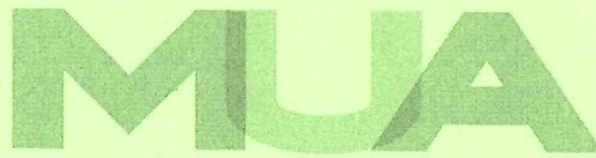


The
Management
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 217: ENVIRONMENT, POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 7TH AUGUST 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION PHASES OF POPULATION GROWTH

Stage 1- This is the first phase and is characterized by a high birth rate and high death rate. There is little or no increase in population at this stage. The high death rates are caused by inadequate food supply, wars, diseases and insufficient medical facilities

Stage 2- It's referred to as second phase. It is characterized by a high birth rate and a decline in death rate. The stage generally produces a high growth rate because of improved food supplies and medical facilities. Kenya is at this stage. Most of the European countries experienced this stage in the 19th Century during the Industrial Revolution.

Stage 3- The third phase of demographic transition is characterized by a declining birth rate and relatively low death rates. It shows a moderate population growth rate. This realization is brought about by the pressure exerted on the economic resources and social facilities due to the existing large population and level of education attainment. It is indicated that the society is beginning to realize the need to have small families and to take birth control measures seriously.

Stage 4- The fourth phase is characterized by low birth and death rates. The population growth rate at this stage is low and this leads to a population replacement level. The population becomes static and can only produce to replace the dying ones. This stage is experienced in industrialised countries like German and Sweden where the birth rate is falling below the death rate.

Required:

- a) Discuss any five factors leading to Slow Population Growth (10 Marks)
- b) Explain any five Consequences of population growth and structure to the environment and development (10 Marks)
- c) Describe any five Problems of slow Population Growth to the environment and development (5 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Define the term environmental Kuznets curve (EKC), explaining how environment relates to per capita income. (5 Marks)
- b) Explain five (5) reasons why we should conserve our forests ecosystem (10 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Rural-urban migration has caused poor building and construction planning to meet demand for housing. Discuss five(5) challenges in relation to environment, population and development as a unit of study (10 Marks)
- b) Discuss five principles for the realization of sustainable development (5 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Describe the issue of human population as an environmental problem in line with the following benchmarks:

- a) Life Expectancy (5 marks)
- b) Food Supply (5 marks)
- c) Water Resources (5 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Population growth, ageing and decline affect development objectives in the national and global development agendas. Why do population dynamics matter for sustainable development? (10 Marks)
- b) Define the term Greenhouse gases, giving examples of the gases (5 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Our communities are capable of investing in environmental improvement: citing relevant examples, explain community based natural resource management concept (5 Marks)
- b) As a development study student explain any five impact of Rural -urban migration on the resources (10 Marks)

