

---

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

---

**RESIT EXAMINATION**

---

TITLE OF PAPER	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
COURSE CODE	EHS331
DURATION	TWO (2) HOURS
DATE	JANUARY 2020
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. ENSURE THAT ALL ANSWER SHEETS ARE NUMBERED CORRECTLY.</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>

---

**QUESTION ONE [25 MARKS]**

1. They tend to be the poorest sector of society and often depend more on common resources, loss of access to which hits them harder. This refers to;
  - (a) Indigenous groups
  - (b) The poor
  - (c) Displaced people
  - (d) Women
2. They are commonly gatherers of fuelwood, food and water, so environmental damage means more work for them.
  - (a) Controllers
  - (b) Women
  - (c) The poor
  - (d) Displaced people
3. Commonly, their diets, educational opportunities and levels of freedom are poorer. This refers to;
  - (a) Women
  - (b) Migrants
  - (c) Eco refugees
  - (d) Displaced people
4. There have been suggestions that they are more likely to be concerned about local environmental issues. This refers to;
  - (a) Men
  - (b) Indigenous groups
  - (c) Women
  - (d) Eco refugees
5. The following environmental issues; Love Canal pollution case (United States of America), Chipko and related forest protection movements (India), many of the protesters against new highways (United Kingdom), etc., are associated with;
  - (a) International bodies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs)
  - (b) Funding and research bodies
  - (c) Facilitators
  - (d) Women
6. Their contribution to environmental care is noteworthy. For instance, the founding of various pioneering conservation NGOs, the initiation of permaculture/organic farming, the raising of public awareness of pesticide pollution and sustainable development in the 1960s - 1970s, etc. this refers to;
  - (a) International bodies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs)
  - (b) Women
  - (c) Asian Development Bank
  - (d) The World Bank
7. The idea that pre-modern people were close to nature and caused little environmental damage is;
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) True for African countries
  - (d) True for European countries

8. Types of materials that were used by pre-historic peoples in their daily struggle for survival include;
  - (a) Iron ore
  - (b) Rocks
  - (c) Brass
  - (d) Copper
9. 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.
10. 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
11. During the period stated in question 10 above, development was seen to be concerned primarily with;
  - (a) The reduction of poverty
  - (b) Reinforcement of trade partnerships
  - (c) Reinforcement of environmental management programmes
  - (d) Reduction of environmental bureaucracy
12. 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
13. One of the examples of the key factors that promote the adoption of environmental management is;
  - (a) Sustainable development
  - (b) The use of recovered waste
  - (c) Population growth
  - (d) Professional organisations
14. Most environmental managers aim for;
  - (a) Strong sustainability
  - (b) An optimum balance of natural resource uses
  - (c) Weak sustainability
  - (d) Population growth control
15. Some people dismiss much of present-day environmental management as;
  - (a) Environmental socialism
  - (b) Environmental propaganda
  - (c) Environmental managerialism
  - (d) A strategy by government agencies to make money from proponents of development

16. Adequate sustained quality of life for all without exceeding environmental limits is the goal of;
- (a) Neo-Malthusians and the World Commission on Environment and Development
  - (b) Limits to Growth and Beyond Limits to Growth
  - (c) Sustainable development and the Club of Rome
  - (d) The Club of Rome and Beyond Limits to Growth
17. One of the objectives of environmental managers is to mitigate environmental problems. This means;
- (a) Ensuring that environmental problems never occur
  - (b) Ensuring that developers that cause environmental problems are prosecuted
  - (c) Predicting environmental problems
  - (d) Making environmental problems less severe
18. The UN Commission on Sustainable Development was established in;
- (a) 1991
  - (b) 1993
  - (c) 1995
  - (d) 1994
19. 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
20. There has been no shortage of international meetings, agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) promoting sustainable development since 1990. some of these are;
- (a) World Business Council for Sustainable Development, The Rome Summit, the Montreal Protocol
  - (b) Montreal Protocol, Rio Summit, Earth Summit
  - (c) The Earth Summit, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, UN Economic and Social Council
  - (d) Earth Summit, UN Summit, UN Economic and Social Council
21. The World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in;
- (a) 2000
  - (b) 2001
  - (c) 2002
  - (d) 2003
22. Motivation for the adoption of the 'polluter-pays' principle has been driven by disasters such as;
- (a) Bhopal in 1984
  - (b) The 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean
  - (c) The 2011 Japan earthquake
  - (d) The 2005 hurricane Katrina
23. It is often claimed that they degrade their environment in their effort to survive. They are also usually more vulnerable to environmental problems and hazards. This refers to;
- (a) Women
  - (b) The poor
  - (c) Indigenous groups
  - (d) Eco-refugees

**QUESTION FOUR [25 MARKS]**

1. As an organisation that is responsible for ensuring the safety of the environment from proposed development, the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA) always tries its best to ensure that all proposed development adheres to environmental protection procedures. However, in a number of instances, some projects often proceed against the good advice of SEA. Why? [10]
2. There is a debate in your class. Group 1 believes that the establishment of environmental management in Swaziland should be left to people that have studied the course at tertiary level. You are in Group 2, which believes that the following have a role to play; the public, the media, aid and funding agencies. Briefly outline your main arguments [9].
3. While 1970s environmentalist's 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]
4. What does the "polluter pay" principle mean? [3]

**QUESTION FIVE [25 MARKS]**

1. Describe any five factors that may motivate the adoption of environmental management [10].
2. Global environmental change can affect human health, food supply and the spread of diseases in various ways. Describe your understanding of these problems [6].
3. In the past, dominant societies usually ignored, exploited or persecuted indigenous people. However, since the 1970s indigenous peoples have been strengthening their control over their lives and access to resources. How is this being done? [4]
4. While some indigenous groups are taking more control of environmental resources, others have damaged the environment. State any three examples to illustrate the latter [3].
5. Regarding poor people and environmental management, what are the two key challenges for those that are in charge of development? [2]