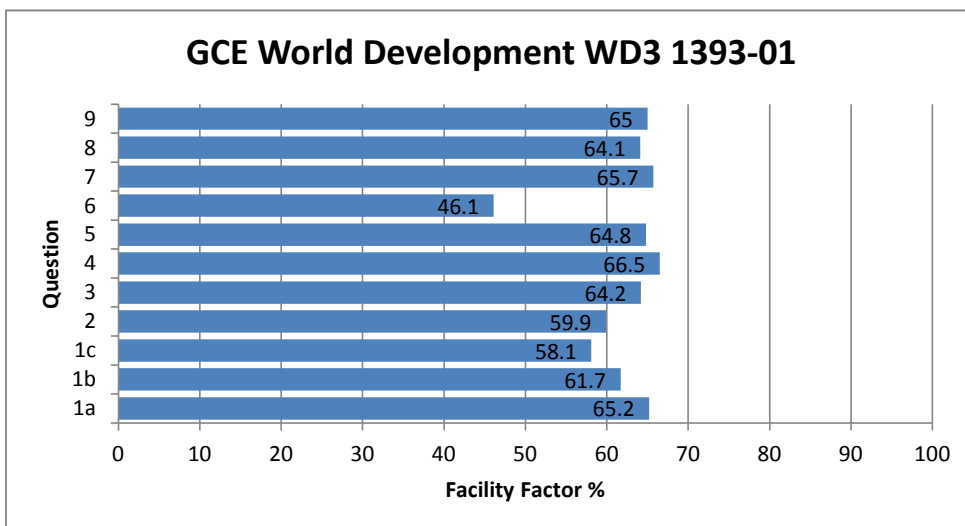


GCE World Development WD3 1393-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

Question Title	N	Mean	SD	Max Mark	FF	Attempt %
1a	714	13	3.2	20	65.2	99.9
1b	710	12.3	3.7	20	61.7	99.3
1c	709	11.6	4.1	20	58.1	99.2
2	455	12	4.4	20	59.9	63.6
3	254	12.8	3.3	20	64.2	35.5
4	206	13.3	3	20	66.5	28.8
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	<p>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 focusing on their happiness. The GNH is broken down into 9 indicators which the results of can contribute to policies of development in Bhutan.</p> <p>To begin with the rural average happiness in terms of education is lower than the national and urban averages. This suggests that a large proportion of the 47% literate adults are living in urban areas instead of in the rural majority. This low happiness level of</p>
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education in rural areas may be one of the reasons why young people are migrating from rural to urban areas for more education opportunities which could lead to greater wages in employment. The Bhutan government could look at this data and construct a rural education scheme which would make the rural Bhutan people happier as well as developing the kingdom further as more educated people leads to more taxes being paid from employment so public services such as health care develop.

In contrast the community vitality indicator which takes into account safety and community relationships is higher in rural areas at a score of 13%, compared to the 10% in urban areas. This may be down to the fact that many migrants to the urban areas are young people who leave their families in rural areas to more opportunities. Also the fact that a bomb attack occurred in urban areas means the safety of the area is at risk of the extremist parties such as the BCP. The government of Bhutan could use this information to invest in security in urban areas in the form of CCTV cameras or the employment of security guards. This would help Bhutan to develop as multi national companies may relocate to the area if its safe, also employment would increase as people will have to monitor the CCTV cameras or become security guards.

On the other hand the data indicates that people in urban areas are happier than those in rural areas in terms of their living standards. This indicator takes into account the quality of the housing as well as household incomes. This is because the housing in rural areas was properly built by farmers themselves who were unskilled. The housing is also made out of timber which is unsurprising as 60% of the land in Bhutan is forested. This means the housing is susceptible to extremes in the climate. In

Question
number

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	contrast although the housing and infrastructure in urban
	areas needs improving it is made out of concrete and
	bricks like in the MEDW so is able to withstand
	the climate and was properly built by a foreign
	company with correct tools and machinery.

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 focusing on their happiness. The GNH is broken down into 9 indicators which the results of can contribute to policies of development in Bhutan.
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OK
is explicit

I suppose
so!

Question
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agrees I have
may like those '.

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14.



b) Gross National Happiness vision (GNH) measures quality of life in relation to four main factors; "sustainable and equitable socio-economic development, conservation of the environment, preservation and promotion of culture and good governance." The government uses GNH in order to set an alternative framework for development in which contemporary views of development centred around economic development are not necessarily seen as of the utmost importance. The framework is based more around the social development of Bhutan and political development of Bhutan and the happiness and well-being of the people instead of a western model of development largely centred around the pursuit of profit.

The GNH also provides indicators to sectors to guide development. So, for example the pillar of good governance could be the catalyst of the king's movement towards democracy in a slow and peaceful manner. It allows the government to allocate resources in accordance with targets. So, for example in the rural areas where infrastructure is poor, they may concentrate development on socio-economic infrastructure so creating more employment opportunities, improving healthcare and education. In accordance with good governance they may increase rural areas voice and accountability by improving their opportunity to vote and make decisions affecting their lives.

Government also use GNH to measure people's happiness and well-being. Results of the GNH survey show that 48.7% of people are narrowly happy, the second largest section is 32.8% in which people are extremely happy and the smallest section is unhappy with 10.4%. This shows the government that there is room to improve on the four pillars in order to increase the level of ~~happiness~~ extensive and deep happiness. This could be improved by reducing unemployment and ~~improving~~ improving health services and educational services. It also allows the government to measure progress over time in order for them to see if

they have addressed the four pillars on a national and regional scale. 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 something the ~~governa~~ government may not need to address. ~~Agement~~ in rural areas, however may need to in urban areas. This could be done through creating sports teams, social clubs and youth groups. Additionally, they can see that living standards in rural areas have only a 10% contribution to happiness in comparison to 14% for urban areas. This shows they must concentrate their development in rural areas, improving shelter, creating more jobs so they are able to make ^{more} money ~~more~~ to live a more comfortable life improving their living standards. As well as being able to ~~measure~~ compare progress across the country/geographically, they can compare social groups GNH for example men and women. In Bhutan the GNH for men is 0.783 and for women is 0.704. This shows that women are not ~~receiving~~ at the same level of happiness as men which is something the government need to work on. Even though women enjoy equality in many spheres of life and there is little discrimination economically and socially maybe the women are tired of their domestic roles and maybe they feel their political involvement could be greater. However, the government recognises gender issues and has strong commitment to women's education and increasing women's political participation which is a positive path towards increasing their GNH.

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Ok adding these we policies

yes. clear dev't. & idm

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And detail



17/20
17/20

lev 5

13 The Gross National Happiness index (GNH) in Bhutan can depict and analyse the various social groups in the country. This will allow ~~that~~ the government to identify the country's overall happiness with their government as well as what makes them happy or angry with their current policies. This means that Bhutan's government can make clear and concise decisions and policies based on the thoughts of the populace.

It can also use this to allocate and move around the country's resources based on the country's targets.

By creating tables like such as the example on page 6 of the booklet, the government of Bhutan can clearly identify in detail what is and isn't making the populace happy.

Furthermore, it can also analyse the differences between rural needs and urban needs. This can be used to diffuse tensions between rural those living in rural or urban areas. So I believe that the GNH can also help resolve social unrest between class in Bhutan.

Furthermore by monitoring the happiness of every individual, Bhutan is more likely to use grass roots development as a means of improving Bhutan. Instead of top down projects such as big projects which demand high finance and mainly focus on economic development for example the Three Gorges dam in China.

The GNH can also monitor the happiness of gender both genders. This promotes gender equality in Bhutan.

By analyzing the happiness of both Men Men and Women in Bhutan, the government can focus on the development and improvement of lifestyles for both genders. This can promote political development as it gives women a purpose to vote, as they will be treated as an equal member of the population.

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same logic here

no more than a pds

✓ 23

9 

General discussion but few links to policies
Quite superficial but has some sense of using the ENH.

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 Ideas
- NGO's & Governments Rostan
 - Modernism 1960's - ~~Akoso~~
 - Neoliberalism 1980's Akosombo
 - grassroots 1990's - Knapa Koko
 - current - sustainable

There have been various ideas put forward regarding development over time. Especially regarding which elements of development to focus on in order to ~~have a~~ create a developed society. Governments tend to focus on top down, large scale projects with big investment backing. NGOs atten

focus on bottom up, community level schemes.

One key idea of how development should be would be modernism in the 1950's and 60's. Modernism focused on economic growth and believed that development was measured purely by a ~~country's~~ country's GDP and that all countries would and should follow the same development pathway as western ~~countries~~ countries. Rostow's five stages of economic development are an example of modernism. His theory implied that all countries had to follow the same path of development and that developing countries should idealise western countries as their target for development. However, for most developing countries western style of development is neither accessible nor desirable. The system also assumed that all countries start at stage one 'traditional society' and the scheme also only mentions 'stability in stage 5' 'the age of mass consumption' yet most developing countries are economically and politically unstable.

In the 1980's Thatcher and Reagan used ~~the~~ Adam Smith's philosophy of the 'invisible hand' and decided that improvements in the economy

would take place if they reduced government intervention and cut funding and encouraged free and international trade. ~~The~~ The idea was that rich people and big businesses would spend more and the money would then 'trickle down' through job creation. This was then applied to the developing world and the UN and World Bank introduced Structural Adjustment Papers (SAPs) which governments in developing world countries had to stick to. This development philosophy is called Neo-liberalism and an example of the idea in action would be the Alesonbia dam in Ghana. The dam was created in the hope that the water and fuel generated from the hydroelectric power (HEP) plant ~~would~~ would encourage infrastructure and provide electricity for domestic use and industrial use. They built it with the hope that the revenue it would make would boost the economy and this would 'trickle down' to poorer people. However, many people in Ghana could not afford the ~~cost~~ ~~at~~ cost of electricity, which meant the dam did not generate nearly as much profit as expected. This pushed Ghana into huge ~~debt~~ debt with the USA, who funded the project and made very little difference to Ghana's economy.

One of the most recent development philosophies is Grassroots. Grassroots are often run by NGO's and are small scale community based and local projects. They focus on inward development. They also believe that social factors such as health and education can help boost a country's economy and are necessary to the development process. An example of a Grassroots project would be the Knapa Koko scheme. Knapa Koko works with farmers to create a co-operative which gives them stronger bargaining powers than they would have as individuals, so they get a fair price for their cocoa. The project began in 1993 and now has 45,000 members. The scheme is based in Africa and has joined with Fair Trade in 1998 and went on to create the 'Divine' chocolate bar. The project has been very successful, however, like with most Grassroots projects, they take a long time to make a significant impact on a very daunting problem.

Ideas about development have changed over time in that there is now more ~~recognition~~ recognition that there are other aspects of development than economic growth which need addressing as well. It has also become apparent that all ~~countries~~ countries are different and require different development pathways in order to develop themselves. There is also

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	recognition that development needs
	to be sustainable in order to preserve
	resources for future generations and
	economic growth does not always
	encourage that

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NGO's & Governments Rostan
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1980s
decade

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	recognition that development needs to be sustainable in order to preserve resources for future generations and economic growth does not always encourage that
	Not that precise but good ideas
	Lev 5
	explicit discussion



18
/ 20
✓ 20

2. Ideas about development have changed over time. In 1900, the UK was one of the only 'urban' countries in the world. In the early 20th century, many of the more powerful nations colonised, claiming smaller peripheral countries as their own. The UK claimed countries such as India, Jamaica and Canada. The main aim of development during these years was industrialisation. This saw the industrial revolution take place. At this point, the main aims were to gain territory and industrialise. However, the underdeveloped world had little say in how they developed as they were ruled by rich 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 'rich west' were exploiting these underdeveloped nations for their abundance of resources. The focus of development for rich and developed nations therefore shifted to extracting valuable resources from their colonies in order to develop themselves, thereby leaving the developing nations in a state of stagnation.

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 systems such as cars were mass produced in the developed world and exported for profit. This meant 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 few of the developing LDCs (Less economically developed countries) ever made it to the industrialisation stages. Many countries ~~now~~ today are still producing low-value commodities as their main source of income. Due 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 world 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 MEDCs for their cheap materials and labour. In more recent years, LEDCs such as Bangladesh have been exploited by countries such as the UK as part of the 'race to the bottom'. This is when TNCs in developed nations attempt to find the cheapest materials and labour, with little concern ~~of~~ for the wellbeing of labourers or environmental restrictions. This allows developed nation's TNCs to maximise their profit, thereby aiding the development of the MEDCs.

Therefore, upon conclusion, it is evident that ideas about development have changed greatly over time, more so in MEDCs than LEDCs who continue to rely on agriculture and are yet to diversify away from the exportation of low-value commodities.

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Level 3

Not quite getting to grips - doesn't recognise increasing Soc/Env focus

Econ history rather than focus on devel

implied links to depth

Some grasp of who we exploit having changed but little more.

beyond superficial -

Has taken case study approach

11

2 Development has always been a contested idea. Where ideas have collided with each other in terms of what development should be and how development can mean different things for different countries.

We first saw development in the form of colonialism. Colonialism had meant that nations were progress and the idea of having control of foreign affairs ~~meant~~ of many countries meant that trading would be systematic.

Neo-liberalism which was introduced in the 1970's which focused on free markets, an idea thought by Adam Smith was a modification of modernisation as people thought this of as a rigid idea that did not work for every nation e.g. Iran's White Revolution.

Neo-liberalism was therefore thought to be a different view on development as this philosophy rejected state involvement unlike modernisation. The idea of a free global market and key features such as privatisation and less state involvement meant that this idea was meant to liberate people and get them to participate in development with economic growth through the privatisation which would mean foreign investments. Their idea of the trickle down effect would mean that eventually everyone

would have benefited through their policies. This idea which was followed by Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan was all about economic development ~~not~~ which would lead to development in all areas. The introduction of Structural Adjustment policies (SAPs) meant 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.

However Neo-liberalism has not worked for many countries especially those who had to follow SAP rules instead it slowed down development and also made it go back. Because of the failures of Neo-liberalism the most current idea of development is 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 traditions of different countries and ~~pro~~ purely focused on economics which could sometimes make these traditions ~~go~~ disappear. Grassroots development looks at how what the best way for groups and ~~some~~ countries is to be developed. Their focus is on empowerment of people which will lead to a better understanding of the situations around them. Unlike Neo-liberalism; top down

Grassroots is a bottom up approach focusing on smaller scale development.

It includes participatory development which is essential to development as this way people will be learning to be independent themselves. *

Through these development ideas you can see that development now is about social development which will evidently lead to economic development. There is now more understanding that development can be different for different places and that not all development ideas will work. The changes in development ideas also show that for development to be successful everyone has to have education and be liberated.

* It follows the philosophy of Amartya Sen that we should all have individual freedom which will lead to development. In the sense that women should be equal to men and not be subjected to prohibition. One organisation that has taken this approach is Barefoot College in India. They have used grassroots to empower women and followed the philosophy of Gandhi and have produced doctors and nurses of people who were once illiterate.

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When is modernisation?

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Grassroots is a bottom up approach focusing on smaller scale development.

It includes participatory development which is essential to development as this way people will be learning to be independent themselves. *

Through these development ideas you can see that development now is about social development which with evidently lead to economic development. There is now more understanding that development can be different for different places and that not all development ideas will work. The changes in development ideas also show that for development to be successful everyone has to have education and be liberated.

* It follows the philosophy of Amartya Sen that we should all have individual freedom which will lead to development. In the sense that women should be equal to be men and not be subjected to prohibition. One organisation that has taken this approach is Barefoot College in India. They have used grassroots to empower women and followed the philosophy of Gandhi and have produced doctors and nurses of people who were once illiterate.

Same idea of devel^t-concepts & time. But much left out. Implied change over time



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]

4	FDI	अर्थतन्त्रले लागू गर्ने
	Wales	India
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tata - Indian firm • 6000 job losses • urban decline • deindustrialisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monsanto → price cost squeeze • hi-tech piracy monoculture, illia • Coca Cola → 6m groundwater drop - child workers. 175 ^{newborn} ^{right} ^{workers} • employment • BT cotton 93% satyjit.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is when a multi national company decides to relocate to another country in order to exploit the cheap workforce, as well as to produce goods as cheaply and quickly as possible. FDI impacts a variety of countries at different development levels.

To begin with ~~Monsanto~~ Coca Cola invested in rural India and built bottling plants. This positively impacted rural India as it increased the employment rates in the formal sector which means the employees pay taxes which are used by the government for services such as education and healthcare schemes, which universally benefit the local area. Also workers were able to gain unions set up by the company to have a say in working conditions etc. However, there were many negative impacts to this FDI in India as Coca Cola tapped into groundwater supplies which fell by 6m in the years 2009 - 2010. This resulted in farmers who make up 65% of rural India's work sector not having enough water to grow crops, leading to water and food insecurity. Also a bottling plant in India was seen to have been

in breach of 175 human right legislations, including long working hours and a unsafe workplace. In, one factory a worker was shot and killed.

~~For~~ Furthermore Coca Cola also supply their sugar come from Latin America where it has been shown child workers, harvest the sugar crop in giant plantations for Coca Cola. As well as this the plantations are covered with fertiliser and pesticides by helicopters. This results in the chemicals also being in contact with innocent villagers and some believe these chemicals lead to cancers due to the increase of death of cancer in these villages.

In contrast in Wales the Indian company Tata moved there to employ the miners who became jobless after the mines were closed in the 1970s. However, Tata couldn't afford the price of the Welsh workers wages as well as the health and safety precautions so they shut the steel factory down after 10 years. This caused economic and social decline as many people become unemployed once more. This meant fewer taxes being spent on the area leading to the decline of many shops and services in villages affected such as Blythor Gwent. It also caused mass migration from mining villages in south Wales, leaving only the old, disabled and poor. This meant the upkeep of the area went into decline and gangs and crime rates began to increase, as people gave up on hope.

On the other hand FDI has most impact on the LEDW, for example India. Monsanto, a agribusiness set up in India selling "miracle seed" to poor rural farmers with the promise of increased yields and profits. In fact the impacts of Monsanto were mainly farmers suicides and an increase in poverty. This was because the GM miracle seeds required Monsanto pesticides and herbicides to grow. This left farmers in a cycle of poverty as their expenditure

increased and income decreased due to the influx of products on the market. This is called the price cost squeeze, farmers who lost complete hope turned to suicide it estimated 7500 farmers annually in rural India commit suicide for these reasons. Monsanto's FDI has also created a monoculture as all farmer seem to be growing the same BT cotton miracle plant. Monsanto are quick to come back to their optimism by stating that 93% of farmers are satisfied with the performance of BT cotton. Vandana Shiva brands Monsanto's action as bio-piracy as she believes they are robbing farmers of seeds they have reseeded growing their whole lives and selling them at unaffordable high prices.

In conclusion it can be argued that FDI has a negative impact on the development of countries at different levels of development. This is because it stifles the ability of farmers and villagers in India to develop as they are squeezed of all their money and FDI causes health problems which stifle the countries ability to pay off debts. FDI also has detrimental impact when it comes to MEDCs as in Wales it caused decline in social and economic policies and services. The only real positive of FDI is for the company who get products cheaply and initially employment opportunities are created.

4

FDI

good female though here

wales

India

- Tata - Indian firm
- 6000 job losses
- urban decline
- deindustrialisation

- Monsanto → price cost squeeze
high prices monoculture, this
- Coca Cola → 6m groundwater
drop - child workers. 175 ^{newborn} ^{night} ^{workers}
- + employment
- + BT cotton 93% ^{subsidised}

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very limited

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narrative of bad deed.

bought steel Synthetic

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Very biased view. All -ve.

2 countries. Poor like to broader devel.

L3.

11.