Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida

Endterm Examination, 2023
B.Tech VIIIth Semester

Course Title : Poverty, Inequality and Human Development   Maximum Time : 2 Hours
Course Code : 21B13HS311   Maximum Marks : 40

After pursuing the course, students will be able to:

CO1   Understand the concepts and dimensions of Poverty, Inequality and Human Development.
CO2   Evaluate different approaches to measure Poverty, Inequality and Human Development.
CO3   Apply an analytical framework to understand the factual or proximate causes or determinants of Poverty and Inequality.
CO4   Analyse the role of public policy and affirmative action to tackle Poverty and Inequality and strengthen Human Development.

Note: All questions are compulsory.

Q1.   As per Marian Wright Edelman, Founder & President of the children's defense   **[CO1, 6]** fund;

> *"Just because a child's parents are poor or uneducated is no reason to deprive the child of basic human rights to health care, education and proper nutrition"*

In respect to above quote, explain different indicators and dimensions that can be used to estimate poverty in India.

Q2.   Based on the table below, estimate Headcount Ratio, Poverty Gap Ratio, Square   **[CO2, 6]** Poverty Gap Ratio and Watts Index. Also, interpret the results and comment on the above measures in relation to violation of transfer principle.

Monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE)	Country	Individuals			
		I	II	III	IV
	A	99	101	151	160
	B	79	121	149	160
	C	100	110	120	160
	D	125	125	125	125

Note: Given that poverty line (z) for all the four countries is 125.

Q3.   Identify five proximate factors/determinants of poverty as per individual, household and community level classifications. Also, suggest the expected   **[CO3, 5]** relationship between the factor and level of poverty.

Q4. (i)   Discuss the key differences between Nominal, Ordinal and Ratio scale variables.   **[CO3, 3]**

Q4. (ii)   Compare any two measures that can be useful to judge the robustness of poverty   **[CO2, 4]** estimates.

Q4. (iii) "Poverty Incidence Curve and Lorenz Curve are the two most important graphical [CO3, 4] tools for evaluating poverty & inequality". Comment on the statement.

Q5. (i) Analyse any four anti-poverty policies & programmes launched by the [CO4, 4] Government of India.

Q5. (ii) Critically examine economic ideas like economic growth, inequality, and three [CO4, 3] most population group of policies that are related to poverty reduction.

Q6 Compare the Human Development Index (HDI) of country A & B using following [CO2, 5] data. Also, comment upon the development process particularly highlighting the issues for policy considerations.

16.5 ↓ Mean yr of school

Parameters	Minimum Values	Maximum Values	Country A 2010	Country A 2020	Country B 2010	Country B 2020
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	20	85	80.2	84	76	82
Mean years of schooling	0	18	16	175	15	17
Expected years of schooling	0	15	11	125	11	13
Literacy Rate	5	75	65	69	66	70
Gross National Income /capita (PPP 2011$)	100	75000	27,411	35,436	27,411	43,576

Exp — 12.5