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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2021/2022

COURSE NAME	:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
COURSE CODE	:	MDL 10503
PROGRAMME CODE	:	MDL
EXAMINATION DATE	:	JANUARY / FEBRUARY 2022
DURATION	:	3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION	:	1.ANSWER **FOUR (4)** QUESTIONS ONLY 2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS AN **ONLINE** ASSESSMENT AND CONDUCTED VIA **OPEN BOOK**

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF **THREE (3)** PAGES

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Q1   **(a)**   Environmental management is to direct development in a way that takes advantage of opportunities, avoids hazards, mitigates problems, and better prepares people for unavoidable challenges by increasing adaptation and resilience. Conclude **FIVE (5)** definitions of environmental management.

(10 marks)

       (b)   Economic system behaviour for challenges in environmental management is much more challenging to forecast because human behaviour is very unpredictable, with tastes and views changing frequently. Holling (1978) argued for adaptive evaluation and management due to the unpredictability and speed of difficulties. Describe the adaptable and seek to reduce human vulnerability and support your answer.

(15 marks)

Q2   **(a)**   Blaikie and Brookfield (1987:11) suggested a simple classification of land referring to sensitivity and resilience, which may be modified to apply to ecosystems. Determine **FOUR (4)** types of ecosystem that human ecologists used.

(10 marks)

       (b)   An environmental limit is a point at which the use of a natural resource has significant negative consequences. Land, water, air, and the accompanying life systems that compose the biosphere are examples of natural resources. These are categorised as ecosystems. Justify environmental limits based on Von Liebig's Law.

(15 marks)

Q3   **(a)**   Eco-foot printing (also known as ecological foot printing) is a method of assessing an individuals, groups, companies, organisations, or region's environmental performance (such as an island, valley, highland, country, city, region). Determine Ecological Footprint by Roth (2000) and Chambers (2000).

(10 marks)

       (b)   Eco-auditing (also known as corporate environmental auditing or environmental management systems auditing) is a systematic multidisciplinary methodology used to assess a company's environmental performance, a government agency's environmental performance, or, in some cases, a region's environmental performance on a regular and objective basis. Analyse and give **SEVEN (7)** types and benefits of eco-audit.

(15 marks)

Q4   The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030 was adopted at the Third UN World Conference in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015. It is the outcome of stakeholder consultations initiated in March 2012 and inter-governmental negotiations from July 2014 to March 2015, supported by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction at the request of the UN General Assembly.

       (a)   Explain the **FOUR (4)** priority for action has been listed under SFDRR.

(10 marks)

(b) How many global targets to be achieved by 2030 under SFDRR? Write down **ALL** targets with explanation about these targets.

(15 marks)

Q5 "…Environmental management may be funded and encouraged by national and international taxation on business trade activities…." based on 'the polluter pays' principle.

(a) Describe the existing types of ecologically motivated taxes and evaluate their effectiveness through existing examples.

(9 marks)

(b) Compare and contrast how free trade between countries might both help and harm environmental management. Give **FOUR (4)** examples each for the positive and negative effects of free trade.

(16 marks)

-END OF QUESTIONS –