# VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY, BALLARI



# ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES SYLLABUS

# FOR THE UNDER GRADUATE COURSE B.A/B.Sc/B.Com/B.C.A/B.B.A/B.S.W COMMONPAPER (COMPULSORY) (CBCS)

With effect from Academic year 2022-23

### VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

Jnanasagara campus, Vinayakanagara, Cantonment, Ballari.-583105 Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course

## SYLLABUS of ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (CBCS) for B.A/B.Sc/B.Com/B.C.A/B.B.A/B.S.W/BHM COMMON PAPER (COMPULSORY) EFFECTIVE FROM 2022-23

## ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (CBCS) (AECC)

## **COURSE CODE: 21AECCES1**

#### Semester: I/II

Number of Theory/Credits: 3	Number of lecture hours: 42
Internal Assessment: 40	End semester Examination: 60

## Course Content of AECC – ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

	Environmental Studies	42 hours
Unit 1	Introduction to Environmental Studies:Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies. Scope andimportance; Concept of sustainability and sustainable development.Ecosystems: What is an ecosystem? Structure and function of ecosystem;Energy flow in an ecosystem: food chains, food webs and ecologicalsuccession. Case studies of the following ecosystems:a) Forest ecosystemb) Grassland ecosystemc) Desert ecosystemAquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)	8hrs
Unit 2	Natural Resources: Renewable and Non-RenewableResources: Land resources and land-use change; Land degradation, soilerosion anddesertification.Deforestation: Causes and impacts due to mining, dam building onenvironment, forests, biodiversity and tribal populations.Water: Use and over-exploitation of surface and ground water, floods,droughts, conflicts over water (International & Inter-state).Energy resources: Renewable and non-renewableenergy sources, growing energy needs, case studies.	8 hrs
Unit 3	<ul> <li>Biodiversity and Conservation: Levels of biological diversity: Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity; Biogeographic zones of India; Biodiversity patterns and global biodiversityhotspots.</li> <li>India as a mega-biodiversity nation; Endangered and endemic species of India.</li> <li>Threats to biodiversity: Habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts, biological invasions; Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex- situ conservation of biodiversity.</li> <li>Ecosystem and biodiversity services: Ecological, economic, social, ethical, aesthetic and Informational value.</li> </ul>	9 hrs
Unit 4	<ul> <li>Environmental Pollution: Types, causes, effects and controls; Air, water, soil and noise pollution.</li> <li>Nuclear hazards and human health risks.</li> <li>Solid waste management, Control measures of urban and industrial waste. Pollution case studies.</li> <li>Environmental Policies and Practices: Climate change, global warming, ozone layer depletion, acid rain and impacts on human communities and agriculture.</li> <li>Environment Laws: Environment Protection Act; Air (Prevention &amp; Control of Pollution) Act; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)</li> <li>Act; Wildlife (Protection) Act; Forest Conservation Act. International agreements: Montreal and Kyoto protocols and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).</li> <li>Nature reserves, tribal populations and rights, and human wildlife conflicts in Indian context.</li> </ul>	8hrs

Unit 5	Human Communities and the Environment	9 hrs	
	Human population growth: Impacts on environment, human health and		
	welfare.		
	Resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons; case studies.		
	Disaster management: Floods, Earthquake, Cyclones and Landslides.		
	Environmental movements: Chipko, Silent valley, Bishnois of Rajasthan.		
	Environmentalethics:RoleofIndianandotherreligionsand cultures in		
	environmental conservation.		
	Environmental communication and public awareness, case studies (e.g.,		
	CNG vehicles in Delhi).		
	Field work (2 hours)		
	• Visit to an area to document environmental assets: river/forest/flora/fauna		
	• Visit to a local polluted site: urban/rural/Industrial/Agricultural		
	• Study of common plants, insects, birds and basic principles of identification		
	• Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, delhi ridge, etc		

#### **Reference:**

- 1. Bharucha, E. (2015). Textbook of Environmental Studies.
- 2. Carson, R. (2002). Silent Spring. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
- 3. Climate Change: Science and Politics. (2021). Centre Science and Environment, New Delhi.
- 4. Gadgil, M., & Guha, R. (1993). *This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*. Univ. of California Press.
- 5. Gleeson, B. and Low, N. (eds.) (1999). Global Ethics and Environment, London, Routledge.
- 6. Groom, Martha J., Gary K. Meffe, and Carl Ronald Carroll. (2006). *Principles of Conservation Biology*. Sunderland: Sinauer Associates.
- 7. McCully, P. (1996). Rivers no more: the environmental effects of dams (pp. 29-64).
- 8. McNeill, John R. (2000). Something New Under the Sun: An Environmental History of the Twentieth Century.
- 9. Nandini, N., Sunitha N., & Sucharita Tandon. (2019). *A text book on Environmental Studies* (*AECC*). Sapna Book House, Bengaluru.
- 10. Odum, E.P., Odum, H.T. & Andrews, J. (1971). *Fundamentals of Ecology*. Philadelphia: Saunders.
- 11. Pepper, I.L, Gerba, C.P. & Brusseau, M.L. (2011). Environmental and Pollution Science. Academic Press.
- 12. RajitSenguptaandKiranPandey.(2021). *State of India's Environment 2021: In Figures*. Centre Science and Environment.
- 13. Raven, P.H., Hassenzahl, D.M. & Berg, L.R. (2012). Environment. 8th Edition. John Wiley & Sons.
- 14. Rosencranz, A., Divan, S., & Noble, M. L. (2001). Environmental law and policy in India.
- 15. Sengupta, R. (2003). *Ecology and economics: An approach to sustainable development*. OUP.

- 16. Singh, J.S., Singh, S.P. and Gupta, S.R. (2014). *Ecology, Environmental Science and Conservation*. S. Chand Publishing, New Delhi.
- 17. Sodhi, N.S., Gibson, L. & Raven, P.H. (Eds). (2013). Conservation Biology: Voices from the Tropics. John Wiley & Sons.
- 18. Wilson, E. O. (2006). The Creation: An appeal to save life on Earth. New York: Norton.
- 19. World Commission on Environment and Development. (1987). *Our Common Future*. Oxford University Press.