



GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

BCA II SYLLABUS

COURSE TITLE	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
COURSE CODE	EC-102
COURSE CREDIT	2
Session Per Week	2
Total Teaching Hours	

AIM

To develop the skill about the basic and important terminology of Internet.
To make the students able for web site design fundamentals using HTML scripting.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Understand the meaning and syntax of different tags of HTML5
2. Learn the basic differences between HTML and HTML5
3. Understand the basic internet terminology and technology
4. To design web pages using simple and advanced tags of HTML5.
5. To understand the fundamental concept of Google AdSense and Analytics.

DETAIL SYLLABUS

UNIT	TOPIC / SUB TOPIC	TEACHING HOURS
1	Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies	2
	Definition, scope and importance, need for public awareness.	
2	Natural Resources : Renewable and non-renewable resources	8
	• Natural resources and associated problems. a) Forest resources : Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest 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 over-grazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies.	

2 Cnt	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.	
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 ecosystems :- a. Forest ecosystem b. Grassland ecosystem c. Desert ecosystem	6
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
5	Environmental Pollution Definition • Cause, 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 hazards • Solid waste Management : Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes. • Role of an individual in prevention of pollution.	8

6	Social Issues and the Environment	7
	• From Unsustainable to Sustainable development • Urban problems 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. • Environment Protection Act. • Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. • Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act	
7	Human Population and the Environment	6
	• Population growth, variation among nations. • Population explosion – Family Welfare Programme. VII • Environment and human health. • Human Rights. • Value Education. • HIV/AIDS. • Women and Child Welfare. • Role of Information Technology in Environment and human	
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 Environment 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 lecture hours and would provide student 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 class room 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.