

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For the following qualifications :-

M.Sc. DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

PAPER	: Theories for Practice: Social Development Perspective
COURSE CODE	: ENVSGT05
DATE	: 16-DEC-02
TIME	: 14.30
TIME ALLOWED	: 3 hours

03-C0011-1-30

© 2003 University of London

TURN OVER

PAPER ENVSGT05: Theories for Practice: Social Development Perspective

DURATION: 3 Hours.

This paper consists of nine questions. Answer THREE questions only. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Some of the theories relating to the functioning of societies (and economies) seek to explain, some to justify and some to predict. Discuss
2. It is claimed that (i) the cost of security provided by the State is diminished individual freedom and, (ii) the cost of greater social justice is reduced efficiency. Do you agree? Illustrate your answer with examples.
3. What are the most important characteristics that distinguish actions according to the 'rules of the (democratic) State' and actions according to the 'rules of the market'?
4. Give the ideological and practical arguments in support of limiting the size of the State and reducing its regulation of the economy. What country-specific circumstances might invalidate these arguments?
5. 'The proper place of ideology is in the choice of aims, particularly the definition of social justice and its trade-off with economic efficiency; but once these aims have been agreed, the choice of method should be regarded as a technical issue, not an ideological one'. (Barr:1987) Explain and comment.
6. There is no workable alternative to the free enterprise, market model which is regulated and complemented by a socially-sensitive State. Discuss
7. Compare the explanations of 'underdevelopment' offered by the structuralists and the neo-Marxists.
8. Globalisation is more than freer international trade and financial markets. Discuss
9. Describe a group of people (or a community) that is likely to benefit from current forms of global economic integration, and another that is likely to be adversely affected. In what ways could benefits be more equally distributed and the costs reduced or offset?

END OF PAPER