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**GARISSA UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION 2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR THREE**

**SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

**COURSE CODE: ECO 330**

**COURSE TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

**EXAMINATION DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**DATE: 08/04/2021 TIME: 3.00-5.00 PM**

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES**

* **The examination has FIVE (5) questions**
* **Question ONE (1) is COMPULSORY**
* **Choose any other TWO (2) questions from the remaining FOUR (4) questions**
* **Use sketch diagrams to illustrate your answer whenever necessary**
* **Do not carry mobile phones or any other written materials in examination room**
* **Do not write on this paper**

**This paper consists of THREE (3) printed pages *please turn over***

**QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY)**

According to WHO, Delhi is the most polluted city in the world with air that is classified as “very unhealthy” for average PM 2.5 levels. The high pollution levels are mainly due to motor vehicles, road dust and nearby factories. The Delhi Government has proactively tried to curb traffic and pollution with various initiatives including permitting odd/even registered vehicles on alternate days in Delhi. A pilot programme was run from 1 January 2016 for 15 days.

The challenge for the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) was to collect accurate air quality data in high resolution, in an economically viable manner and from as many sites as possible during the 15-day trial. Real-time and high resolution data that is representative of the microenvironment in various city zones is crucial to evaluating the feasibility of the “Odd-Even Number Plate Car Policy.” This data is also used as a basis for educating people about making changes in lifestyle and attitude. The existing air quality network in Delhi is widely spread and has a limited number of fixed monitoring sites. This is a common problem with municipal air networks where restrictions in site numbers, locations, size, costs, and data resolution may miss the complexity needed to assess the effectiveness of a policy change or pollution abatement strategy.

**QUESTION ONE**

1. What could be potential effects of air pollution in Delhi **(10 marks)**
2. Using the case study above, what are possible solutions to the challenges mentioned **(10 marks)**
3. Discuss the role of population growth in air pollution **(10 marks)**

**QUESTION TWO**

1. Critically examine the causes of Ozone layer depletion. **(5marks)**
2. Discuss the significance of Ozone layer depletion on environment. **(10 marks)**
3. Suggest the appropriate measures that should be adopted to promote protection of Ozone layer. **(5 marks**)

**QUESTION THREE**

1. Development and Environment are intertwined such that one cannotwork without another. However, unsustainable development degrades environment and human health. Justify? **(20 Marks)**

**QUESTION FOUR**

1. Discuss the importance of environmentalism in regards to conserving and protecting environment. **(8 marks)**
2. State and explain any FOUR regulations under Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 promoting environmental management. **(12 marks)**

**QUESTION FIVE**

Kenya’s economy is highly dependent on agriculture, energy, tourism, water and health sectors. However, it is facing a number of environmental challenges. State FIVE major environmental issues in Kenya and explain how it affects social and economic components of the country. **(20 marks)**