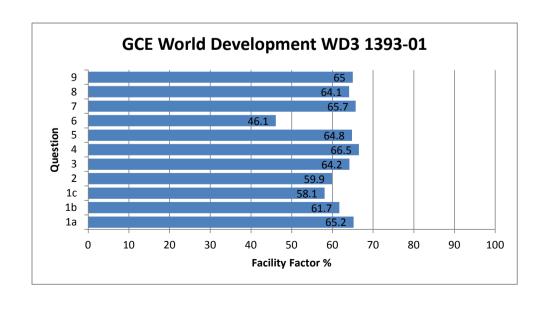


WJEC 2014 Online Exam Review

GCE World Development WD3 1393-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

?	?	?	?	?	?	?	_
Question Title	N	Mean	S D	Max Mark	F F	Attempt %	
1a	714	13	3.2	20	65.2	99.9	
1b	710	12.3	3.7	20	61.7	99.3	\leftarrow
1c	709	11.6	4.1	20	58.1	99.2	
2	455	12	4.4	20	59.9	63.6	\leftarrow
3	254	12.8	3.3	20	64.2	35.5	
4	206	13.3	3	20	66.5	28.8	\leftarrow
5	81	13	3	20	64.8	11.3	
6	9	9.2	3.6	20	46.1	1.3	
7	44	13.1	4.3	20	65.7	6.2	
8	265	12.8	3.3	20	64.1	37.1	
9	103	13	3.5	20	65	14.4	



SECTION A

Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.

You will need the Resource Folder to answer Question 1.

1. Development in the Kingdom of Bhutan

You should spend approximately 1 hour 50 minutes on this question. You are advised to spend 15 – 20 minutes reading the Resource Folder. Use the Resource Folder and your own knowledge and understanding to answer this question.

(b) Suggest ways in which the Gross National Happiness vision can contribute to government policies for development in Bhutan. [20]

1 b	The government in Bhutan bases its development around
	the Gross National Happiness [GNH] which doesn't
	depend on the economic wealth of a person, instead
	goodsering on their happiness. The GNM is broken
	obour into 9 indication which the resulting can
	contribute to policies of development in Bhutan
	To begun with the rural average trappiness in terms
	of education is lower then the national and urban
	overages. This suggests that a large proportion of the
	47% lilerate adult are living in whan areas instead
	of in the niral majority. This law happiness level of

education in rural areas may be one of the reasons why young people are migrating from rural to lurhan areas for more education oppertunities which could lead to greater wages in empyoryment. The Bhutan government could look at this data and construct a pural education scheme which would make the rural Bullan people nappier as well as developing the kingrolom outher as more educated people teads to more tartes heing poid from employment go public services such as health come develop. In contrast the community vitality inducator which takes into account soutry and community relationships is higher in rural oureas at a score of 13%, compared to the 10's in urhour areas. This may be down to the gact that many migranile to the urban areas are young people who leave their samilies in real areas to more appertunities. Also the pact thad a bomb attact coocured in urthan areas means the saytey of the area is at right of the extreamist parties such ors the BCP. The government of Bhutain could use this incommation to invest in security in unhan areas in the form of CCTV counteas or the employment of security guards. This would help Brutain to develop as multi national companies may relocate to the area is its gage also employment would increase as people will have to monitor the ccTV ocurrear or hecome security of guands. On the other hand the data indercater that people in urban areas are happier then those in rural areas in terms of their living standards. This inducation takes into account the quality of the rousing as well as household incomes. This is becomes the housing in piral oweds was proherry built by pamers themselves who were unskilled. The housing is also movde out a timbre which is unsurprising as 60% of the land in Bhutain is parested. This means the housing is suseptouble to extreames in the dimate, in

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	whe in the MEDW so is able to withstained
the clur	voite and was proherly huilt by a gortgin

1	b	The government in Bhutan bases its development around
		the Gross National Happiness (GNH) which doesn't
		depend on the economic wealth a a person unstead
		gocusing on their happiness. The GNH is moken
		down into 9 indicator which the resulting can
		contribute to policier of development in Bhutan D
		To begin with the rural average happiness in lime
		To hegen with the rural average trappiness in lime of education is lawer then the national and urban
		averages. This suggests that a large proportion of the
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		of in the nural majority. This law happiness level of D

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people nappier as well as developing the kingdolm
withouther as more educated people teads to more torres
being paid from employment so public services such
as realth come develop.

In contrast the community vitality indicator which
takes into account seasty and community relationships
is higher in rural areas at a score g. 13% compared
to the 10% in urban areas. This may be down to
the fact that many migrants to the whom areas are
young people who leave their samilies in rural areas
to more oppertunities. Also the pact that a bomb attact
cocured in urban areas moans the sayley of the
area is at risk g. the extreamist parties such as
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contrast although the housing and ingrastructive in whan
areas needs improving it is made out of concrete and
hricher who in the MEDW so is able to mithistand
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company with correct took and machinerary.

ross Noman Happiness usion (9NH) modernes quai SOCIO-CCOMONICO DURRILO MUNTA preservation and promotion of alternative francusik for development in which NEWS OF albelopment control around economic work is based make around the social development and political development of Brutern and the harpeness and huberg of the people instead of western model of development larger centred arainal the persuit of propit. The 9NH clisa provides inducators to sectors to guide development. So, for excemple the pular of good governmen could be the catalysty the kings movement towards aemocracy in a slow and pedcepul manner. It allows the government to audicide rescurces in accordance with targets. So, ler example in the night were infrastructure is poor, they may contrains derejopment on socio-economic infrasmichereso creating more employment apparaments, unipreving heautheure and education. In accordance with good governance they may increase miral areas voice and accountability by impreving their apportunity to vote and Make accisions effecting their ines. Government discuse gift to measure people's norponess and well-being. Resulted the GNH survey show that 48.7% of people are narrowly happy, the second largest secteonis 32.8% in which people are extremely hoppy and the Smallest section is unhorpy with 10.47. This shows the government that there is room to improve on the four Fillars in order to increase the level of tratement extensive and also happiness. This could be improved by realiting meniplament and mercessing auproving nearth services and educational services. It also allows the government to measure progress over time in order for them to all if

they have adamessed the four pillarson a national and
regional sealle. So, they are able to see that the biggest
Contribution of indicators to happiness for those in rural
areas is community vitality so this is semething the general
government may not need to address i flowere in viraliaea.
haverer mayneed to in whan areas. This cand be done
through creating sports teams, social auto and youth group.
Adartendly, they can see that linning standowels in nural
areas here only a 10% contribution to happiness in
compenses to 14%. Per wrown chees thus shows they
must clottable their development in nural areas improve
Shaller, Creating more jobs so they one able to make money
 more to live a more confertable like improving their
hung standards. As well as being able to metoure
compare progress across the country geographically,
they can compare sould groups give for exemple our
and wonen. In Bhutan the GNH Farmen is 0.783
 and for nonum o. 704. This shows that warren one
not recenting at the same level of harpeness as men
which is something the government need to work on.
 Evenmough women enjoy equality in many spheesof
life and there is little discrimination economically and
socially moughe the women are tried of their demestic
roses and maybe they feel their point ou envolvment
could be greater. However, the government recognises
 gender is shes and has strong consument to women
education and increasing venius political portrapation
 union is a positive path forwards increasing that GNH.

cross National Happiness usion GNH MOOSHUPS SHURIOM Forchers: araly conved 9NH auso provides indicaters to sectors to grunde develo to measure peoples Drogress un order

addingseed the teur Dillowson a national discrini





13	The Gross National Happiness vision (GWH) in Blutan
	Cor dépict and avalyse the various Social groups in the
	Courty. This will allow the government to Idut. Fy
	The Constries over 11 happiness with Their government aswell as
	what Makes them happy or angir with Their correct policies.
	This Means that Bhuters government can Make Clea
	and concise decisions and policies based on the
	thoughts of the populace.
	It car also use This to alocate and Mere avand
	the of the coursies resources based on the convinces
	tagets.
	By Creating tables the Such as The example of page 6
	es the bookset, the government of Bhotes car clearly
	iduitéfy is detail what is aid iset Halving The
	populatie happy.
	Correrae It can also of analyse the differences between
	Aval reeds and urber reeds. This Car be used to
	difesse tensies between Frank those living in sural or
	Urban avear. So I believe that the GNH Car
	also help resolve Sociel Untest between Class in
	bhytes.
	fireme by Maritaine the happiness of every individual,
	Bhutas is Mue liliely to use grass roots development
	as a Mears of improving Bhutal. Instrad of Top
	down prosects such as big prosects which demand
	high finaice and Mainly Focus on economic development
	for example the Three Garges dans in Chria.
	The GNH car also Monifer the happiness of Gude both
	Ouder, This promoter gerde equality in Bhuter.

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in Bhitain The Government can focus on the development and
in Bhitai, it government can facus en the development and impressives of lifestices for both genders. This can propose points palitical development as it gives were a purpo
Deserte Palitice I development as it aires Werrell a purpo
to vote, as they will be treated as as equal
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	Car depict and analyse the various Social groups in the
	Courty. This will allow the government to identify
	The Constries over 11 happiness with Their government aswell as
	What Makes them happy or anger with Their correct policies.
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	popularier happy.
	Putternas IT can also of analyse the diffusices between
7	Anal reeds and urbon reeds. This can be used to
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	Bhutas is mue bliefy to use grass rocts development
	as a Means of impoint Bhutal. Instead of Top
	down prosects such as big projects which demand
	high finaice and Maily focus on economic development
	for example the Three Garges dans in Chia.
	The Could be the bearing of Could bett.
	The GNH car also Menter to happiness of Gude both
	Gerden This promoter gode equality in Bhotes.

	By analysing the happiness of both Hom Mer and Women
	in Bhotas, The government can focus as the development and
	improvier of lifestiles for both gendes. This can
	promote political development as it gives we mul a purpose
	to vote, as they will be treated as as equal
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	no moe chad a gols 15
	agent differences but less libere to mariles
	and diffultion but few links to policies Quite superficial but has some serve of using the ENH.
	Muche Da & MH
	of ast the ans

SECTION A

Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.

You will need the Resource Folder to answer Question 1.

Theme 3: Perspectives of Development

You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes answering either question 2 or question 3.

2. Explain how ideas about development have changed over time.

[20]

(2) - General development Edeas
MUCTO'S & CHONDONHO DOST
- Modernism # 19605 - ANDON
- rédubéralisme 19800's Akosomba
- grassroats 1990's - Relapa lember
- Clerrent - Sustainable
There have been various ideas put
ferword reactoire don la land and and
Especially regarding wehich olonears
at allephant to focus on in addor
to trade a deceloped
Society. Grandments tend to focuson
TOP down, large scale oraignost with
bis investment backing. NGOs atten

focus on batteriup, community local
 Scherces.
On hey idea at how development
should be would be modernism in
the 1950's onel 60's. Modernism secued
an economic grandhanel believel
that development was measured
purely by a countries country's
GOP and That all callety's waited
and should fallow the sense
dévelopment partuay as westers
constant commentaies. Rostans fine
stages at econonic development
are on example at modernism. He
His theory implied that all
carentries had to fallow the sone
path at development end-that
deredoping carentnes should idealise
western countries as there target fer
dendopreent. Havener, for mast
deueloping coulntries western style
at development is riether accessable
a not désinéable. The systèmalse
assumed that all coulintries Start
at stage one 'traditional society'
and the schone also only mentions
Stability in Stage S'the age at mass
Consumption' yet most developing
Callthes one economically end
palitically unstable.
in the 1980's Thatcher end Ragen
ea used es Adam Sniths philosophy
af the invisible head end décided
that improvements in the economy

warlet take place if They reduced funding onel encouraged free onel wer that not people and big businesses warled spend more and the money would than thickle dewn' pplied to the developing would Structural Adjustment Papers which governments in developing would couleties had to stick to. This development philosopher is collect New-liberalismand on exemple at the idea in action woulded be the Akosania Ghana. The don was created in the hope that the water end fuel generated from the Hydroelectnic power (HEP) plant usate wald encorage infrastructure and provide electricity fer demestic use one industrial use. They built it with the hope that the revenue it would make walled boost the economy one This would thickle down't to poorer people. Havener, many people in Chana Could not afforted the Cost af electricity, which meant the demodial nat generate Nearly as much prafit as expected. This purhed Ghara into huge day dobt with the USA, who funded the project on al made very lettle différence to Ghard's

project would Kuapa kooko schono. Knapa koerko wants with fermions to create a co-operative which gives then stronger bergaining pewers-than-they would have er individuals, so they get a fair price fer-their cocoa. The project began in 1993 and now has 45,000 monthers. The schence is based in Africa onel her jaired with Fair Trade in 1998 and went on to create the Divine chaealate por The project her Dean wary successful, however, with most Grassroads projects, they take a long time to make a significant deas about development here Charged and fine in that those is now more to le recognition-that those cre ather as pects at development their Rechanic grutte nehich need addressing as well. It has also become apprent that all controls countries one different onal require different development palliways in order to develop? Thouselies. There is also

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recognition that development needs
to be sustainable in order to preserve nesaurces fer tutue se generations and
lecrence granta does natalways
encourage that

2)	- General development Edeas
	1000's 3 Governments Roston
	- Modernism # 1960's - Alexander bo
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	There have been various ideas put
	ferward regarding doublopment questine
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	at alrelepment to focus en in order
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	top down, lorge scale projects weith big investment backing. NGOs after
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community look focus on batteriup Schenes. D hey idea at how developme be would be modern 1950's mel 60's. Madernis economic grante enelopmen rallan th pathway His theory implied devolopment eintn'es S trier as the developmen denelopine at developmen not desireable. The syste stage one traditions one also Stability in Stage 5'th Consumption' yet most caretres one economically and palitically unstable. In the 1980's Thatcher and Adam Sniths philosop "invisible nond' end that improvements in the econ

wasted take place if they reduced

One at the most record developmen

Question Leave number development

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Ideas about development have changed over time. In 1900, the UK was one of the only 'urban' countries in the word in the early 20th century, many of the more provenul nations colonised, claiming smaller peripheral countries as their own. The UK claumed countries such as India, Jamaica and Canada. The main aun of development during these years was industriculisation. This saw the industrial revolution take place. At this point, the moun aims were to gain territory and industrialise. However, the undeveloped world had little say in how they developed as they were ruled by nich western nations. In 1971, Andre Gunder Frank stated that the west had deliberately and systematically underdeveloped countries, leaving them in a state of dependency. The Dependency Theory argued that this dependency all stemmed from colonisation and that the 'nich wast' were exploiting these underdeveloped nations for their abundance of resources. The jocus of development for rich and developed nations therefore shipted to extracting valuable rescrirces from their colonies in order to develop themselves, thoreby leaving the developing nations in a state of stagnanion. As times progressed, the developed western nations turned their attention away from industrialisation and more towards the manufacturing of high-value goods rather than commodities. Transport synth systems such as cars were Mass produced in the developed wond and exported for profit. This meand more money was being pumped into the economies of these already relatively developed nations. In the developing world, Most of the trade was agricultural and were low-value commodities. This continued and very jew of the developing LEDCs (less economically teveloped countries) ever made it to the inclusmoursation stages. Many countries many today are still producing low-value commodities as their main source of income. One to the increased value of the goods being exported by more economically developed countries, the gap between the 'rich west' and 'poor south' continued to grow in terms of

their economies. In the past 20-30 years, MEDCs have
begun to exploit the developing word in order to aid
their own development. The BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia,
India, China) were the some of the first countries to be
exploited by meoci for their cheap materials and labour.
In more recent years. LEDGs such as Bungladesh have been
exploited by countries such as the UK as part of the
'race to the bottom'. This is when TNCs indeveloped
nations attempt to find the cheapest materials and labour.
with little concern of for the well being of labourers or
environmental restrictions. This allows developed nation's TVCs
to maximire their profit, thereby aiding the development
of the Merocs.
Therefore, upon conclusion, it is evident that
ideas about development have changed greatly over time.
more so in medes than LEDES who continue to very-on
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	agriculture and are yet to diversify away from the
	exportation of low-value commodities.
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2	Development has always been a
*	Contesbed iclea. Where iclear boure
	collided with each other in tems
	of what development should be and
	how development can mean different
	things for different countries.
	We fist saw development in the form
	of colonialism. Colonialism haid
	meant that inations were progress
	and the islea of having 500 control
	of boreiger affair meant of many
	courties meant that brading would
	be systematic.
	Neo-liberalism which was introduced
	in the 1970's which focused on
	free market, an idea thought
	by Aclam Smith was a modification
	of modernination as people thought
	diel ust work for overy nation
	e.g. Ivan's White Revolution.
	New-Riberalism was therefore ithought
	to be a different view on clevelopnent
	as this philosophy vejected state
	involvement unlike modernisation.
	The idea of a free global market
	and ken feaburer such as
	privation and les state unvolvement
	ineant that this idea was meant to
	liberate people and get them to
	participate in development with
	econonic chouth through the privations
	which would meen foreign investments.
	Their idea of the bridge down effect
	would mean that eventually everyone

would have benefited through their	
policies. This idea which was	
followed by Maragret Thatchen and	
Ronald Régan was all about	
econonic clevelopment with which	
would lead to development in all	
arear. The inbroduction of Structural	
Adjustment policies (SAPs) mount-that	
developing countries suffering from the	
debt of the oil crisis of 1970's would	
have a way of paying back without hindering their development.	-
hindling their development.	_
However New-libalism has not worked for	
many countries especially those who	
had for to follow SAP hiles instead	
it slæved down development and	_
also made it go back. Because if the	
failures of New-liberalbu the Dust	-
current idea of development is	
Grassroots development.	
Grassroots Development focuses more on	
social development which ver-liberali	w
didn't as it didn't even take ûnts	
account of the cultures and	
Graclitions of different courties and	
pro purely freused on economics which	
which could sometimes make these	
braditions of go on dissops disappean.	
Grass roots development losses at tons	
what the best way for groups and	
Considérain la la Courelopeal	
Their focus is on empowement of	
people which will lead to a better	
Unclessbanding of the Sibrabions avound them. Unlike Neo-liberalism i top down	
them Unlike Neo - liberalius i top down	

Grassroots is a boltom up approach focusing
on smallen scale development.
It includes participatory development
which is essential to development
as this was people will be learning
to be independent themselves. *
Through these development ideas
you can see that development now
is about social development which
with exidently lead to economic
Cevelopnent. There is now more
understanding that development
can be différent for différent
places and that not all development
iclear will work. The changes in
derelopment ideas also show that
for development to be successful
evenyone has to have education
and be liberate.
of Lt follows the philosophy of Amartya
Sen ttrat ure should all have!
individual freedom which will
lead to development. In the sense
that women should be equal to
bærnen and nob be subjected to
probibilion. One organisation that
Las taken this approach is Barepost
Collège in India. They have used
charrost to empower women and
and followed the philosophy of Ghandi.
and have producid dictors and nurses
of people who were once illiterate

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2	Development has always been a
41	Contested iclea. Where iclear barre
	collided with each other in tems
	of what development should be and
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	things for different countries !
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\square	We fist saw development in the form
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	meant that this idea was meant to
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	econonic courts through the privativation
	which would mean foreign investments.
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Grassroots development.
Grassroots Development focuses more on
social development which Neo-liberalism
didn't as it didn't even take into
account of the cultures and
Graditions of different courties and
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which could sometimes make these
badition og as disaps Diappean.
Grass roots development looses at how
what the best way for groups and
Consider is to be developed
Their focus is on empowerment of
people which will lead to a better
them Unlike Neo-liberalism; top down
wom. Once we will the court

Grassroots is a bottom up approach focusing len scale devel roles participatory essentia was people wil se independent themselves Through these developmen legal be libera Cevelopine

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SECTION B

Choose one Theme (4, 5 or 6) and answer one question only on your chosen theme.

You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes answering this question.

You are reminded of the need to support your answers with evidence and / or examples where appropriate.

Theme 4: Economic Development

Either,

4. Examine the impacts of foreign direct investment (FDI) on development in different countries. [20]

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