

Best Practice 1: Sustainable Development

- **Objective of best practice Sustainability**

The objective of best practices in sustainability is to integrate environmental conservation, climate change mitigation, resource efficiency, health and well-being, and education and awareness into campus operations, fostering a culture of sustainability and environmental stewardship across the institution.

- **The Context**

The campus aims to minimize its environmental impact by reducing resource consumption, waste generation, and protecting ecosystems. It contributes to global efforts to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency measures and renewable energy sources. Resource efficiency is optimized through efficient technologies, conservation practices, and recycling programs. The campus also focuses on health and well-being by improving indoor air quality, enhancing natural light and green spaces, and promoting active transportation. Education and awareness are also prioritized to raise awareness among the campus community about environmental issues, sustainable practices, and the interconnectedness of human activities with the natural world.

- **The Practice**

Rai University is dedicated to environmental sustainability, focusing on reducing carbon emissions, conserving water resources, and conserving natural habitats. The university promotes resource conservation through efficient use of energy, water, and materials, reducing waste generation and landfill contributions. It also aims to create healthier indoor environments with improved air quality, natural lighting, and green spaces. Education and awareness are prioritized, empowering students, faculty, and staff to understand sustainability. Interdisciplinary approaches address environmental challenges, creating green jobs and economic opportunities in renewable energy, green building, waste management, and other sustainable sectors.

- **Evidence of Success**

Rai University is dedicated to environmental sustainability through its green initiatives, which contribute to resource conservation, community well-being, and reduced carbon emissions. The university has enhanced air quality and biodiversity through sustainable land use practices, leading to cost savings and reduced waste. Healthier indoor environments and green spaces foster physical and mental well-being for students and staff. The university also promotes sustainability education and interdisciplinary problem-solving, cultivating a culture of environmental responsibility. These initiatives generate economic benefits, including cost

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savings and green job creation, enhancing the institution's reputation. Rai University's holistic approach to sustainability in higher education is evident.

- **Problem Encountered and Resources Required**

Addressing environmental conservation and climate change mitigation is challenging due to limited resources, infrastructure, and reducing carbon footprints in institutions. Resource efficiency is another challenge, requiring significant investment and behavioral changes. Balancing environmental sustainability with human needs is challenging. Raising awareness about these issues is an ongoing challenge, requiring continuous effort and innovative approaches. Despite these challenges, promoting health and well-being remains a priority.

- **Table of various plants and Trees at RU:**

Sr. No	Plant Tag No.	Name of plant	Scientific name
Trees			
1.	30	Pagoda	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i>
2.	200	Peltaphorum	<i>Peltaphorum pterocarpum</i>
3.	100	Pongamia	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>
4.	15	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
5.	15	Gulmohar	<i>Delonix regia</i>
6.	30	Conocarpus	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>
7.	20	Ashok	<i>Saraca asoca</i>
8.	10	Casuarina	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>
9.	20	Bamboo	<i>Bamboo spp.</i>
10.	10	Indian elm	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
11.	3	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>
12.	2	Indian-almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>
Fruit Trees			
13.	10	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
14.	10	Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>


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15.	2	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>
16.	10	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
17.	10	Anola	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>
18.	5	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
19.	10	Sapota	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>
<i>Shrubs</i>			
20.	20	Ficus	<i>Ficus panda</i>
21.	5	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>
22.	50	Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>
23.	10	Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>
24.	50	Plumeria	<i>Plumeria alba</i>
25.	100	Tecoma	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
26.	100	Spider lily	<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i>
27.	30	Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
28.	30	Nerium	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
29.	10	Jatropha	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i>
30.	10	Allamanda	<i>Allamanda spp.</i>
<i>Palm</i>			
31.	10	Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea regia</i>
32.	15	Cycus (Sago Palm)	<i>Cycas Revoluta</i>
33.	10	Dwarf Date Palm	<i>Phoenix Roebeleni</i>
34.	1	Elegant Fan Palm	<i>Licuala peltata var. 'sumawongii</i>
35.	3	Dwarf Chinese Fan Palm	<i>Livistona chinensis subglobosa</i>
36.	2	Bismarck Palm	<i>Bismarckia Nobilis</i>
<i>Climbers and Creepers</i>			
37.	20	Rangoon creeper	<i>Combretum indicum</i>


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38.	10	Clerodendrum	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>
39.	30	Parda Bail	<i>Vernonia Elaeagnifolia</i>
40.	5	Butterfly pea	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>
Ornamental and Indoor Plant			
41.	50	Aloe vera	<i>Aloe perfoliata var. vera,</i>
42.	50	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>
43.	5	Giloy	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>
44.	50	Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
45.	50	Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon flexuosus</i>
46.	10	Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
47.	500	Duranta	<i>Duranta repens</i>
48.	500	Clerodendrum	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>
49.	50	Acalypha	<i>Acalypha spp.</i>
50.	20	Phothos	<i>Phothos spp.</i>
51.	50	Snake plant	<i>Dracaena trifasciata</i>
52.	5	Red Dracaena	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>
53.	10	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>
54.	50	Portulaca	<i>Portulaca spp.</i>
55.	5	Ardusi	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>
56.	50	Spider lily	<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i>
57.	10	Rain lily	<i>Zephyranthes spp.</i>
58.	20	Pedilanthus	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides.</i>
59.	10	Coleus	<i>Plectranthus scutellarioides</i>
60.	10	Pseuderanthemum	<i>Pseuderanthemum spp.</i>
61.	10	Agave	<i>Agave Desmettiana</i>
62.	5	Crotons	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>

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63.	10	Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia seguine.</i>
64.	5	Rubber plant	<i>Ficus elastica black</i>
65.	1	Alocasia	<i>Alocasia odora</i>
66.	10	Ruellias	<i>Ruellia simplex</i>
67.	10	Spider plant	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>
68.	5	Adenium	<i>Adenium obesum</i>
69.	100	Wedelia	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>

8. Future Plans:

1. Regular pruning and trimming of the existing plantation
2. Evaluating the need of plants required based on campus, eg: flowering trees are less which can be planted during rainy season
3. Various plantation activities can be performed to increase the green cover.

9. Selected Photographs of 'Green at a Glance':



Lush Green Campus

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Acalypha – Fiery Foliage



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Peltaphorum- Natural Harmony



Indian Ixora – Bold Beauty


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Ornamental Palm – Tropical Majesty



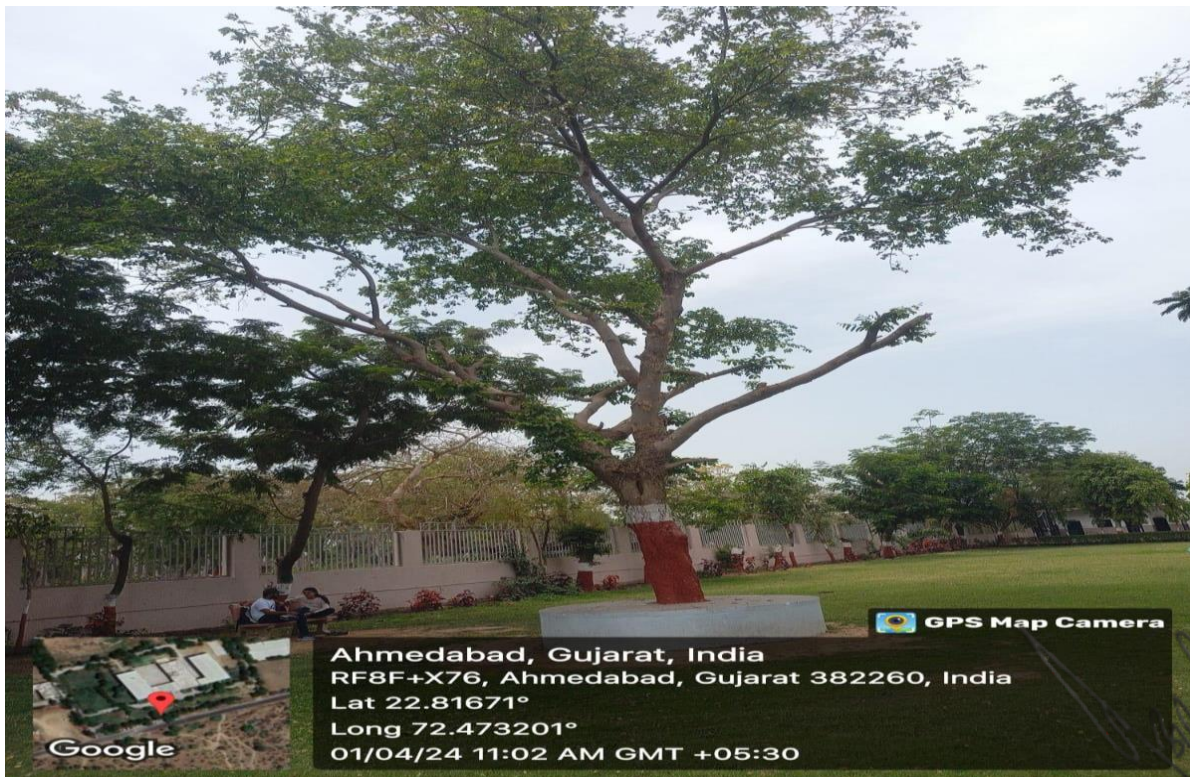
Hibiscus Plant- Exotic Beauty

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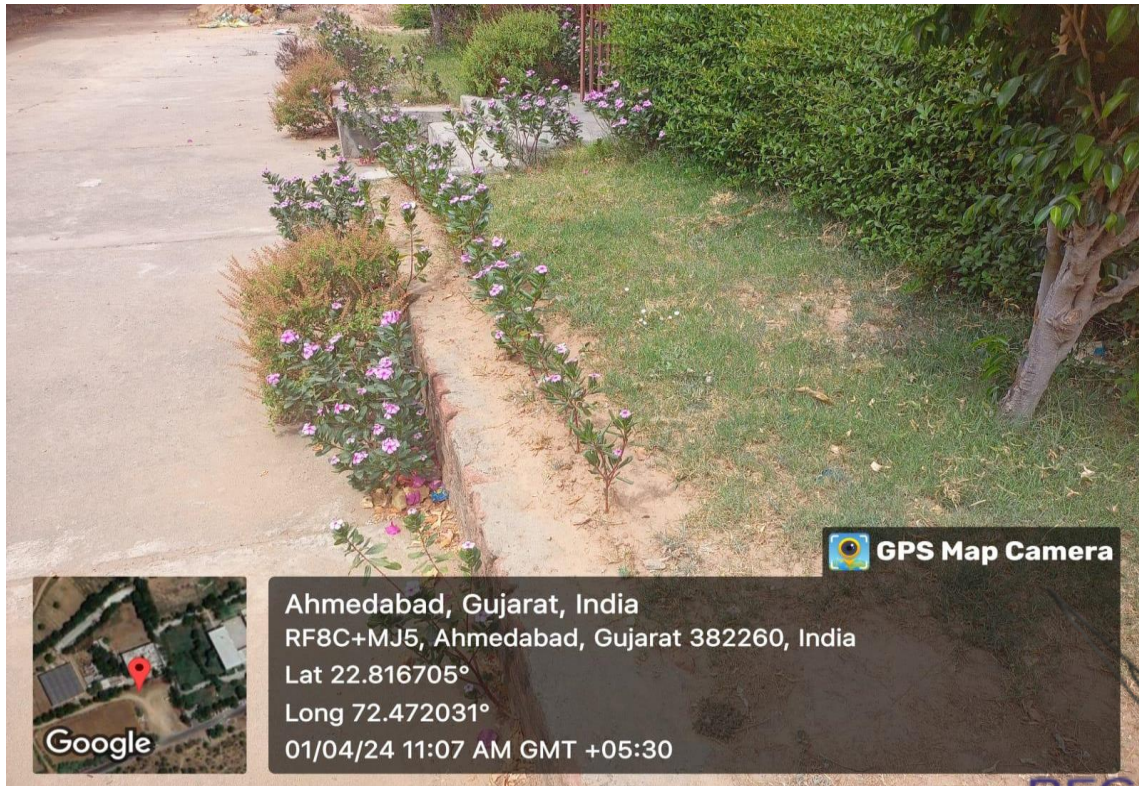
Ashoka Trees- Nature's Pride



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Bougainvillea – Peta Passion



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Green Heaven: Learning Landscape



Lemon Grass: Fragrant Foliage


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