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## FINAL EXAMINATION

TITLE OF PAPER	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
COURSE CODE	EHM306
ALLOCATED TIME	2 HOURS
DATE	JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2019
TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS	100
INSTRUCTIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.</li><li>2. ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS.</li><li>3. BEGIN YOUR ANSWERS TO EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PAGE.</li><li>4. POOR HANDWRITING AND CARELESSNESS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE GRAMMAR SHALL RESULT IN LOSS OF MARKS.</li><li>5. ANY FORM OF MISCONDUCT DURING THE EXAMINATION IS PUNISHABLE IN LINE WITH RELEVANT ACADEMIC REGULATIONS.</li></ol>

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**QUESTION ONE [25 MARKS]**

1. Adequate sustained quality of life for all without exceeding environmental limits is the goal of;
  - (a) Sustainable development and the Club of Rome
  - (b) Neo-Malthusians and the World Commission on Environment and Development
  - (c) Limits to Growth and Beyond Limits to Growth
  - (d) The Club of Rome and Beyond Limits to Growth
2. One of the objectives of environmental managers is to mitigate environmental problems. This means;
  - (a) Making environmental problems less severe
  - (b) Ensuring that environmental problems never occur
  - (c) Ensuring that developers that cause environmental problems are prosecuted
  - (d) Predicting environmental problems
3. The UN Commission on Sustainable Development was established in;
  - (a) 1993
  - (b) 1991
  - (c) 1995
  - (d) 1994
4. The UN Commission on Sustainable Development was established by;
  - (a) The UN Economic and Social Council
  - (b) The World Summit on Sustainable Development
  - (c) The Rio Earth Summit
  - (d) The Johannesburg World Summit
5. There has been no shortage of international meetings, agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) promoting sustainable development since 1990. some of these are;
  - (a) The Earth Summit, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, UN Economic and Social Council
  - (b) World Business Council for Sustainable Development, The Rome Summit, the Montreal Protocol
  - (c) Montreal Protocol, Rio Summit, Earth Summit
  - (d) Earth Summit, UN Summit, UN Economic and Social Council
6. The World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in;
  - (a) 2000
  - (b) 2001
  - (c) 2002
  - (d) 2003
7. Motivation for the adoption of the 'polluter-pays' principle has been given by disasters such as;
  - (a) The 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean
  - (b) The 2011 Japan earthquake
  - (c) Bhopal in 1984
  - (d) The 2005 hurricane Katrina
8. Currently, millennium development goals (MDGs) are now known as;
  - (a) UN goals for sustainable development (UNSD)
  - (b) Worldwide goals for sustainable development (WSDs)
  - (c) Sustainable development goals (SDGs)
  - (d) Sustainability development agenda (SDAs)

9. The target of the programme of MDGs was;
  - (a) 2000
  - (b) 2005
  - (c) 2015
  - (d) 2010
10. The target for the new set of goals, which replaced the MDGs, is;
  - (a) 2020
  - (b) 2040
  - (c) 2030
  - (d) 2050
11. The MDGs were adopted in;
  - (a) 2005
  - (b) 2010
  - (c) 2015
  - (d) 2000
12. The new set of goals, which replaced the MDGs, were adopted in;
  - (a) 2000
  - (b) 2005
  - (c) 2010
  - (d) 2015
13. In terms of the number of goals;
  - (a) There are less goals currently than previously
  - (b) They are still the same
  - (c) They are the same, but more robust than previously
  - (d) There are more goals currently than previously
14. Marginalised people commonly come into conflict with the environment because;
  - (a) They have no alternative
  - (b) They must use resources to try and survive
  - (c) The official response may be to offer aid for social development, legislate against them, hound them on to somewhere else, or resettlement.
  - (d) All of the above
15. Stakeholder analysis is normally not related with;
  - (a) Identification of all the stakeholders
  - (b) Understanding the power of students
  - (c) Identification of the interests of stakeholders
  - (d) Restoration of damaged environments in communities
16. The United Nations organization that works closely with displaced people is;
  - (a) UNCHR
  - (b) UNHCR
  - (c) UNRHC
  - (d) UNPRC
17. One of the regions that are known to be prone to recurrent disasters, yet people still settle them, is;
  - (a) Southern Australia
  - (b) Coastal Bangladesh
  - (c) West Africa
  - (d) Central Europe

18. Some people dismiss much of present-day environmental management as;
- (a) Environmental socialism
  - (b) Environmental managerialism
  - (c) Environmental propaganda
  - (d) A strategy by government agencies to make money from proponents of development
19. Recently, the focus of environmental management has been more on;
- (a) How the environment affects humans
  - (b) How humans affect the environment
  - (c) On natural resource protection
  - (d) Formulation and implementation of laws
20. One of the tasks of environmental management is to offer carefully weighed warnings in a persuasive manner. This demands sound judgemental, negotiating and diplomatic skills and an ability to take risks and survive. Should a problem flagged by environmental managers not materialise;
- (a) Environmental managers may be branded 'Cassandras'
  - (b) There may be accusations of 'crying wolf'
  - (c) There may be Laissez-faire
  - (d) Environmental managers may be jailed
21. Few now question the importance of caring for the environment; but in reality the world's governments often;
- (a) Refuse to spend
  - (b) Do not understand the role of environmental management
  - (c) Do not have trained specialists in environmental management
  - (d) Think environmental management is not necessary
22. One of the bodies that have observed that a crisis has been reached, and that there is limited time available for humans to get environmental management right and avert disaster is;
- (a) World Health Organisation
  - (b) World Commission on Environment and Development
  - (c) United Nations Children's Fund
  - (d) World Commission on Sustainable Energy (WCSE)
23. For much of the history of the Western nations' struggle to develop there was strong support for;
- (a) Development management interventions rather than Laissez-faire
  - (b) Weak sustainable development
  - (c) Laissez-faire, rather than development management interventions
  - (d) Strong sustainable development
24. Environmental managers make deliberate efforts to steer the development process to;
- (a) Exploit environmental resources
  - (b) Argue against ideas that a crisis has been reached
  - (c) To demonstrate that a crisis has been reached
  - (d) Take advantage of opportunities

25. One of the objectives of environmental managers is to mitigate environmental problems. This means;
- (a) Making environmental problems less severe
  - (b) Ensuring that environmental problems never occur
  - (c) Ensuring that developers that cause environmental problems are prosecuted
  - (d) Predicting environmental problems

**QUESTION TWO [25 MARKS]**

1. Given its very broad scope and the diversity of specialisms involved, there can be no concise universal definition of environmental management; however, environmental management displays a number of characteristics. State any five such characteristics [5].
2. Since the mid-1980s, there has been a reshaping of environmental management towards greater emphasis on social aspects and the embracing of other academic fields. State any five examples of such academic fields [5].
3. Environmental management may need to modify the activities and ethics of individuals, groups and societies to achieve its goals. There are three main approaches which can be adopted to try to do this, namely; advisory, economic or fiscal, and regulatory. For each of these strategies, state any three examples.
  - (a) Advisory [3]
  - (b) Economic or fiscal [3]
  - (c) Regulatory [3]
4. With something as broad and ambitious as environmental management, criticism is inevitable. Describe any three reasons why people often criticize environmental management [6].

**QUESTION THREE [25 MARKS]**

1. State any five examples of data that was used in the production of the Limits to Growth report in 1972 [5].
2. Describe the main arguments related to the impacts of population growth, according to;
  - (a) Thomas Malthus and the tragedy of the commons [5]
  - (b) Neo-Malthusians [5]
  - (c) Limits to growth [5]
  - (d) Beyond the Limits [5]

**QUESTION FOUR [25 MARKS]**

1. In an attempt to unpack the sustainable development concept in 1965, US Ambassador to the UN, Adlai Stevenson, popularised the catch phrase "Spaceship Earth". Briefly explain this concept [5].
2. Define sustainable development according to the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) [2].
3. What are the two principles that are found in most of the definitions of sustainable development? [2].
4. Environmental economists often split sustainable development into two extremes. State the two extremes [2].

5. For each of the two extremes you have states above, describe any two principles associated with it [8].
  - (a) Strong sustainable development:
  - (b) Weak sustainable development
6. What are the three main goals of sustainable development? [3]
7. There has been no shortage of international meetings, agencies and NGOs promoting sustainable development since 1990. State any three examples of meetings and/or agencies that have worked to promote sustainable development over the years [3].

**QUESTION FIVE [25 MARKS]**

1. State any five goals of environmental management [5].
2. What do you understand by the polluter pay principle? [3]
3. State the four central components of the precautionary principle [4].
4. Describe the key elements that are required in the application of the precautionary principle? [5]
5. It has been stated that adopting the precautionary principle is not necessarily costless. What does this mean? [3]
6. State any four bodies and/or professionals involved in environmental management nowadays [5].