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INDEX

Sl.	Title	Page
1	Integration of ICT in Teacher Training Institutions: A Transformation in the Paradigm of Teacher Education Aamir Majeed and Prof. Syedah Fawzia Nadeem	6-15
2	Awareness on Utilization of Community Resources in Teaching Chemistry at Secondary School Level A.Devi and Dr.T.Kanakaraj	16-24
3	Teachers Professional Development and Job Satisfaction Ashish Kumar	25-30
4	Teacher’s Professional Development in Online Social Networking Sites Cathrine Asha S. and Dr. Blessing Mary	31-39
5	Life Style and Attitude towards Sustainable Development Goals among Prospective Teachers at Secondary Level Sreevidya R. and Dr. Mubi K. Mohamed Ali	40-57
6	Socio-emotional Skills among Secondary School Students of Standard Nine in terms of Gender and Demographic Location of Udupi District Rose Kiran Pinto	58-71
7	Blended Learning: A Vision for the Future Dr. Fatma Gausiya	72-87
8	A Study on Perception of Student Teachers on Professional Development Dr. Manju N.D	88-103
9	Emerging Need of Blended Learning Dr. Pratibha Khare	104-115

11	Role of Fourth Industrial Revolution and Education 4.0 on Sustainable Development in Education Dr. Seema Gopinath	116-124
12	Efficacy of Indigenous Rhymes in Developing Student Engagement and Motivation Dr. Prithi Venkatesh, Ms. Sreevidya MS, Ms. Nisha A, Mr .Srinivasa R	125-139
13	Transforming Education: Evaluating The Implementation and Effects of the 2020 Education Policy Dr. Veena Khilnani	140-146
14	Educational Significance of Inclusion in Reducing Juvenile Delinquency-Need for Multi-dimensional Approach Dr.C.B.Vikram	147-165
15	From Exclusion to Excellence: Overcoming Obstacles to Inclusion in Schools Dr. Rajeshwari Garg	166-176
16	Impact of Artificial Intelligence Enabled Technological Pedagogical Implications in Higher Education Dr.S.Ammami, Dr.M.Anita, Ananya	177-186
17	The Effect of Artificial Intelligence on Research Methodology Dr. Taiyaba Nazli	187-194
18	Empowering Educators: Navigating Continuous Professional Development In Alignment With NEP 2020 In India. Jagirdar Lubna Batool and Dr. Syed Azaz Ali	195-206
19	Inevitability of Assessment and Feedback Strategies in the Teaching- Learning Continuum Jasmine. J	207-214
20	Vital Role of Teachers, Parents and Students as a Joint Venture in Inclusive Education Mrs. Jyothi H.D.	215-221

21	Humour as an Effective Teaching Strategy Madan Kumar	222-229
22	Significance of Inclusive Education in Fostering Social Justice in India Mamta and Nivedita	230-243
23	An Investigation of the Gender Disparity in the Teaching Abilities of Trainee Teachers Mrs. Mirza Humaira Batul	244-256
24	Enhancing Learning of Students through Formative Feedback in Higher Education Monal	257-267
25	Exploring the Preparedness for LMS among Teacher Educators and B.Ed. Students in the Current Education Scenario Dr.M.Ponnambaleswari and Aswathy C.K.	268-281
26	The Family Environment Promotes Student Engagement and Motivation N. Revathy and Dr. A. Blessing Mary	282-285
27	Transformative Education Reforms: Catalyzing Social Justice in India Pooja and Nivedita	286-294
28	Exploring Participatory Pedagogy for Cultivating Inclusivity in Classroom Prabhleen Saini	295-307
29	Transforming Education: A Journey Towards Transgender Inclusion Prakasha C.	308-320
30	Impact of Competency Based Education on Learning Outcomes Prashasti Singh and Dr. Kalpana Thakur	321-333

31	An Introduction of Inclusive Education Rajesh Kumar Pathak	334-343
32	E- learning: Impact on Psychosocial Competence Ms. Rajwinder Kaur and Dr. Gagandeep Kaur	344-353
33	Computer-Based Programmes to Improve Communication with Children with Special Needs: Cerebral Palsy Ramesh	354-363
34	Nurturing Students Engagement: An Educator’s Role in Fostering Autonomy, Competence, and Relatedness in Teaching-Learning Process Saroj Rani	364-388
35	Life Style and Attitude towards Sustainable Development Goals among Prospective Teachers at Secondary Level Sreevidya R. and Dr. Mubi K. Mohamed Ali	389-405
36	Perception of Pre-service Teachers towards Blended Learning in Teaching-learning Process Ghazala Parveen	406-429
37	Nature-based solutions: A New Approach to Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss Rizwan Uz Zaman, Dr Golak B Patra, Bikash Kalita	430-440

Nature-based solutions: A New Approach to Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss

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Abstract

In recent times, Nature-based results (NBS) have surfaced as innovative strategies for communities to enhance profitable adaptability by employing ecosystem services. These approaches offer multiple profitable benefits, including job creation, bettered water access, enhanced agrarian yields, and increased climate adaptability. NBS also play a pivotal part in mollifying climate change through carbon insulation and flood tide control. Successful NBS systems precisely balance both ecological sustainability and community profitable requirements. This case study examines colourful recent NBS enterprises by governmental and non-governmental associations in Assam, pressing their effectiveness in erecting community adaptability while delivering environmental benefits. The exploration explores how NBS induce green employment openings that strengthen community adaptability and cover original ecosystems. While some jobs directly stem from NBS systems, others arise from increased eco-friendly profitable conditioning in the region also, the study emphasizes NBS's part in women's commission through stable income generation and bettered capacity to repel climate and

profitable shocks. This exploration aims to support colourful Sustainable Development Goals and align with the Assam State Action Plan on Climate Change.

Keywords: nature-based results, carbon insulation, climate change, sustainable development

Introduction

As the world grapples with rapid-fire urbanization, climate change, pollution, and ecosystem decline, the need for comprehensive results has no way been more burning. With global temperatures projected to surpass a 1.5 degree Celsius increase by 2030, the urgency to address climate-related vulnerabilities is growing. The concept of Nature-based results (NBS), introduced by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), highlights nature's vital part in addressing these challenges. NBS has gained significant global attention, particularly since 2015, as a crucial tool for achieving and localizing major transnational agreements related to climate change, biodiversity, washes, sustainable development pretensions, and land declination. This marquee term encompasses different approaches that prioritize natural processes in developing results for enhanced climate adaptability and sustainable husbandry. IUCN classifies NBS under five main approaches Ecosystem Restoration, Issue-specific Ecosystem-related, structure-related, Ecosystem- grounded operation, and Ecosystem protection. As an intertwined approach, NBS has shown a pledge to address the binary challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss while aligning with colourful sustainable development pretensions. Exploration suggests that NBS could give roughly 30 of the cost-effective mitigation needed by 2030 to keep global warming below 2 °C. These results also serve as a robust defence against

climate impacts and long-term hazards, which pose the primary trouble to biodiversity. NBS emphasize harmony between people and nature, and ecological development, and represents a holistic, people-centred response to climate change. Spanning up NBS for mitigation, adaptability, and adaption can significantly contribute to the sustainable development of ethnical and other communities. As traditional approaches prove inadequate, the relinquishment of NBS emerges as a pivotal tool in the global trouble to combat environmental declination. In India, a country particularly vulnerable to climate change, NBS is becoming increasingly important in addressing this global extremity. These results encompass a wide array of sustainable practices that work natural processes to address environmental challenges, from carbon insulation to flood tide protection and beyond. This composition explores the conception of nature-grounded results and highlights their growing significance in creating a more sustainable and flexible future in India. It aims to define challenges, present benefits, and explore the significance of NBS in India, emphasizing their eventuality to attack climate change while offering multitudinous co-benefits for society and biodiversity.

Methodology

This study employed a comprehensive approach combining literature review and case study analysis. We employed online databases similar to Scopus, Google Scholar, and Science Direct to gather applicable information. Given the broad compass of the content and varying information on NBS perpetration, we concentrated on peer-reviewed exploration papers and named case studies. Studies were included based on their applicability, study design, and publication status.

Results

Nature-based results in India: Policy Context

India has been laboriously integrating NBS into its programs to address environmental challenges, promote sustainable development, and alleviate climate change impacts. While NBS are frequently bedded in broader environmental and climate change fabrics, there's still limited mindfulness, experience, and proven substantiation of NBS in Indian metropolises. Knowledge of NBS models, impact dimension fabrics, and operations and conservation methodologies specific to the Indian environment is still developing.

Crucial policy developments include:

1. The world's first National Agroforestry Policy, espoused by India in 2014.
2. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAP CC, 2008), focuses on sustainable husbandry, water conservation, and biodiversity conservation.
3. The National Biodiversity Action Plan, incorporating NBS rudiments like afforestation and niche restoration.
4. The National Mission for Sustainable Husbandry (NMSA), promoting climate- flexible and sustainable agrarian practices.
5. Civic development enterprises like the Smart Metropolises Mission, which incorporate green and sustainable civic planning.
6. Afforestation and reforestation sweat through programs similar to the National Mission on Green India, the National Afforestation Program, and compensatory afforestation enterprises across countries.

Harnessing Ecosystem for Climate Resilience

Employing Ecosystems for Climate Resilience NBS influences natural ecosystems' essential capabilities to sequester carbon dioxide and alleviate climate change impacts. Timbers, washes, and mangroves act as carbon cesspools, absorbing atmospheric carbon and storing it in biomass and soil. Guarding and restoring these ecosystems not only reduces hot house gas emigrations but also enhances climate adaptability by precluding cataracts, regulating temperatures, and supporting original biodiversity. These results operate on the principle that well-maintained ecosystems give essential benefits and services pivotal for life on Earth, including food and fodder, clean water and air, carbon insulation, and natural flood tide protection. By working with nature rather than against it, we can harness its capabilities to repair ecosystems, offset climate change, boost biodiversity, and ensure global community well-being. Nature-grounded results for community good NBS plays a pivotal part in promoting community good by using nature and ecosystems to address colourful social, profitable, and environmental challenges. In civic geographies, green spaces give recreational areas, ameliorate air quality, reduce civic heat islet goods, and enhance internal and physical health.

Nature-Based Solutions for Community Wellbeing

Examples of NBS perpetration for community good in India include

1. Delhi's action to revitalize lakes and construct new bones to address water issues and promote biodiversity.

2. Andhra Pradesh's Zero- zero-budget natural Farming, which relies on organic inputs to enhance crop and land adaptability, reducing health pitfalls for agrarian workers and perfecting food security.
3. In Assam, the Body and Mining communities in Examiner and Format sections are restoring degraded timber lands and introducing agroforestry, mollifying mortal-giant conflict and enhancing soil fertility.
4. Perpetration of livelihood interventions in Van Ravi townlets, generating cash through high-yield citrus fruits and time-round order bean products under playhouses. These enterprises demonstrate how NBS can stimulate job creation, and profitable growth, and ameliorate community adaptability.
5. Nature-based results for ecosystem restoration and biodiversity loss NBS are decreasingly used to restore, enhance, and cover ecosystem adaptability to conserve biodiversity.

Nature-based Solution for Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Loss

Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) is an exemplar NBS strategy, as stressed in the IUCN- MoE FCC report. Notable nature-based results include An NGO uniting with private companies to restore fractured and demoralized timber patches within colony geographies. The Nature Conservation Foundation's long-term program concentrated on scientifically restoring tropical rainforest fractions.

1. Restoration of demoralized timbers in Nagaland using original species with marketable value, supplementing townies' livelihoods. This enterprise not only

contributes to ecological restoration but also enhances the profitable prospects of original communities through livelihood supplementation.

2. In Rajasthan, the NGO Tarn Bharat Sang banded with original communities to revive water bodies, combating severe failure and adding timber cover.
3. Andhra Pradesh's creation of zero-budget natural husbandry, counting on organic inputs to enhance crop and land adaptability.
4. Relinquishment of floating husbandry in Bangladesh and northeast India. China's creation of swamp territories to attack civic flooding.

Nature-grounded Tourism Enhancing Community Livelihoods in India

Civic NBS Nature-based results include Surat, Gujarat's bettered operation of natural water bodies and lowland protection under the Asian metropolises Climate Change Resilience Network. Community participation in conserving and managing traditional water sources in Durgapur and Indore, Madhya Pradesh. East Kolkata washes use of algae to clean the megacity's wastewater, furnishing food and livelihood openings to 50,000 people.

Nature-based results for husbandry NBS in husbandry offer a comprehensive approach integrating climate change mitigation, adaption, disaster threat reduction, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable resource operation. Nature-based results include Floating granges in Assam's Mali islet to boost flood tide adaptability.

Agroforestry adaption, incorporating trees into husbandry, as seen in the wadi conception in Karnataka and Gujarat. These practices not only address climate and request pitfalls but also offer sustainable income sources for pastoral communities while invigorating demoralized land

and soils. Challenges to nature-based results in India While India has made significant progress in fetching the significance of NBS, several challenges remain shy backing and weak institutional capacity.

Lack of public mindfulness and participation in structure adaptability. Climate change impacts affecting species distribution and ecosystem functions. Need for effective programs, governance structures, and community involvement.

Ongoing biodiversity loss due to niche destruction and other anthropogenic conditioning. Balancing conservation pretensions with original livelihoods. Addressing these challenges requires a multidisciplinary and cooperative approach involving scientists, policymakers, original communities, and other stakeholders.

Conclusion

Nature-grounded results offer a promising approach to addressing climate change and biodiversity loss while promoting sustainable development and community well-being. By employing the adaptability and regenerative capacities of ecosystems, NBS can produce a further harmonious and sustainable future. To realize their full eventuality, governments, communities, and businesses must unite to integrate NBS into policy fabrics and development plans. This approach not only aids in climate change adaptation but also contributes to biodiversity conservation and the overall well-being of communities. As India continues to apply and upgrade its NBS strategies, it has the implicit to crop as a global leader in this field, using its ecological diversity and traditional knowledge to produce innovative and effective results.

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