Bachelor of Business Administration in Retailing

(BBARIL)

ASSIGNMENTS
2026-27

[Valid from 1st July, 2026 to 30th June, 2027]

Third Semester

School of Management Studies
Indira Gandhi National Open University
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi -110 068

Tutor Marked Assignment (TMA)

ASSIGNMENTS – 2026-27

Dear Students,

As explained in the Programme Guide, you have to do one Tutor Marked Assignment in each course. We are sending the assignments for **BRL-105, BRL-106, BRL-107, BRL-108 and BEVAE-181.**

Assignment is given 30% weightage in the final assessment. To be eligible to appear in the Term-end examination, it is compulsory for you to submit the assignment as per the schedule. Before attempting the assignments, you should carefully read the instructions given in the Programme Guide.

1. Those students who are appearing in December 2026 Term End Examination they have to submit latest by in 15 October 2026.
2. Those students who are appearing in June 2027 Term End Examination they have to submit latest by in 15 March 2027.

You have to submit the assignment of all the courses to the Coordinator of your Study Centre.

TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

COURSE CODE	**:**	**BEVAE-181**
COURSE TITLE	**:**	**Environmental Studies**
ASSIGNMENT CODE	**:**	**BEVAE-181/TMA/2026-27**
COVERAGE	**:**	**ALL BLOCKS**

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all the questions.

Part – A

Q.1 "Sustainable development is an ideal goal towards which all human societies need to be moving" Justify the statement in about 250 words. **(8)**

Q.2 Differentiate between the following terms by giving suitable examples in about 125 words each: **(4x2=8)**
(a) Genetic and species diversity
(b) Use and Non-use values of biodiversity

Q.3 **(5x4=20)**
Answer the following questions in about 150 words each.
(a) The importance of Biomass has been increasing day by day in our surroundings among renewable resources. Explain it with suitable examples.
(b) What is Disposal of waste? Why segregation of waste is needed?
(c) Discuss any five consequences of deforestation with suitable examples.
(d) Write a short note on Hydrological cycle with the help of a diagram.

Q.4 Explain the human-environment relationship by taking examples of biotic and abiotic components? **(7)**

Q.5 Critically evaluate non-polluting energy systems in India. Elucidate your answer with suitable examples in about 200 words. **(7)**

Part – B

Q.6 Explain the following terms in about 60 words each: **(2x4=8)**
(a) Greenhouse Effect
(b) Climate Change
(c) Agenda 21
(d) Environmental Justice

Q.7 Answer the following questions in about 150 words each. **(5x4=20)**
(a) Explain the Importance of Grassland Ecosystem.
(b) Define natural calamities and its types with suitable examples.
(c) Describe issues emerges in enforcement of national environment legislations.
(d) Explain the biocentrism and ecocentrism in context of human's attitude towards nature.

Q.8 "Water Harvesting is one of the effective measures to combat drought." Explain this statement with suitable arguments. **(7)**

Q.9 "Protected areas play a very important role in in-situ conservation of species." Elucidate the statement with respect to present day context in about 200 words. **(7)**

Q.10 Differentiate between the primary and secondary pollutants. Explain how these pollutants are harmful for humans and environment in about 250 words. **(8)**

Q.1 “Sustainable development is an ideal goal towards which all human societies need to be moving” Justify the statement in about 250 words. (8)

Answer

Sustainable development means meeting present needs without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is an ideal goal because human well-being depends on economic progress, social fairness and a healthy environment at the same time. Development that increases income but destroys soil, water, forests or public health cannot remain beneficial for long.

The need for this approach is visible in the way societies use natural resources. Fresh water, fertile land, forests, minerals and fossil fuels are limited or regenerate only at a certain rate. If they are used faster than nature can replace or absorb them, future production and livelihoods suffer. Sustainable development encourages efficient use of energy and materials, reuse and recycling, conservation of biodiversity and a gradual shift towards renewable sources such as solar and wind energy.

It also gives importance to equity. Poverty can force people to overuse nearby forests, fuelwood or marginal land, while excessive consumption by richer groups creates a different kind of pressure. Access to clean water, sanitation, health, education, safe housing and decent livelihoods has to improve without transferring pollution and resource loss to weaker communities or to future generations.

In practice, the goal requires many connected measures: rainwater harvesting, energy-efficient buildings, public transport, cleaner production, protection of wetlands and forests, sustainable farming and scientific waste management. Local participation is equally important because people who depend directly on land, water and forests possess useful knowledge and are affected by management decisions.

No society can remove every environmental impact, so sustainable development is better understood as a continuing direction for decision-making. It asks each generation to improve human welfare while keeping ecological systems productive and resilient. For this reason, it remains an ideal towards which all societies need to move.