**Comparative Development Experiences of India and its Neighbours**

1. From the set of events/systems given in column I and corresponding relevant fact given in column II, about China, choose the correct pair of statement:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Column I |  Column II |
| (a) Great Leap Forward(b) Commune System (c) Proletarian Cultural Revolution (d) Economic Reforms in China | (i) Cultivating Land collectively(ii) Opening of industries at home (ii) Students were sent to work and learn from the countryside(iv) 1988 |

Alternatives:

A. (i) B. (ii) C. (iii) D. (iv)

Ans. C-(iii)

2. ……………………. adopted "One Child Policy" as a measure to control population.

(a) China

(b) India

(c) Pakistan

(d) Russia

Ans. Option (a)

3. Pakistan introduced its economic reforms in the year..................... (Choose the correct alternative)

(a) 1974

(b) 1976

(c) 1978

(d) 1988

Ans. Option (d)

4. The main aim of 'Great Leap Forward' was to ensure rapid increase in (primary/secondary/tertiary) sector in …………………….. China.

Ans. Secondary Sector

5. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

(i) Establishment of People's Republic of China

(ii) Creation of Pakistan

(ii) First Five-Year Plan of India

(iv) First Five-Year Plan of China

Ans. (ii), (i), (ii), (iv)

6. Arrange the following events of China in chronological order and choose the correct alternative:

(i) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(ii) Great Leap Forward campaign

(iii) Introduction of Economic Reforms

(iv) First five year plan

Choose the correct alternative:

(a) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

(b) (iv), (ii), (1), (ii)

(c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

(d) (iv), (i), (ii), (ii)

Ans. Option (b)

7. Introduction of Economic Reform in Pakistan took place in ……………………….

(a) 1978

(b) 1980

(c) 1988

(d) 1991

Ans. Option (c)

8. Mao initiated the 'Great Leap Forward' in the year………………….. (Choose the correct alternative).

(a) 1951

(b) 1955

(c) 1958

(d) 1962

Ans. Option (c)

9. Which of the following countries initiated its process of Economic Reforms in the year 1991? (Choose the correct alternative)

(a) India

(b) China

(c) Pakistan

(d) Russia

Ans. Option (a)

10. Which of the following countries adopted 'One Child Policy' as a measure to control population? (Choose the correct alternative.)

(a) India

(b) China

(c) Pakistan

(d) Russia

Ans. Option (b)

11. State whether the following statement is true or false: "Proportion of people living below poverty line is more in India as compared to Pakistan."

Ans. False

12. State the meaning of 'Commune".

Ans. Commune refers to a process where people come together to carry out farming activity collectively.

13. State, whether the following statement is true or false.

"As per the Human Development Index Report (2018), India was ranked at 180th position."

Ans. False, India's rank as per HDI (2018) is 130

14. The main aim of Great Leap Forward Campaign in China was to ensure of rapid increase of ………………….

(a) Agriculture

(b) Industries

(c) Services

(d) Exports

Ans. Option (b)

15. Introduction of economic reforms in China took place in the year …………………..

(a) 1978

(b) 1980

(c) 1988

(d) 1991

Ans. Option (a)

16. Which of the following countries adopted One Chile Policy as a measure to control population?

(a) India

(b) China

(c) Pakistan

(d) Russia

Ans. Option (b)

17. Assertion (A): China introduced Great Leap Forward Campaign in 1958.

Reason (R): GLF campaign was introduced to ensure massive industrialization.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a)

18. Assertion (A): China has a better HDI ranking than India and Pakistan.

Reason (R): China has an efficient element of social and economic infrastructure.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a)

19. Assertion (A): Despite the introduction of economic reforms in Pakistan, case of rising poverty was observed.

Reason (R): Agricultural growth in Pakistan was a result of good harvest, good technology of production and effective institutional reforms.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (c)

20. Assertion (A): China emerged as second largest economy in the world and largest exporter of manufactured goods

Reason (R): China introduced Great Leap Forward Campaign in order to ensure massive industrialisation.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a)

21. Explain the dual pricing policy adopted under reform process in China.

Ans. Under Dual Pricing Policy, focus was on:

* Sale and purchase of input and output in fixed quantities at a price fixed by government
* Remaining were sold and purchased at market price

22. In which year, china discontinued its One Child Policy?

(a) 2013

(b) 2016

(c) 1980

(d) 1990

Ans. Option (d)

23. What is the significance of One Child Norm adopted by China in 1979?

Ans. One Child Policy was introduced in order to keep a check on the population growth rate in the economy. However, over a period of time it was realised that there will be more of dependent population in the economy as compared to working population.

24. Though, China is the most populated country, but its annual growth rate of population is less than India and Pakistan. Do you agree?

Ans. Yes, I agree with the given statement. The reason for the low growth of population is the ‘One-Child policy’ introduced in China in the late 1970s. One-Child Policy of China successfully reduced the growth rate of population and provides a better health service for women and has reduced the risk of death and injury associated with pregnancy.

25. China initiated a campaign to transform Agrarian Economy into a Modern Economy through rapid Industrialisation. Identify the campaign

Ans. Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign was initiated by Mao to modernise China's Economy in 1958.

26. Match the items given under 'A' with the suitable statements under "B":

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  (A) |  (B) |
| (i) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution(ii) Shows level of growth and development of a country. (iii) Sixth most populous country in the world(iv) To transform Agrarian Economy into Modern Economy (v) Highest Density of Population | (a) India (b) China(c) Human Development Index(d) Pakistan(e) Great Leap Forward Campaign |

Ans. (i) b; (ii) c: (iii) d; (iv) e; (v) a.

27. Discuss the Dual Pricing Policy in the reform process of China.

Ans. China's reform process involved dual pricing. This means fixing the prices in two ways:

* Farmers and industrial units were required to buy and sell fixed quantities of inputs and outputs on the basis of prices fixed by the government.
* For other transactions, the inputs and outputs were purchased and sold at market prices.

28. Answer the following questions on the basis of the following data:

(a) Comment upon the population growth rates among the three countries.

(b) Which country has most skewed in sex ratio?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  Country | Estimated Population (in million) | Annual Growth of Population (in %) | Sex Ratio |
|  India |  1311 |  1.2 |  929 |
|  China |  1371 |  0.5  |  941 |
|  Pakistan |  188 |  2.1 |  947 |

Source: World Development Indicators, 2015, [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

Ans. (a) The given data shows that the annual growth rate of population is maximum in Pakistan standing at 2.1%, whereas, the same stands at a meager 0.5% in case of China (might be a direct result of the One Child Policy adopted). The annual population growth rate of India is in the danger zone of more than 1% pa. India will be overtaking China as the most populous country in the world in near future.

(b) Amongst the three countries stated above, India has most skewed data sex ratio (929 female per 1,000 male). This is one of the major concerns for the demographers in India.

29. Why are regional and economic groupings formed?

Ans. In order to strengthen the economy, different nations of the world are forming various regional and global economic groupings such as SAARC European Union, ASEAN, G-8, G-20. BRICS, etc. These groups provide a platform to raise their voice in a unified manner on common issues to safeguard their common interests. Regional economic grouping is one of the major instrument of promoting international trade activities among countries. One more purpose behind setting up of these groups is maintenance of peace and stability of the member countries.

30. What are the various means by which countries are trying to strengthen their own domestic economies?

Ans. The following are the various means through which the nations are trying to strengthen their own domestic economies:

(i) Nations are forming various regional and economic groupings like SAARC, European Union, G-8, G-20, ASEAN etc. in order to strengthen their economies.

(ii) Nations are having economic reforms. They have liberalized their economies with decrease in government interference in economic activities.

(iii) Nations are also opening up their economies through the process of globalisation.

31. What similar developmental strategies have India and Pakistan followed for their respective developmental paths?

Ans. The main similarities between the developmental strategies of India and Pakistan can be summarized as:

* Both of them have followed the path of mixed economic structure involving the participation of both the state as well as the private sector.
* Both the nations started their developmental path at the same time soon after their independence in 1947.
* Both the countries started planning their development strategies in similar ways. India announced its first Five Year Plan in 1951 and Pakistan announced in 1956.
* Both of them adopted similar strategies, such as creating a large public sector and raising public expenditure on social development.
* Till 1980s, both the countries had similar growth rates and per capita incomes.
* Both of them introduced economic reforms at the same time (India in 1991 and Pakistan in 1988) to strengthen their economies.

32. Explain the Great Leap Forward campaign of China as initiated in 1958.

Ans. In 1958, a programme named The Great Leap Forward (GLF)' campaign was initiated by Mao to modernise China's economy.

* The aim of this campaign was to transform agrarian economy into a modern economy through the process of rapid industrialization.
* Under this programme, people were encouraged to set up industries in their backyards.
* In rural areas, communes were started. Under the Commune system, people collectively cultivated lands.
* 1958, there were 26,000 communes covering almost all the farm population.
* GLF campaign met with many problems. A severe drought caused havoc in China killing about 30 million people.

33. China's rapid industrial growth can be traced back to its reforms in 1978. Do you agree? Elucidate.

Ans. Yes, I agree with the given statement. The present day fast industrial growth in China can be traced back to the reforms introduced in phases in 1978. China introduced reforms in phases.

* In the initial phase, reforms were initiated in agriculture, foreign trade and investment sectors. In agriculture, commune lands were divided into small plots which were allocated (only for use and not as ownership) to the individual households. They were allowed to keep all income from the land after paying stipulated taxes.
* In the later phase, reforms were initiated in the industrial sector. Private sector firms and township and village enterprises (enterprises which were owned and operated by local collectives) were allowed to produce goods. At this stage, enterprises owned by govemment (known as State Owned Enterprises or SOEs), were made to face competition.
* The reform process also involved dual pricing. This means fixing the prices in two ways: (a) Farmers and industrial units were required to buy and sell fixed quantities of inputs and outputs on the basis of prices fixed by the government; (b) For other transactions, the inputs and outputs were purchased and sold at market prices.
* In order to attract foreign investors, special economic zones were set up.

34. Describe the path of developmental initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development.

Ans. The path of developmental initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development can be summarized as under

(i) Mixed Economic System: Pakistan adopted the pattern of mixed economy to achieve the aim of economic development.

(ii) Introduction of Various Policies: In the late 1950s and 1960s, Pakistan introduced a variety of regulated policy framework for growth of domestic industries. The policy combined tariff protection for manufacturing of consumer goods together with direct import controls on competing imports.

(iii) Green Revolution: In case of agriculture, the introduction of Green Revolution and increase in public investment in infrastructure led to a rise in the production of foodgrains. This changed the agrarian structure dramatically.

(iv) Importance to Role of Public Sector in early 1970s: In the early 1970s, nationalisation of capital goods industries took place.

(v) Importance to Role of Private Sector in late 1970s: In the late 1970s, there was a shift in the government policy, when it adopted the policy of denationalisation. Government encouraged the private sector and also offered various incentives to them. All this created a conducive climate for new investments.

(vi) Financial Support during late 1970s: During this period, Pakistan also received financial support from: (a) Western nations; and (b) Remittances from emigrants to the Middle-east. This helped the country in stimulating economic growth.

(vii) Reforms: In 1988, reforms were initiated in the country.

35. What is the important implication of the 'one child norm' in China?

Ans. The important implication of the one-child norm is that it has reduced the growth rate of population and provides a better health service for women and has reduced the risk of death and injury associated with pregnancy However, this policy has some other implications also. For instance, after a few decades, there will be more elderly people in proportion to young people in China. This will force China to take steps to provide social security measures with fewer workers.

36. Define the liberty indicator. Give some examples of liberty indicators.

Ans. Liberty Indicator may be defined as the measure of the extent of demographic participation and political decision making.

Examples of liberty indicators: (i) Measures of the extent of the Constitutional Protection Rights given to the citizens; (ii) Extent of the Constitutional Protection of the independence of the Judiciary and Rule of Law.

36. Evaluate the various factors that led to the rapid growth in economic development in China.

Ans. The various factors that led to the rapid growth in economic development in China are:

(i) Reforms Introduced in China: The basic reason for fast industrial growth in China can be traced back to the reforms introduced in phases in 1978. China introduced reforms in phases.

In the initial phase, reforms were initiated in agriculture, foreign trade and investment sectors, In agriculture, commune lands were divided into small plots which were allocated (only for use and not as ownership) to the individual households. They were allowed to keep all income from the land after paying stipulated taxes.

In the later phase, reforms were initiated in the industrial sector. Private sector firms and township and village enterprises (enterprises which were owned and operated by local collectives) were allowed to produce goods. At this stage, enterprises owned by government (known as State Owned Enterprises or SOEs), were made to face competition.

(ii) Dual Pricing in the Reforms Process: The reform process also involved dual pricing. This means fixing the prices in two ways: (a) Farmers and industrial units were required to buy and sell fixed quantities of inputs and outputs on the basis of prices fixed by the government; (b) For other transactions, the inputs and outputs were purchased and sold at market prices.

(iii) Special Economic Zones (SEZ) In order to attract foreign investors, special economic zones were set up.

37. Give reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan.

Ans. The reasons for the slow-down of growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan's economy are:

(i) Agricultural growth and food supply situation was based on good harvest and not on institutionalised process of technical change. When there was a good harvest, the economy was in good condition, when it was not, the economic indicators showed stagnation or negative trends.

(ii) Foreign exchange is an essential component for any country and it is always preferred to build foreign exchange reserves through exports of manufactured goods. However, in Pakistan, most of the foreign exchange earnings came from remittances from Pakistani workers in the Middle-east and the exports of highly volatile agricultural products.

(iii) There was growing dependence on foreign loans on the one hand and increasing difficulty in paying back the loans on the other.