

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL, EARTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
DISCIPLINE OF GEOGRAPHY EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2014
COURSE & CODE: CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, ENVS751

DURATION: 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 300

INTERNAL EXAMINER: DR T SUINYUY
EXTERNAL EXAMINER: PROF S GRAB

This paper consists of TWO pages

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper consists of three sections
 2. Each section and each question is worth 100 marks
 3. Section A is compulsory
 4. Answer one question each from Sections B and C
-

SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION

1. Identify and discuss the history of conservation and environmentalism and the evolving tendencies of environmentalism. (100)

SECTION B

2. Using specific case studies, examine how solar-based rural electrification can contribute to climate change mitigation and improve living and developmental conditions in African countries. (100)
3. Provide a critical examination of waste management options available in the South African context. Ensure that the different types of waste are adequately considered. (100)
4. Discuss the prospects and challenges of alternative/renewable energy options in Africa, especially in the context of high levels of energy poverty. Use specific examples of energy types to strengthen your assertions. (100)

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL, EARTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
DISCIPLINE OF GEOGRAPHY EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2014
COURSE & CODE: CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, ENVS751

SECTION C

5. Biodiversity loss is often linked to over exploitation and poverty. Discuss the link between biodiversity and human wellbeing and interventions to alleviate poverty and conserve biodiversity. (100)

6. Identify the major categories and sources of water pollution and discuss the pollution problems resulting from anthropogenic activities on water resources. (100)

7. Water preservation and conservation is not just an environmental issue, but an economic issue. Discuss this statement in relation to the impacts of water quality and scarcity on poor South African households. (100)