

The last one!

Place your name on the back of this sheet of paper and nowhere else. Staple your answers face up on the front of this sheet of paper. Failure to follow these directions will cost you 1 point. Your assignment will be typed, except graphs can be drawn by hand and mathematical equations can be done by hand. Failure to type it will cost you 10 points. If you use double-sided printing or print on the back of scrap paper, I will give you one additional point.

1) (20 points) India has outlawed discrimination based upon the caste that the person is born into. However, a large percentage of the population does it anyhow. Why is this bad for economic development? What can India do about it?

2) (20 points) As we discussed in an earlier assignment, having a largely illiterate population holds back development. What are two reasons children do not go to school? For one of those reasons, explain a potential solution. Make sure you explain how that reduces the problem.

3) (20 points) India has nearly three times as many people as the USA, but their land is slightly more than 1/3 of the USA. India's population is growing at a rate of 1.4%. At that rate, its population will double in about 50 years. What can India do to reduce the growth rate of its population? Explain how your proposal would reduce the growth rate.

4) (15 points) Sri Lanka had a major genocide in 2009. It has continued (at a much slower rate) through to this day. If a reporter criticizes the government on this issue, they are killed. Reporters Without Borders ranks them (163) just above Somalia (164) and well below Russia (142) on the safety of reporters. ([http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id\\_rubrique=1043](http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id_rubrique=1043)) What can the international community do about the Sri Lankan President Rajapakse? Explain how that would work.

5) (25 points) What do you see as the biggest problem facing India, other than the problems mentioned in the questions above. Why is that a problem? What can India do about it? How would that reduce the problem?