

PAPER BENVAP01: Management and planning for development: International and national dimensions (2005/06)

DURATION: 3 Hours

This paper consists of nine questions. Answer THREE questions only. You must choose at least ONE question from Part A and ONE question from either Part B or Part C. All questions carry equal marks. You are advised to spend an equal amount of time on each question.

Part A

1. Discuss the following statement: The activities of trans-national corporations (TNCs) "affect the export performance of host countries through a range of equity and non-equity relationships. What is common to all of them is that production – and, more broadly, the operation of the firm – is organized under the common governance of TNCs" (*World Investment Report 2002*, chapter V).
2. To what extent can non-governmental organisations (NGOs) be a source of independent public action and a distinctive type of development agent?
3. What, in your view, should be the roles of markets, state, firms and individuals in a society striving for socio-economic development?
4. Give a critical account of the relationships between state bureaucracy and different economic and social groups in a given society. Your answer must make explicit reference to the issue of corruption.

Part B

5. Is urbanisation an inevitable and desirable outcome of development? Illustrate your discussion with examples from developing countries.
6. To what extent have development policies been biased against or towards rural areas? Discuss with the help of examples.

Part C

7. "The portrayal of development aid (ODA) as a-political and non-ideological, like a kind of engineering, is mythology. Doctrines propagated by the US Treasury, IFIs (international financial institutions) and the OECD are deeply political, as are ... the methods used to apply them. Yet for decades the camouflage of technical benevolence has served both givers (donors) and receivers (recipients) well" (David Sogge, 2002, *Give and Take: What's The Matter with Foreign Aid?*, Zed Books, London).

How then should the politics of the ODA relationship be best handled? Illustrate your answer with examples from both the givers' and receivers' sides.
8. Since the end of the Cold War overseas development assistance (ODA) policy and international security policy have become not only closer but interconnected. Explain the origins and significance of this interconnectedness and, using the case study of an aid-recipient country, discuss the impact of this new relationship.

TURN OVER

9. Reflecting on his field visits, Professor Michael Ignatieff reveals how “American Military Power, European money and humanitarian motive have combined to produce a form of imperial rule” in Kosovo, Bosnia and Afghanistan. He argues that “this presents humanitarian agencies with the dilemma of how to keep their programmes from being suborned to imperial interest” (Michael Ignatieff, 2003, *Empire Life: Nation-Building in Bosnia, Kosovo and Afghanistan*, Vintage, London).

- a) Do you agree with Ignatieff’s hypothesis of “the humanitarian as imperialist”?
- b) What policies can humanitarian agencies devise to remain true to their original vocation known as the Dunantist position?

END OF PAPER