



**UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR
BUSINESS SCHOOL**

**FINAL EXAMINATION
OCTOBER 2024 SEMESTER**

COURSE CODE	: EFB10803
COURSE NAME	: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME NAME	: BACHELOR IN TOURISM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (HONS)
DATE	: 13 FEBRUARY 2025
TIME	: 9.00 AM – 12.00 PM
DURATION	: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Please **CAREFULLY** read the instructions given in the question paper.
2. This question paper has information printed on both sides of the paper.
3. This question paper consists of **FOUR (4) Questions**.
4. Answer **ALL** questions.
5. Please write your answers on the answer booklet provided.
6. All questions must be answered in **English** (any other language is not allowed).
7. This question paper must not be removed from the examination hall.

THERE ARE THREE (3) PAGES OF QUESTIONS, EXCLUDING THIS PAGE.

SECTION A (Total: 100 marks)**INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions.****Please use the answer booklet provided.****Question 1**

- (a) **Define** pollution prevention in the tourism industry. (2 marks)
- (b) List down **TWO (2) examples** of pollution presently encountered worldwide. (2 marks)
- (c) Identify **FIVE (5)** approaches for energy conservation in Malaysia's tourism industry. (5 marks)
- (d) Explain **FIVE (5)** environmental impacts in the tourism industry. (10 marks)

Question 2

- (a) List down **FIVE (5)** main principles of Environmental Auditing. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe **THREE (3)** benefits of conducting Environmental Audit in tourism. (6 marks)
- (c) Describe **FIVE (5)** key variables involved in the management of Health, Safety and Accident Applications. (10 marks)
- (d) Discuss the **FIVE (5)** roles of Environmental Ethics in sustainable tourism development. (10 marks)

Question 3

Take Action Against Plastic Pollution, Govt Urged

PETALING JAYA: An academic has called on the government to take decisive action against plastic pollution, considering that some 489,000 tonnes of plastic waste was imported in 2021. Assoc Prof. Dr. Sarva Mangala Praveena Appalanaidu, said Malaysia has become one of the world's largest importers of plastic waste. "Malaysia received nearly 500,000 tonnes of plastic waste in 2021 and returned only about 11,000 tonnes. "Embarrassingly, we are ranked eighth globally for 'mismanaged plastic waste'. It is observed on April 22 each year since 1970. Sarva Mangala said being a party to the convention and the framework underscores Malaysia's commitment to collaborative efforts aimed at tackling the challenges of plastic pollution.

"These efforts require a multifaceted approach that encompasses legislative advocacy, behavioural shifts, community engagement, education, innovation and corporate responsibility." With the theme for this year being "Planet vs Plastics," Sarva Mangala stressed the urgency to raise awareness about the health risks of plastic pollution and the environmental damage it causes. She said the extensive use of plastic items in the country has led to a substantial increase in plastic pollution. According to the UN Environment Programme, which is a global authority for the environment that focuses on climate, nature, pollution, and causes of environmental degradation, most plastic waste consists of single-use grocery bags, boxes, and containers.

Source: Morhan (2024)

Based on the case study above, as an environmentalist working in the tourism industry:

- (a) Explain your understanding of the **concept** of plastic pollution and provide **examples** of waste that contributed to this issue. (5 marks)
- (b) Investigate the **potential impacts** of plastic pollution on business operations. (10 marks)
- (c) Elaborate **FIVE (5) initiatives** to address the issue of plastic pollution. (10 marks)

Question 4

Vehicle Emissions Are Polluting Malaysia's Cities

Even though some progress in improving air quality, Malaysia needs policies to combat new challenges including climbing transport emissions. Malaysia has made some improvements to its air quality since 2005 when a state of emergency was announced as its Air Pollution Index exceeded 500. Despite some steps forward, vehicle smoke, industrial activity emissions and the burning of plantations for land clearing and landfills continue to contribute to suboptimal air quality in Malaysia. For decades the country has also experienced haze, which has been blamed partly on smoke from forest fires blowing over from Indonesia. In more recent years an increase of vehicles on its road has also caused an increase in carbon monoxide in Malaysia's air, especially in its cities.

One factor impacting Malaysia's air quality is the growing number of vehicles on the nation's roads. Records from the Road Transport Department Malaysia in the 2022, Department of Environment report indicate a 4.5% increase in registered motorcycles in 2022 compared to 2021; in the same year, cars increased by almost 4%, and vans by almost 2%. Urban areas also recorded higher levels of tropospheric ozone (O₃), a secondary air pollutant gas that is primarily released on hot days, mostly from industrial emissions and motor vehicle exhausts. However, there is some room for improvement: Some of the Malaysian national policies already in place for better air quality include the national target to cut carbon intensity and Malaysia also pledged, at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in 2021, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Source: Shafie (2024)

Referring to the above excerpt, answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain the **primary** and **secondary** pollutants in air pollution.
(5 marks)
- (b) Describe **FIVE (5) factors** that could impact air quality in Malaysia.
(10 marks)
- (c) Recommend **strategies** to stakeholders seeking to invest in your business operations to mitigate air quality degradation arising from activities undertaken on your premises.
(10 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER