



**NTNU – Trondheim**  
Norwegian University of  
Science and Technology

Department of Geography

## **Examination paper for GEOG3030 – Natural Resources Management**

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**Examination date:** 26<sup>th</sup> May 2016  
**Examination time:** 4 hours  
**Credits:** 7,5  
**Grades to be announced on:** 16<sup>th</sup> June 2016  
**Permitted examination support material:** None

**Language:** English  
**Number of pages:** 2  
**Number of pages enclosed:** 0

The exam text is given in English, but can be answered in either English or Norwegian.

**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 the last 60 years.

- a) Reflect on how rationality is incorporated into different planning traditions during the modern planning history (i.e. the last 60 years).
- b) Regarding management of fish farming and wild salmon, different interests have to cooperate. Reflect on the potential for communicative planning and co-management in those two management challenges.

**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 salmon, or an example of your choice) and discuss this conflict in relation to the differentiation between political ecology and “apolitical ecology”. Also reflect on how a political ecological perspective affects how we perceive planning and management.

**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 priorities between values:

- expressed in both monetary versus non-monetary terms,
- between values of direct use in the present situation versus future situations, and
- including questions of morality.

Use the tension between fish farming and wild salmon fishing, or a case of your choice, to discuss the role of values in a planning process, i.e. how to incorporate them, and what weight should be placed on them?

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

**BEST OF LUCK!**