OMB No. 9478396415037

Disaster Management By Harsh K Gupta

THE CASE FOR STUDYING DISASTER MANAGEMENT Textbook Review of Disaster Management What Is Disaster | Types of Disaster | HSE STUDY GUIDE Natural Disasters | Vocabulary L-8 Ecosystem || Environmental Studies and Disaster Management || Harsh Academic Complete Disaster Management | Marathon Session | UPSC CSE | Anirudh Malik World Geography | □□□□ □□□□□□□(Disaster Management)#48 | Top MCQs | All Haryana Exam | By Vinod Sir ICAR Disaster Management MCQ | Important Social Science Questions for ICAR Technician 2022 |Shiv Sir Booklist and resources for GS -3 | Divya tanwar rank (438)| #heavenlbsnaa CUET EKA TISSNET (M.A/M.Sc in Disaster Management) #tiss #entrance #tissmumbai #master #cuet #dsa DAY 02 | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | III SEM | B.COM \u0026 B.B.A | DISASTER CLASSIFICATION Every Natural Disaster Explained in 12 Minutes Disaster Management Cycle \u0026 Phases- TheGeoecologist #upsc DAY 01 | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | III SEM | B.COM \u0026 B.B.A | INTRODUCTION DAY 05 | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | III SEM | B.COM \u0026 B.B.A | DISASTER RISK REDUCTION | L1 Disaster Preparedness for Kids: Fun \u0026 Easy Teaching and Learning Methods Write Disaster Management Question According to NDMA Guidelines | RANK 1 | IAS □□ | Topper | #upsc Masters in Disaster Management \u0026 Mitigation | Syllabus | Books | Roles \u0026 Responsibilities Natural Hazards and Disaster Management | Academic Books | Prints Publications HS 08 Disaster Management-RN 1106 Understanding Disasters, Hazards,Risk and Vulnerability | By Dr.Krishnanand Disaster Management Cycle: Mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery. Difference between Hazards and Disasters- upsc #shorts 1st yr. Vs Final yr. MBBS student □□#shorts #neet Inspire Award Project | A Problem Solving Idea For Farmers | Full Video Link in Description #shorts Vehicle Accident Control Project #science #tech #project #hack Taking the Surprise Out of Disaster Management Disaster management project class 10th

A Step-by-Step Approach
Issues and Challenges in Disaster Management
Measuring Vulnerability to Natural Hazards
Some Ecohydrological and Strategic Issues
The Hindu Index
A Field Guide
Establishing Effective Systems for Relief, Recovery, and Reconstruction
Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation
Disaster Management
Extreme Natural Hazards, Disaster Risks and Societal Implications
Geothermal Resources: An Energy Alternative

Oceanology
Vulnerable India
An Assessment of the U.S. Tsunami Program and the Nation's Preparedness Efforts
Earthquake Hazard and Seismic Risk Reduction
The impact of disasters and crises on agriculture and food security: 2021
Science of Societal Safety
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Vulnerability and Mitigation
Questions and Answers in Environmental Science

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RILEY OCONNOR

A Step-by-Step Approach Elsevier
This book highlights the relationship between disasters and development through a socio-cultural study of human geography and governance institutions. It studies the cause, context and consequences of disasters in one of the most fragile Himalayan regions in India. The book establishes the fact that disaster management is built within the framework of good governance, without which it has no meaning. For lack of effective and responsive governance, development has lagged behind and even though the frequency of disasters has been increasing, little is being done to redesign developmental frameworks to prevent ensuing losses. Besides, the near absence of governmental support during recurrent disasters, communities have cumulatively become reservoirs of innovations to cope up with disasters. The resilience plans need not follow implanted models but may be cost effective only if they apply a bottom up approach. Just as the region is culturally diverse so are the challenges encountered by local communities in terms of generating resilience to every disaster. Despite more than a decade of the Disaster Management Act (DMA) of 2005, most of the states in this northeastern fringe of India continue to wait for its implementation beyond mere structures and offices. The book suggests that urgent action is required in accordance with the DMA 2005 towards inter-agency coordination, proactive participation of local governance, mobilization of Community based Organizations (CBOs) and curriculum based training in every academic and technical institution. Governments of these northeastern states of India should establish accountability of State Disaster Management Authorities and inspire them to participate proactively with communities for an effective resilience building in the region.
Issues and Challenges in Disaster Management Book Rivers
ÔThis Handbook should be consulted by anybody interested in the issue of energy security. It convincingly demonstrates why the provision of energy is such a contentious issue, addressing the complex interaction of economic, social, environmental, technical and political aspects involved. The book is particularly valuable in investigating

and highlighting processes in which (inter)national actors apply this variety of aspects in (re)constructing their notion of Òenergy securityÓ, its particular meaning and the implications thereof. Such understanding of energy security is helpful!Õ Đ Aad F. CorreljŽ, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands ÔEnergy security has for long been treated as an issue of pure geopolitics. Hugh Dyer and Maria Julia Trombetta aim at broadening energy security debates and extend them to new agendas. Their excellent Handbook offers a fresh perspective on four crucial dimensions: supply, demand, environment and human security. A diverse group of international energy scholars provides for an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of key contemporary energy problems, ranging from an oil producersÕ perspectives on energy security to ethical dimensions of renewable energy and climate governance.Õ Đ Andreas Goldthau, Central European University, Hungary This Handbook brings together energy security experts to explore the implications of framing the energy debate in security terms, both in respect of the governance of energy systems and the practices associated with energy security. The contributors expertly review and analyse the key aspects and research issues in the emerging field of energy security, test the current state of knowledge, and provide suggestions for reflection and further analysis. This involves providing an account of the multiplicity of discourses and meanings of energy security, and contextualizing them. They also suggest a rewriting of energy security discourses and their representation in purely economic terms. This volume examines energy security and its conceptual and practical challenges from the perspectives of security of supply, security of demand, environmental change and human security. It will prove essential for students in the fields of global, international and national politics of energy, economics, and society as well as engineering. It will also appeal to policy practitioners and anybody interested in keeping the lights on, avoiding climate change, and providing a secure future for humanity.

Measuring Vulnerability to Natural Hazards

Universities Press

The Sustainable Future Of Humany Lies In Understanding The Earth And Its Environment. For This Reason, Environmental Science Has A Purview That Overlaps Several Other Disciplines; From Biology To Economics, Geology To Sociology, Every Subject Has A Significant Relationship With Some Area Of Environmental Science. However, It Is Often Difficult, Time-Consuming And Exhaustive To Keep Pace With New Trends In Such A Broad-Based Field.

Some Ecohydrological and Strategic Issues

Universities Press

The Bhopal Saga Is An Incisive Analysis Of One Of The Worst Industrial Accidents That Has Taken Place In The Recent Past. It Also Discusses The Conflicting Stance Of The Union Carbide Corporation And The Government Of India On The Moral Responsibility For The Tragedy.

The Hindu Index

Springer Nature

On top of a decade of exacerbated disaster loss,

exceptional global heat, retreating ice and rising sea levels, humanity and our food security face a range of new and unprecedented hazards, such as megafires, extreme weather events, desert locust swarms of magnitudes previously unseen, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Agriculture underpins the livelihoods of over 2.5 billion people – most of them in low-income developing countries – and remains a key driver of development. At no other point in history has agriculture been faced with such an array of familiar and unfamiliar risks, interacting in a hyperconnected world and a precipitously changing landscape. And agriculture continues to absorb a disproportionate share of the damage and loss wrought by disasters. Their growing frequency and intensity, along with the systemic nature of risk, are upending people's lives, devastating livelihoods, and jeopardizing our entire food system. This report makes a powerful case for investing in resilience and disaster risk reduction – especially data gathering and analysis for evidence informed action – to ensure agriculture's crucial role in achieving the future we want.

A Field Guide Springer Science & Business Media

"Disaster management is a multidisciplinary area, covering a wide range of issues such as monitoring, forecasting, evacuation, search and rescue, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. It also requires multi-sectoral governance as scientists, planners, volunteers and communities all have important roles to play. These roles and activities span the pre-, during and post-disaster phases. Besides, shift of emphasis from disaster response to risk reduction has opened up areas of exploratory research in the subject. Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of a community to a hazard. Vulnerability analysis seeks to predict disasters by ensuring timely preparedness on the part of people and institutions and concerned government agencies. The emerging arena of disaster mitigation is also becoming an integral aspect of development planning, policy formulation and implementation. This is where this book comes in. It contains 22 chapters in the form of conceptual and empirical case studies from India and other developed countries. The blend of theory, research and policy makes this book eminently worthwhile for anyone interested in disaster vulnerability and mitigation together with monitoring and forecasting and policy perspectives. It would be useful for students, researchers and teachers of geography, environmental studies, disaster management, civil engineering and policy science."

Establishing Effective Systems for Relief, Recovery, and Reconstruction World Bank Publications

This book de-myths the oft repeated claim of 'natural disaster' and puts forward socio-economic factors as the cause for the recurrence of disasters. With this framework, the author examines the popular notion of the Vulnerable India in psycho-geographical terms and unmasks the dimensions of vulnerability itself. In doing so the author foregrounds the factors that create and perpetuate vulnerability of the marginalized sections of the society and of the nation and

redefines the phrase Vulnerable India. Presenting a national level inquiry, the three sections of the book called the Fact, Response, and Reality, spell a convincing argument for why disasters recur in India. To provide a historical understanding of India's continued failure to adequately contain damage to life and property, the book unravels the perceptions of disasters in traditional, colonial and modern India. It redefines the debate on new terms such as 'disasterscape', 'the killed', 'disaster index', 'disaster divide' and 'vulnerability cluster', to better represent the patterns that engender vulnerability. With the aid of exhaustive research, comparative statistical analyses and illustrative maps, it provides incisive insight into 16 different geophysicals across 594 districts of the country. This book is ideal for students of geography, environmental sociology, development studies, social work and disaster management, and also for policy makers.

Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation

Oxford University Press, USA

This book presents a unique, interdisciplinary approach to disaster risk research, combining cutting-edge natural science and social science methodologies. Bringing together leading scientists, policy makers and practitioners from around the world, it presents the risks of global hazards such as volcanoes, seismic events, landslides, hurricanes, precipitation floods and space weather, and provides real-world hazard case studies from Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific region. Avoiding complex mathematics, the authors provide insight into topics such as the vulnerability of society, disaster risk reduction policy, relations between disaster policy and climate change, adaptation to hazards, and (re)insurance approaches to extreme events. This is a key resource for academic researchers and graduate students in a wide range of disciplines linked to hazard and risk studies, including geophysics, volcanology, hydrology, atmospheric science, geomorphology, oceanography and remote sensing, and for professionals and policy makers working in disaster prevention and mitigation.

Disaster Management

SAGE Publications India

The collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates 50 million years ago created the Himalaya, along with massive glaciers, intensified monsoon, turbulent rivers, and an efflorescence of ecosystems. Today, the Himalaya is at risk of catastrophic loss of life. Maharaj Pandit outlines the mountain's past in order to map a way toward a sustainable future.

Extreme Natural Hazards, Disaster Risks and Societal Implications

Springer

Dams and Earthquakes deals with the association of earthquakes and large artificial lakes, particularly on the part that pore pressure plays in inducing earthquakes. The book also contains methods for recording seismic activity, before, during, and after the filling of reservoir

dams through the installation of a network of portable seismographs. The text assesses the parameters and macroseismic effects of the Koyna earthquake in India in December 1967, as well as the instrumental and macroseismic data showing that the Koyna earthquake is a multiple seismic event. The book investigates the geology, hydrology, and seismicity of seismic reservoir sites, including three cases of induced seismicity after fluid injections in deep wells. A possible correlation between the reservoir level or volume of the injected fluid and the tremor frequency exists. The characteristic seismic features of reservoir associated earthquakes can reflect changes in the mechanical properties of rock masses near the reservoirs. The book also investigates the part played by increased pore-fluid pressures in triggering the earthquakes at Denver, Rangely, Kariba, Kremasta and Koyna. The UNESCO Working Group on "Seismic Phenomena Associated with Large Reservoirs" recommends the adoption of a two-phase planning in instrumental studies and surveys at sites to be used for large reservoirs. The book can be beneficial for meteorologists, environmentalists, geologists, civil engineers, structural engineers, or for officers of river and lake authorities.

Geothermal Resources: An Energy Alternative Cambridge University Press

Climate change is increasingly of great concern to the world community. The earth has witnessed the buildup of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere, changes in biodiversity, and more occurrences of natural disasters. Recently, scientists have begun to shift their emphasis away from curbing carbon dioxide emission to adapting to carbon dioxide emission. The increase in natural disasters around the world is unprecedented in earth's history and these disasters are often associated to climate changes. Many nations along the coastal lines are threatened by massive floods and tsunamis. Earthquakes are increasing in intensity and erosion and droughts are problems in many parts of the developing countries. This book is therefore to investigate ways to prepare and effectively manage these disasters and possibly reduce their impacts. The focus is on mitigation strategies and policies that will help to reduce the impacts of natural disasters. The book takes an in-depth look at climate change and its association to socio-economic development and cultures especially in vulnerable communities; and investigates how communities can develop resilience to disasters. A balanced and a multiple perspective approach to manage the risks associated with natural disasters is offered by engaging authors from the entire globe to proffer solutions.

Oceanology Springer Nature

The natural disasters are the killer agents which can/can't be predicted even though we have modern technology. Every year, in one place or another, disasters striking which is devastating the area and surroundings, leading to ecological disruption besides huge loss of life and property. India is vulnerable to cyclones, landslides/avalanches, earthquakes, floods,

droughts, forest fires, epidemics, etc. The 5700-km long coast of India, with its dense population is vulnerable to cyclones/low depressions, tsunamis, etc. The 2400-km long rugged Himalayan terrain is vulnerable to landslides, avalanches and earthquakes. India is not only vulnerable to natural disasters, it is also experiencing industrial accidents. The Bhopal Gas tragedy is one of the major man-made disasters in the world. The state of Andhra Pradesh has 970-km long coastline with two major rivers, etc. The conference is conducted in Visakhapatnam, is famous for industries and tourism. Recently, several industrial accidents took place, besides major natural disasters like Hud-Hud, etc. Disaster management shall be implemented from the grass root level in vulnerable areas to improve the capacity building, so as to minimize the losses. The capacity building coupled with technology results in reduction of loss of life and property.
Vulnerable India World Scientific Publishing Company
This book uses two international frameworks—the Millennium Development Goals and the Hyogo Framework for Action, a program focused on disaster risk management—to study the key trends in the region in terms of disaster incidence, sources of vulnerability and social and economic challenges. As both frameworks draw to a close, international debate is taking place during the period 2012–2015 on their current progress. This book seeks to help readers understand the process better. The chapters are written by eight independent internationally based authors. Collectively, they have extensive regional experience in the areas of disaster risk management and climate change as well as working in academia, research, consultancy, the UN and international agencies, government and the NGO sector. The analysis presented benefits from their varied backgrounds in medicine, architecture, economics, engineering, planning, social studies, development studies and political science. Throughout the book, relevant examples, drawn from the region, are included to 'earth' the project in the harsh realities of risk and disaster impact.

An Assessment of the U.S. Tsunami Program and the Nation's Preparedness Efforts

Routledge
Few subjects have caught the attention of the entire world as much as those dealing with natural hazards. The first decade of this new millennium provides a litany of tragic examples of various hazards that turned into disasters affecting millions of individuals around the globe. The human losses (some 225,000 people) associated with the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, the economic costs (approximately 200 billion USD) of the 2011 Tohoku Japan earthquake, tsunami and reactor event, and the collective social impacts of human tragedies experienced during Hurricane Katrina in 2005 all provide repetitive reminders that we humans are temporary guests occupying a very active and angry planet. Any examples may have been cited here to stress

the point that natural events on Earth may, and often do, lead to disasters and catastrophes when humans place themselves into situations of high risk. Few subjects share the true interdisciplinary dependency that characterizes the field of natural hazards. From geology and geophysics to engineering and emergency response to social psychology and economics, the study of natural hazards draws input from an impressive suite of unique and previously independent specializations. Natural hazards provide a common platform to reduce disciplinary boundaries and facilitate a beneficial synergy in the provision of timely and useful information and action on this critical subject matter. As social norms change regarding the concept of acceptable risk and human migration leads to an explosion in the number of megacities, coastal over-crowding and unmanaged habitation in precarious environments such as mountainous slopes, the vulnerability of people and their susceptibility to natural hazards increases dramatically. Coupled with the concerns of changing climates, escalating recovery costs, a growing divergence between more developed and less developed countries, the subject of natural hazards remains on the forefront of issues that affect all people, nations, and environments all the time. This treatise provides a compendium of critical, timely and very detailed information and essential facts regarding the basic attributes of natural hazards and concomitant disasters. The Encyclopedia of Natural Hazards effectively captures and integrates contributions from an international portfolio of almost 300 specialists whose range of expertise addresses over 330 topics pertinent to the field of natural hazards. Disciplinary barriers are overcome in this comprehensive treatment of the subject matter. Clear illustrations and numerous color images enhance the primary aim to communicate and educate. The inclusion of a series of unique “classic case study” events interspersed throughout the volume provides tangible examples linking concepts, issues, outcomes and solutions. These case studies illustrate different but notable recent, historic and prehistoric events that have shaped the world as we now know it. They provide excellent focal points linking the remaining terms in the volume to the primary field of study. This Encyclopedia of Natural Hazards will remain a standard reference of choice for many years.

Earthquake Hazard and Seismic Risk Reduction

Elsevier

Emergencies and disasters do not only affect health and well-being of people; frequently, large number of people are displaced, killed, injured, or subjected to greater risk of epidemics. Considerable economic harm is also common. Disasters cause great harm to the existing infrastructure and threaten the future of sustainable development. Disasters are not confined to a particular part of the world; they can occur anywhere and at any time.1 Statistics gathered since 1969 show a rise in the number of people affected by disasters. Since there is little Evidence that the actual events causing disasters are increasing in either intensity or frequency, it can only be concluded

that vulnerability to disaster is growing

The impact of disasters and crises on agriculture and food security: 2021

Springer
This Book On The Applied Aspects Of Environmental Geology Encapsulates A Geologist'S Concern That People Are Selling Their Future To Finance Their Present. Geology, Environment And Society Explores Subjects Of Ecosystem Structure; Soil And Mineral Resources And Their Conservation; Hydrogeology And Water Resources Management; Terrain Evaluation And Land-Use Planning; Engineering Geology And The Application Of Technology; Understanding Earth Processes And Natural Hazards, Climate Change And Drought; Careful Waste Disposal Methods; And Medical Geology.The Book Addresses The Problems Of Environmental Security Within The Context Of Geological Settings And The Geodynamic Sensitivity Of Terrains. It Suggests Measures To Mitigate The Adverse Consequences Of Tampering With Nature'S Fine Balance. Over 150 Detailed And Clearly Labelled Diagrams, Photographs, Maps And Satellite Images Illustrate These Aspects, And Are Critical To The Understanding Of These Problems.The Author Draws On Both Past And Contemporary Events In India To Make The Reader Familiar With The Relationship Between People And Their Natural Environment. In Doing So, He Also Highlights The Geologist'S Role In Preserving The Earth System So As To Ensure A Better Future For Humankind.

Science of Societal Safety

Anthem Press
A human disaster is defined as a hazardous event that overwhelms the capacity of the local community to respond to the needs of the affected population. Medical and public health responses aim to provide care efficiently and promptly but all too often, responses are hampered by recurring mistakes. Analysing the factors at play such as the scale and frequency of disasters and the variety of challenges they present, is central to developing more effective response plans. However the complexity of disasters often precludes reliable data collection, hampering the accuracy of the results, conclusions and recommendations required to improve responses. Disaster Evaluation Research: A field guide presents a new approach to the study of disaster by incorporating a mixed-methods research approach. This practical manual provides a range of reliable methods, robust approaches and proven techniques for the gathering and analyzing of data. Written by leading evaluation scientists with a wealth of experience, the authors present their 'EIGHT Step Model' for disaster evaluation studies. This framework applies evaluation science to disaster responses, helping scientists to select key stakeholders effectively, write evaluation questions, use logic models and mixed-methods research design, prepare sampling plans, collect and analyse data, and prepare a final report. This guide also features useful tools for carrying out evaluations including; evaluation questions, indicators and data sources, resources, and questionnaires used in past evaluation studies.

Using a clear, accessible and step-by-step style this practical manual is easy to use in the field and essential reading for medical and public health professionals involved in disaster preparedness and response, humanitarian relief workers, policy analysts, evaluation scientists and epidemiologists.

Dams and Earthquakes

Universities Press

This book covers several dimensions of disaster studies as an emerging discipline. It is the inaugural book in the series 'Disaster Studies and Management' and deals with questions such as "Is disaster management a field of practice, a profession, or simply a new area of study?" Exploring intersectionalities, the book also examines areas of research that could help enhance the discourse on disaster management from policy and practice perspectives, revisiting conventional event-centric approaches, which are the basis for most writings on the subject. Several case studies and comparative analyses reflect a critical reading of research and practice concerning disasters and their management. The book offers valuable insights into various subjects including the challenge of establishing inter- and multi-disciplinary teams within the academia involved in disaster studies, and sociological and anthropological readings of post-disaster memoryscapes. Each of the contributors has an enduring interest in disaster studies, thus enriching the book immensely. This book will be of interest to all the students and scholars of disaster studies and disaster management, as well as to practitioners and policymakers.

Textbook of Environmental Studies for Undergraduate Courses

Harvard University Press

This open access book covers comprehensive but fundamental principles and concepts of disaster and accident prevention and mitigation, countermeasures, and recovery from disasters or accidents including treatment and care of the victims. Safety and security problems in our society involve not only engineering but also social, legal, economic, cultural, and psychological issues. The enhancement needed for societal safety includes comprehensive activities of all aspects from precaution to recovery, not only of people but also of governments. In this context, the authors, members of the Faculty of Societal Safety Science, Kansai University, conducted many discussions and concluded that the major strategy is consistent independently of the type and magnitude of disaster or accident, being also the principle of the foundation of our faculty. The topics treated in this book are rather widely distributed but are well organized sequentially to provide a clear understanding of the principles of societal safety. In the first part the fundamental concepts of safety are discussed. The second part deals with risks in the societal and natural environment. Then follows, in the third part, a description of the quantitative estimation of risk and its assessment and management. The fourth part is devoted to disaster prevention, mitigation, and recovery systems. The final, fifth part presents a future perspective of societal safety science. Thorough reading of this introductory volume of societal safety science provides a clear image of the issues. This is largely

because the Japanese have suffered often from natural disasters and not only have gained much valuable information about disasters but also have accumulated a store of experience. We are still in the process of reconstruction from the Great East Japan earthquake and the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident. This book is especially valuable therefore in studying the safety and security of people and their societies. *Vulnerability and Mitigation* Disaster Management
The Importance Of Environmental Studies Cannot Be Disputed Since The Need For Sustainable Development Is A Key To The Future Of Mankind. Recognising This, The Honourable Supreme Court Of India Directed The Ugc To Introduce A Basic Course On Environmental Education For Undergraduate Courses In All Disciplines, To Be Implemented By Every University In The Country. Accordingly, The Ugc Constituted An Expert Committee To Formulate A Six-Month Core Module Syllabus For Environmental Studies. This Textbook Is The Outcome Of The Ugc S Efforts And Has Been Prepared As Per The Syllabus. It Is Designed To Bring About An Awareness On A Variety Of Environmental Concerns. It Attempts To Create A Pro-Environmental Attitude And A Behavioural Pattern In Society That Is Based On Creating Sustainable Lifestyles And A New Ethic Towards Conservation. This Textbook Stresses On A Balanced View Of Issues That Affect Our Daily Lives. These Issues Are Related To The Conflict Between Existing `Development Strategies And The Need For `Conservation . It Not Only Makes The Student Better Informed On These Concerns, But Is Expected To Lead The Student Towards Positive Action To Improve The Environment. Based On A Multidisciplinary Approach That Brings About An Appreciation Of The Natural World And Human Impact On Its Integrity, This Textbook Seeks Practical Answers To Make Human Civilization Sustainable On The Earth S Finite Resources. Attractively Priced At Rupees One Hundred And Fifteen Only, This Textbook Covers The Syllabus As Structured By The Ugc, Divided Into 8 Units And 50 Lectures. The First 7 Units, Which Cover 45 Lectures Are Classroom Teaching-Based, And Enhance Knowledge Skills And Attitude To Environment. Unit 8 Is Based On Field Activities To Be Covered In 5 Lecture Hours And Would Provide Students With First Hand Knowledge On Various Local Environmental Issues.