OBJECTIVES:

- To study the nature and facts aboutenvironment.
- To finding and implementing scientific, technological, economic and political solutions to environmentalproblems.
- To study the interrelationship between living organism andenvironment.
- · To appreciate the importance of environment by assessing its impact on the human world; envision the surrounding environment, its functions and itsvalue.
- To study the dynamic processes and understand the features of the earth*s interior and
- To study the integrated themes and biodiversity, natural resources, pollution control and waste management.

ENVIRONMENT, ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY UNITI

14

Definition, scope and importance of environment - need for public awareness - 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 (a) forest ecosystem (b) grasslande cosystem (c) deserte cosystem (d) a quatice cosystems(ponds, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries) - Introduction to biodiversity 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. Field study of common plants, insects, birds; Field study of simple ecosystems - pond, river, hill slopes, etc.

UNITII **ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION**

8

Definition – causes, 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 municipal solid wastes - role of an individual in prevention of pollution - pollution case studies - disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides. Field study of local polluted site - Urban / Rural / Industrial / Agricultural.

UNITIII **NATURAL RESOURCES**

10

Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies- timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people - Water resources: Use and over- utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems -Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies - Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies - Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources. case studies - 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. Field studyoflocalareatodocumentenvironmentalassets-river/forest/grassland/hill/mountain.

SOCIAL ISSUES ANDTHEENVIRONMENT

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 - role of non-governmental organization- 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 production act - Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) act - Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) act -Wildlife protection act - Forest conservation act - enforcement machinery involved in environmental legislation- central and state pollution control boards- Publicawareness.

HUMAN POPULATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT UNITV

6

Population growth, variation among nations - population explosion - family welfare programme environment and human health - human rights - value education - HIV / AIDS - women and child welfare - role of information technology in environment and human health - Casestudies.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- Environmental Pollution or problems cannot be solved by mere laws. Public participation is an important aspect which serves the environmental Protection. One will obtain knowledge on the following after completing thecourse.
- Public awareness of environmental is at infantstage.
- Ignorance and incomplete knowledge has lead tomisconceptions
- Development and improvement in std. of living has lead to serious environmentaldisasters

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. Benny Joseph, 'Environmental Science and Engineering', Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi,
- 2. Gilbert M.Masters, 'Introduction to Environmental Engineering and Science', 2nd edition, Pearson Education, 2004.

REFERENCES:

- 1. DharmendraS.Sengar, 'Environmentallaw', PrenticehallofIndiaPvtLtd, NewDelhi, 2007.
- 2. ErachBharucha, "Textbook of Environmental Studies", Universities Press(I) Pvt, Ltd, Hydrabad, 2015.
- 3. G. Tyler Miller and Scott E. Spoolman, "Environmental Science", Cengage Learning India PVT, LTD, Delhi, 2014.
- 4. Rajagopalan, R, 'Environmental Studies-From Crisis to Cure', Oxford University Press, 2005.

EN8491

WATER SUPPLY ENGINEERING

LTPC

3003

OBJECTIVE:

To equip the students with the principles and design of water treatment units and distributionsystem.

UNITI SOURCES OFWATER

9

Public water supply system – Planning, Objectives, Design period, Population forecasting; Water demand - Sources of water and their characteristics, Surface and Groundwater - Impounding Reservoir - Development and selection of source - Source Water quality - Characterization -Significance – Drinking Water quality standards.

UNITII

9

Water supply - intake structures - Functions; Pipes and conduits for water - Pipe materials -Hydraulics of flow in pipes - Transmission main design - Laying, jointing and testing of pipes appurtenances – Types and capacity of pumps – Selection of pumps and pipe materials.

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CONVEYANCE FROMTHESOURCE

WATERTREATMENT

Objectives - Unit operations and processes - Principles, functions, and design of water treatment plant units, aerators of flash mixers, Coagulation and flocculation -Clarifloccuator-Plate and tube settlers - Pulsator clarifier - sand filters - Disinfection - Residue Management - Construction, Operation and Maintenance aspects.

ADVANCED WATERTREATMENT UNITIV

Water softening - Desalination- R.O. Plant - demineralization - Adsorption - Ion exchange-Membrane Systems - RO Reject Management - Iron and Manganese removal - Defluoridation -Construction and Operation & Maintenance aspects - Recent advances - MBR process

WATER DISTRIBUTIONAND SUPPLY UNIT V

Requirements of water distribution - Components - Selection of pipe material - Servicereservoirs Functions – Network design – Economics – Analysis of distribution networks -Computer applications - Appurtenances - Leak detection. Principles of design of water supply in buildings - House service connection - Fixtures and

fittings, systems of plumbing and types ofplumbing. **TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**

OUTCOMES:

The students completing the course will have

- an insight into the structure of drinking water supply systems, including water transport, treatment and distribution
- the knowledge in various unit operations and processes in watertreatment
- an ability to design the various functional units in watertreatment
- an understanding of water quality criteria and standards, and their relation to public
- the ability to design and evaluate water supply project alternatives on basis ofchosen criteria.

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. Garg, S.K. Environmental Engineering, Vol.IKhanna Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.
- 2. Modi, P.N., Water Supply Engineering, Vol.I Standard Book House, New Delhi,2010.
- 3. Punmia, B.C., Ashok Jain and Arun Jain, Water Supply Engineering, LaxmiPublications (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 2014.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Manual on Water Supply and Treatment, CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 1999.
- 2. Sved R. Qasim and Edward M. Motley Guang Zhu, Water Works Engineering Planning, Design and Operation, Prentice Hall of India Learning Private Limited, New Delhi, 2009.

EN8592

WASTEWATER ENGINEERING

LTPC

3003

OBJECTIVE:

The objectives of this course is to help students develop the ability to apply basic understanding of physical, chemical, and biological phenomena for successful design, operation and maintenance of sewage treatmentplants.

UNIT I PLANNING AND DESIGN OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Characteristics and composition of sewage - population equivalent -Sanitary sewage flow estimation - Sewer materials - Hydraulics of flow in sanitary sewers - Sewer design - Storm drainage-Storm runoff estimation - sewer appurtenances - corrosion in sewers - prevention and control - sewage pumping-drainage in buildings-plumbing systems for drainage - Rain Water ting.

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PRIMARY TREATMENT OFSEWAGE

Objectives - Unit Operations and Processes - Selection of treatment processes - Onsite sanitation - Septic tank- Grey water harvesting - Primary treatment - Principles, functions and design of sewage treatment units - screens - grit chamber-primary sedimentation tanks -Construction, Operation and Maintenance aspects.

9 SECONDARY TREATMENTOFSEWAGE Objectives - Selection of Treatment Methods - Principles, Functions, - Activated Sludge Process and Extended aeration systems -Trickling filters- Sequencing Batch Reactor(SBR) - Membrane Bioreactor - UASB - Waste Stabilization Ponds - - Other treatment methods -Reclamation and Reuse of sewage - Recent Advances in Sewage Treatment - Construction, Operation and Maintenance aspects.

9 **DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE** Standards for- Disposal - Methods - dilution - Mass balance principle - Self purification of river-Oxygen sag curve - deoxygenation and reaeration - Streeter-Phelps model - Land disposal -Sewage farming - sodium hazards - Soil dispersion system.

SLUDGE TREATMENTANDDISPOSAL Objectives - Sludge characterization - Thickening - Design of gravity thickener- Sludgedigestion UNITY - Standard rate and High rate digester design- Biogas recovery - Sludge Conditioning and Dewatering - Sludge drying beds- ultimate residue disposal - recentadvances. **TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**

OUTCOMES:

The students completing the course will have

- An ability to estimate sewage generation and design sewer system including sewage pumpingstations
- The required understanding on the characteristics and composition of sewage, selfpurification ofstreams
- An ability to perform basic design of the unit operations and processes that are used in sewagetreatment
- Understand the standard methods for disposal ofsewage.
- Gain knowledge on sludge treatment anddisposal.

- 1. Garg, S.K., Environmental Engineering Vol. II, KhannaPublishers, New Delhi, 2015.
- 2. Duggal K.N., "Elements of Environmental Engineering" S.Chand and Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 2014.
- 3, Punmia, B.C., Jain, A.K., and Jain.A.K.., Environmental Engineering, Vol.II, Laxmi Publications, 2010.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems Part A,B and C, CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2013.
- 2. Metcalf and Eddy- Wastewater Engineering-Treatment and Reuse, Tata Mc.Graw-Hill Company, New Delhi, 2010.

62

- 3. Syed R. Qasim "Wastewater Treatment Plants", CRC Press, Washington D.C., 2010
- 4. Gray N.F, "Water Technology", Elsevier India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2006.

OBJECTIVE:

 At the end of the semester, the student shall conceive, design and draw the irrigation and environmental engineering structures in detail showing the plan, elevation and Sections.

PART A: IRRIGATION ENGINEERING

Fundamentals of design - Tank surplus weir - Tank sluice with tower head - Drawings showing foundation details, plan and elevation

2. IMPOUNDINGSTRUCTURES

6

Design principles - Earth dam - Profile of Gravity Dam

General design principles - Aqueducts - Syphon aqueduct (Type III) - Canal drop (Notch Type) -3. CROSSDRAINAGEWORKS Drawing showing plan, elevation and foundation details.

General Principles - Direct Sluice - Canal regulator - Drawing showing detailed plan, elevation and foundation details.

PART B: ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

15

1. WATER SUPPLYAND TREATMENT Design and Drawing of flash mixer, flocculator, clarifier - Rapid sand filter - Service reservoirs -Pumping station – House service connection for water supply and drainage.

15

4. SEWAGE TREATMENT& DISPOSAL Design and Drawing of screen chamber - Grit channel - Primary clarifier - Activated sludge process – Aeration tank – Trickling filter – Sludge digester – Sludge drying beds – Septic tanks and disposalarrangements.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

The students after completing this course will be able to design and draw various unitsof Municipal water treatment plants and sewage treatmentplants.

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. SatyaNarayana Murthy Challa, "Water Resources Engineering: Principles and Practice", New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2002.
- 2. Garg, S.K., "Irrigation Engineering and Design of Structures", New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
- 3. Manual on Water Supply and Treatment, CPHEEO, Government of India, New Delhi, 1999.
- 4. Manual on "Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems- Part A, B and C" CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2013.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Mohanakrishnan. A, "A few Novel and Interesting Innovative Irrigation Structures: Conceived, Designed and Executed in the Plan Projects in Tamil Nadu", Publ. No. 44 and Water Resources Development & Management Publ.No.43, IMTI Thuvakudy, Trichy,2011.
- 2. Raghunath, H.M. "Irrigation Engineering", Wiley India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2011.
- 3. Sharma R.K., "Irrigation Engineering and Hydraulic Structures", Oxford and IBH Publishing

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4. Peary, H.S., ROWE, D.R., Tchobanoglous, G., "Environmental Engineering", McGraw-

HillBook Co., New Delhi, 1995.

5. Metcalf and Eddy, "Wastewater Engineering, Treatment and Reuse", Tata McGraw-

6. Qasim, S.R., Motley, E.M and Zhu.G. "Water works Engineering – Planning, Design and Operation", Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 2009.

7. Qasim, S. R. "Wastewater Treatment Plants, Planning, Design & Operation", CRC Press, New York, 2010.

HS8581

PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

C 2 0 1

OBJECTIVES: The couse aims to:

- Enhance the Employability and Career Skills ofstudents
- Orient the students towards grooming as aprofessional
- Make them Employable Graduates
- Develop their confidence and help them attend interviews successfully.

UNIT I

Introduction to Soft Skills-- Hard skills & soft skills - employability and career Skills-- Grooming as a professional with values—Time Management—General awareness of Current Affairs

Self-Introduction-organizing the material - Introducing oneself to the audience - introducing the topic answering questions - individual presentation practice- presenting the visuals effectively - 5 minute presentations

UNIT III

Introduction to Group Discussion— Participating in group discussions - understanding group dynamics - brainstorming the topic — questioning and clarifying -GD strategies- activities to improve **GDskills**

UNIT IV

Interview etiquette - dress code - body language - attending job interviews- telephone/skype interview -one to one interview &panel interview - FAQs related to jobinterviews

UNIT V

Recognizing differences between groups and teams- managing time-managing stress- networking professionally- respecting social protocols-understanding career management-developing a long-term career plan-making career changes

TOTAL:30 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course Learners will be able to:

- Make effective presentations
- Participate confidently in GroupDiscussions.
- Attend job interviews and be successful inthem.
- Develop adequate Soft Skills required for theworkplace

Recommended Software

- 1. Globearena
- 2. Win English

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REFERENCES:

- 1. Butterfield, Jeff Soft Skills for Everyone. Cengage Learning: New Delhi,2015
- 2. Interact English Lab Manual for Undergraduate Students, OrientBalckSwan: Hyderabad, 2016.

3. E. Suresh Kumar et al. Communication for Professional Success. Orient Blackswan:

4. Raman, Meenakshi and Sangeeta Sharma. Professional Communication. Oxford University Press: Oxford,2014

5. S. Hariharanetal. Soft Skills. MJP Publishers: Chennai, 2010.

G18014

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATIONSYSTEM

L TPC 3 0 03

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the fundamentals and components of Geographic Information System
- To provide details of spatial data structures and input, management andoutput processes.

FUNDAMENTALSOF GIS

Introduction to GIS - Basic spatial concepts - Coordinate Systems - GIS and Information Systems - Definitions - History of GIS - Components of a GIS - Hardware, Software, Data, People, Methods - Proprietary and open source Software - Types of data - Spatial, Attribute data- types of attributes - scales/ levels ofmeasurements.

SPATIALDATAMODELS UNITII

Database Structures - Relational, Object Oriented - Entities - ER diagram - data models conceptual, logical and physical models - spatial data models - Raster Data Structures - Raster Data Compression - Vector Data Structures - Raster vs Vector Models- TIN and GRID data models.

DATA INPUTANDTOPOLOGY UNITIII

Scanner - Raster Data Input - Raster Data File Formats - Georeferencing - Vector Data Input -Digitiser - Datum Projection and reprojection -Coordinate Transformation - Topology -Adjacency, connectivity and containment - Topological Consistency - Non topological file formats - Attribute Data linking - Linking External Databases - GPS DataIntegration

DATA QUALITYANDSTANDARDS VITINU

Data quality - Basic aspects - completeness, logical consistency, positional accuracy, temporal accuracy, thematic accuracy and lineage - Metadata - GIS Standards - Interoperability - OGC -Spatial Data Infrastructure

DATA MANAGEMENTAND OUTPUT UNITY

Import/Export - Data Management functions- Raster to Vector and Vector to Raster Conversion -Data Output - Map Compilation - Chart/Graphs - Multimedia - Enterprise Vs. Desktop GISdistributed GIS.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

This course equips the student to

- Have basic idea about the fundamentals ofGIS.
- Understand the types of datamodels.
- Get knowledge about data input andtopology.
- Gain knowledge on data quality andstandards.
- Understand data management functions and dataoutput

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TEXT BOOKS:

1. Kang - TsungChang, Introduction to Geographic Information Systems, McGraw Hill

Publishing, 2nd Edition, 2011. 2. Ian Heywood, Sarah Cornelius, Steve Carver,

SrinivasaRaju, "An Introduction

Geographical Information Systems, Pearson Education, 2ndEdition, 2007.

1. Lo.C.P., Albert K.W. Yeung, Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems, Prentice-Hall India Publishers, 2006

GE8071

DISASTERMANAGEMENT

LTPC3 0 03

OBJECTIVES:

To provide students an exposure to disasters, their significance andtypes.

To ensure that students begin to understand the relationship betweenvulnerability, disasters, disaster prevention and riskreduction

To gain a preliminary understanding of approaches of Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR)

To enhance awareness of institutional processes in the countryand

To develop rudimentary ability to respond to their surroundings with potential disaster response in areas where they live, with duesensitivity

INTRODUCTION TODISASTERS Definition: Disaster, Hazard, Vulnerability, Resilience, Risks - Disasters: Types of disasters -UNITI Earthquake, Landslide, Flood, Drought, Fire etc - Classification, Causes, Impacts including social, economic, political, environmental, health, psychosocial, etc.- Differential impacts- in terms of caste, class, gender, age, location, disability - Global trends in disasters: urban disasters, pandemics, complex emergencies, Climate change- Dos and Don'ts during various types of Disasters.

APPROACHES TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) Disaster cycle - Phases, Culture of safety, prevention, mitigation and preparedness community based DRR, Structural- nonstructural measures, Roles and responsibilities of- community, Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban Local Bodies (PRIs/ULBs), States, Centre, and other stakeholders- Institutional Processes and Framework at State and Central Level- State Disaster Management Authority(SDMA) - Early Warning System - Advisories from Appropriate Agencies.

INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISASTERSANDDEVELOPMENT Factors affecting Vulnerabilities, differential impacts, impact of Development projects such as dams, embankments, changes in Land-use etc.- Climate Change Adaptation- IPCC Scenario and Scenarios in the context of India - Relevance of indigenous knowledge, appropriate technology and localresources.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENTININDIA **UNITIV** Hazard and Vulnerability profile of India, Components of Disaster Relief: Water, Food, Sanitation, Shelter, Health, Waste Management, Institutional arrangements (Mitigation, Response and Preparedness, Disaster Management Act and Policy - Other related policies, plans, programmes and legislation - Role of GIS and Information Technology Components in Preparedness, Risk Assessment, Response and Recovery Phases of Disaster – Disaster Damage Assessment.

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT: APPLICATIONS AND CASE STUDIES AND FIELD UNITY

Landslide Hazard Zonation: Case Studies, Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment of Buildings and Infrastructure: Case Studies, Drought Assessment: Case Studies, Coastal Flooding: Storm Surge Assessment, Floods: Fluvial and Pluvial Flooding: Case Studies; Forest Fire: Case Studies, Man Made disasters: Case Studies, Space Based Inputs for Disaster Mitigation and Management and field works related to disaster management. **TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**

OUTCOMES:

The students will be able to

- Differentiate the types of disasters, causes and their impact on environment and society
- Assess vulnerability and various methods of risk reduction measures as well asmitigation.
- Draw the hazard and vulnerability profile of India, Scenarious in the Indian context, Disaster damage assessment andmanagement.

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. Singhal J.P. "Disaster Management", Laxmi Publications, 2010. ISBN-10: 9380386427 ISBN-13:978-9380386423
- 2. Tushar Bhattacharya, "Disaster Science and Management", McGraw Hill India Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012. ISBN-10: 1259007367, ISBN-13:978-1259007361]
- 3. Gupta Anil K, Sreeja S. Nair. Environmental Knowledge for Disaster Risk Management, NIDM, New Delhi, 2011
- 4. KapurAnu Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters, IIAS and Sage Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Govt. of India: Disaster Management Act, Government of India, New Delhi, 2005
- 2. Government of India, National Disaster ManagementPolicy,2009.

LTPC **HUMANRIGHTS** GE8074 3 0 03

OBJECTIVE:

To sensitize the Engineering students to various aspects of HumanRights.

Notion and classification of Rights - Natural, Human Rights – Meaning, originandDevelopment. Moral and Legal Rights. Civil and Political Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; collective / Solidarity Rights.

9 UNITII Evolution of the concept of Human Rights Magana carta - Geneva convention of 1864. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Theories of Human Rights.

9 UNITIII

Theories and perspectives of UN Laws - UN Agencies to monitor and compliance.

9 UNITIV Human Rights in India - Constitutional Provisions / Guarantees.

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Human Rights of Disadvantaged People - Women, Children, Displaced persons and Disabled persons, including Aged and HIV Infected People. Implementation of Human Rights - National and State Human Rights Commission – Judiciary – Role of NGO's, Media, Educational Institutions, SocialMovements. **TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**

OUTCOME:

Engineering students will acquire the basic knowledge of humanrights.

- 1. Kapoor S.K., "Human Rights under International law and Indian Laws", Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2014.
- 2. Chandra U., "Human Rights", Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2014.
- 3. UpendraBaxi, The Future of Human Rights, Oxford University Press, NewDelhi

GE8075

INTELLECTUALPROPERTYRIGHTS

LT PC 3 0 03

OBJECTIVE:

To give an idea about IPR, registration and itsenforcement.

INTRODUCTION UNITI

Introduction to IPRs, Basic concepts and need for Intellectual Property - Patents, Copyrights, Geographical Indications, IPR in India and Abroad - Genesis and Development - the way from WTO to WIPO -TRIPS, Nature of Intellectual Property, Industrial Property, technological Research, Inventions and Innovations - Important examples of IPR.

REGISTRATION OFIPRS UNITII

Meaning and practical aspects of registration of Copy Rights, Trademarks, Patents, Geographical Indications, Trade Secrets and Industrial Design registration in India and Abroad

AGREEMENTSAND LEGISLATIONS UNITIII

International Treaties and Conventions on IPRs, TRIPS Agreement, PCT Agreement, Patent Act of India, Patent Amendment Act, Design Act, Trademark Act, Geographical IndicationAct.

DIGITAL PRODUCTSAND LAW UNITIV

Digital Innovations and Developments as Knowledge Assets - IP Laws, Cyber Law and Digital Content Protection - Unfair Competition - Meaning and Relationship between Unfair Competition and IP Laws - Case Studies.

ENFORCEMENTOF IPRs

7

Infringement of IPRs, Enforcement Measures, Emerging issues – Case Studies.

TOTAL:45 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

- Ability to manage Intellectual Property portfolio to enhance the value of thefirm. **TEXTBOOKS:**
- 1. V. ScopleVinod, Managing Intellectual Property, Prentice Hall of India pvt Ltd,2012
 - 2. S. V. Satakar, "Intellectual Property Rights and Copy Rights, EssEss Publications, New Delhi,2002

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REFERENCES:

- 1. Deborah E. Bouchoux, "Intellectual Property: The Law of Trademarks, Copyrights, Patents and Trade Secrets", Cengage Learning, Third Edition, 2012.
- 2. PrabuddhaGanguli,"Intellectual Property Rights: Unleashing the Knowledge Economy", McGraw Hill Education, 2011.
- 3. Edited by Derek Bosworth and Elizabeth Webster, The Management of Intellectual Property, Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd., 2013.

CE8008

TRANSPORTANDENVIRONMENT

LTPC 3 0 03

OBJECTIVE:

· The objective of this course is to create an awareness / overview of the impact of Transportation Projects on the environment and society...

INTRODUCTION UNITI

Environmental Inventory, Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Impact of Transportation Projects, Need for EIA, EIA Guidelines for Transportation Project, Historical Development.

METHODOLOGIES

8

Elements of EIA - Screening and Scoping - Methods of Impact Analysis - Applications -Appropriate methodology.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT, PREDICTIONANDASSESSMENT UNITIII

10

Prediction and Assessment of Impact of Transportation Project at various stages on water, air, noise, land acquisition and resettlement, Socio economic impact, indigenous people, aesthetics, health and safety, energy studies, IRC guidelines.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENTPLAN UNITIV

10

Mitigation of the impact on Natural and Man-made Environment, Health, Water, Land, Noise, Air, Public participation, Environmental Management Plan, Energy Conservation, Methods to reduce Global Warming.

EIACASE STUDIES UNITV

9

EIA Case Studies on Highway, Railway, Airways and Waterways Projects

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Students will be able to

- Understood the impact of Transportation projects on theenvironment.
- Get knowledge on methods of impact analysis and theirapplications.
- Understand environmental Laws on Transportation Projects and the mitigative measures adopted in the planningstage.
- Predict and assess the impact of transportation projects.

TEXTBOOKS:

- Canter, L.R., Environmental Impact Assessment, McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1996.
- 2. Indian Road Congress (IRC), Environmental Impact of Highway Projects, IRC, Delhi,1998.
- 3. P. Meenakshi, Elements of Environmental Science and Engineering, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2006
- 4. Thirumurthy A.M., Introduction to Environmental Science and Management, Shroff Publishers, Bombay, 2005

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REFERENCES:

- 1. John G.Rau and David, C.Hooten, Environmental Impact Analysis Handbook, McGraw Hill Book Company, 1995
- 2. James H.Banks, Introduction to Transportation Engineering, McGraw Hill Book Company,
- 3. World Bank, A Handbook on Roads and Environment, Vol.I and II, Washington DC,1997
- 4. PriyaRanjanTrivedi, International Encyclopedia of Ecology and Environment EIA, Indian Institute of Ecology and Environment, New Delhi, 1998

CE8010

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIALIMPACTASSESSMENT

LTPC

OBJECTIVE:

3003

· To impart the knowledge and skills to identify, assess and mitigate the environmental and social impacts of developmentalprojects

UNITI INTRODUCTION

Impacts of Development on Environment - Rio Principles of Sustainable Development-Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - Objectives - Historical development - EIA Types - EIA in project cycle -EIA Notification and Legal Framework-Stakeholders and their Role in EIA-Selection & Registration Criteria for EIA Consultants

UNITII **ENVIRONMENTALASSESSMENT**

9

Screening and Scoping in EIA - Drafting of Terms of Reference, Baseline monitoring, Prediction and Assessment of Impact on land, water, air, noise and energy, flora and fauna - Matrices -Networks - Checklist Methods - Mathematical models for Impact prediction - Analysis of alternatives

UNITIII **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENTPLAN**

Plan for mitigation of adverse impact on water, air and land, water, energy, flora and fauna -Environmental Monitoring Plan - EIA Report Preparation - Review of EIA Reports - Public Hearing-Environmental Clearance Post Project Monitoring

UNITIV SOCIOECONOMICASSESSMENT

9

Baseline monitoring of Socio economic environment - Identification of Project Affected Personal -Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan- Economic valuation of Environmental impacts - Cost benefitAnalysis-

UNITV **CASE STUDIES**

EIA case studies pertaining to Infrastructure Projects - Real Estate Development - Roads and Bridges - Mass Rapid Transport Systems - Ports and Harbor - Airports - Dams and Irrigation projects - Power plants - CETPs- Waste Processing and Disposal facilities - Mining Projects.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

The students completing the course will have ability to

- carry out scoping and screening of developmental projects for environmental and social assessments
- explain different methodologies for environmental impact prediction and assessment
- plan environmental impact assessments and environmental managementplans
- evaluate environmental impact assessmentreports

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TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. Canter, R.L, "Environmental impact Assessment", 2nd Edition, McGraw Hill Inc, New Delhi, 1995.
- 2. Lohani, B., J.W. Evans, H. Ludwig, R.R. Everitt, Richard A. Carpenter, and S.L. Tu, "Environmental Impact Assessment for Developing Countries in Asia", Volume 1 -Overview, Asian Development Bank, 1997.
- 3. Peter Morris, RikiTherivel "Methods of Environmental Impact Assessment", Routledge Publishers, 2009.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Becker H. A., Frank Vanclay, "The International handbook of social impact assessment" conceptual and methodological advances, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2003.
- 2. Barry Sadler and Mary McCabe, "Environmental Impact Assessment Training Resource Manual", United Nations Environment Programme, 2002.
- 3. Judith Petts, "Handbook of Environmental Impact Assessment Vol. I and II", Blackwell Science New York, 1998.
- 4. Ministry of Environment and Forests EIA Notification and Sectoral Guides, Government of India, New Delhi, 2010.

EN8591

MUNICIPAL SOLIDWASTEMANAGEMENT

LTPC 3 0 03

OBJECTIVE:

To make the students conversant with the types, sources, generation, storage, collection, transport, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste.

UNITI SOURCES AND CHARACTERISTICS

Sources and types of municipal solid wastes- Public health and environmental impacts of improper disposal of solid wastes- sampling and characterization of wastes - factors affecting waste generation rate and characteristics - Elements of integrated solid waste management -Requirements and salient features of Solid waste management rules (2016) — Role of public and NGO"s- Public Private participation – Elements of Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan.

UNITII SOURCE REDUCTION, WASTE STORAGEANDRECYCLING

8

Waste Management Hierarchy - Reduction, Reuse and Recycling - source reduction of waste -On-site storage methods - Effect of storage, materials used for containers - segregation of solid wastes - Public health and economic aspects of open storage - case studies under Indian conditions - Recycling of Plastics and Construction/Demolition wastes.

UNITIII **COLLECTION AND TRANSFEROFWASTES**

8

Methods of Residential and commercial waste collection - Collection vehicles - Manpower -Collection routes - Analysis of waste collection systems; Transfer stations -location, operation and maintenance; options under Indian conditions - Field problems- solving.

UNITIV **PROCESSINGOFWASTES**

12

Objectives of waste processing - Physical Processing techniques and Equipment; Resource recovery from solid waste composting and biomethanation; Thermal processing options - case studies under Indian conditions.

WASTEDISPOSAL

Land disposal of solid waste- Sanitary landfills - site selection, design and operation of sanitary landfills - Landfill liners - Management of leachate and landfill gas- Landfill bioreactor - Dumpsite Rehabilitation

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

64

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OUTCOMES:

The students completing the course will demonstrate

- understanding of the nature and characteristics of municipal solid wastes and the regulatory requirements regarding municipal solid wastemanagement.
- Reduction, reuse and recycling ofwaste.
- ability to plan and design systems for storage, collection, transport, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste.
- knowledge on the issues on solid waste management from an integrated and holistic perspective, as well as in the local and internationalcontext.
- Design and operation of sanitarylandfill.

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. William A. Worrell, P. AarneVesilind (2012) Solid Waste Engineering, Cengage Learning,
- 2. John Pitchel (2014), Waste Management Practices-Municipal, Hazardous and industrial -CRC Press, Taylor and Francis, NewYork.

REFERENCES:

- 1. CPHEEO (2014), "Manual on Municipal Solid waste management, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation, Government of India, NewDelhi.
- 2 George Tchobanoglous and FrankKreith (2002). Handbook of Solid waste management, McGraw Hill, NewYork.

GE8077

TOTALQUALITYMANAGEMENT

LT PC 3 0 03

OBJECTIVE:

To facilitate the understanding of Quality Management principles and process.

INTRODUCTION UNITI

Introduction - Need for quality - Evolution of quality - Definitions of quality - Dimensions of product and service quality - Basic concepts of TQM - TQM Framework - Contributions of Deming, Juran and Crosby - Barriers to TQM - Customer focus - Customer orientation, Customer satisfaction, Customer complaints, Customer retention.

TOMPRINCIPLES UNITII

9

Leadership - Quality Statements, Strategic quality planning, Quality Councils - Employee involvement - Motivation, Empowerment, Team and Teamwork, Recognition and Reward, Performance appraisal - Continuous process improvement - PDCA cycle, 5S, Kaizen - Supplier partnership - Partnering, Supplier selection, Supplier Rating.

TOM TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES I

The seven traditional tools of quality - New management tools - Six sigma: Concepts, Methodology, applications to manufacturing, service sector including IT - Bench marking - Reason to bench mark, Bench marking process - FMEA - Stages, Types.

VITINU TQM TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES II

9

Quality Circles - Cost of Quality - Quality Function Deployment (QFD) - Taguchi quality loss function - TPM - Concepts, improvement needs - Performance measures.

UNITY QUALITY MANAGEMENTSYSTEM

Introduction—Benefits of ISO Registration—ISO 9000 Series of Standards—Sector-Specific Standards-AS 9100, TS16949 and TL 9000-- ISO 9001 Requirements-Implementation-Documentation—Internal Audits—Registration--ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

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Introduction—ISO 14000 Series Standards—Concepts of ISO 14001—Requirements of ISO 14001—Benefits of EMS.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

CE8015

INTEGRATED WATERRESOURCESMANAGEMENT

L T PC

3 0 03

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the students to the interdisciplinary analysis of water and conceptual designof interventionstrategies.
- To develop a knowledge-base on capacity building onIWRM.

UNITI IWRMFRAMEWORK

9

Definition – Objectives – Principles - Evolution of IWRM - IWRM relevance in water resources management – Paradigm shift : Processes and prospective outcomes

UNITII CONTEXTUALIZINGIWRM

9

UN formulations - SDGgoals- IWRM in Global, RegionalandLocal water partnership – Institutional transformation - Bureaucratic reforms - Inclusivedevelopment

UNITIII EMERGING ISSUES INWATER MANAGEMENT

9

Emerging Issues -- Drinking water management in the context of climate change - IWRM and irrigation - Flood - Drought - Pollution - Linkages between water, health and poverty

UNITIV IWRM AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENTIN INDIA

9

Rural Development - Ecological sustainability- -Watershed development and conservation - Ecosystem regeneration - Wastewater reuse - Sustainable livelihood - Food security

UNITY ASPECTS OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

ç

Capacity building - Conceptual framework of IWRM - Problems and policy issues - Solutions for effective integrated water management - Case studies

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

The students will be able to

- Understand objectives, principles and evolution of integrated water resources management.
- Have an idea of contextualizingIWRM
- Gain knowledge in emerging issues in water management, flood, drought, pollution and poverty.
- Understand the water resources development in India and wastewaterreuse.
- Gain knowledge on integrated development of watermanagement.

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. Mollinga P. et al. "Integrated Water Resources Management", Water in South Asia Volume I, Sage Publications, 2006.
- 2. Sithamparanathan, Rangasamy, A., and Arunachalam, N., "Ecosystem Principles and

64

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Thalambur, Chennal - 600130.



REFERENCES:

- 1. Cech Thomas V., Principles of Water Resources: History, Development, Management and Policy. John Wiley and Sons Inc., New York.2003.
- 2. Murthy, J.V.S., "Watershed Management in India", Wiley Eastern Ltd., New York, 1995.
- 3. Dalte, S.J.C., "Soil Conservation and Land Management", International Book Distribution, India, 1986.

CE8016

GROUNDWATERENGINEERING

L TP C 3 0 03

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the student to the principles of Groundwater governing Equations and Characteristics of differentiaquifers,
- To understand the techniques of development and management ofgroundwater.

UNITI HYDROGEOLOGICALPARAMETERS

9

Introduction–WaterbearingPropertiesofRock–Typeofaquifers-Aquiferproperties–
permeability,specificyield,transmissivityandstoragecoefficient–MethodsofEstimation–GEC
norms - Steady state flow - Darcy's Law - Groundwater Velocity — DupuitForchheimer assumption
– Steady Radial Flow into aWell

UNITII WELL HYDRAULICS

9

Unsteady state flow - Theis method - Jacob method - Chow's method - Law of Times - Theis Recovery - Bailer method - Slug method - tests - Image well theory - Partial penetrations ofwells - Well losses - Specific Capacity and Safe yield - Collector well and Infiltrationgallery

UNITIII GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

9

Need for Management Model – Database for Groundwater Management – Groundwater balance study – Introduction to Mathematical model – Model Conceptualization – Initial and Boundary Condition – Calibration – Validation – Future Prediction – Sensitivity Analysis – Uncertainty – Development of a model

UNITIV GROUNDWATER QUALITY

9

Ground water chemistry - Origin, movement and quality - Water quality standards - Drinking water - Industrial water - Irrigation water - Ground water Pollution and legislation - Environmental Regulatoryrequirements

UNITY GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION

S

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

Artificial recharge techniques – Reclaimed wastewater recharge – Soil aquifer treatment (SAT) – Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR)Seawater Intrusion and Remediation – Ground water Basin management and Conjunctive use – Protection zone delineation, Contamination source inventory and remediation schemes

OUTCOMES:

The students will be able to

- Understand aquifer properties and itsdynamics
- Get an exposure towards well design and practical problems
- Develop a model for groundwatermanagement.
- Students will be able to understand the importance of artificial recharge and groundwater qualityconcepts
- Gain knowledge on conservation ofgroundwater.

64

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AGNI COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
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Thalambur, Chennai - 600130.

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. Raghunath H.M., "Ground Water Hydrology", New Age International (P) Limited, New
- 2. Todd D.K., "Ground Water Hydrology", John Wiley and Sons, New York, 2000.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Fitts R Charles, "Groundwater Science". Elsevier, Academic Press, 2002.
- 2. Ramakrishnan, S, Ground Water, K.J. Graph arts, Chennai, 1998.

CE8018

GEO-ENVIRONMENTALENGINEERING

L TPC

3003

OBJECTIVE:

 The student acquires the knowledge on the Geotechnical engineering problems associated with soil contamination, safe disposal of waste and remediate the contaminated soils by different techniques thereby protectingenvironment.

UNITI GENERATION OF WASTES AND CONSQUENCES OF SOILPOLLUTION Introduction to Geo environmental engineering – Environmental cycle – Sources, production and classification of waste - Causes of soil pollution - Factors governing soil pollution interaction clay minerals - Failures of foundation due to waste movement.

UNITII SITE SELECTION AND SAFE DISPOSALOFWASTE

10

Safe disposal of waste - Site selection for landfills - Characterization of land fill sites and waste -Risk assessment – Stability of landfills – Current practice of waste disposal – Monitoring facilities – Passive containment system - Application of geosynthetics in solid waste management - Rigid or flexible liners.

UNITIII TRANSPORTOF CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant transport in sub surface - Advection, Diffusion, Dispersion - Governing equations -Contaminant transformation - Sorption - Biodegradation - Ion exchange - Precipitation -Hydrological consideration in land fill design – Ground water pollution.

UNITIV WASTE STABILIZATION

10

Stabilization - Solidification of wastes - Micro and macro encapsulation - Absorption, Adsorption, Precipitation - Detoxification - Mechanism of stabilization - Organic and inorganic stabilization -Utilization of solid waste for soil improvement – case studies.

UNITY REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATEDSOILS

Exsitu and Insitu remediation-Solidification, bio-remediation, incineration, soil washing, phyto remediation, soil heating, vetrification, bio-venting.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

The students will be able to

- Assess the contamination in thesoil
- Understand the current practice of wastedisposal
- To prepare the suitable disposal system for particularwaste.
- Stabilize the waste and utilization of solid waste for soilimprovement.
- Select suitable remediation methods based oncontamination.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Hari D. Sharma and Krishna R. Reddy, "Geo-Environmental Engineering" –John Wiley and

64

agni college of technology Old Mahaballpuram Road. Thalambur, Chennaj - 600130.

Sons, INC, USA, 2004.

- 2. DanielB.E., "GeotechnicalPracticeforwastedisposal", Chapman&Hall, London1993.
- 3. ManojDatta," Waste Disposal in Engineered landfills", Narosa Publishing House, 1997.
- 4. ManojDatta, B.P. Parida, B.K. Guha, "Industrial Solid Waste Management and Landfilling Practice", Narosa Publishing House, 1999.

REFERENCES:

- Westlake, K, "Landfill Waste pollution and Control", Albion Publishing Ltd., England, 1995.
- 2. Wentz, C.A., "Hazardous Waste Management", McGraw Hill, Singapore,198
- 3. Proceedings of the International symposium on "Environmental Geotechnology" (Vol.I and Environmental Publishing Company, 1986 and 1989.
- 4. Ott, W.R., "Environmental indices, Theory and Practice", Ann Arbor, 1978.
- Fried, J.J., "Ground Water Pollution", Elsevier, 1975.
- ASTM Special Tech. Publication 874, Hydraulic Barrier in Soil and Rock, 1985.
- Lagrega, M.D., Buckinham, P.L. and Evans, J.C., "Hazardous Waste Management" McGraw Hill Inc. Singapore, 1994.

CE8091

HYDROLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING

LTPC 3003

OBJECTIVE:

To introduce the student to the concept of hydrological aspects of water availability and requirements and should be able to quantify, control and regulate the waterresources.

UNITI **PRECIPITATIONANDABSTRACTIONS**

10

Hydrological cycle- Meteorological measurements - Requirements, types and forms of precipitation - Rain gauges-Spatial analysis of rainfall data using Thiessen and Isohyetal methods-Interception - Evaporation. Horton's equation, pan evaporation measurements and evaporation suppression - Infiltration-Horton's equation - double ring infiltrometer, infiltration indices.

UNITH RUNOFF

Watershed, catchment and basin - Catchment characteristics - factors affecting runoff - Run off estimation using empirical - Strange"s table and SCS methods - Stage discharge relationshipsflow measurements- Hydrograph - Unit Hydrograph - IUH

FLOOD AND DROUGHT

9

Natural Disasters-Flood Estimation- Frequency analysis- Flood control- Definitions of droughts-Meteorological, hydrological and agricultural droughts- IMD method-NDVI analysis- Drought Prone Area Programme(DPAP)

UNITIV RESERVOIRS

Classification of reservoirs, General principles of design, site selection, spillways, elevation -area - capacity - storage estimation, sedimentation - life of reservoirs - rulecurve

VTINU **GROUNDWATERAND MANAGEMENT**

10

Origin- Classification and types - properties of aquifers- governing equations - steady and unsteady flow - artificial recharge - RWH in rural and urban areas

OUTCOMES:

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

The students completing the course will have

- an understanding of the key drivers on water resources, hydrological processes and their integrated behaviour incatchments,
- ability to construct and apply a range of hydrological models to surface water and groundwater problems including Hydrograph, Flood/Drought management, artificial

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64

ability to conduct Spatial analysis of rainfall data and design water storagereservoirs

Understand the concept and methods of ground watermanagement.

TEXTBOOKS:

Subramanya .K. "Engineering Hydrology"- Tata McGraw Hill,2010

Jayarami Reddy .P. "Hydrology", Tata McGraw Hill,2008.

Linsley, R.K. and Franzini, J.B. "Water Resources Engineering", McGraw Hill International Book Company, 1995.

REFERENCES:

David Keith Todd. "Groundwater Hydrology", John Wiley & Sons, Inc.2007

VenTe Chow, Maidment, D.R. and Mays, L.W. "Applied Hydrology", McGraw Hill International Book Company, 1998.

Raghunath .H.M., "Hydrology", Wiley Eastern Ltd.,1998.

GE8076

PROFESSIONAL ETHICSINENGINEERING

LT PC 3 0 03

OBJECTIVE:

 To enable the students to create an awareness on Engineering Ethics and Human Values, to instill Moral and Social Values and Loyalty and to appreciate the rights ofothers.

HUMANVALUES UNITI

10

Morals, values and Ethics - Integrity - Work ethic - Service learning - Civic virtue - Respect for others - Living peacefully - Caring - Sharing - Honesty - Courage - Valuing time - Cooperation -Commitment - Empathy - Self confidence - Character - Spirituality - Introduction to Yoga and meditation for professional excellence and stress management.

ENGINEERINGETHICS

9

Senses of 'Engineering Ethics' - Variety of moral issues - Types of inquiry - Moral dilemmas -Moral Autonomy - Kohlberg's theory - Gilligan's theory - Consensus and Controversy - Models of professional roles - Theories about right action - Self-interest - Customs and Religion - Uses of Ethical Theories.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIAL EXPERIMENTATION UNITIII

9

Engineering as Experimentation - Engineers as responsible Experimenters - Codes of Ethics -A Balanced Outlook on Law.

SAFETY, RESPONSIBILITIESAND RIGHTS

Safety and Risk - Assessment of Safety and Risk - Risk Benefit Analysis and Reducing Risk -Respect for Authority - Collective Bargaining - Confidentiality - Conflicts of Interest -OccupationalCrime-ProfessionalRights-EmployeeRights-IntellectualPropertyRights(IPR) Discrimination.

UNITV **GLOBAL ISSUES**

Multinational Corporations - Environmental Ethics - Computer Ethics - Weapons Development -Engineers as Managers - Consulting Engineers - Engineers as Expert Witnesses and Advisors -Moral Leadership -Code of Conduct - Corporate Social Responsibility.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

Upon completion of the course, the student should be able to apply ethics in society, discuss the ethical issues related to engineering and realize the responsibilities and rights in thesociety.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Mike W. Martin and Roland Schinzinger, "Ethics in Engineering", Tata McGraw Hill, New

64

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Delhi, 2003.

2. Govindarajan M, Natarajan S, Senthil Kumar V. S, "Engineering Ethics", Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2004.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Charles B. Fleddermann, "Engineering Ethics", Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2004.
- 2. Charles E. Harris, Michael S. Pritchard and Michael J. Rabins, "Engineering Ethics -Concepts and Cases", Cengage Learning, 2009.
- 3. John R Boatright, "Ethics and the Conduct of Business", Pearson Education, New Delhi.
- 4. Edmund G Seebauer and Robert L Barry, "Fundamentals of Ethics for Scientists and Engineers", Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2001.
- 5. Laura P. Hartman and Joe Desjardins, "Business Ethics: Decision Making for Personal Integrity and Social Responsibility" McGraw Hill education, India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013.

 6. World Community Service Centre, 'Value Education', Vethathiri publications, Erode, 2011.

Web sources:

- 1. www.onlineethics.org
- 2. www.nspe.org
- 3. www.globalethics.org

4. www.ethics.org

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QUALITY AND BALETY VALECTRINHORMINE UNITY Quality system - Elements, Implementation of quality system, Doughoutston, Charles and Application International Standards ISO 9000 - 9004 - Features of ISO 9991 - (by) 1897) - Engage Management Bystems NABA, JCI, NABL Security - Loss Prevention - Fire Salety - Nation Systems Bately Rules Health Insurance & Managing Health Care - Medical Furth - Hazard and Safety in a hospital Betup. 4011 BA . AL DEDWAYS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

Explain the principles, practices and areas of application in Hospitalt Asnagement

TEXT BOOKS:

1. R.C.Goyal, "Hospital Administration and Human Resource Management", 戸村 = ギシメシ 主点のタ 2006 (Units I, II &III).

G.D.Kunders, "Hospitals – Facilities Planning and Management – TIMI, New Date – FASI Parket 2007 (Units III, IV &V).

REFERENCES:

Cesar A.Caceres and Albert Zara, "The Practice of Clinical Engineering, Academic Press New

2. Norman Metzger, "Handbook of Health Care Human Resources Management", 27 source Ascent Publication Inc. Rockville, Maryland, USA,1990.

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- 3. Peter Berman "Health Sector Reform in Developing Countries" Harvard University Press, 1995.
- 4. WilliamA.Reinke"HealthPlanningForEffectiveManagement"-OxfordUniversityPress.1988
- 5. Blane, David, Brunner, "Healthand SOCIAL Organization: Towards a Health Policy for the 21st Century" Eric Calrendon Press 2002.
- 6. Arnold D. Kalcizony& Stephen M. Shortell, "Health Care Management", 6th Edition Cengage Learning, 2011.

GE6351

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCEANDENGINEERING

LTPC 3 0 03

OBJECTIVES:

To the study of nature and the facts about environment.

- · To find and implement scientific, technological, economic and political solutions to environmentalproblems.
- To study the interrelationship between living organism and environment.
- Toappreciatetheimportanceofenvironmentbyassessingitsimpactonthehumanworld; envision the surrounding environment, its functions and itsvalue.
- Tostudythedynamicprocessesandunderstandthefeaturesoftheearth"sinteriorand surface.
- $\bullet \quad To study the integrated the mesand biodiversity, natural resources, pollution control and was tended to the control of t$ management.

ENVIRONMENT, ECOSYSTEMSAND BIODIVERSITY UNITI

12

Definition, scope and importance of Risk and hazards; Chemical hazards, Physical hazards, Biological hazards in the environment - concept of an ecosystem - structure and function of an ecosystem - producers, consumers and decomposers-Oxygen cycle and Nitrogen cycle - energy flow in the ecosystem - ecological succession processes - Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the (a) forest ecosystem (b) grassland ecosystem (c) desert ecosystem (d) aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries) - Introduction to biodiversity 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. Field study of common plants, insects, birds Field study of simple ecosystems - pond, river, hill slopes, etc.

UNITII **ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION**

Definition - causes, effects and control measures of: (a) Air pollution (Atmospheric chemistry-Chemical composition of the atmosphere; Chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere formation of smog, PAN, acid rain, oxygen and ozone chemistry; Mitigation procedures Control of particulate and gaseous emission, Control of SO₂, NO_X, CO and HC) (b) Water pollution : Physical and chemical properties of terrestrial and marine water and their environmental significance; Water quality parameters – physical, chemical and biological; absorption of heavy metals - Water treatment processes. (c) Soil pollution - soil waste management: causes, effects and control measures of municipal solid wastes - (d) Marine pollution (e) Noise pollution (f) Thermal pollution (g) Nuclear hazards-role of an individual in prevention of pollution - pollution case studies - Field study of local polluted site - Urban / Rural / Industrial /Agricultural.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies- timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people - Water resources. Use and overutilization of surface and ground water, dams-benefits and problems – Mineral resources: Use and exploitation,

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environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies – Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies – Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources. Energy Conversion processes – Biogas – production and uses, anaerobic digestion; case studies – 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. Introduction to Environmental Biochemistry: Proteins –Biochemical degradation of pollutants, Bioconversion of pollutants.

Field study of local area to document environmental assets - river/forest/grassland/hill/mountain.

UNIT IV SOCIAL ISSUES ANDTHEENVIRONMENT

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 – role of non-governmental organization-environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions – 12 Principles of green chemistry- nuclear accidents and holocaust, case studies. – wasteland reclamation – consumerism and waste products – environment production act – Air act – Water act – Wildlife protection act – Forest conservation act – The Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules; 1998 and amendments- scheme of labeling of environmentally friendly products (Ecomark). enforcement machinery involved in environmental legislation- central and state pollution control boards- disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides. Public awareness.

UNITY HUMAN POPULATION ANDTHEENVIRONMENT

6

Population growth, variation among nations – population explosion – family welfare programme – environment and human health – human rights – value education – HIV / AIDS – women and child welfare –Environmental impact analysis (EIA)- -GIS-remote sensing-role of information technology in environment and human health – Case studies.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Environmental Pollution or problems cannot be solved by mere laws. Public participation is an important aspect which serves the environmental Protection. One will obtain knowledge on the following after completing the course.

- Public awareness of environment at infantstage.
- Ignorance and incomplete knowledge has lead tomisconceptions.
- Development and improvement in standard of living has lead to serious environmental disasters.

TEXT BOOKS:

- 1. Gilbert M.Masters, "Introduction to Environmental Engineering and Science", 2ndedition, Pearson Education(2004).
- 2. Benny Joseph, "Environmental Science and Engineering", Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 2006.

REFERENCES:

- 1. R.K. Trivedi, "Handbook of Environmental Laws, Rules, Guidelines, Compliances and Standard", Vol. I and II, Enviro Media.
- 2. Cunningham, W.P. Cooper, T.H. Gorhani, "Environmental Encyclopedia", Jaico Publ., House, Mumbai, 2001.
- 3. DharmendraS.Sengar,"Environmentallaw",Prenticehallof IndiaPVTLTD, NewDelhi,2007.
- 4. Rajagopalan, R, "Environmental Studies-From Crisis to Cure", Oxford UniversityPress(2005)

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Thatambur, Chennai - 600130.



TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OBJECTIVES

To facilitate the understanding of Quality Management principles and process.

INTRODUCTION UNITI Introduction - Need for quality - Evolution of quality - Definitions of quality - Dimensions of product and service quality - Basic concepts of TQM - TQM Framework - Contributions of Deming, Juran and Crosby - Barriers to TQM - Quality statements - Customer focus - Customer orientation, Customer satisfaction, Customer complaints, Customer retention - Costs ofquality;

TOMPRINCIPLES UNITH Leadership - Strategic quality planning, Quality Councils - Employee involvement - Motivation, Empowerment, TeamandTeamwork, QualitycirclesRecognition and Reward, Performance appraisal Continuous process improvement - PDCA cycle, 58, Kaizen - Supplier partnership - Partnering, Supplier selection, Supplier Rating.

9 TOM TOOLS ANDTECHNIQUES! UNITIII The seven traditional tools of quality - New management tools - Six sigma; Concepts, Methodology, applications to manufacturing, service sector including IT - Bench marking - Reason to bench mark, Bench marking process - FMEA - Stages, Types.

9 TOM TOOLS ANDTECHNIQUES! UNITIV Control Charts - Process Capability - Concepts of Six Sigma - Quality Function Development (QFD) -

Taguchi quality loss function - TPM - Concepts, improvement needs - Performance measures.

9 UNITV **QUALITYSYSTEMS** Need for ISO 9000 - ISO 9001-2008 Quality System - Elements, Documentation, Quality Auditing -QS 9000 - ISO 14000 - Concepts, Requirements and Benefits - TQM Implementation in manufacturing and servicesectors...

OUTCOMES:

Thestudentwouldbeabletoapplythetoolsandtechniquesofqualitymanagementto manufacturing and servicesprocesses.

TEXT BOOK:

1. Dale H. Besterfiled, et at., "Total quality Management", Pearson Education Asia, Third Edition. Indian Reprint 2006.

REFERENCES:

- 1. James R. Evans and William M. Lindsay, "The Management and Control of Quality", 8th Edition. First Indian Edition, Cengage Learning, 2012.
- 2. Suganthi, L and Anand Samuel, "Total Quality Management", Prentice Hall (India) Pvt. Ltd., 2006.
- 3. Janakiraman. B and Gopal .R.K., "Total Quality Management Text and Cases", Prentice Hall (India) Pvt. Ltd., 2006.

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GE6084

HUMANRIGHTS

L TPC3 0 03

OBJECTIVES:

To sensitize the Engineering students to various aspects of HumanRights.

UNITI

Human Rights - Meaning, origin and Development. Notion and classification of Rights -Natural, Moral and Legal Rights. Civil and Political Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; collective / Solidarity Rights.

UNIT II

9

9

Evolution of the concept of Human Rights Magana carta - Geneva convention of 1864. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Theories of Human Rights.

UNIT III

Theories and perspectives of UN Laws - UN Agencies to monitor and compliance.

UNIT IV

9

Human Rights in India - Constitutional Provisions / Guarantees.

UNITV

9

Human Rights of Disadvantaged People - Women, Children, Displaced persons and Disabled persons, including Aged and HIV Infected People. Implementation of HumanRights - National and State Human Rights Commission - Judiciary - Role of NGO"s, Media, Educational Institutions, Social Movements.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Engineering students will acquire the basic knowledge of humanrights.

REFERENCES:

1. Kapoor S.K., "Human Rights under International law and Indian Laws", CentralLaw Agency, Allahabad, 2014.



2. Chandra U., "Human Rights", Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2014.

3. UpendraBaxi, The Future of Human Rights, Oxford University Press, NewDelhi.

GE6075

PROFESSIONAL ETHICSINENGINEERING

LT PC

3 0 03

OBJECTIVE:

To enable the students to create an awareness on Engineering Ethics and HumanValues, to instill Moral and Social Values and Loyalty and to appreciate the rights ofothers.

HUMANVALUES

10

Morals, values and Ethics - Integrity - Work ethic - Service learning - Civic virtue - Respect for others - Living peacefully - Caring - Sharing - Honesty - Courage - Valuing time - Cooperation -Commitment - Empathy - Self confidence - Character - Spirituality - Introduction to Yoga and meditation for professional excellence and stressmanagement.

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UNITII **ENGINEERINGETHICS**

Senses of "Engineering Ethics" - Variety of moral issues - Types of inquiry - Moral dilemmas - Moral Autonomy - Kohlberg"s theory - Gilligan"s theory - Consensus and Controversy - Models of professional roles - Theories about right action - Self-interest - Customs and Religion - Uses of **Ethical Theories**

UNITIII **ENGINEERING ASSOCIAL EXPERIMENTATION**

Engineering as Experimentation - Engineers as responsible Experimenters - Codes of Ethics -A Balanced Outlook onLaw.

SAFETY, RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS UNITIV

Safety and Risk - Assessment of Safety and Risk - Risk Benefit Analysis and Reducing Risk -Respect for Authority - Collective Bargaining - Confidentiality - Conflicts of Interest - Occupational Crime - Professional Rights - Employee Rights - Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) - Discrimination

UNITV **GLOBALISSUES**

Multinational Corporations - Environmental Ethics - Computer Ethics - Weapons Development -Engineers as Managers - Consulting Engineers - Engineers as Expert Witnesses and Advisors -Moral Leadership -Code of Conduct - Corporate Social Responsibility

OUTCOMES:

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

Upon completion of the course, the student should be able to apply ethics in society, discuss the ethical issues related to engineering and realize the responsibilities and rights in the society

TEXTBOOKS:

1. MikeW.MartinandRolandSchinzinger, "EthicsinEngineering", TataMcGrawHill, NewDelhi, 2003.

2. GovindarajanM, Natarajan S, Senthil Kumar V. S, "Engineering Ethics", Prentice Hall of India, New

REFERENCES:

1. Charles B. Fleddermann, "Engineering Ethics", Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2004.

2. Charles E. Harris, Michael S. Pritchard and Michael J. Rabins, "Engineering Ethics – Concepts and

3. John R Boatright, "Ethics and the Conduct of Business", Pearson Education, New Delhi,2003

4. Edmund G Seebauer and Robert L Barry, "Fundametals of Ethics for Scientists and Engineers",

5. Laura P. Hartman and Joe Desjardins, "Business Ethics: Decision Making for Personal Integrity and Social Responsibility" McGraw Hill education, India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi2013. 6. World Community Service Centre, " Value Education", Vethathiri publications, Erode, 2011

Web sources:

www.onlineethics.org

2. www.nspe.org

3. www.globalethics.org 4.

www.ethics.org

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GE6083

DISASTERMANAGEMENT

L TPC3 0 03

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide students an exposure to disasters, their significance andtypes.
- To ensure that students begin to understand the relationship between vulnerability, and the relationship between vulnerabilities and vulnedisasters, disaster prevention and riskreduction
- To gain a preliminary understanding of approaches of Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR)
- To enhance awareness of institutional processes in the countryand
- To develop rudimentary ability to respond to their surroundings withpotential disaster response in areas where they live, with duesensitivity

INTRODUCTIONTODISASTERS UNITI

Definition: Disaster, Hazard, Vulnerability, Resilience, Risks - Disasters: Types of disasters -Earthquake, Landslide, Flood, Drought, Fire etc - Classification, Causes, Impacts including social, economic, political, environmental, health, psychosocial, etc.- Differential impacts- in terms of caste, class, gender, age, location, disability - Global trends in disasters: urban disasters, pandemics, complex emergencies, Climate change- Dos and Don"ts during various types of Disasters.

APPROACHES TO DISASTER RISKREDUCTION(DRR) UNITII

Disaster cycle - Phases, Culture of safety, prevention, mitigation and preparedness community based DRR, Structural- nonstructural measures, Roles and responsibilities of- community, Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban Local Bodies (PRIs/ULBs), States, Centre, and other stake-holders- Institutional Processess and Framework at State and Central Level- State Disaster Management Authority(SDMA) - Early Warning System - Advisories from AppropriateAgencies.

INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISASTERSAND UNITIII DEVELOPMENT

Factors affecting Vulnerabilities, differential impacts, impact of Development projects such as dams, embankments, changes in Land-use etc.- Climate Change Adaptation- IPCC Scenario and Scenarios in the context of India - Relevance of indigenous knowledge, appropriate technology and local resources.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENTININDIA UNITIV

Hazard and Vulnerability profile of India, Components of Disaster Relief: Water, Food, Sanitation, Shelter, Health, Waste Management, Institutional arrangements (Mitigation, Response and Preparedness, Disaster Management Act and Policy - Other related policies, plans, programmes and legislation - Role of GIS and Information Technology Components in Preparedness, Risk Assessment, Response and Recovery Phases of Disaster – Disaster DamageAssessment.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT: APPLICATIONS AND CASE STUDIES AND FIELD UNITV WORKS

Landslide Hazard Zonation: Case Studies, Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment of Buildings and Infrastructure: Case Studies, Drought Assessment: Case Studies, Coastal Flooding: Storm Surge Assessment, Floods: Fluvial and Pluvial Flooding: Case Studies; Forest Fire: Case Studies, Man Made disasters: Case Studies, Space Based Inputs for Disaster Mitigation and Management and field works related to disastermanagement.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

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The students will be able to

- Differentiate the types of disasters, causes and their impact on environment andsociety
- Assess vulnerability and various methods of risk reduction measures as well asmitigation.
- DrawthehazardandvulnerabilityprofileofIndia,ScenariousintheIndiancontext,Disaster damage assessment andmanagement

TEXTBOOK:

- 1. Singhal J.P. "Disaster Management", Laxmi Publications, 2010. ISBN-10: 9380386427 ISBN-13:978-9380386423
- 2. Tushar Bhattacharya, "DisasterScience and Management", McGraw Hill India Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012. ISBN-10: 1259007367, ISBN-13:978-1259007361]
- Environmental Knowledge for Disaster Risk Management. 3. Gupta Anil K. SreejaS.Nair. NIDM, New Delhi, 2011
- KapurAnu Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters, IIAS and SagePublishers. New Delhi, 2010.

REFERENCES

- 1. Govt. of India: Disaster Management Act, Government of India, New Delhi, 2005
- 2. Government of India, National Disaster ManagementPolicy, 2009.

CH6006

ENVIRONMENTALENGINEERING

LTPC3003

OBJECTIVE:

To provide technical expertise in Environmental Engineering which will enable them to have a career and professional accomplishment in the public or private sector

UNITI **ENVIRONMENTAWARENESS**

9

Environment - friendly chemical Process; Hazard and risk analysis; Environmental Audit.

UNITII **CHEMICALENGINEERINGPROCESSES**

9

Unit Operations - application of - Abatement of water pollution; Currentstrategies to control air pollution; Disposal of solidwastes

UNITIII RECYCLINGMETHODOLOGY

Economic recovery and recycling of waste; Transport fuel- Bio-diesel for a cleaner environment.

UNITIV **CLEANTECHNOLOGY**

Towards Eco- friendly products of chemical industry; Pesticides -Their transfer and Transformation in the environment, Biological and electrochemical technology for effluent treatments

UNITV **POLLUTIONPREVENTION**

Mass exchange network synthesis for pollution control and minimization Implications of environmental constraints for process design, policies for regulation of environmental impacts, Concept of common effluent treatment, Environmental legislations, Role of Government and Industries

OUTCOME:

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

Upon completion of this course, the students would understand the importance of environmental audit, concepts behind the methodologies to control pollution, theimportanceofrecyclingandconceptsbehindpollutionprevention

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1. Rao, C.S Environmental Pollution control Engineering, Wiley- Eastern Ltd. D.R., and George Technologious, Environmental 1991.

Rowe Peavy Engineering, McGrawHill Book Company, Ny, 1985.

"Air pollution" ,Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Rao M.N andH.V.N.Rao.

Air pollution control equipments. Prentice Ltd. 1989. Theodore LandBuomloreA.J Hall Inc, NY.1982.

REFERENCES:

Coulson, J.M. Richardson, J.F and R.K Sinnott, Chemical Engineering Vol. 6, PergomonPress, 1989.

2. Gilbert M.Mastrs, Introduction to Environmental Engineering and Science, Prentice - Hall of India, New Delhi, 1994.

AgnihotriA.K and SharmmaJ.S (Editors) Environmental Management in Petroleum Industry, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi1996.

4. Smith, R., "Chemical Process Design", McGraw Hill, New York, 1995.

5. Paul L Bishop (2000) "Pollution Prevention Fundamentals and Practice", McGrawHill,International.

CH6007

WASTEWATERTREATMENT

L TPC 3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

To focus on the wastewater transport system and the theory and design technique for the wastewater treatment process.

WASTE WATER TREATMENTANOVERVIEW UNITI Terminology – Regulatios – Healthand EnvironmentConcerns in waste water management - Constituents in waste water inorganic - Organic and metallicconstituents.

PROCESS ANALYSISANDSELECTION 9 Components of waste water flows - Analysis of Data - Reactors used in waste water treatment - Mass Balance Analysis - Modeling of ideal and non ideal flow in Reactors - Process Selection.

CHEMICAL UNIT PROCESSES IIITINU Role of unit processes in waste water treatment chemical coagulation -Chemical precipitation for improved plant performance chemical oxidation -Neutralization - ChemicalStorage.

BIOLOGICALTREATMENT Overview of biological Treatment - Microbial metabolism - Bacterial growth and energatus - Aerobic biological oxidation - Anaerobic fermentation and oxidation - Trickling filters - Rotating biological contractors - Combined processes - Activated sludge filmpacking.

ADVANCED WASTEWATERTREATMENT Technologies used in advanced treatment - Classification of technologies Removal of Colloids and suspended particles - Depth Filtration - Surface Filtration - Membrane Filtration Absorption - Ion Exchange - Advanced oxidationprocess. **TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**

OUTCOME:

Upon completion of this course, the students would have knowledge on physical/chemical/biological characteristics of and the evaluation technique for

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sewage.

TEXT BOOKS:

- 1. Waste water Engineering Treatment and Reuse: McGrawHill, G. Tchobanoglous, FI Biston, 2002.
- 2. Industrial Waste Water Management Treatment and Disposal by Waste Water McGrawHill III Edition2008.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Yalkonsky, S.H.; Swarbick, J.; * Drugand Pharamaceutical Sciences *, Vol. 1, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII, Marcel Dekkar Inc., New York, 1975.
- 2. "RemingtonsPharmaceutical Sciences", Mack Publishing Co., 1975.

CH6004 AIR POLLUTIONANDCONTROL LTPC3003 OBJECTIVE:

To enable the students to learn about Air Pollution, effects of air pollution, Global effects, Sampling of pollutants, Meteorology and air pollution, Atmospheric stability, Plume rise and dispersion and Prediction of air quality.

UNITI INTRODUCTION

Air Pollution Regulatory Framework Histroy- Air Pollution Regulatory Framework - Regulatory System - Laws and Regulations - Clean air Act - Provisions for RecentDevelopments.

UNITII **AIRPOLLUTIONGASES**

Measurement fundamentals - chemicals and physical properties - Phase Equelbonemconsecoation laws - Incinerators - Design and Performance -Operation and Maintainance - Absorbers - Design operation and improving performances Absorbers.

UNITIII **PARTICULATEAIRPOLLUTION**

Particle Collection mechanisms- Fluid particle Dynamics - Particle size Distribution - Efficency - Gravity Setling chambers Cyclones- Electrostatic precepatorsBannouses

UNITIV HYBRID SYSTEM

Heat electrostatic precepitation - Genizing Heat Scrubbers - Dry Scrubbers -Electrostatically Augmented Fabric Fillration

UNITY AIR POLLUTIONCONTROLEQUIPMENT

9

Introduction - Installation - Cost Model.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

Upon completion of this course, the students would have the knowledge of ambient air pollution, its sources, its effects, and mechanisms for air pollution

TEXT BOOKS:

- 1. Air Pollution Control Equipment Louis Theodore, Burley Intuscence2008.
- 2. Air Pollution Control CD Cooper and FC.AlleyWairlandPress III Edition
- 3. Air Pollution Control Engg, Noel de nevey- McgrewHill.

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MG6091

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

LTPC 3003

OBJECTIVE:

To provide an opportunity to learn basic management concepts essential for business.

UNITI

INTRODUCTION

9

Management - Definition - Functions - Evolution of Modern Management -Scientific Management Development of Management Thought. Approaches to the study of Management, Forms of Organization - Individual Ownership -Partnership - Joint Stock Companies - Co-operative Enterprises - Public Sector Undertakings, Corporate Frame Work - Share Holders - Board of Directors - Committees - Chief Executive - TradeUnion.

FUNCTIONSOFMANAGEMENT

9

Planning - Nature and Purpose - Objectives - Strategies - Policies and Planning Premises - Decision Making - Organizing - Nature and Process -Premises - Departmentalization - Line and staff - Decentralization -Organizational culture, Staffing - selection and training - Placement -Performance appraisal - Career Strategy - Organizational Development. Leading - Managing human factor - Leadership - Communication, Controlling -Process of Controlling - Controllingtechniques,

productivityand operations management - Preventive control, IndustrialSafety.

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Definition - Organization - Managerial Role and functions - Organizational approaches, Individual behaviour - causes - Environmental Effect - Behavior and Performance, Perception - Organizational Implications. Personality - Contributing factors - Dimension - Need Theories - Process Theories - Job Satisfaction, Learning and Behavior - Learning Curves, Work Design and approaches.

UNITIV **GROUPDYNAMICS**

Group Behavior - Groups - Contributing factors - Group Norms. Communication - Process - Barriers to communication communication, leadership - formal and informal characteristics - Managerial Grid - Leadership styles - Group Decision Making - Leadership Role in Group Decision, Group Conflicts - Types - Causes - Conflict Resolution - Inter group relations and conflict, Organization centralization and decentralization - Formal and informal - Organizational Structures - Organizational Change and Development - Change Process - Resistance to Change - Cultureand Ethics.

UNITY **MODERNCONCEPTS**

Management by Objectives (MBO), Management by Exception (MBE), Strategic Management - Planning for Future direction - SWOT Analysis - Information technology in management - Decisions support system - Business Process Reengineering (BPR) - Enterprises Resource Planning (ERP) - Supply Chain Management (SCM) - Activity Based Management (ABM).

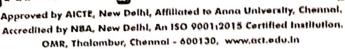
OUTCOME:

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

At the end of this course, the students would have knowledge on the basic management principles to become management(s) professional.

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TEXTBOOKS:

 Herald Knottzand Heinz Weihrich, 'Essentials of Management', Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2010.

 Stephen P. Robbins, 'Organization Behaviour', Pearson Education Inc., 13 edition, 2010.

REFERENCES:

- Ties, AF, Stoner and R.Edward Freeman, 'Management' Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi 110 011,1992
- Joseph J, Massie, 'Essentials of Management' Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. 1985.
- 3. P.C. Tripathi&P.N. Reddy, 'Principles of Management', TataMcGrawHill, 2006.

CE6503

ENVIRONMENTALENGINEERINGI

L TPC3 0

03

OBJECTIVES:

 To make the students conversant with principles of water supply, treatment and distribution

UNITI PLANNING FOR WATERSUPPLYSYSTEM

8

Public water supply system -Planning - Objectives -Design period - Population forecasting -Water demand -Sources of water and their characteristics -Surface and Groundwater- Impounding Reservoir Well hydraulics -Development and selection of source - Water quality - Characterization and standards- Impact of climate change.

UNITII CONVEYANCESYSTEM

7

Water supply -intake structures -Functions and drawings -Pipes and conduits for water- Pipe materials - Hydraulics of flow in pipes -Transmission main design -Laying, jointing and testing of pipes - Drawings appurtenances - Types and capacity of pumps -Selection of pumps and pipe materials.

UNITIII WATERTREATMENT

12

Objectives - Unit operations and processes - Principles, functions design and drawing of Chemical feeding, Flash mixers, flocculators, sedimentation tanks and sand filters - Disinfection- Residue Management - Construction and Operation & Maintenance aspects of Water Treatment Plants.

UNITIV ADVANCED WATERTREATMENT

9

Principles and functions of Aeration - Iron and manganese removal, Defluoridation and demineralization -Water softening - Desalination - Membrane Systems - Recent advances.

UNITY WATER DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLYTOBUILDINGS

9

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

Requirements of water distribution -Components -Service reservoirs -Functions and drawings - Network design -Economics -Computer applications -Analysis of distribution networks - Appurtenances -operation and maintenance -Leak detection, Methods. Principles of design of water supply in buildings -House service connection -Fixtures and fittings -Systems of plumbing and drawings of types ofplumbing.

OUTCOMES:

The students completing the course will have

- an insight into the structure of drinking water supply systems, including watertransport, treatment and distribution
- anunderstandingofwaterqualitycriteriaandstandards,andtheirrelationtopublichealth,

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the ability to design and evaluate water supply project alternatives on basis ofchosen selectioncriteria

TEXTBOOKS:

- Garg, S.K., "EnvironmentalEngineering", Vol. 1KhannaPublishers, NewDelhi, 2005;
- 2. Modi, P.N. 'WaterSupplyEngineering", Vol. IStandardBookHouse, NewDelhi, 2005.
- 3. Punmia, B.C., Ashok K Jain and Arun K Jain, "Water Supply Engineering", Laxmi Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2005

REFERENCES:

- 1. Government of India, "Manual on Water Supplyand Treatment", CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi, 2003
- Sved R. Qasim and Edward M. Motley Guang Zhu, "Water Works Engineering Planning", Design and Operation, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi, 2006.

CE6605

ENVIRONMENTALENGINEERINGII

L TPC3 0

03



To educate the students on the principles and design of Sewage Collection, Conveyance, treatment and disposal.

PLANNING FORSEWERAGESYSTEMS

Sources of wastewater generation - Effects - Estimation of sanitary sewage flow - Estimation of storm runoff - Factors affecting Characteristics and composition of sewage and their significance -Effluent standards - Legislation requirements.

UNITII SEWER DESIGN

Sewerage - Hydraulics of flow in sewers - Objectives - Design period - Design of sanitary and storm sewers - Small bore systems - Computer applications - Laying, joining & testing of sewers

- appurtenances - Pumps - selection of pumps and pipe Drainage -. Plumbing System for Buildings

One pipe and two pipesystem.

UNITIII PRIMARY TREATMENTOFSEWAGE

9

Objective - Selection of treatment processes - Principles, Functions, Design and Drawing ofUnits - Onsite sanitation - Septic tank with dispersion - Grey water harvesting - Primary treatment -Principles, functions design and drawing of screen, gritch ambers and primary sedimentation tanks - Construction, operation and Maintenanceaspects.

UNITIV SECONDARY TREATMENTOFSEWAGE

12

Objective - Selection of Treatment Methods - Principles, Functions, Design and Drawing of Units -Activated Sludge Process and Trickling filter - Oxidation ditches, UASB - Waste Stabilization Ponds -Reclamation and Reuse of sewage - sewage recycle in residential complex - Recent Advances in Sewage Treatment - Construction and Operation & Maintenance of Sewage Treatment Plants.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE ANDSLUDGE MANAGEMENT

Standards for Disposal - Methods - dilution - Self purification of surface water bodies - Oxygen sag curve - Land disposal - Sludge characterization - Thickening - Sludge digestion - Biogas recovery -Sludge Conditioning and Dewatering - disposal - Advances in Sludge Treatment and disposal.

OUTCOMES:

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

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The students completing the course will have

- abilitytoestimatesewagegenerationanddesignsewersystemincludingsewagepumping stations
- required understanding on the characteristics and composition of sewage, self purification
- ability to perform basic design of the unit operations and processes that are usedin sewagetreatment

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. Garg, S.K., "Environmental Engineering" Vol. II, Khanna Publishers, New Delhi, 2003.
- 2. Punmia, B.C., Jain, A.K., and Jain. A., "Environmental Engineering", Vol.II, Lakshmi Publications, News letter, 2005.

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- 1. "Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment", CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 1997.
- 2. Metcalf & Eddy, "Wastewater Engineering" Treatment and Reuse, Tata McGraw Hill Company, New Delhi, 2003.
- 3. Karia G L & Christian R A, "Wastewater Treatment", Prentice Hall of India, NewDelhi, 2013.

Noida, Up. 2008

- 1. Dilip Kumar Majumdar, "Irrigation Water Management", Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.2008
- 2. Asawa, G.L., "Irrigation Engineering", New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2000.

MG6851

PRINCIPLESOFMANAGEMENT

LTPC3 0

03

OBJECTIVES:

To enable the students to study the evolution of Management, to study the functions and principlesofmanagementandtolearntheapplication of the principles in an organization.

UNITI INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENTANDORGANIZATIONS

Definition of Management - Science or Art - Manager Vs Entrepreneur - types of managers managerial roles and skills - Evolution of Management - Scientific, human relations, system and contingency approaches - Types of Business organization - Sole proprietorship, partnership, company-public and private sector enterprises - Organization culture and Environment - Current trends and issues in Management.

UNITH **PLANNING**

Nature and purpose of planning - planning process - types of planning - objectives - setting objectives - policies - Planning premises - Strategic Management - Planning Tools and Techniques - Decision making steps and process.

UNITIII **ORGANISING**

Nature and purpose - Formal and informal organization - organization chart - organization structure types - Line and staff authority - departmentalization - delegation of authority - centralization and decentralization – Job Design - Human Resource Management – HR Planning, Recruitment, selection, Training and Development, Performance Management, Career planning and management.

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Foundations of individual and group behaviour - motivation - motivation theories - motivational techniques - job satisfaction - job enrichment - leadership - types and theories of leadership communication - process of communication - barrier in communication - effective communication -communication and IT.

System and process of controlling - budgetary and non-budgetary control techniques - use of computers and IT in Management control - Productivity problems and management - control and performance - direct and preventive control - reporting.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

 Upon completion of the course, students will be able to have clear understanding of managerial functions like planning, organizing, staffing, leading & controlling and have same basic knowledge on international aspect ofmanagement

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Stephen P. Robbins & Mary Coulter, "Management", 10th Edition, Prentice Hall (India) Pvt. Ltd., 2009.

2. JAF Stoner, Freeman R.E and Daniel R Gilbert "Management", 6th Edition, Pearson Education, 2004.

REFERENCES: 1. Stephen A. Robbins & David A. Decenzo& Mary Coulter, "Fundamentals of Management"

2. 7th Edition, Pearson Education, 2011.

3. Robert Kreitner&MamataMohapatra, "Management", Biztantra, 2008.

4. Harold Koontz & Heinz Weihrich "Essentials of management" Tata McGrawHill, 1998.

5. Tripathy PC & Reddy PN, "Principles of Management", Tata McGraw Hill, 1999

EN6801

ENVIRONMENTALIMPACTASSESSMENT

L TPC3 0

03

OBJECTIVES:

To impart knowledge on Environmental management and EnvironmentalImpact Assessment.

INTRODUCTION UNITI

Impact of development projects - Sustainable development- Need for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - EIA capability and limitations - Legal provisions on EIA-Stages of EIA, Types of EIA

UNITII **METHODOLOGIES**

Methods of EIA - Check lists - Matrices - Networks - Cost-benefit analysis - Analysis of alternatives

PREDICTIONANDASSESSMENT

Assessment of Impact on land, water, air, social & cultural activities and on flora & fauna-Mathematical models- Public participation

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OMR, Thalambur, Chennal - 600130, www.act.edu.in UNITIV **ENVIRONMENTALMANAGEMENTPLAN**

Plan for mitigation of adverse impact on environment - Options for mitigation of impact on water, air, land and on flora & fauna - Addressing the issues related to the Project Affected People. Post project monitoring

UNITY CASESTUDIES

EIA for infrastructure projects - Dams - Highways - Multi-storey Buildings - Water Supply and Drainage Projects - Waste water treatment plants, STP.

TOTAL: 45PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

The students completing the course will have ability to

- carry out scoping and screening of developmental projects for environmental and social assessments
- explain different methodologies for environmental impact prediction and assessment
- plan environmental impact assessments and environmental managementplans
- evaluate environmental impact assessmentreports

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Canter, R.L., "Environmental Impact Assessment", McGraw Hill Inc., New Delhi, 1996.

2. Shukla, S.K. and Srivastava, P.R., "Concepts in Environmental Impact Analysis", Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi, 1992.

REFERENCES:

- 1. John G. Rau and David C Hooten "Environmental Impact Analysis Handbook", McGrawHill Book Company, 1990.
- 2. "Environmental Assessment Source book", Vol. I, II & III. The World Bank, Washington, D.C., 1991.
- 3. Judith Petts, "Handbook of Environmental Impact Assessment Vol. I &II", Blackwell Science, 1999.

CE6023

INDUSTRIALWASTEMANAGEMENT

LTPC3 0

03

OBJECTIVES:

To impart knowledge on sources and characteristics of various industrial wastesand strategies for its prevention and control

UNITI INTRODUCTION

Types of industries and industrial pollution - Characteristics of industrial wastes - Population equivalent - Bioassay studies - effects of industrial effluents on streams, sewer, land, sewage treatment plants and human health - Environmental legislations related to prevention and control of industrial effluents and hazardouswastes

UNITII **CLEANERPRODUCTION**

Waste management Approach - Waste Audit - Volume and strength reduction - Material and process modifications - Recycle, reuse and byproduct recovery - Applications.

UNITIII POLLUTION FROMMAJORINDUSTRIES

Sources, Characteristics, waste treatment flow sheets for selected industries such as Textiles, Tanneries, Pharmaceuticals, Electroplating industries, Dairy, Sugar, Paper, distilleries, Steel plants, Refineries, fertilizer, thermal power plants - Wastewater reclamationconcepts

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UNITIV TREATMENTTECHNOLOGIES

11

Equalisation – Neutralisation – Removal of suspended and dissolved organic solids - Chemical oxidation – Adsorption - Removal of dissolved inorganics – Combined treatment of industrial and municipal wastes – Residue management – Dewatering – Disposal

UNITY HAZARDOUSWASTEMANAGEMENT

9

Hazardous wastes - Physico chemical treatment - solidification - incineration - Secure land fills

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

The students completing the course will have

- aninsightintothepollutionfrommajorindustriesincludingthesourcesandcharacterístics of pollutants
- · ability to plan minimization of industrialwastes
- ability to design facilities for the processing and reclamation of industrial wastewater

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. RaoM. N. &Dutta A. K., "Wastewater Treatment", Oxford IBH Publication, 1995.
- Eckenfelder W.W. Jr., "Industrial Water Pollution Control", McGraw Hill Book Company, New Delhi, 2000.
- Patwardhan, A.D., Industrial Wastewater Treatment", Prentice Hall of India, NewDelhi 2010.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Shen T.T., "Industrial Pollution Prevention", Springer, 1999.
- 2. Stephenson R.L. and Blackburn J.B., Jr., "Industrial Wastewater Systems Hand book", Lewis Publisher, New York, 1998
- 3. FreemanH.M., "IndustrialPollutionPreventionHandBook", McGrawHillInc., NewDelhi, 1995.
- 4. Bishop, P.L., "Pollution Prevention: Fundamental & Practice", McGraw Hill, 2000.
- 5. Pandey, "Environmental Management" Vikas Publications, 2010.
- 6. Industrial Wastewater Management, Treatment and Disposal",(WEF MOP FD3) McGraw Hill,2008.

CE6011

AIRPOLLUTIONMANAGEMENT

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03

OBJECTIVES:

 This subject covers the sources, characteristics and effects of air and noise pollution and the methods of controlling the same. The student is expected to know about source inventory and controlmechanism.

UNITI SOURCES AND EFFECTS OFAIRPOLLUTANTS

9

Classification of air pollutants – Particulates and gaseous pollutants – Sources of air pollution – Source inventory – Effects of air pollution on human beings, materials, vegetation, animals – global warming-ozone layer depletion, Sampling and Analysis – Basic Principles of Sampling – Source and ambient sampling – Analysis of pollutants – Principles.

UNITII DISPERSIONOFPOLLUTANTS

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Elements of atmosphere – Meteorological factors – Wind roses – Lapse rate - Atmospheric stability and turbulence – Plume rise – Dispersion of pollutants – Dispersion models – Applications.

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AIR POLLUTIONCONTROL

Concepts of control - Principles and design of control measures - Particulates control by gravitational, centrifugal, filtration, scrubbing, electrostatic precipitation - Selection criteria for equipment - gaseous pollutant control by adsorption, absorption, condensation, combustion - Pollution control for specific major industries.

AIR QUALITYMANAGEMENT UNITIV

Air quality standards - Air quality monitoring - Preventive measures - Air pollution control efforts -Zoning - Town planning regulation of new industries - Legislation and enforcement - Environmental Impact Assessment and Air quality

NOISEPOLLUTION UNITV

Sources of noise pollution - Effects - Assessment - Standards - Control methods - Prevention

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

The students completing the course will have

- anunderstandingofthenatureandcharacteristicsofairpollutants, noise pollution and basic concepts of air qualitymanagement
- ability to identify, formulate and solve air and noise pollutionproblems
- abilitytodesignstacksandparticulateairpollutioncontroldevicestomeetapplicable standards.

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. Anjaneyulu, D., "Air Pollution and Control Technologies", Allied Publishers, Mumbai, 2002.
- 2. Rao, C.S. Environmental Pollution Control Engineering, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi, 1996.
- 3. Rao M.N., and Rao H. V. N., Air Pollution Control, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi,1996.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Heumann. W.L., "Industrial Air Pollution Control Systems", McGraw Hill, New Yark,1997.
- 2. Mahajan S.P., "Pollution Control in Process Industries", Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1991.
- 3. PeavyS.W.,RoweD.R.andTchobanoglousG."EnvironmentalEngineering",McGrawHill, New Delhi, 1985.
- 4. Garg, S.K., "Environmental Engineering Vol. II", Khanna Publishers, New Delhi,1998
- 5. Mahajan, S.P., "Pollution Control in Process Industries", Tata McGraw Hill, NewDelhi,

GE6082INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND SOCIETYL T P C 3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To know about Indianconstitution.
- To know about central and state government functionalities inIndia.
- To know about Indiansociety.

UNITI INTRODUCTION

Historical Background - Constituent Assembly of India - Philosophical foundations of the Indian Constitution - Preamble - Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy - Fundamental Duties - Citizenship - Constitutional Remedies for citizens.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OFCENTRALGOVERNMENT UNITII

Union Government - Structures of the Union Government and Functions - President - Vice President - Prime Minister - Cabinet - Parliament - Supreme Court of India - Judicial Review.

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STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OFSTATEGOVERNMENT State Government - Structure and Functions - Governor - Chief Minister - Cabinet - State Legislature – Judicial System in States – High Courts and other Subordinate Courts.

CONSTITUTIONFUNCTIONS

Indian Federal System - Center - State Relations - President's Rule - Constitutional Amendments -Constitutional Functionaries - Assessment of working of the Parliamentary System in India.

INDIAN SOCIETY

Society: Nature, Meaning and definition; Indian Social Structure; Caste, Religion, Language in India; Constitutional Remedies for citizens - Political Parties and Pressure Groups; Right of Women, Children and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the functions of the Indiangovernment
- Understand and abide the rules of the Indianconstitution.
- Understand and appreciate different culture among thepeople.

TEXTBOOKS:

- 1. DurgaDasBasu, "Introductiontothe ConstitutionofIndia", Prentice HallofIndia, NewDelhi.
- 2. R.C.Agarwal, (1997) "Indian Political System", S.Chand and Company, NewDelhi.
- 3. Maciver and Page, "Society: An Introduction Analysis", Mac Milan India Ltd., NewDelhi.
- 4. K.L.Sharma,(1997) "SocialStratificationinIndia:IssuesandThemes", JawaharlalNehru University, NewDelhi.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Sharma, Brij Kishore, "Introduction to the Constitution of India:, Prentice HallofIndia, New Delhi.
- 2. U.R.Gahai, "Indian Political System", New Academic Publishing House, Jalaendhar.
- 3. R.N. Sharma, "Indian Social Problems", Media Promoters and Publishers Pv

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