garden. These are as Angiosperms, Gymnosperms, and Pteridophytes coverings herbs, shrubs, trees, annuals, biennials perennials, climbers, lianas, vines, tuberous and rhizomatous, cacti and succulents, spices, and medicinal plants ornamental plants wild relatives of crop plants.



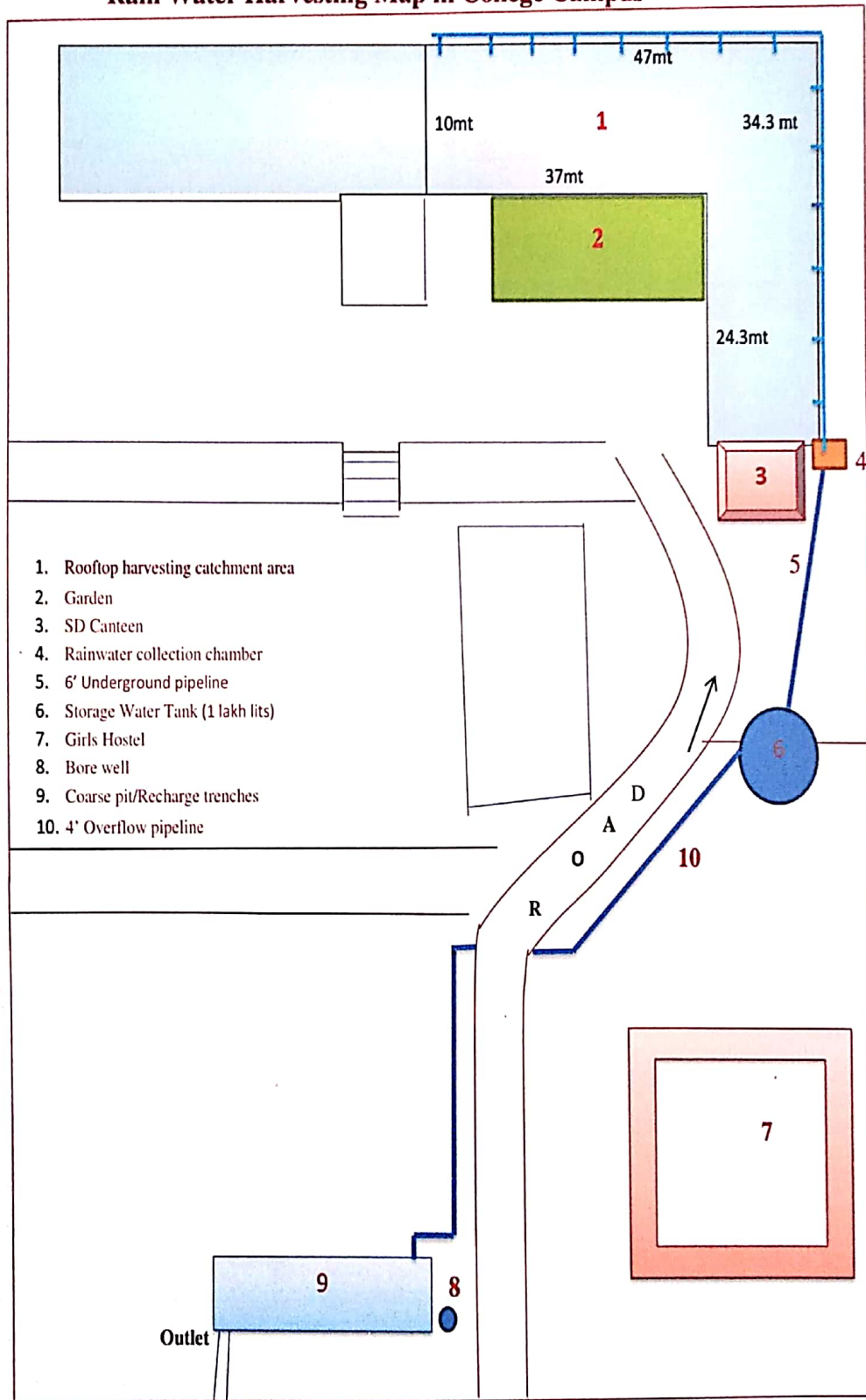


Botanical Garden



Rain Water Harvesting Project

Rain Water Harvesting Map in College Campus

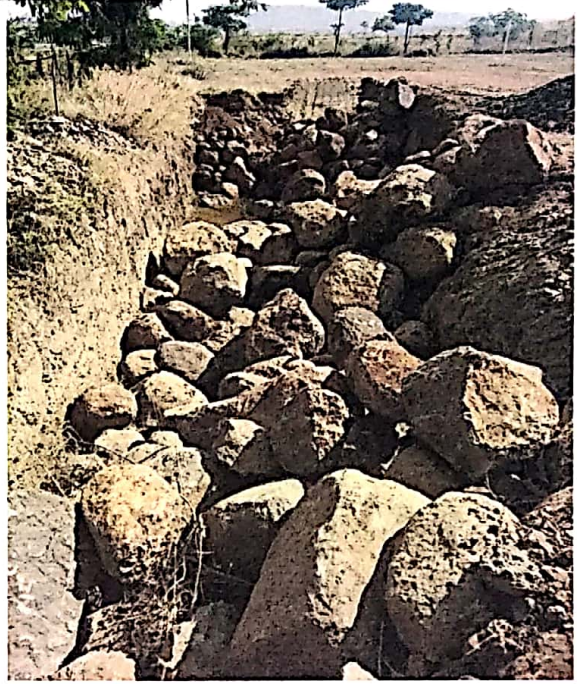


1. Rooftop harvesting catchment area
2. Garden
3. SD Canteen
4. Rainwater collection chamber
5. 6' Underground pipeline
6. Storage Water Tank (1 lakh lits)
7. Girls Hostel
8. Bore well
9. Coarse pit/Recharge trenches
10. 4' Overflow pipeline

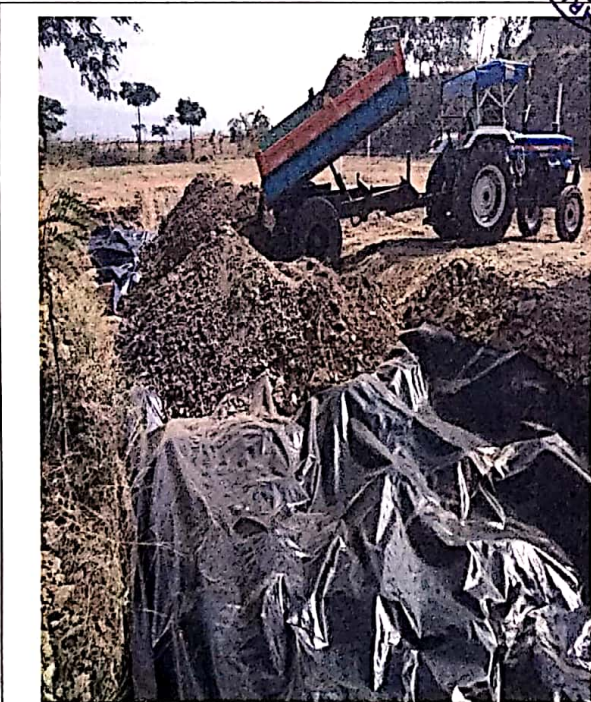




Principal giving information to the students while preparing rainwater harvesting pit



While pit filling stone-brick



Rain storage cover



Latitude: 19.155223
 Longitude: 74.390256
 Elevation: 786.21±8 m
 Accuracy: 24.5 m
 Time: 11-16-2022 11:11
 Note: CO/po outcom

Water Collection Area

Plant List

Sr.No	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family
1.	<i>Michelia champaka</i>	सोनचाफा	Magnoliaceae
2.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Pensil Palm	Euphorbiaceae
3.	<i>Aganonerion polymorphum</i>		Apocynaceae
4.	<i>Syzygium polyanthum</i>	तेज पत्ता	Myrtaceae
5.	<i>Michelia champaka</i>	सोनचाफा	Magnoliaceae
6.	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	पांढरा चाफा	Apocynaceae
7.	<i>Radermachera sinica</i>	खुरशिग)	Bignoniaceae
8.	<i>Araucaria cumminghamii</i>	खिसमस ट्री	Araucariaceae
9.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	कांडवेल	Vitaceae
10.	<i>Radermachera sinica</i>	खुरशिग)	Bignoniaceae
11.	<i>Tradescantia spathecea</i>	रीहो	Commelinaceae
12.	<i>Cinnamomum osmophloem</i>	तमालपत्र	Lauraceae
13.	<i>Jasmanium sp</i>	जुई	oleaceae
14.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	पेरू	Myrtaceae
15.	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	विस्टेरिया	Fabaceae
16.	<i>Ixora coccinia</i>	रुकमिणी	Rubiaceae
17.	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	पांढरी लिली	Amarylidaceae
18.	<i>Nyctanthus arbor-tristis</i>	पारिजातक	Oleaceae
19.	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	तगर	Apocynaceae
20.	<i>Ficus rubra</i>	रबराचा वड	Moraceae
21.	<i>Euonymus sp</i>	आस झाड	Celastraceae
22.	<i>Syzygium cumuni</i>	जांभळ	Myrtaceae
23.	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	निळा चित्रक	Plumbaginaceae
24.	<i>Avocado americana</i>	एवोकैडो	Lauraceae
25.	<i>Magnolia champaka</i>	सोनचाफा	Magnoliaceae
26.	<i>Dhatura metal</i>	काळा धोतरा	Rosaceae
27.	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	दालचिनी	Lauraceae
28.	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	लवंग	Myrtaceae
29.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	आले	Zingiberaceae
30.	<i>Ficus pumula</i>	Climbing Fig	Moraceae
31.	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>	दालचिनी	Lauraceae
32.	<i>Ixora coccinia</i>	रुकमिणी	Rubiaceae
33.	<i>Ixora coccinia</i>	रुकमिणी	Rubiaceae
34.	<i>Ficus carica</i>	अंजीर	Moraceae
35.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	सागवान	Lamiaceae
36.	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	चाय	Theaceae
37.	<i>Heliconia sp.</i>	Lobster claw	Heliconiaceae
38.	<i>Michelia champaka</i>	सोनचाफा	Magnoliaceae
39.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	नागकेसर	Calophyllaceae
40.	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	<i>Cycas</i>	Cycadaceae
41.	<i>Euphorbia sp.</i>	<i>Euphorbia</i>	Euphorbiaceae
42.	<i>Heliconia sp</i>	Lobster claw	Heliconiaceae
43.	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	<i>Cycas</i>	Cycadaceae
44.	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	चिकू	Sapotaceae
45.	<i>Heliconia sp</i>	Lobster claw	Heliconiaceae



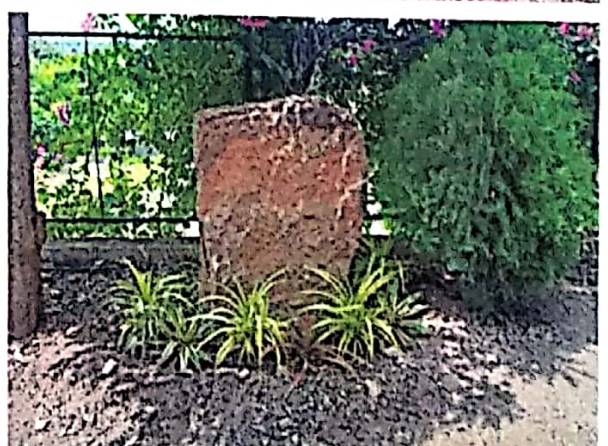
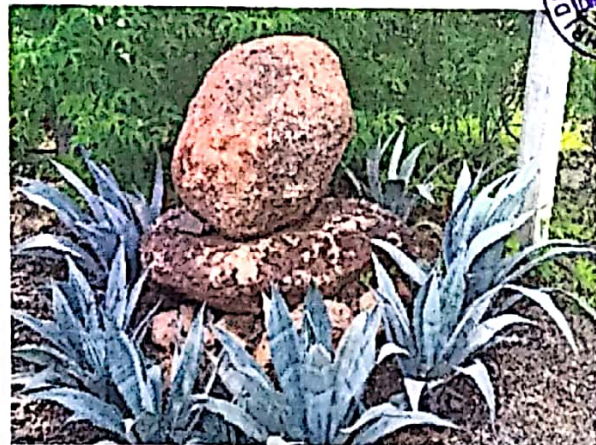
46.	<i>Michelia champaka</i>	चाफा	Magnoliaceae
47.	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	चिकू	Sapotaceae
48.	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	चिकू	Sapotaceae
49.	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	चिकू	Sapotaceae
50.	<i>Piper betel</i>	पान	Piperaceae
51.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	पेरू	Myrtaceae
52.	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	चिकू	Sapotaceae
53.	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	<i>Cycas</i>	Cycadaceae
54.	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	सिताफळ	Annonaceae
55.	<i>Malus domestica</i>	सफरचंद	Rosaceae
56.	<i>Pandanus fascicularis</i>	केवडा	Pandanaceae
57.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	चिंच	Fabaceae
58.	<i>Tamarandus indica</i>	चिंच	Fabaceae
59.	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	पानफुटी	Crassulaceae
60.	<i>Heliconia sp</i>	Lobster claw	Heliconiaceae
61.	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	पानफुटी	Crassulaceae
62.	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	खारीक	Arecaceae
63.	<i>Heliconia sp</i>	Lobster claw	Heliconiaceae
64.	<i>Michelia champaka</i>	सोनचाफा	Magnoliaceae
65.	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	रबर	Moraceae
66.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	पेरू	Myrtaceae
67.	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	रबर	Moraceae
68.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	पेरू	Myrtaceae
69.	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	पिवळा बांबू	Poaceae
70.	<i>Musa sp</i>	केळी	Musaceae
71.	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	नाताळ वृक्ष	Araucariaceae
72.	<i>Aristolochia sp.</i>	ईशारमूल	Aristolochiaceae
73.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	सप्तपर्णी	Apocyanaceae
74.	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	गुलाब	Rosaceae
75.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	जाभूल	Anacardiaceae
76.	<i>Musa sp</i>	केळी	Musaceae
77.	<i>Chamaecostus cuspidatus</i>	Insulin plant	Cosatcaee
78.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	सप्तपर्णी	Apocyanaceae
79.	<i>Artocarpous heterophyllus</i>	फणस	Moraceae
80.	<i>Lilium candidum</i>	पाढरी लिली	Liliaceae
81.	<i>Euphorbia sp</i>		Euphorbiaceae
82.	<i>Lilium candidum</i>	पाढरी लिली	Liliaceae
83.	<i>Tradescantia spathaceae</i>	Rhoe	Commelinaceae
84.	<i>Santalum album</i>	चंदन	Santalaceae
85.	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	शमी	Fabaceae
86.	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	गवतीचहा	Poaceae
87.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	कडीपत्ता	Rutaceae
88.	<i>Musa sp</i>	केळी	Musaceae
89.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	आवळा	Phyllanthaceae
90.	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Money plant	Araceae
91.	<i>Rhaphidophora tetrasperma</i>	Minimostera	Araceae
92.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	कौठ	Rutaceae
93.	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	सीताअशोक	Fabaceae
94.	<i>Rhaphidophora tetrasperma</i>	Minimostera	Araceae



Plantation of Beautification plants



Plantation of Rock Beautification plants

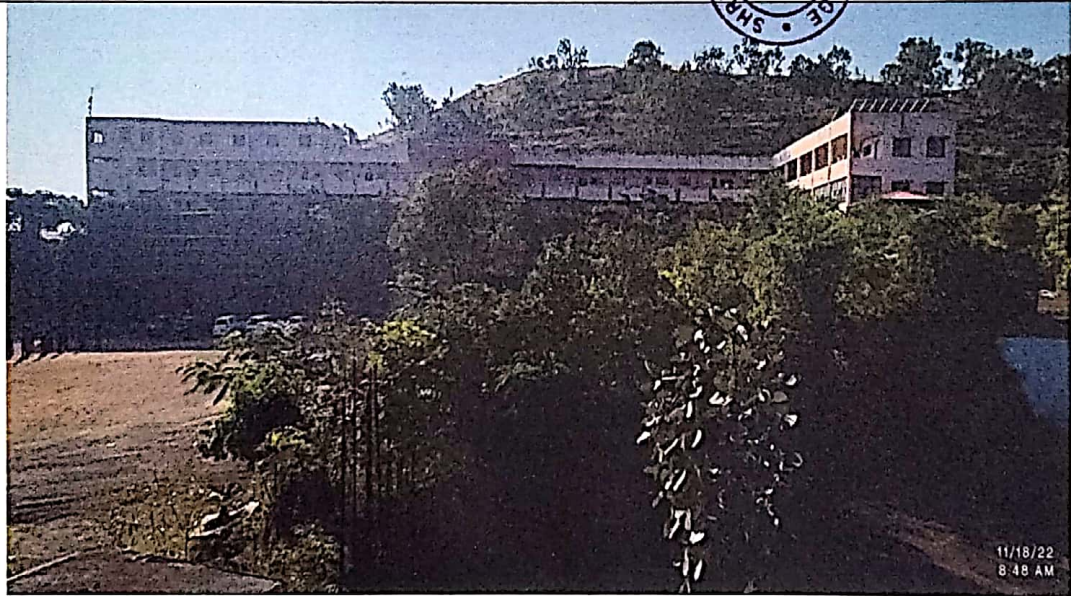


Plantation of Air Purity maintaining plants

YESTERDAY AND TODAY



1st July 2016 Photo



19th November 2022 Photo



Co-Ordinator
IQAC

Shri Dhokeshwar College
Takali Dhokeshwar
Tal. Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar





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