# ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE :: GUNTUR

## Department of English
## Certificate Course on
# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND LAW
## 2021 -2022

**Objectives for Environmental Management and Law:**

1) Understanding Environmental issues
2) Understand compliance and enforcement
3) Understand the role of business in environmental management
4) Prepare for career opportunities
5) Learn methods to assess the Environmental impact on projects and activities

**Course Syllabus**

**UNIT.I.**

**Introduction to Environmental Management**

a) Definition and scope of Environmental Management
b) Environmental problems and Issues
c) Sustainable Development

**UNIT.II.**

**Environmental policy and governace**

a) National Environmental policy
b) International Environmental agreements and protocols
c) Role of Government in Environmental Management

**UNIT.III.**

**Environmental Laws and Regulations**

a) Overview of Environmental Laws
b) Environment protection Act
c) Wildlife protection Act

**UNIT. IV.**

**Pollution control and waste Management**

a) Types and sources of pollution
b) Pollution controls measures and Technologies
**c)** Waste Management principles practices

**COURSE SCHEDULE**

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND LAW**

**(30 hours)**

| Sl. No | TOPIC | HOURS |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Introduction to Environmental Management | 8 |
| 2 | Environmental policy and Governance | 8 |
| 3 | Environmental Laws and Regulations | 7 |
| 4 | Pollution control and waste Management | 7 |

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# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND LAW

P. Dorca.

1) Environmental laws are laws that protect the environment. Environmental law is the collections of laws, regulations, agreements and common law that governs how humans interact with their environment.

2) This includes environmental regulations: laws governing management of natural resources, such as forests, minerals, or fisheries, and related topics as environmental impact assessments. Environmental law is seen as the body of laws concerned with the protection of living things (human beings inclusive) from the harm that human activity may immediatly or eventually cause to them or their species.

2. Ans:- It is a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural, and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse. EIA is a tool used to assess the positive and negative environmental, economic, and social impacts of a project. This is used to predict the environmental impacts of a project in the pre planning stage itself so that decisions can be taken to reduce the adverse impacts.

3. Ans:- Ecological life Support - biodiversity provides functioni... ecosystems that supply oxygen, clean air and water, polli... of plants, pest control, wastewater treatment and many ecosystem services. Recreational many recreational pursuits rely on our unique biodiversity, such as birdwatching, hiking, camping and fishing. protecting water resources, forming and protecting water resources, forming and protecting soil and maintaining eco-balance.

4. Ans:- A protected Area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed through legal or other effective means to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. They are critical to preserving global biodiversity and stemming the extinction crisis

5. Ans:- The clean Air Act is the law that defines EPA's responsibilities for protecting and improving that nation's air quality and the stratospheric ozone layer. The clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) is a comprehensive federal law that regulates all sources of air emissions. The 1970 CAA →

authorized the U.S. Environmental protection Agency (EPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and the environment.

II

6. Ans:- Environmental management is essential but it comes with its own set of challenges. These include high implementation costs for companies, resistance to changes, job loss in certain industries, regulatory complexity, disparities in costs & benefits across communities.

7. Ans:- The components of the environment are :-

* Atmosphere or Air.
* Lithosphere or soil and rocks.
* Hydrosphere or the water bodies.
* Biosphere or the living beings.

8. Ans:- pollusion prevention is a strategy for reducing the amount of waste created and released into the environment, particularly by industrial facilities, agriculture, or consumers. pollusion control is the limitation or eradication of the release of harmful substances into the environment.

9. Ans:- The main point source of pollution to water is from Sewage and waste water treatment, while for diffuse pollution, main sources are from farming and fossil fuel power plants (via the air) * Sewage (waste water) Sewage is another name for waste water from domestic and industrial processes.

10. Ans:- An environment consists of all the things, non-material and material, non-living and living (including people), of all the forms of all behavior, interaction and transaction among these things, and of all the embedded meaning, esthetic and emotional qualities within a coherent space and time.

III

11. Ans:- Introduction :-

Environmental Management Systems have been identified as a means of encouraging environmental sustainable work practices and process improvement. Nevertheless, others have suggested that EMS is nothing more than an environmental compliance tool that may be →

Useful to demonstrate compliance - but in reality, provides little more.

This analysis focuses on these views through concise literature review and discussion. Importantly, the discussion will lead to a justifiable and defendable conclusion on the real value of Environmental management Systems.

## Environmental Management System

In addressing the concept of environment management, it is worth noting that every business organisation has an impact on the environment, regardless of its size or operational activities. In other words, everybody within the business world has a role to play in promoting a safe and healthy environment

For setting these standards, the adoption of EMS was necessary as it works towards minimizing the negative impact of business activities on the environment (Abdullah 2001, P. 39).

What is EMS? According to the international

Organization for Standardization (ISO), EMS is a tool to help companies to recognize and address the impact of their activities on the environment. This implies that issues of any active Organization.

Their intertwined nature implies that managers have to work towards being sensitive about the organizations impact on the environment (Abdullah 2007. P. 40).

= THE END =

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