



GCE A level

1393/01

WORLD DEVELOPMENT – WD3

Concepts and Processes of World Development

A.M. FRIDAY, 20 June 2014

3 hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a **Resource Folder** and a 12 page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section A and **one** question from Section B from your chosen theme.

You should make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

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.

- (a) Describe and explain the economic, political and social challenges which affect development in Bhutan. [20]
- (b) Suggest ways in which the Gross National Happiness vision can contribute to government policies for development in Bhutan. [20]
- (c) To what extent does the Gross National Happiness Index further the understanding of development? [20]

Theme 3: Perspectives of Development

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

Either,

- 2. Explain how ideas about development have changed over time. [20]

Or,

- 3. With reference to examples, examine how the agendas for development differ between individual countries and organisations. [20]

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]

Or,

5. With reference to examples, discuss the contribution of aid programmes to development. [20]

Theme 5: Political Development

Either,

6. Examine the contribution of global financial institutions to development in different countries. [20]

Or,

7. With reference to **one** example, discuss the ways in which conflict limits development at both national and local scales. [20]

Theme 6: Social Development

Either,

8. Examine how improving the health of a population can lead to progress in development. [20]

Or,

9. With reference to **one** example, discuss the role of population growth in creating food insecurity. [20]

END OF PAPER



GCE A level

1393/01-A

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**RESOURCE FOLDER FOR USE WITH
QUESTION 1**

A.M. FRIDAY, 20 June 2014

***This Resource Folder contains information required for answering Question 1.
You are advised to spend 15 – 20 minutes reading the resources before attempting
Question 1.***

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Development in the Kingdom of Bhutan

1. (a) Introduction

The Kingdom of Bhutan is an independent, remote and mountainous country in the Himalayas, surrounded by two powerful neighbours, China and India. Its isolation has given the Bhutanese people a strong national identity and has protected their ancient, unique cultural heritage. The Kings of Bhutan have based national development around the concept of Gross National Happiness (GNH). This has led to a slow devolution of power and the election of a democratic government in 2008.

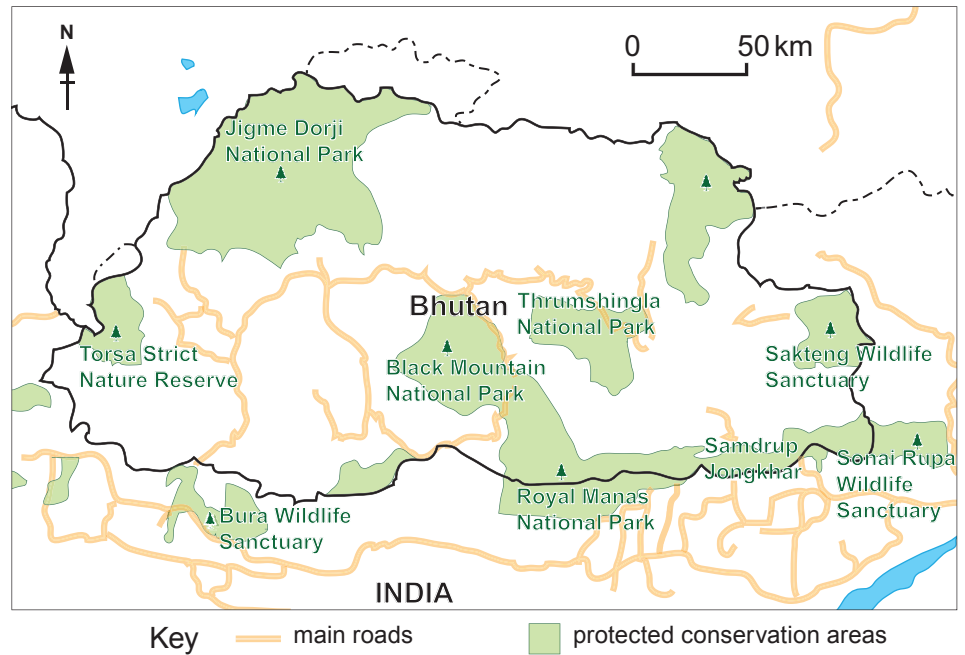
The concept and vision of Gross National Happiness guides the country's economic, social and environmental development. It aims to balance material well-being and the cultural and spiritual needs of individuals and communities. Economic development is seen as a means to protect Bhutan's traditions and culture and also to conserve the environment.

Since 2000, there have been significant increases in personal income, improved transport infrastructure and energy exploitation, as well as social developments in education, drinking water and sanitation. Bhutan will meet several of its Millennium Development Goals but challenges remain. Conservation of the environment is a high priority for Bhutan because it is vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The country is 60% forested and half the land is a protected conservation area. Although the scenery is breathtaking, the government tries to control the volume of tourism to protect the environment.

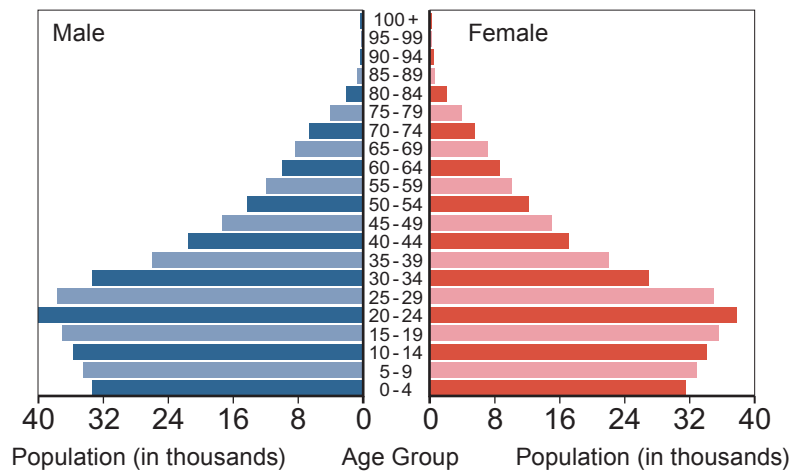
(b) Bhutan Fact File

HDI (2013)	0.538
Population (2013)	0.72 million
Ethnic groups	50% Bhote; 35% ethnic Nepalese
Religion	75% Buddhist
Population growth rate (2012)	1.2% per year
GNI per capita (2010)	US\$1,870
Population living below the national poverty line (2007)	23.2% (31% of rural population; 2% of urban population)
Unemployment rate (2009)	4.0%
Urban population (2010)	37% of total
Capital city	Thimphu, population 89,000 in 2009
Infant mortality rate	42 / 1000
Number of doctors	0.02 / 1000 people
Adult literacy (2011)	47%
Population with improved drinking water (2010)	96%
Land use	60% of land is forested. Only 2.3% is arable crops, 0.4% is grassland. Remainder uncultivable.

Sources: CIA World Factbook; Asian Development Bank



Population pyramid for Bhutan, 2012



Bhutan landscape



2. Challenges for development in Bhutan

Poverty reduction

- Decline in proportion of people living in poverty but 25% of population are poor.
- Youth make up 31% of the workforce but almost 10% are unemployed.
- Ethnic Nepalese people need employment opportunities, especially in small, private and rural enterprises.

Change to organic agriculture

- Small farmers have been affected by unreliable weather and struggle to feed their families.
- Bhutan plans to have all of its agriculture completely organic. It will ban pesticides and herbicides and rely on animals and farm waste for fertilisers.
- Traditional varieties of crops resistant to pests will be encouraged.
- Over time Bhutan aims to build an export trade of high quality, organic 'niche' foods.

Decline in subsistence farming



<http://www.guardian.co.uk>

**Develop
challenges
Bhutan**

Climate change

The changing climate may lead to:

- food insecurity due to reduced agricultural yields
- increase in diseases such as malaria and dengue fever
- rural livelihoods destroyed by floods and landslides
- water scarcity

Urban areas need better infrastructure



<http://www.adb.org/sites/>

Political change

- The King of Bhutan is trying to move the country peacefully but slowly towards democracy.
- There are three political parties, two supporting the monarchy plus the small, radical Bhutan Communist Party (BCP).
- The radical BCP wants to abolish the monarchy and protests against lack of free speech and civil rights.
- BCP support comes from the ethnic Nepali groups in the south.
- Bhutan government claims that the BCP was responsible for a series of bombs in urban areas during the first democratic elections in 2008.



<http://globalvoicesonline.org>

Improving governance and participation

- In elections, especially in remote areas.
- In community development.
- Local government officials are being trained to improve efficiency and transparency.

Social change

- Young people do not want to be farmers and are leaving villages to work and study in Thimphu.
- Rural–urban migration leads to separation of young and elderly in families.
- 100,000 ethnic Nepalese refugees were evicted from villages in the south of Bhutan because they demanded freedom to speak their own Nepalese language. They now live in refugee camps in Nepal.

Expanding urban areas

- Need to improve water supplies, sanitation, storm drains, roads and bridges, and street lighting.
- There is also a health and hygiene awareness programme to encourage public participation and improve the health of poor families.

Development
changes in
Bhutan

Energy supply

- Bhutan has huge potential to produce hydro electricity from its rivers.
- Power generation from rivers is seasonal.
- Only 8% of current power generation capacity is used. Surplus power is exported cheaply to India.
- Bhutan has no fossil fuels and oil must be imported.
- Imported oil is needed to meet growing demand for cars.
- The Renewable Energy Project is bringing solar panels to rural households. This encourages small income-generating enterprises.

3. Gross National Happiness (GNH)

(a) Explanation of GNH

Bhutan measures quality of life in terms of GNH. It is based on the belief that people's happiness does not depend on economic wealth. The index for GNH ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 being perfect happiness. In 2012 the national value for Bhutan was 0.732.



<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>

GNH is based on four pillars:

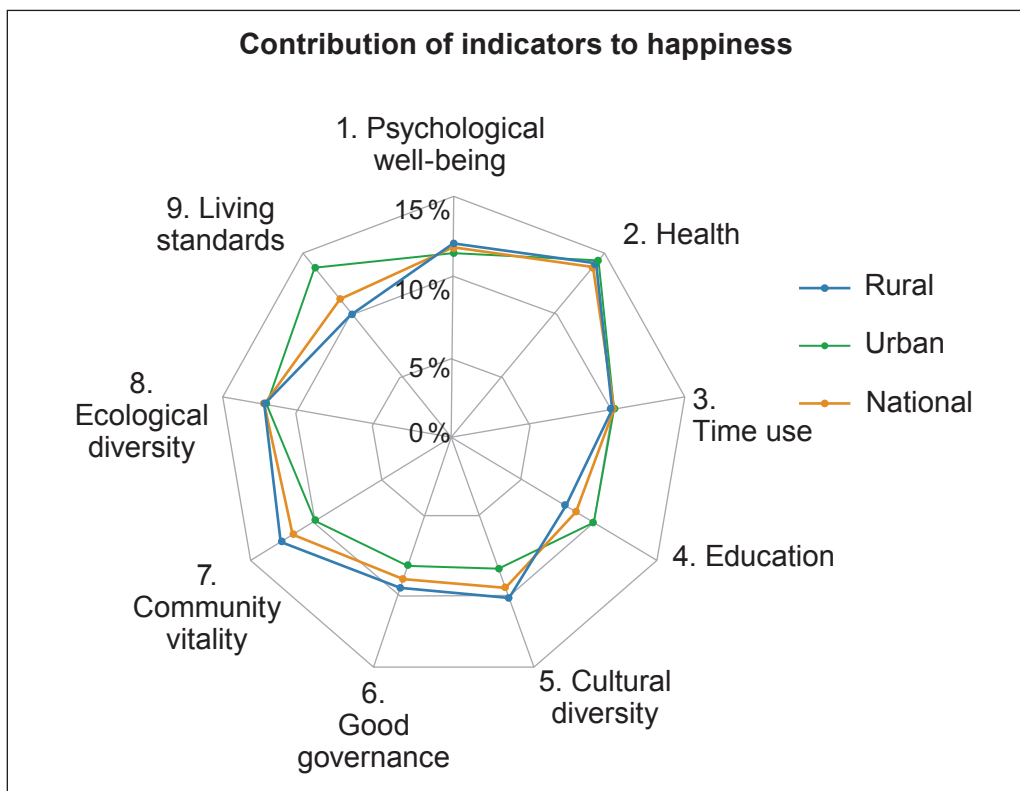
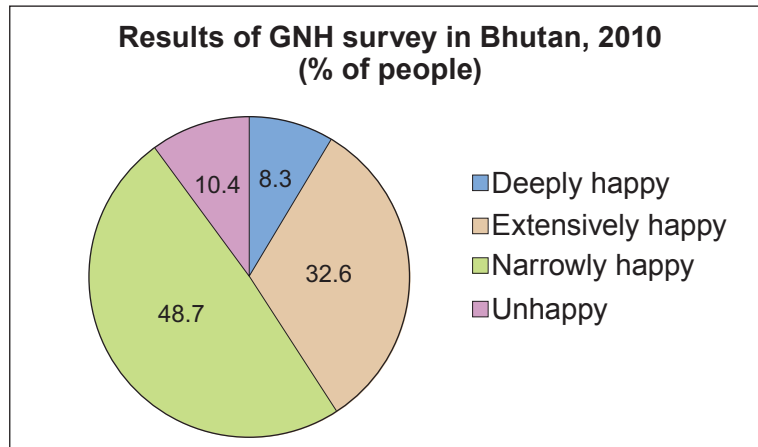
- Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development
- Conservation of the environment
- Preservation and promotion of culture
- Good governance

The Bhutan government uses GNH to:

- Set an alternative framework for development
- Provide indicators to sectors to guide development
- Allocate resources in accordance with targets
- Measure people's happiness and well-being
- Measure progress over time
- Compare progress across the country

	Contribution of each indicator to overall happiness Several of the 9 indicators of GNH come from Buddhist beliefs	%
1	Psychological well-being: <i>life satisfaction, spirituality, positive emotions</i>	12
2	Health: <i>feeling healthy, disability, mental health</i>	14
3	Time use: <i>work–sleep balance</i>	11
4	Education: <i>knowledge, schooling, literacy</i>	9
5	Cultural diversity: <i>cultural participation, artisan skills, speak native language</i>	10
6	Good governance: <i>services, human rights, political participation, government performance</i>	9
7	Community vitality: <i>community relationships, family, safety</i>	12
8	Ecological diversity: <i>wildlife protection, urbanisation, responsibility towards environment</i>	12
9	Living standards: <i>quality of housing, household income, assets</i>	11

(b) GNH data



(c) Gender issues

The GNH for men in Bhutan is 0.783 and the GNH for women is lower, at 0.704. Despite the GNH evidence, Bhutanese women enjoy equality in many spheres of life. There is little discrimination against women and they enjoy equal status to men in property inheritance, managing domestic finances, business, and being heads of households. Women have a high status and the government recognises gender issues, and has a strong commitment to women's education and increasing women's political participation.

4. Extracts from the World Happiness Report

(a) Profiles of people surveyed in Bhutan with high levels of GNH

A married man living in an urban area, who enjoyed work in a business. He did not feel a deep sense of belonging to his community but was healthy, had his basic needs met and he was religious.

An elderly widower in a rural area with no formal education and poor housing. He did not participate politically. He was happy when he harvested good crops.

A young unmarried woman with a degree worked as a civil servant. She lived alone and missed a sense of belonging to her community. She was happy when she had family, friends, love, education and enough money.

A married woman farmer was illiterate and wildlife had damaged her crops. She was happy when she did household work, when she was harvesting crops and when she was weaving.

Source: World Happiness Report 2012

(b) Edited extract from the World Happiness Report 2012

Higher household income generally indicates an improvement in the quality of life and well-being. The poor suffer from lack of food, paid work, access to health care, safe homes, safe water and sanitation, and educational opportunities. As incomes rise from very low levels, small gains in household income can result in significant improvements in human well-being.

In the high-income world, there is more than enough food, shelter, clean water, and clothing to meet daily needs. Affluence has created its own set of problems such as obesity, diabetes, and addictions to shopping, TV, and gambling. While higher income may help to increase happiness and life satisfaction, other things matter more such as health, social equality, the rule of law, and the feeling of community.

Bhutan aims to use GNH to influence public policies to bring about a society-wide rise in happiness (or life satisfaction). Many governments are trying to measure happiness and life satisfaction in a reliable way over time. Countries also aim to avoid “happiness traps” such as in the US, where national and individual wealth may rise relentlessly while life satisfaction declines.