

Write your name on the cover of the test booklet and nowhere else. Failure to follow these directions will cost you 1 point. The test has 150 points (to be scaled up to 210 points) and is scheduled to take 75 minutes. Therefore, expect to spend 1 minute for every 2 points. For example, a 16-point question should take 8 minutes. I will allow some extra time, but I will not allow much.

1) (16 points) Do EITHER Part A OR Part B.

A) President Mubarak of Egypt said “. . . Without infrastructure, a country cannot truly be free.” Explain what he meant by that.

B) Social factors like religion, culture, tradition, etc., can greatly affect development of a country. Give an example of how a social factor affects the development of a country.

2) (16 points) Do EITHER Part A OR Part B.

A) In your opinion, will it be possible for China to maintain its high growth rate into the 21<sup>st</sup> century? Explain your logic.

B) What are some of the problems confronting the Chinese economy as it enters the 21<sup>st</sup> century? Explain why they are important.

3) (16 points) Do EITHER Part A OR Part B.

A) How was economic development in India similar to that in the Soviet Union?

B) The Indian government pursued an import substitution approach to economic development after its independence. What is this approach and why was it unsuccessful?

4) (16 points) China and India have made major reforms since 1990. For ONE of them, what did they do? Was it successful? Why or why not?

5) (20 points) Do EITHER Part A OR Part B.

A) There are some major differences between Sri Lanka and India. List two of them. Given your list, which country do you think is more likely to have an increased quality of life for its citizens in the next few decades? Explain your logic.

B) What are the legacies of British rule that are still evident in Sri Lanka today? In net, do you believe that the British influence has been a net benefit or net detriment for them? Explain your logic.

6) (26 points) Do EITHER Part A OR Part B.

A) China and India have a blend of capitalism and socialism. Given their economic structure, which is more likely to develop faster in the future? Explain your logic.

B) China and India have problems with overpopulation. China has directly addressed the problem, while India has not done much. What did China do? Is it going to be effective? Why or why not? What should India do? How would that affect the problem?

7) (40 points) Suppose a fictitious developing country has a problem with corruption, a large foreign debt, and a poorly educated population. In general, which problem is the one that has the most detrimental effects upon the country? Why did you choose that problem? Why did you not choose the other problems? How would you reduce your problem? Explain how your proposal would reduce the problem.