Question 1 is to be answered by all candidates (counts 50%)  

1. In planning theory different perspectives have different implications for how to handle specific management issues. The development of different planning perspectives may also be seen as a result of the debate between theory and practise over the last 60 years.

   a) Define and contrast the communicative/deliberative perspective and agonistic planning.

   b) Real planning is often a craftsmanship carried out by practitioners in cooperation with scientists and other actors (as was the case in Dovre). Discuss the relationship between theory and practice in a concrete planning situation, such as Dovre, or another case of your choice. Try to use the example to highlight strengths and weaknesses of different planning perspectives.

In addition, answer either question 2. or question 3. (counts 50%):

2. Political ecology is a field of research with relevance to conflicts over natural resource management. When describing political ecology one often talks about the contrast between political ecology and “apolitical” ecology.

   a) Discuss the field of political ecology in terms of this contrast.

   b) Select a natural resource management conflict (such as management of the Dovre area) and discuss this conflict in relation to the differentiation between political ecology and “apolitical ecology”.

3. Planning and management are processes where different courses of action are selected based on knowledge and values.

   Priorities between different values are important in natural resource management. This includes prioritising between values expressed in monetary versus non-monetary terms, and between values of direct use in the present versus future use. This also involves questions over morality. Use the management of Dovre, or another case of your choice, to discuss different perspectives on values.

Both questions answered must receive a grade of E or higher in order to pass the examination.

BEST OF LUCK!