



UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCE



RESIT EXAMINATION

TITLE OF PAPER	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
COURSE CODE	EHS331
ALLOCATED TIME	2 HOURS
DATE	JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2019
TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS	100
INSTRUCTIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.2. ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS.3. BEGIN YOUR ANSWERS TO EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PAGE.4. POOR HANDWRITING AND CARELESSNESS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE GRAMMAR SHALL RESULT IN LOSS OF MARKS.5. ANY FORM OF MISCONDUCT DURING THE EXAMINATION IS PUNISHABLE IN LINE WITH RELEVANT ACADEMIC REGULATIONS.

1. The idea that pre-modern people were close to nature and caused little environmental damage is;
 - (a) True
 - (b) True for African countries
 - (c) True for European countries
 - (d) False
2. Types of materials that were used by pre-historic peoples in their daily struggle for survival include;
 - (a) Iron ore
 - (b) Brass
 - (c) Copper
 - (d) Rocks
3. In environmental management, Laissez-fair refers to;
 - (a) Bottom-up approach to environmental management
 - (b) Top-down approach to environmental management
 - (c) Participatory approach to environmental management
 - (d) Approach to development, trade, etc., which advocates minimal interference by the state.
4. Between the mid-1940s and the late 1980s much development effort was side-lined by;
 - (a) The need to rebuild economies after World War II
 - (b) The need to rebuild economies after World War I
 - (c) None of the above
 - (d) Concern and spending on Cold War issues
5. During the period stated in question 4 above, development was seen to be concerned primarily with;
 - (a) Reinforcement of trade partnerships
 - (b) Reinforcement of environmental management programmes
 - (c) Reduction of environmental bureaucracy
 - (d) The reduction of poverty
6. The main bodies and/or professionals involved in environmental management nowadays do not include;
 - (a) Labour unions
 - (b) World bank
 - (c) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
 - (d) Some UN agencies
7. One of the examples of the key factors that promote the adoption of environmental management is;
 - (a) The use of recovered waste
 - (b) Sustainable development
 - (c) Population growth
 - (d) Professional organisations

8. Most environmental managers aim for;
 - (a) An optimum balance of natural resource uses
 - (b) Strong sustainability
 - (c) Weak sustainability
 - (d) Population growth control
9. Some people dismiss much of present-day environmental management as;
 - (a) Environmental managerialism
 - (b) Environmental socialism
 - (c) Environmental propaganda
 - (d) A strategy by government agencies to make money from proponents of development
10. Recently, the focus of environmental management has been more on;
 - (a) How humans affect the environment
 - (b) How the environment affects humans
 - (c) On natural resource protection
 - (d) Formulation and implementation of laws
11. 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 Laissez-faire
 - (c) There may be accusations of 'crying wolf'
 - (d) Environmental managers may be jailed
12. Few now question the importance of caring for the environment; but in reality the world's governments often;
 - (a) Do not understand the role of environmental management
 - (b) Do not have trained specialists in environmental management
 - (c) Refuse to spend
 - (d) Think environmental management is not necessary
13. 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) United Nations Children's Fund
 - (c) World Commission on Environment and Development
 - (d) World Commission on Sustainable Energy (WCSE)
14. 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
15. 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) Take advantage of opportunities
 - (d) To demonstrate that a crisis has been reached

16. One of the objectives of environmental managers is to mitigate environmental problems. This means;
 - (a) Ensuring that environmental problems never occur
 - (b) Making environmental problems less severe
 - (c) Ensuring that developers that cause environmental problems are prosecuted
 - (d) Predicting environmental problems
17. In the past, various societies have sought to control their population to reduce environmental damage. One example of such controls was;
 - (a) By strengthening birth control measures
 - (b) By enforcing late marriage
 - (c) By restricting access to resources for people who got married much earlier
 - (d) None of the above
18. Human population growth puts pressure on the means of subsistence, throwing it out of balance with the environment so that there is population collapse. This thesis was first offered by;
 - (a) Neo-Malthusians
 - (b) Thomas Malthus
 - (c) The Club of Rome
 - (d) The Brundtland Commission
19. Interest in the limits to human population was rekindled in the 1970s by a group of ecologists, systems analysts, demographers and environmentalists. This group came to be known as;
 - (a) The Club of Rome
 - (b) Neo-Malthusians
 - (c) The Brundtland Commissioners
 - (d) Malthusians
20. For a given species and situation, population tends to grow until it encounters a critical resource limit or controlling factor, whereupon there is a gradual or sudden, limited or catastrophic decline in numbers, or a shift to a cyclic boom-and-bust pattern. This was a belief of;
 - (a) Thomas Malthus
 - (b) Neo-Malthusians
 - (c) The Club of Rome
 - (d) Beyond Limits to growth
21. In the 'tragedy of the commons' essay, it was argued that commonly owned natural resources under conditions of population growth would be damaged because each user would seek to maximise their short-term interests. This was a belief of;
 - (a) The Limits to Growth
 - (b) Beyond the Limits to Growth
 - (c) The Club of Rome
 - (d) Neo-Malthusians
22. The thesis that population increase invariably causes environmental degradation and poverty is now;
 - (a) A firm belief of many reputable environmental managers
 - (b) A strong focus area in the sustainable development agenda in many countries
 - (c) Largely dismissed
 - (d) The main course of the major environmental problems in Africa

23. The Club of Rome was;
- (a) A group of ecologists, systems analysts, demographers and environmentalists
 - (b) An informal international group concerned about the predicament of humanity
 - (c) A United Nations agency that was tasked to spearhead the promotion of sustainable development agenda in the world
 - (d) A group of industrial revolutionists that was totally against the idea that human population growth might be linked with environmental damage
24. If present growth trends continue unchanged, the limits to growth on this planet will be reached by 2072. This was proposed by;
- (a) The Limits to Growth
 - (b) The Brundtland Report
 - (c) Neo-Malthusians
 - (d) Thomas Malthus
25. One of the approaches towards understanding implications of population growth was the use of a computer model in trying to determine future scenarios. This was the approach of;
- (a) Thomas Malthus
 - (b) The World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987
 - (c) Spaceship Earth theory
 - (d) The Club of Rome

QUESTION TWO [25 MARKS]

1. The statements given below are related to the definitions of environmental management. For each statement, chose true (T) or false (F) [5].
 - (a) An approach that focuses more on natural resources management than on political and social issues.
 - (b) Two widely used environmental management acronyms are BPEO and BATNEEC.
 - (c) The capacity of the environment to sustain human development is not included in definitions.
 - (d) Proper environmental management can master all of the issues and environmental components that environmental managers have to deal with.
 - (e) Satisfying basic human needs on a sustainable basis requires the allocation of natural resources more than artificial resources.
2. Given its very broad scope and the diversity of specialisms involved, describing the scope of environmental management may be difficult; however, a schematic diagram may be used to provide an overview of the practice adopted in environmental management. Fill in the boxes in Figure 1 to demonstrate your understanding of the practice of environmental management [7].
3. State any three types of material that were used by prehistoric peoples to make weapons [3].
4. It is said that prehistoric peoples also caused environmental problems; however, environmental problems that were caused by prehistoric peoples were less severe than problems caused by current populations. Why is this the case? [5].

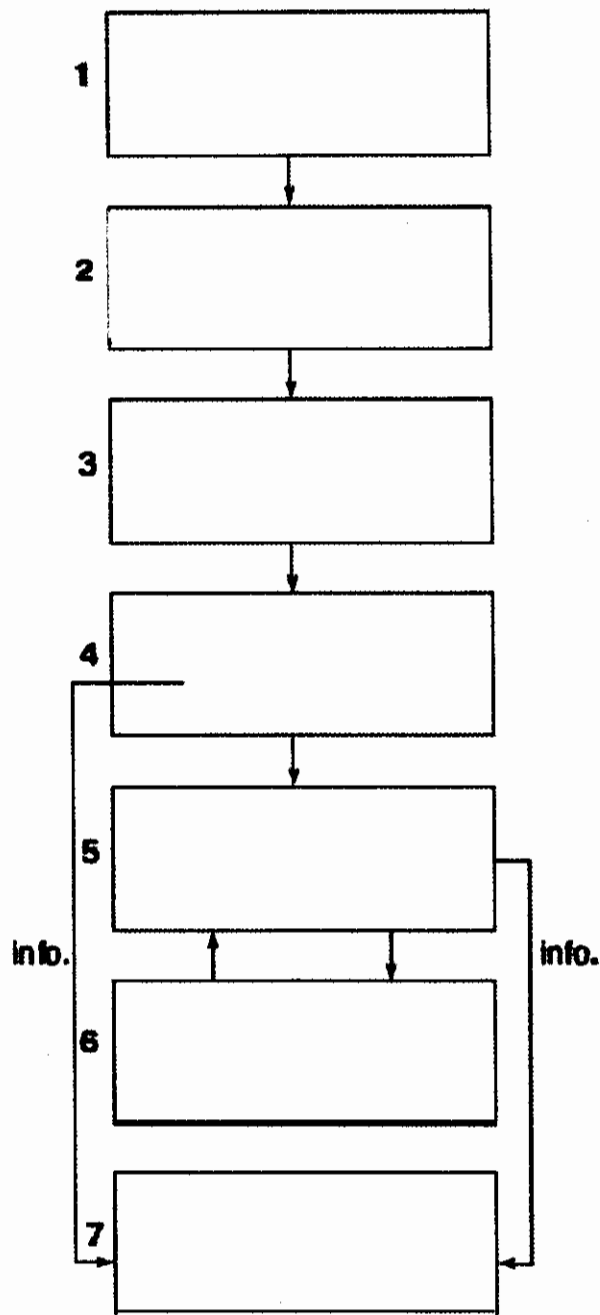


Figure 1: A typical scheme of practice adopted for environmental management

5. Environmental management may be subdivided into a number of fields. State any four such fields [5].

QUESTION THREE [25 MARKS]

1. While 1970s environmentalist arguments on the impacts of human population growth were weak on proof and workable strategies, it became clear that damage to the environment is a function of three factors. Which factors are these? [3]
2. What do you understand by the spaceship earth concept? [5]
3. It has been argued that a crisis or turning point has been reached, and that there is limited time to get environmental management right. Describe three ways in which people often respond when they are told about looming crisis [3].
4. Describe any four findings of the work of Meadows et al (1992) regarding the concept of limits to development [4].
5. In the past, environmental managers, when doing their work, often consulted mainly with natural science advisers, planners and administrators. Nowadays, this has changed significantly. State any ten sectors or areas of speciality that environmental managers consult currently [10].

QUESTION FOUR [25 MARKS]

1. Environmental management often has to deal with the problem of polarised perceptions. What is meant by polarised perceptions? [5]
2. Describe any three developments that have helped to establish environmental management [6].
3. Attitudes towards environmental management during 1970s–1990s and just 20 years ago are very different. Describe the manner in which environmental management was perceived during;
 - (a) The 1970s–1990s [5].
 - (b) The past 20 years [5]
4. People that are sufficiently aware of environmental problems, and are prepared to voice concern, are the ones that often prompt environmental management activities. State any four problems that might trigger environmental management activities [4].

QUESTION FIVE [25 MARKS]

1. State any five key factors that prompted the need to get environmental management right in the late twentieth century [5].
2. Describe any five factors that may motivate the adoption of environmental management [10].
3. There is currently widespread satisfaction, and many assume that current living standards, patterns of governance and technological progress will continue and even improve without much disturbance. Describe any two reasons to justify your disagreement with this attitude [5].
4. Environmental stress may be caused by human activities. State any five examples of human activities that may cause environmental stress [5].