

**SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE****Choice Based Credit System**

(With effect from June 2020)

**S.Y.B.Sc. Syllabus, Semester-IV****Environmental Geography- II (Paper-I)****Course No: GG-241****No. of Credits: 02****No. of Periods: 30****Objectives:**

- i. To introduce the methods and assessments of the impact on the environment amongst the students.
- ii. To acquaint the students with environmental protection laws, acts, planning, and management.
- iii. To appraise the students with various indigenous environmental conservation measures.
- iv. To make aware the students about various programs and policies carried out in the regional and global scale.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Sub-Topics</b>	<b>Learning Points</b>	<b>Hours</b>
1.	Environment Impact Assessment	Nature and methods	1. Environment Impact Assessment: Definition, Nature and Scope 2. Methods of Environment Impact Assessment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Adhoc method (Expert opinions and Expert panel discussion)</li> <li>ii. Predicting the severity of environmental impacts (Delphi methods )</li> </ol> 3. Steps in Environment Impact Assessment	8
2.	Environmental Planning and Management	Principle of Environmental planning, Management and Protection.	1. Environmental planning: Definition, Principles and Concept 2. Aspects and Approaches to environmental management 3. Major environmental laws in India: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Wildlife (Protection) Act -1972</li> <li>ii. Forest (Conservation) Act.1980</li> <li>iii. Environmental Protection Act- 1986</li> </ol>	6

3.	Environmental Conservation in India	Measures of Environmental Conservation	1. Forest conservation 2. Energy conservation 3. Water conservation with respect to Ganga action plan 4. Solid waste management 5. Role of the Government and NGO in environmental conservation	8
4.	Environmental Programme and Policies	Policies in developed and Developing countries	1. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and initiative: i. Stockholm conference-1972 ii. Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro-1992 iii. Kyoto Protocol-1997 iv. World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg-2002 v. Sustainable Development Summit, New York-2015 2. Major Programme for environmental protection and conservation in India: i. Tiger conservation ii. 33 crore tree plantation program in Maharashtra	

**Reference Books:-**

1. Chandna, R. C., (2002). Environmental Geography. Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
2. Cunningham, W. P., and Cunningham, M. A., (2004). Principals of Environmental Science: Inquiry and Applications, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
3. Gautam, A., (2007). Environmental Geography, Sharda Pustak Bhawan Allahabad
4. Gholap, T.N., (2000). Environment Science, Nishikant Publication, Pune (Marathi).
5. Goudie, A., (2001). The Nature of the Environment. Blackwell, Oxford.
6. Huggett, R.J., (1998). Fundamental of Biogeography. Routledge, London.
7. Ingale, S.T., et al., (2013). Environmental Studies, Prashant Publication, Jalgaon.
8. Kormondy, E. J., (2012). Concepts of Ecology. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
9. Miller, G. T., (2004). Environmental Science: Working with the Earth, 5<sup>th</sup> edition, Thomson/ Brooks Cole, Singapore.
10. Odum, E. P., (2006). Fundamentals of Ecology, 6<sup>th</sup> edition, Cengage Learning India.
11. Saxena, H.M.,(2017). Environmental Geography. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
12. Sharma, P.D., (2015). Ecology and Environment. Rastogi Publications, Meerut.
13. Singh, R.B., (2009). Biogeography and Biodiversity. Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
14. Singh, R.B.,(1998). Ecological Techniques and Approaches to Vulnerable Environment. Oxford & IBH Pub, New Delhi.
15. Singh, S., (1997). Environmental Geography. Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad