

**Global politics**  
**Higher level and standard level**  
**Paper 1**

Friday 11 May 2018 (afternoon)

1 hour 15 minutes

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**Instructions to candidates**

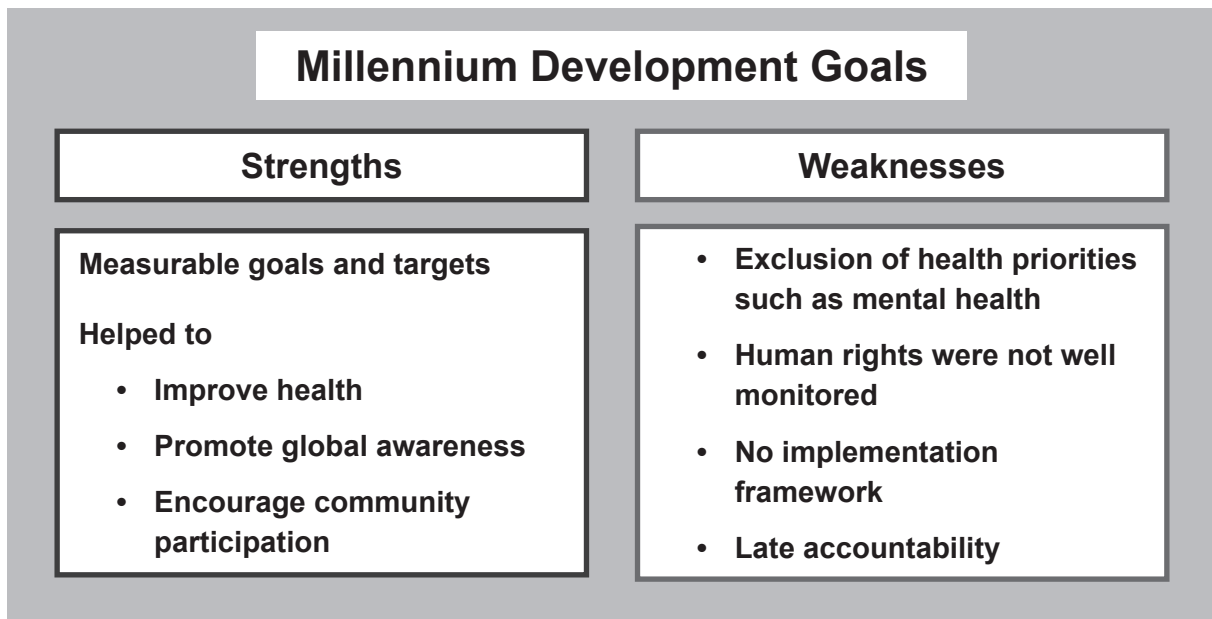
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[25 marks]**.

### Unit 3 Development

#### Institutional factors that may promote or inhibit development

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

**Source A** Adapted from a PowerPoint presentation: *Millennium Development Goals<sup>1</sup> to the Sustainable Development Goals*. 62nd Session of the Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean, Kuwait, World Health Organization (2015).



[Source: Adapted from a PowerPoint presentation: *Millennium Development Goals<sup>1</sup> to the Sustainable Development Goals*. 62nd Session of the Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean, Kuwait, World Health Organization, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (2015)]

**Source B** Adapted from a speech by Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (IMF), “Doubling down on development”, Center for Global Development, Washington, D.C. (2016).

“The greatest challenge we face today is the risk of the world turning its back on global cooperation. Low income countries would be particularly affected by a breakdown of cooperation. Ironically, it is precisely those countries that offer promise to the future global economy, as populations in advanced and emerging markets are aging, limiting their future role in global growth.

I would like to focus your attention on three strands of work the IMF have engaged in with our member countries in recent years. They focus on key ingredients for successful development: (i) raising resources for development, (ii) promoting efficient infrastructure investment, and (iii) inclusive growth (opportunity distributed fairly across society). For example, the 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa together generate only the same amount of electricity as just one advanced economy – Spain. Clearly, if Africa is to realize its potential, better infrastructure is needed. The international community also needs to prevent issues like tax evasion and we are working closely together with the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) and the World Bank. There is room to lift both the level and the effectiveness of aid – and I encourage all countries to raise their game in this area.”

[Source: Adapted from a speech by Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (IMF), “Doubling down on development”, Center for Global Development, Washington, D.C. (2016). <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2016/07/14/14/32/SP071416-Doubling-Down-on-Development>.]

**Source C**

Adapted from “The true extent of global poverty and hunger: questioning the good news narrative of the Millennium Development Goals”, an article by Jason Hickel, *Third World Quarterly* (2016).

The United Nations final report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in July 2015 concluded that the project has been “the most successful anti-poverty movement in history”. But this narrative relies on an extremely low poverty line, set at \$1.25 per day. Most analysts recognise that this line is too low to be meaningful, but it remains in favour at the World Bank and the UN because it is the only line that shows any progress against poverty. In 2014 the Asian Development Bank (ADB) discussed moving the line up to \$1.50 per day to more accurately account for basic food needs. This would see the number of people in extreme poverty rise by more than one billion.

Many scholars argue that the poverty line should be raised to \$5 per day, the minimum necessary for normal human life expectancy and basic nutrition. At this line, the number of people in poverty rises to more than 4 billion.

According to international institutions, progress against poverty and hunger is considered to be the main basis on which the legitimacy of the global economic order rests. If this is so, worsening trends would require us to rethink the prevailing economic system. It is clear that abandoning structural adjustment<sup>2</sup> (which is continued today through the World Bank’s and IMF’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers) is an essential first move towards helping developing countries.

[Source: Adapted from Jason Hickel, 2016. The true extent of global poverty and hunger: questioning the good news narrative of the Millennium Development Goals, *Third World Quarterly*, 37:5, 749-767, DOI: 10.1080/01436597.2015.1109439.]

**Source D**

Adapted from “African feminism in context”, an article by Josephine Ahikire, *Feminist Africa* (2014). African feminism has been able to bring the key role of gender in African underdevelopment to many international arenas.

To be effective in the global development arena, great effort was put into making feminist change agendas understandable to bureaucrats and development actors. Policy-makers were quick to grab the fact that including women is good for development. The World Bank was quick to declare that, unless women are considered, full development would remain a futile<sup>3</sup> exercise.

However, this implied that inclusion of women was necessary for efficiency, as opposed to a much more subtle concern over social justice. Specifically, gender mainstreaming<sup>4</sup> brought about a bureaucratic approach in which development actors can hide without necessarily being accountable to women. There is a preoccupation with delivery and outputs, referred to as “UN feminism”. Many African governments sign up to international instruments on women’s rights and put national gender policies that pledge commitment to gender equality in place, but then do very little when it comes to implementation and commitment of resources.

[Source: African feminism in context: Reflections on the legitimization battles, victories and reversals, Josephine Ahikire, 2014, *Feminist Africa*; Sep2014, Issue 19, p7]

<sup>1</sup> Millennium Development Goals: eight goals with measurable targets and clear definitions for improving the lives of the world’s poorest people. Leaders of 189 countries signed the historic *millennium* declaration at the United Nations *Millennium* Summit in 2000

<sup>2</sup> structural adjustment: economic policies designed to replace government control with market incentives

<sup>3</sup> futile: incapable of producing any useful result; pointless

<sup>4</sup> gender mainstreaming: the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes

1. Using Source A, identify **three** weaknesses of the Millennium Development Goals. [3]
  2. With explicit reference to Source B and to **one** example you have studied explain how development can be encouraged. [4]
  3. Using Sources C **and** D contrast factors which inhibit development. [8]
  4. Using all the sources **and** your own knowledge discuss the complexity of achieving development. [10]
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