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| **SESSION** | **FEB-MARCH 2025** |
| **PROGRAM** | **BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (BCA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **1** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DCA1110 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES** |
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**Assignment SET - I**

**Q1. How would you define sustainable development? Explain the three principles of Sustainability?**

**Describe the three pillars of Sustainability. 5 + 5**

**Ans 1.**

**Sustainable Development and the Principles and Pillars of Sustainability**

**Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development is the strategic approach of fulfilling the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It promotes a balance between economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity. The concept emphasizes responsible consumption of resources and advocates for development practices that conserve biodiversity, protect natural habitats, and reduce carbon emissions.

This model aims to improve human living standards while maintaining the natural environment. It requires a shift from exploiting resources to using them wisely and

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**Q2. Distinguish types and aspects of disaster management . 10**

**Ans 2.**

**Types and Aspects of Disaster Management**

**Disaster Management**

Disaster management is the process of preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural or man-made disasters. It includes the planning, coordination, and implementation of measures aimed at reducing the impact of disasters on people, property, and the environment. Effective disaster management helps in minimizing casualties, property damage, and disruption to normal life.

**Types of Disasters**

Disasters are broadly classified into **natural** and **man-made** disasters.

**Natural Disasters** include those caused by environmental forces, such as:

**Q3.a. Briefly describe the effects of Deforestation.**

**b. Write a short note on:**

**i. renewable natural resources**

**ii. non-renewable natural resources 5+5**

**Ans 3.**

**a. Effects of Deforestation**

**Environmental and Ecological Impacts**

Deforestation is the large-scale removal of forest cover for purposes such as agriculture, logging, and urban development. One of the most significant effects of deforestation is loss of biodiversity. Forests are home to countless species of flora and fauna. When trees are cut, many species lose their habitat, leading to extinction or endangerment.

Another serious consequence is climate change. Forests act as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. When they are destroyed, this stored carbon is released back

**Assignment SET - II**

**4. What is the role of Carbon and Nitrogen cycle effect on our ecosystem? 5+5**

**Ans 4.**

**Role of Carbon and Nitrogen Cycles in the Ecosystem**

**Carbon Cycle**

The carbon cycle is a crucial biogeochemical cycle that involves the continuous movement of carbon among the atmosphere, biosphere, oceans, and geosphere. Carbon is a fundamental building block of life and exists in forms such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and organic molecules. Plants absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere during photosynthesis to produce energy-rich compounds. Animals, in turn, consume these plants and release carbon back into

**Q5. Explain Environment Impact Assessment in detail. 10**

**Ans 5.**

**Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Explained**

**Definition and Objective of EIA**

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a structured process used to evaluate the potential environmental effects of proposed industrial, infrastructure, or developmental projects. Its purpose is to foresee environmental impacts early in project planning and design and to find ways to reduce adverse effects. EIA is vital for ensuring that development activities are environmentally sound and sustainable. It helps prevent irreversible environmental damage

**Q6. Explain the meaning of Biogeographic zone. Describe Biogeographic zones of India. 10**

**Ans 6.**

**Meaning of Biogeographic Zone**

A biogeographic zone refers to a large, geographically distinct area with unique environmental conditions, ecosystems, and characteristic species of flora and fauna. These zones are formed based on a combination of physical features like topography, climate, soil, and biological diversity. Understanding biogeographic zones helps in biodiversity classification, conservation planning, and ecological studies. Each zone supports organisms