

Biodiversity Conservation and Land Restoration

Prof Yogesh V Gokhale

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Policy Research and International Studies,
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

Correlating Biodiversity Commitments in the context of SGP-8

KM-GBF Pillar	Global 2030 Mandate	Corresponding Indian NBT Action
Pillar 1: Reducing Threats (Targets 1–8)	Target 3 (30x30): Conserve 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, marine, and coastal areas.	NBTs 1–3: Expanding formal protected networks and recognizing Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs).
Pillar 2: Sustainable Use (Targets 9–13)	Target 13: Ensure fair, equitable sharing of benefits and digital sequence data of genetic assets.	NBTs 9–13: Strengthening the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) and grassroots People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs).
Pillar 3: Tools & Solutions (Targets 14–23)	Target 18: Eliminate or reform \$500 billion/year in environmentally harmful subsidies.	NBTs 14–23: Mainstreaming eco-accounting into public finances and enhancing community-led stewardship.

Key Synergies Between LDN and Biodiversity Targets

Integrating LDN into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) delivers mutual ecological and socio-economic benefits:

Environmental Domain	How LDN Protects Biodiversity	Actionable Strategy
Habitat Preservation	Prevents fragmentation and ecosystem collapse in forests, rangelands, and wetlands.	Restoring native plant species and creating continuous ecological corridors.
Soil Health & Fertility	Preserves micro-biodiversity, prevents erosion, and stabilizes water cycles.	Implementing conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and rotational grazing.
Climate Resilience	Increases carbon sequestration in biomass and organic soil structures.	Scaling up landscape-level green walls and mangrove restoration.

SGP-8 Prioritisation

SGP-8 Local Criteria	SGP-8 Global Criteria
Ecological significance and presence of global environmental values	● Presence of important ecosystems that are recognized globally and/or nationally ● Presence of globally and/or nationally threatened species ● Areas recognized as important/priority through international and national processes and institutions (example, UNESCO World Heritage Site, Key Biodiversity Areas, Land degradation (LD) hotspots, deforestation hotspots (SFM), aligned with NBSAP, NAPA, NDC, and other national strategies in relation to MEAs)
Vulnerability and pressure on ecosystems	● Areas of increased threats to ecosystem integrity, connectivity, and resilience ● Presence of degraded land areas that are prioritized globally and/or nationally ● Areas with low access to grid and clean electricity ● Climate change vulnerable areas
High dependence of communities on ecosystems and natural resources	● Areas with high poverty or low Human Development Index (HDI) ● Presence of strong traditional systems of governance (e.g., traditional territories, ICCAs) ● Presence of important cultural heritage (sacred sites, archaeological features, traditional knowledge, etc.) ● Presence of Indigenous Peoples/ vulnerable groups/ethnic minority groups
Presence of community institutions and CSO capacity	● Presence of local organizations (NGOs, CSOs/ CBOs) ● Availability of partner institutions (local governments, CSOs, universities, network of IPs, others)
Continuity and potential for scaling from previous GEF efforts	● Build on gains and networks of previous operational phases , Provides opportunities for deeper impact and broader adoption (scaling up, replication, policy influence)
Alignment with national and global environmental priorities Opportunities for multi stakeholder partnerships and convergence	● Presence or potential to collaborate with other large-scale efforts for co financing and joint initiatives (e.g. GEF and UNDP Projects, multilateral/bilateral donors, private sector, foundation) ● Logistical considerations (accessibility, security concerns, infrastructure) ● Provides opportunities for capacity building among local communities, stakeholders, and implementing partners ● Potential to incorporate innovative approaches ● Potential to integrate gender transformative approaches

Aravalli Intervention Priorities Potential

Flora / Fauna	Species	Conservation Status & Primary Threats	Possible Interventions	Cross-cutting potential
Mammals	Indian Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	Vulnerable • Severe habitat fragmentation in Kumbhalgarh and Mount Abu leads to highly frequent roadkills and human-wildlife conflict.	Co-existence, tackling Human Wildlife conflict, SOP of MoEFCC	Livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, traditional conservation practices like Devbani, Orans, Carbon finance project combined parcels (say 1000 ha each)
	Sloth Bear (<i>Melursus ursinus</i>)	Vulnerable • Found in Jessore (Gujarat) and Mount Abu. Threatened by the loss of fruiting trees and rocky den disturbances due to stone mining.	Habitat conservation, human-wildlife conflict	
	Striped Hyena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>)	Near Threatened • Apex scavenger of the thorn scrub forests. Losing its food base and natural cave shelters to real estate leveling.		
	Caracal (<i>Caracal caracal</i>)	Critically Endangered (India) • This elusive, highly rare wild cat relies on the undisturbed scrublands of Rajasthan, an ecosystem rapidly being converted into agricultural fields.		
Birds	Great Indian Bustard (<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>)	Critically Endangered • Occasionally ranges into the wide, flat semi-arid grasslands at the western foothills. Suffers from a loss of habitat and high-voltage power line collisions.	Co-existence, incetivisation for habitat conservation	
	Green Avadavat (<i>Amandava formosa</i>)	Vulnerable • A small, brightly colored songbird heavily endemic to Mount Abu. It faces active threats from illegal bird trapping and habitat loss.		
Flora	<i>Commiphora wightii</i> (Guggul)	Critically Endangered • A highly prized medicinal plant native to the arid Aravalli ridges. Severely over-tapped for its therapeutic resin and cleared during mining operations.	Nursery development, purposeful interventions through habitat protection and plantations	
	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i> (Dhau)	Local Ecological Threat • The foundational structural tree of the Aravalli hills. Excessive illegal logging and overgrazing prevent its natural regeneration.		

Conservation prioritization for North and South Goa

District	Threatened Ecosystems & Habitats	Key Threatened Species	Potential Drivers of Threat	Actionable Conservation Strategy
North Goa	Mangrove Estuaries (Mandovi & Chapora Rivers)	• Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	• Rapid coastal tourism expansion	• Strict enforcement of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) rules.
		• Indian Bullfrog	• Unregulated boat tours	• Implementation of the MISHTI mangrove scheme.
		• Estuarine Mugger Crocodile	• Siltation & plastic pollution	• Regulation of artificial beach lighting during nesting seasons.
			• Commercial shipping lanes	
	Khazan Lands (Estuarine agricultural wetlands)		• Breakdown of traditional dykes	• Empowering local communities to restore traditional sluice gate systems.
			• Rising sea levels	• Documenting local practices in People’s Biodiversity Registers (PBRs).
			• Saltwater inundation	
	Sand Dunes & Beaches (Morjim, Mandrem)		• High tourist foot traffic	• Demarcating beaches as core ecological buffer zones.
			• Encroaching commercial shacks	• Restricting vehicular and heavy pedestrian movement on dunes.
South Goa	Moist Deciduous & Semi-Evergreen Forests	• Bengal Tiger	• Historical mining leases	• Legal notification of the Mhadei/Netravali belt as a Project Tiger Reserve.
		• Malabar Giant Squirrel	• Railway double-tracking	• Building wildlife underpasses/overpasses across linear infrastructure.
		• Gaur (Indian Bison)	• Linear highway expansion	
		• Forest Owlet		
	Lateritic Plateaus (Sada / Rocky Outcrops)	• Endemic micro-flora	• Misclassification as "wastelands"	• Reclassifying plateaus as high-conservation-value zones in land records.
		• Specialized reptiles	• Real estate & luxury resorts	• Restricting heavy construction to protect groundwater recharge.
	Sacred Groves (Devrai)	• Rare medicinal plants	• Changing cultural practices	• Providing financial and legal backing to Village Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) to protect community groves.
		• Canopy-dwelling birds	• Land-use conversion	

Conservation prioritization for Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi

District	Threatened Ecosystems & Habitats	Key Threatened Species	Primary Drivers of Threat	Actionable Conservation Strategy
Uttara Kannada	• Myristica Swamps (Ancient freshwater forest pockets)	• Lion-tailed Macaque	• Encroachment for agriculture	• Notifying Aghnashini Estuary as a protected Wetland
	• Estuaries & Mangroves (Aghnashini, Kali, & Sharavati)	• Malabar Pied Hornbill	• Large-scale port developments	• Strengthening the Kali Tiger Reserve buffer zones.
	• Contiguous Ghat Forests (Anshi-Dandeli corridor)	• Aghnashini Bivalves	• Dam construction & altered river flows	• Community-led restoration of Myristica tree species.
		• White-bellied Heron	• Linear infrastructure fragmentation	
Udupi	• Lateritic Plateaus (Rocky outcrops like Padubidri)	• Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	• Rapid coastal highway expansions	• Regulating artificial beach lighting on nesting beaches.
	• Coastal Sand Dunes	• Malabar Civet (Critically Endangered)	• Sand mining & beach tourism	• Empowering village Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs).
	• Sacred Groves (Devarakadu)	• White-rumped Vulture	• Misclassifying rocky plateaus as "wastelands" for industries	• Mapping rocky plateaus as high-conservation zones.
Dakshina Kannada	• Riparian Lowland Forests (Netravathi & Kumaradhara basins)	• Mahseer Fish (E.g., Tor khudree)	• Small hydro-electric projects	• Enforcing strict environmental flows (E-flows) in rivers.
	• Estuarine Wetlands	• Malabar Torrent Toad	• Industrial effluents & pollution	• Building fish ladders around check dams for Mahseer migration.
	• Shola-Grassland Ecosystems (Ghat edges)	• Indian Pangolin	• Sand mining in river beds	• Enforcing standard Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) rule
			• Unregulated river-front construction	

The region is also important for enormous endemic and endangered flora such as species of *Dipterocarpus*, *Holigarna*, *Garcinia*, *Artocarpus*, etc. and unexplored amphibians, reptiles and insects

Conservation prioritization for Balasore, Bhadrak, and South 24 Parganas

District	Threatened Ecosystems & Habitats	Key Threatened Species	Potential Drivers of Threat	Actionable Conservation Strategy
Balasore (Odisha)	• Intertidal Mudflats (e.g., Chandipur)	• Horseshoe Crab (Tachypleus gigas)	• Destructive bottom-trawling	• Notifying critical intertidal zones as "No-Trawling Zones" during horseshoe crab breeding seasons.
	• Coastal Grasslands & Dunes	• Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	• Port & chemical industrial setups	• Setting up community-led hatcheries under local Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs).
	• Estuarine Mouths (Subarnarekha basin)	• Spoon-billed Sandpiper	• Mechanised beach tourism	
		• Shorebirds & waders	• Coastal erosion	
Bhadrak (Odisha)	• Degraded Mangrove Buffers (Dhamra & Wheeler Island periphery)	• Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (Mass nesting)	• Industrial illumination (causing hatchling disorientation)	• Enforcing strict maritime light-pollution laws near offshore nesting islands.
	• Sandy Nesting Beaches (Gahirmatha adjacent lines)	• Saltwater Crocodile	• Intensive commercial aquaculture	• Regenerating degraded mudflats via native mangrove plantations under the central MISHTI scheme.
	• Freshwater Wetlands & Marshes	• Indian Pangolin	• Siltation of estuarine channels	
		• Overfished local Bivalves		
South 24 Parganas (West Bengal)	• Pristine Mangrove Forest (Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve)	• Royal Bengal Tiger	• Sea-level rise & extreme cyclones	• Strict enforcement of Sundarban Tiger Reserve core mandates.
	• Estuarine Creeks (Raimangal, Matla, Hooghly)	• Northern River Terrapin (Batagur baska)	• Altered river salinity (freshwater scarcity)	• Implementing captive breeding programs for Batagur baska.
	• Low-lying Deltaic Islands (Ghoramara, Mousuni)	• Irrawaddy Dolphin	• Illegal prawn seed collection & plastic pollution	• Building bio-shield embankments with salt-tolerant vegetation.
		• Sundari tree (Heritiera fomes)		

Conservation prioritization for South and West Garo Hills, Meghalaya

District	Threatened Ecosystems & Habitats	Key Threatened Species Examples	Potential Drivers of Threat	Actionable Conservation Strategy
South Garo Hills	• Limestone Cave Systems (e.g., Siju Caves, Tetengkol)	• Western Hoolock Gibbon (Endangered)	• Acid mine drainage (AMD) and brown siltation from upstream coal mines.	• Regulating mining runoff into the Simsang River to save local endemic fish.
	• Riparian 'Shola' Forests & Grasslands (Balpakram plateau)	• Siju Blind Cavefish (<i>Schistura sijuensis</i>)	• Over-harvesting/hunting of cave-dwelling bat populations for protein.	• Enforcing strict wildlife protection inside the Balphakram National Park and Siju Wildlife Sanctuary.
	• Simsang River Basin	• Chocolate Mahseer (<i>Neolissochilus hexagonolepis</i>)	• Logging inside non-protected community lands (Akingis).	• Monitoring cave ecosystems against unregulated tourism.
		• Bengal Slow Loris		
		• Bicolor Butterfly Cicada		
West Garo Hills	• Sub-tropical Pine & Mixed Deciduous Forests	• Asian Elephant (<i>Elephas maximus</i>)	• Shortening of the traditional jhum (slash-and-burn) cycle from 20 years to 5–8 years, causing massive soil erosion.	• Securing community-managed lands via the Garo Green Spine Project to create continuous forest corridors.
	• Catchment Watersheds (Nokrek Peak periphery)	• Red Panda (Critically isolated pockets)	• Forest fragmentation cutting off critical elephant migratory corridors.	• Declaring community-notified Village Reserve Forests (VRFs) outside formal Protected Areas.
	• Lowland Bamboo Thickets & Swamps	• Clouded Leopard		• Protecting the core gene pool of <i>Citrus indica</i> inside the Nokrek Biosphere Reserve.
		• Garo Hills Reed Snake (<i>Calamaria garoensis</i> — newly discovered)		
		• Wild Citrus (<i>Citrus indica</i>)		

The region also has several community based traditions of resource management in form of sacred groves, bamboo groves, etc. which are not been part of any conservation programmes

Conservation prioritization for Sonitpur, Biswanath, Dhemaji of Assam

District	Threatened Ecosystems & Habitats	Key Threatened Species	Primary Drivers of Ecological Threat	Actionable Conservation Strategy & Recent Milestone
Sonitpur	• Himalayan Foothill Semi-Evergreen Forests	• Asian Elephant	• Heavy encroachment into Reserved Forests	• Borjuli Wetland officially declared a Biodiversity Heritage Site to legally protect wild rice gene stocks.
	• Freshwater Wetlands & Oxbows	• White-winged Wood Duck	• Escalating Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC)	• Enforcing anti-logging patrols.
	• Critical elephant migratory corridors	• Wild Rice (Oryza rufipogon)	• Logging along the Assam-Arunachal border	
Biswanath	• Riparian Grasslands	• Slender-billed Vulture	• Sharp loss of dense forest cover (66% loss in Biswanath RF)	• Execution of the world's first wild release of captive-bred, satellite-tagged Slender-billed Vultures at the Jatayu Aviary.
	• Alluvial Floodplain Wetlands	• White-rumped Vulture	• Agricultural expansion inside protected boundaries	• Synchronized wetland bird monitoring.
	• Northern buffer zones of Kaziranga	• Bengal Tiger	• Poisoning from veterinary drug residues	
		• Bar-headed Goose		
Dhemaji	• Sub-Himalayan Foothill Forests	• Greater Adjutant Stork	• Extreme monsoon flood siltation	• Strengthening multi-district protection at the Bordoibam-Bilmukh Bird Sanctuary.
	• Floodplain Marshes	• Indian Rhinoceros	• Reclamation of natural marshlands for intensive paddy farming	• Community-led monitoring of local beels to stop illegal bird trapping.
	• Riverscapes (Gai, Jiadhal, Brahmaputra)	• Migratory waterfowl and waders	• Heavy poaching of river birds	

Conservation prioritization for Lakhimpur, Chirang, Tamulpur of Assam

District	Threatened Ecosystems & Habitats	Key Threatened Species	Primary Drivers of Ecological Threat	Actionable Conservation Strategy & Recent Milestone
Lakhimpur	• Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests	• Kayea assamica (Endemic tree species)	• Unregulated commercial collection of minor forest produce	• Implementing native species restoration programs inside the Kakoi RF to recover the endemic Kayea assamica canopy.
	• Riparian Lowland Ecosystems	• Pygmy Hog	• Siltation and pesticide runoff from tea estates and agricultural lands	• Promoting eco-accounting.
	• Kakoi Reserve Forest ecosystem	• Waterbirds & amphibians		
Chirang (BTR)	• Sub-Himalayan Duars & Bhabar Tracts	• Golden Langur (Schedule I species)	• Cross-border illegal wildlife trafficking syndicates	• Collaborative inter-state and border enforcement operations (SSB, Police, WTI) to bust wildlife tracking chains.
	• Contiguous Sal & Mixed Deciduous Canopy	• Clouded Leopard	• Encroachment along linear infrastructure	• Mapping trans-boundary corridors with Bhutan.
	• Sikhna Jwhwlao National Park ecosystem	• Rich Butterfly Diversity (346+ species)	• Habitat fragmentation separating langur troops	
Tamulpur (BTR)	• Terai-Bhabar Grassland Eco-tone	• Asian Elephant	• Active ivory poaching and trafficking syndicates near the international border	• Activation of the Assam Police Special Task Force (STF) wildlife intelligence operations, yielding major seizures of ivory traffickers.
	• Foothill Forest Patches along Bhutan Border	• Pygmy Hog	• Forest degradation from localized fuel-wood extraction	• Community forestry programs.
	• Riverine Catchments	• Hispid Hare		

Conservation prioritization for West Kameng of Arunachal Pradesh

Threatened Ecosystems & Habitats	Key Threatened Species	Primary Drivers of Ecological Threat	Actionable Conservation Strategy & Policy Milestone
• Sub-Tropical Orchid Belts	• Sessa Orchid Species	• Broadening of national highways	• Strengthening rigid habitat protections within the Sessa Orchid Wildlife Sanctuary.
• Dense moist forest clusters along the Tenga valley foothills	• Bompu Litter Frog (Leptobrachium bompu)	• Illegal collection for wild flora trades	• Strict border checks on unauthorized orchid trafficking.
	• Endangered epiphytic orchids	• Local micro-climate warming drying forest canopies	
• Temperate Broadleaved Forests	• Bugun Liocichla (Liocichla bugunorum)	• Over-extraction of Illicium griffithii timber	• Institutional scaling of the Singchung Bugun Village Community Reserve (SBVCR).
• Mid-altitude ranges (1,500m to 3,000m) dominated by oak and oak-rhododendron canopies	• Blyth's Tragopan	• Road construction cutting bird territories	• Implementing sustainable harvesting limits for high-altitude medicinal flora.
	• Red Panda	• Feral dog packs attacking ground mammals	
	• Illicium griffithii (medicinal tree)		
• Sub-Himalayan Foot-Hills & Duars	• Asian Elephant	• Historical commercial timber operations	• Integrating contiguous forest pathways into the Kameng Elephant Reserve complex.
• Lowland wet evergreen river valleys and adjacent streams	• Clouded Leopard	• Crop-raiding retaliation by local communities	• Enforcing community-led anti-poaching camera traps inside Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary.
	• Rufous-necked Hornbill	• Blocked migratory pathways along the Assam border	
	• Beautiful Nuthatch		

Conservation prioritization for Himalayas

District / Protected Area	Threatened Ecosystems & Habitats	Key Threatened Species	Primary Drivers of Ecological Threat	Actionable Conservation Strategy & Policy Milestone
Kargil (Ladakh Trans-Himalaya)	• Alpine Pastures & Scree Slopes	• Snow Leopard (Panthera uncia)	• Overgrazing by migratory livestock herds.	• Ladakh Guided High-Altitude Safari (2026) launched under the SHAN Conservation Society to regulate eco-tourism.
	• High-Altitude Riparian Wetlands (e.g., Damsna, Suru valley)	• Himalayan Brown Bear	• Climate-induced drying of high-altitude marshlands.	• Setting up bird-watching hides at the Damsna wetlands.
	• Rocky barren cold desert transitions	• Asiatic Ibex & Urial	• Unregulated collection of rare botanical flora for traditional medicine.	
		• Saussurea medusa (Snow Lotus)		
		• Ibisbill bird		
Gangotri National Park (Uttarakhand)	• Glacial Moraine Ecosystems (Gaumukh-Tapovan)	• Snow Leopard	• Massive vehicular carbon footprint from spiritual tourism/trekking.	• Enforcing strict visitor caps on the Gaumukh trek.
	• Moist & Dry Alpine Scrub	• Musk Deer (Moschus chrysogaster)	• Rapid retreat of the Gaumukh glacier.	• Community petitions restricting waste incinerators.
	• Sub-alpine temperate coniferous zones	• Himalayan Tahr	• Waste accumulation and installations inside the Bhagirathi Eco-Sensitive Zone.	• Standardized camera-trap tracking of snow leopard food chains.
		• Himalayan Monal		
		• Rare high-altitude butterflies		
Govind Pashu Vihar National Park (Uttarakhand)	• Myristica-adjacent Riparian Lowlands	• Western Tragopan (Vulnerable)	• Habitat fragmentation from border road construction.	• Strict implementation of the WII Snow Leopard Conservation Project.
	• Alpine Meadows (Bugyals)	• Snow Leopard	• Intentional forest fires set by nomadic pastoralists.	• Joint patrolling by the Tons Forest Division to stop illegal herb collection.
	• Upper catchments of the Rupin & Supin (Tons river)	• Asian Black Bear	• Commercial smuggling and over-extraction of valuable medicinal herbs.	• Creating continuous eco-corridors with Gangotri.
		• Cheer Pheasant		
		• Taxus wallichiana (Himalayan Yew)		

दो-क्रेडिट ऑनलाइन कोर्स

सतत विकास लक्ष्य: भारतीय संदर्भ

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट गोल्स (SDGs) सतत विकास लक्ष्य, 2030 तक समावेशी आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक न्याय और पर्यावरण की सततता हासिल करने के लिए एक जागतिक रूपरेखा प्रदान करते हैं। दुनिया की सबसे तेज़ी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से एक और 1.4 अरब से ज़्यादा लोगों का घर होने के नाते, SDGs की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति वैश्विक सतत विकास के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के अनुसार बहुभाषी और समावेशी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह पाठ्यक्रम हिंदी, मराठी तथा अंग्रेज़ी भाषाओं में उपलब्ध कराया गया है।



फेडरेशन ऑफ़ गुजरात इंडस्ट्रीज़ (FGI) ने इस पाठ्यक्रम के लिए सतत विकास और क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उद्योग और शैक्षणिक सहयोग के माध्यम से आर्थिक स्वरूप से प्रायोजित किया है।



किसे फ़ायदा हो सकता है?

- संकाय सदस्य
- शोधकर्ता और डॉक्टरल छात्र
- स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर छात्र
- मीडियाकर्मी
- शिक्षक और शिक्षाविद
- इंडस्ट्री के पेशेवर
- CSR और ESG पेशेवर
- डेवलपमेंट सेक्टर के पेशेवर
- सरकारी अधिकारी और नीति निर्माता
- NGO और सिविल सोसाइटी संगठन
- उद्यमी और स्टार्ट-अप
- इच्छुक नागरिक



कोर्स की जानकारी

- सभी 17 SDGs का विस्तृत अध्ययन
- SDGs और भारतीय नीति
- पुनर्चक्र अर्थव्यवस्था और संसाधन कार्यक्षमता
- जलवायु परिवर्तन, ऊर्जा और पर्यावरण
- टिकाऊ शहर, पानी, कृषि और आजीविका
- सतत विकास और उद्योग
- भारत के उदाहरण
- योग्यता: कोई भी डिग्री / डिप्लोमा
- कोर्स की फीस: ₹3000 प्रति प्रतिभागी
- न्यूनतम उपस्थिति: 75%
- असाइनमेंट और प्रस्तुति के आधार पर मूल्यांकन



सीखने के परिणाम

- जागतिक और भारतीय सतत विकास रूपरेखा को समझना
- SDG लक्ष्यों की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति का विश्लेषण
- शिक्षा और पेशेवर क्षेत्रों में SDG की अवधारणाओं को बढ़ाना
- नीति, शासन और उद्योग में सतत विकास को शामिल करना
- भारतीय केस उदाहरणों के ज़रिए व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करना
- ज़िम्मेदार और टिकाऊ तौर-तरीकों को बढ़ावा देना

शेड्यूल: गुरुवार और शुक्रवार: शाम 04:30 बजे से शाम 06:30 बजे तक | शनिवार: दोपहर 03:00 बजे से शाम 05:00 बजे तक

2026-27 के लिए बैच

हिंदी बैच

कोर्स की अवधि
20 अगस्त 2026 से
3 अक्टूबर 2026 तक

रजिस्ट्रेशन शुरू
20 जुलाई 2026

मराठी बैच

कोर्स की अवधि
15 अक्टूबर 2026 से
3 दिसंबर 2026 तक

रजिस्ट्रेशन शुरू
15 सितंबर 2026

इंग्लिश बैच

कोर्स की अवधि
17 दिसंबर 2026 से
30 जनवरी 2027 तक

रजिस्ट्रेशन शुरू
9 नवंबर 2026

रजिस्ट्रेशन लिंक: <https://admission.msubaroda.ac.in/applicant/#/RegistrationAIPRIS>

प्रचार साथी



सम्यक, पुणे
www.samyakindia.org



पूर्णम इकोविज़न
poornamecovision.org



पाठ्यक्रम कार्यकारिणी



विदेशक
प्रोफेसर अमित
डोलकिया



समन्वयक
प्रोफेसर योगेश विनायक
गोखले



सहायक समन्वयक
सुश्री अमी मेरवाना

संपर्क

महाराजा प्रतापसिंहराव गायकवाड़ परिसर, लॉ
फैकल्टी के बगल में,
यूनिवर्सिटी हेड ऑफिस के सामने,
फतेहगंज, वडोदरा,
गुजरात (भारत) 390 002

office-aipris@msubaroda.ac.in
www.aipris.org
<https://msubaroda.ac.in/academics/IPRIS/Programs/729>

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

Thank you

Yogesh.g-aipris@msubaroda.ac.in