

CORE MODULE SYLLABUS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
FOR UNDER GRADUATE COURSES OF ALL BRANCHES
OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Unit 1: The multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies

Definition, scope and importance

(2 lectures)

Need for public awareness

Unit 2: Natural Resources:

Renewable and non-renewable resources:

Natural resources and associated problems.

- (a) Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people.
 - (b) Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems.
 - (c) Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.
 - (d) Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies.
 - (e) Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, case studies.
 - (f) Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.
- Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources.
 - Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.

(8 Lectures)

Unit 3: Ecosystems

- Concept of an ecosystem
- Structure and function of an ecosystem

- Producers, consumers and decomposers
- Energy flow in the ecosystem
- Ecological succession
- Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids
- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystem:
 - a. Forest ecosystem
 - b. Grassland ecosystem
 - c. Desert ecosystem
 - d. Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, ocean estuaries)

(6 Lectures)

Unit 4: Biodiversity and its conservation

- Introduction – Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity
- Biogeographical classification of India
- Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical aesthetic and option values
- Biodiversity at global, national and local levels
- India as a mega-diversity nation
- Hot-spots of biodiversity
- Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man wildlife conflicts
- Endangered and endemic species of India
- Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity

(8 Lectures)

Unit 5: Environmental Pollution

Definition

- Causes, effects and control measures of:
 - a. Air pollution
 - b. Water pollution
 - c. Soil pollution
 - d. Marine pollution
 - e. Noise pollution

- f. Thermal pollution
- g. Nuclear pollution
- Solid waste management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
- Role of an individual in prevention of pollution
- Pollution case studies
- Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides

(8 Lectures)

Unit 6: Social Issues and the Environment

- From unsustainable to sustainable development
- Urban problems and related to energy
- Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management
- Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns. Case studies.
- Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions
- Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust. Case studies.
- Wasteland reclamation
- Consumerism and waste products
- Environmental Protection Act
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
- Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act
- Wildlife Protection Act
- Forest Conservation Act
- Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation
- Public awareness

(7 Lectures)

Unit 7: Human Population and the Environment

- Population growth, variation among nations
- Population explosion – Family Welfare Programmes
- Environment and human health

- Human Rights
- Value Education
- HIV / AIDS
- Women and Child Welfare
- Role of Information Technology in Environment and Human Health
- Case Studies

(6 Lectures)

Unit 8: Field Work

- Visit to a local area to document environmental assets-
river/forest/grassland/hill/mountain
- Visit to a local polluted site – Urban / Rural / Industrial / Agricultural
- Study of common plants, insects, birds
- Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, hill slopes, etc (Field work equal to 5
lecture hours)

SIX MONTHS COMPULSORY CORE MODULE COURSE IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES FOR UNDERGRADUATES

Teaching Methodologies

The Core Module Syllabus for Environmental Studies includes class room teaching and field work. The syllabus is divided into eight units covering 50 lectures. The first seven units will cover 45 lectures which are class room based to enhance knowledge skills and attitude to environment. Unit eight is based on field activities which will be covered in five lectures hours and would provide students first hand knowledge on various local environmental aspects. Field experience is one of the most effective learning tools for environmental concerns. This moves out of the scope of the text book mode of teaching into the realm of real learning in the field, where the teacher merely acts as a catalyst to interpret what the student observes or discovers in his/her own environment. Field studies are as essential as class work and form an irreplaceable synergistic tool in the entire learning process.

Course material provided by UGC for classroom teaching and field activities be utilized.

The universities/colleges can also draw upon expertise of outside resource persons for teaching purpose.

Environmental Core Module shall be integrated into the teaching programmes of all undergraduate courses.

Annual System: The duration of the course will be 50 lectures. The exam will be conducted along with the Annual Examination.

Semester System: The Environment course of 50 lectures will be conducted in the second semester and the examinations shall be conducted at the end of the second semester.

Credit System: The core course will be awarded 4 credits.

Exam Pattern: In case of awarding the marks, the question paper should carry 100 marks.

The structure of the question paper being:

Part-A, Short answer pattern – 25 marks

Part-B, Essay type with inbuilt choice – 50 marks

Part-C, Field work – 25 marks