

# Comparative Development Experience of India and Its Neighbours

## PART 1 Objective Questions

### • Multiple Choice Questions

- Which of the following is the feature of Indian economy?  
 (a) Contribution of industry to GDP is the highest  
 (b) Contribution of agriculture to employment is the largest  
 (c) High level of human development  
 (d) Poor growth of service sector

**Ans.** (b) Contribution of agriculture to employment is the largest

- Which of the following features relates to the Chinese economy?  
 (a) Very high fertility rate  
 (b) Growth due to service sector  
 (c) Growth due to manufacturing sector  
 (d) High density of population

**Ans.** (c) Growth due to manufacturing sector

- Special Economic Zones are set up by China to  
 (a) attract foreign investors  
 (b) to develop the backward regions  
 (c) to maintain income equality  
 (d) to promote private sector

**Ans.** (a) Policy regarding special economic zones were meant to incentivise foreign investors by providing low-cost labour, specifically planning economic zones with ports and airports so that goods and material could be easily exported, reducing corporate income tax and even offering tax exemption.

- Match the following.

Column I	Column II
A. Economic development in China	(i) Mao
B. India's new development policy	(ii) China
C. The great leap forward	(iii) 1978
D. Commune	(iv) Pakistan
E. First contribution in 1956	(v) 1991

### Codes

A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
(a) (iii)	(v)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(b) (iv)	(ii)	(i)	(v)	(iii)
(c) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(d) (ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(v)

**Ans.** (a) (iii) (v) (i) (ii) (iv)

- Name any two areas where India is ahead of Pakistan?

- Human development index and rate of GDP
- Rate of GDP and infant mortality rate
- Improvement in health sector and rate of GDP
- Rate of GDP and per capita income.

**Ans.** (d) Rate of GDP and per capita income.

- The LPG model of development in context of Indian economy aimed at .....

- export led growth strategy as against import substitution strategy
- import led growth strategy as against export led growth
- encouraging FDIs to support the growth process
- Correctly explained by (a) and (c)

**Ans.** (d) The LPG model of 1991 emphasized the role of private sector and advocated more liberal and market driven pattern of development.

- Which particular year marked the introduction of economic reforms in Pakistan?

- 1978
- 1980
- 1988
- 1991

**Ans.** (c) In 1988, Pakistan adopted the model of liberalisation, stabilisation and structural adjustment.

- Find the correct sequence explaining the commencement of five year plans in chronological order.

- India, China and Pakistan
- Pakistan, China and India
- China, India and Pakistan
- India, Pakistan and China

**Ans.** (a) India commenced its five year plans in 1951 while China in 1953 and Pakistan in 1956.

- Arrange the given events in chronological order and choose the correct alternative.

- Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
- Great Leap Forward Campaign
- Introduction of Economic Reforms
- First Five Year Plan

### Alternatives

- (a) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)                      (b) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)  
(c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)                      (d) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

**Ans.** (b) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

**10.** ..... is the population density, the ..... is the pressure of population on land and more are the economic problems.

- (a) Lower, higher                      (b) Lower, lower  
(c) Higher, lower                      (d) Higher, higher

**Ans.** (d) The population density of an area can greatly affect that area's economy and social conditions.

**11.** Structural changes are .....

- (a) changes in the relative contribution of tertiary sector of Indian economy  
(b) changes in relative structure of primary sector of Indian economy  
(c) All of the above  
(d) changes in the relative contribution of primary sector of Indian economy

**Ans.** (d) A structural change is an economic condition that occurs when an industry or market changes. How it functions or operates an instance of such a change or improvement.

**12.** In Pakistan, the reforms were introduced as a result of the pressure from

- (a) IMF                      (b) World Bank  
(c) Swis Bank  
(d) Both IMF AND World Bank

**Ans.** (d) Both IMF and World Bank

**13.** The reason for slow growth rate and re-emergence of poverty is .....

- (a) earning more foreign exchange  
(b) growing dependence on foreign loan  
(c) decline in poverty rate  
(d) All of the above

**Ans.** (b) There was an increasing dependence on foreign loan and repayment of these loans became difficult. New loans were taken to repay older ones and thus, interest obligation mounted over years.

**14.** ..... has followed the classical development pattern of gradual shift from agriculture to manufacturing and then to service.

- (a) Pakistan                      (b) India  
(c) China                      (d) All of these

**Ans.** (c) China

**15.** Per capita GNI means

- (a) how much is country's national income  
(b) how much is country's GDP  
(c) how much on average a person earns  
(d) how much on an average a country earns

**Ans.** (c) how much on an average a person earns

**16.** Choose the correct statement from the following.

- (a) China's economy growth is mainly contributed by the service sector.  
(b) One child norm policy was adopted in India.  
(c) The largest share in national income comes from agriculture in India.  
(d) Pakistan is ahead of India in providing improved sanitation facilities.

**Ans.** (d) Pakistan is ahead of India in providing improved sanitation facilities.

**17.** Which of the following is not an indicator of human development index?

- (a) National income  
(b) GDP per capita  
(c) Life expectance at birth  
(d) Literacy rate

**Ans.** (a) National income

**18.** Which of the following nation has most skewed sex ratio?

- (a) India                      (b) China  
(c) Pakistan                      (d) None of these

**Ans.** (a) Sex ratio is the number of female per thousand males. Amongst the given three nations, India has the lowest sex ratio of 929 females per thousand males.

**19.** The main reason that can be argued for high growth of population in context of India and Pakistan is .....

- (a) high level of illiteracy and high fertility rates  
(b) low level of illiteracy and low fertility rates  
(c) high level of illiteracy and low fertility rates  
(d) low level of illiteracy and high fertility rates

**Ans.** (a) In 2012, fertility rates in Pakistan, India and China were 3.3, 2.6 and 1.6 respectively.

**20.** Highlight the success which is not common between India and Pakistan?

- (a) Reduction in poverty  
(b) Self sufficient in food production  
(c) Rise in GDP per capita  
(d) Dismal fiscal management

**Ans.** (d) Dismal fiscal management

## • Assertion-Reasoning MCQs

**Direction** (Q. Nos. 1 to 6) *There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below*

- (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, but 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

**1. Assertion (A)** India and Pakistan adopted the mixed economic model.

**Reason (R)** Mixed economic model allows both public and private sector to work hand-in-hand thereby allowing for efficiency.

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

**2. Assertion (A)** The major policy initiatives, i.e. land reforms and green revolution helped India to become self-sufficient in food grain production.

**Reason (R)** The proportion of people depending on agriculture did not decline as expected.

**Ans.** (b) The green revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grain production. India has adopted a new strategy in the field of agriculture. In this, insecticides and pesticides were used which resulted in great production of wheat and rice. Due to green revolution, highest rate of growth was achieved in Punjab and Haryana.

**3. Assertion (A)** Every year the government fixes a target for disinvestment of private sector enterprise.

**Reason (R)** Disinvestment is an excellent tool for discarding the loss incurring public sector enterprise.

**Ans.** (d) Disinvestment targets are set under each union budget and every year the target changes. The government takes final decision on whether to raise disinvestment target or not. Disinvestment means sale or liquidation of assets by the government, usually of central and state public sector enterprises, projects and other fixed assets.

**4. Assertion (A)** Regional and economic groups are formed to strengthen the economies of member nations.

**Reason (R)** It helps to understand the development process followed by member countries and evaluate our own strength and weakness.

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

**5. Assertion (A)** India, Pakistan and China have started planning their developmental strategies in the same way.

**Reason (R)** India, China and Pakistan have started working on their developmental plans at the same time.

**Ans.** (b) China announced its first five year plan in 1953. India and Pakistan adopted similar strategies such as creating a large public sector and raising public expenditure on social development. Till the 1980s, all the three countries have similar growth rate and per capita income.

**6. Assertion (A)** There was low population growth in China.

**Reason (R)** One child policy was adopted by China.

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

## • Case Based MCQs

**1. Direction** Read the following text and answer the question no. (i) to (vi) on the basis of the same.

Though India, Pakistan and China have totally different political systems but all of them have followed plans for their economic and social development. India and Pakistan have followed the path of mixed economy. China, on the other hand, had command economy. All the three countries launched their economic development programme almost simultaneously in the early part of the decade of 1950s. While India and Pakistan depended heavily on the public sector for giving a big push to the economy, China was absolutely the state controlled economy. Till the early 1980s, the major development indicators of all the three nations such as growth rate, sectorial distribution of output/income and employment and human development were more or less similar. The level of development was also low in all these three countries. But with the introduction of economic reforms, changes in their level of development became visible. As a result of various policy measures in three countries, China has surpassed both India and Pakistan in terms of social and economic development.

(i) What is peculiar about the structural transformation process in context of Indian and Pakistan economy?

- (a) Balanced development of all the sectors with equal contribution to the GDP
- (b) Direct jump from agriculture to services with later contributing more to the GDP
- (c) Transformation in the economic outlook- from agrarian to industrial
- (d) A jump from agriculture to industry with later contributing more to the GDP

**Ans.** (b) The 'structural change' theory argues that with development, the share of agriculture sector declines and that of industry becomes dominant and at higher levels of development, the service sector contributes more than the other two sectors. However, in context of India and Pakistan, there has been a jump directly from agriculture to services in context of GDP contribution.

(ii) Which of the following pair is incorrectly matched with regard to the introduction of economic reforms in context of the given three nations?

Column I		Column II
A. India	(i)	1991
B. China	(ii)	1998
C. Pakistan	(iii)	1988

### Codes

- (a) A-1      (b) B-2      (c) C-3      (d) None of these

**Ans.** (b) Reforms were introduced in China in 1978.

- (iii) Which of the following factor is relates close to the Chinese economy?
- (a) Very high fertility rate
  - (b) Growth due to the service sector
  - (c) Growth due to the manufacturing sector
  - (d) High density of population

**Ans.** (c) China's growth is primarily encouraged by the growth of the manufacturing sector.

- (iv) As against India's rank at 131, the HDI rank of Pakistan for the year 2020 is 154. The given statement is
- (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) Partially true, true for India and false for Pakistan
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans.** (a) True

- (v) Which of the following factors is not considered while constructing the HDI Index?
- (a) Long and healthy life measured by life expectancy at birth
  - (b) Knowledge as measured by the adult literacy rate
  - (c) A good environment as measured by appropriate environment policies
  - (d) A decent standard of living as measured by GDP per capita

**Ans.** (c) A good environment as measured by appropriate environment policies

- (vi) **Assertion (A)** Dual price policy in China was an attempt to encourage industrialisation.

**Reason (R)** Special Economic Zones were an attempt to attract foreign capital in the country.

**Alternatives**

- (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, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true
- (d) Both the statements are false

**Ans.** (b) Chinese economic reformers took the view that the best way was to keep the existing planned economy, but gradually to build up a free market system alongside.

**2. Direction** Read the following text and answer the question no. (i) to (vi) on the basis of the same.

Since its independence in 1947, India has faced two major financial crises and two consequent devaluations of the rupee. These crises were in 1966 and 1991 and this paragraph highlights the case of 1991.

Foreign exchange reserves are an extremely critical aspect of any country's ability to engage in commerce with other countries. A large stock of

foreign currency reserves facilitates trade with other nations and lowers transaction costs associated with international commerce. If a nation depletes its foreign currency reserves and finds that its own currency is not accepted abroad, the only option left to the country is to borrow from abroad.

1991 is often cited as the year of economic reform in India. Surely, the government's economic policies changed drastically in that year.

The Import-Export Policy of 1985-1988 replaced import quotas with tariffs.

This represented a major overhaul of Indian trade policy as previously, India's trade barriers mostly took the form of quantitative restrictions.

After 1991, the Government of India further reduced trade barriers by lowering tariffs on imports. In the post-liberalisation era, quantitative restrictions have not been significant.

While the devaluation of 1991 was economically necessary to avert a financial crisis, the radical changes in India's economic policies were, to some extent, undertaken voluntarily by the government of P V Narasimha Rao.

- (i) The reforms under liberalisation in the above situation were referred to as .....
- (a) depreciation
  - (b) devaluation
  - (c) appreciation
  - (d) revaluation

**Ans.** (b) devaluation

- (ii) Which of the following reason(s) is/are responsible for removal of licensing policy in India?

- (a) To reduce inefficiency of public sector
- (b) Increase the role of private sector
- (c) To attract foreign investment
- (d) All of the above

**Ans.** (b) Increase the role of private sector

- (iii) As compared to India, Pakistan opted for which of the following policies during the economic reforms of 1988?

- (a) Liberalisation
- (b) Privatisation
- (c) Globalisation
- (d) All of these

**Ans.** (d) All of these

- (iv) Which of the following regional economic groups are formed between India, China and Pakistan?

- (a) ASEAN
- (b) G-8
- (c) SAARC
- (d) All of these

**Ans.** (d) All of these



- (v) **Assertion (A)** China has done better than India and Pakistan, as it is a socialist economy.

**Reason (R)** In socialism, government can implement policies which are in interest of people.

**Alternatives**

- (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, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true
- (d) Both the statements are false

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

- (vi) Read the following statements given below and choose the correct alternative.

**Statement I** In 1980s, India, China and Pakistan had similar growth rate.

**Statement II** Fertility rate in India was lowest in 2017-18.

**Alternatives**

- (a) Both are correct.
- (b) Both are incorrect
- (c) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

**Ans.** (c) Fertility rate in China was lowest in 2017-18.

## PART 2

# Subjective Questions

### • Short Answer (SA) Type Questions

1. What are the various means by which countries are trying to strengthen their own domestic economies? (NCERT)

**Ans.** The various means used by countries to strengthen their own domestic economies are

- (i) Countries are forming regional and economic groups such as SAARC, European union, G-8, G-20, etc.
- (ii) Countries try to understand the development processes followed by their neighbouring countries as it helps them to better understand their strength and weakness.
- (iii) Nations have also resorted to liberalise their economies by minimising government interference in economic activities. The economy is governed by market forces which promote efficiency and strengthen the economy.

2. What similar development and strategies have India and Pakistan followed for their respective development paths? (NCERT)

**Ans.** They followed following similar strategies in their respective development plans

- (i) Both India and Pakistan have followed five year planning. India announced its first plan in 1951 and Pakistan in 1956.
- (ii) Both nations adopted a strategy of creating a large public sector and raising public expenditures on social development.
- (iii) Both of them have adopted the mixed economic system involving the co-existence of both the public and the private sector.

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

**Ans.** Yes, it cannot be denied that China's rapid industrial growth is an aggregate outcome of the various economic reforms that were introduced in phases since 1978. In the initial phase, reforms were initiated in agriculture, foreign trade and investment sectors. The system of collective farming known as Commune System was implemented.

In the later phase, reforms were initiated in the industrial sector. During this phase, the private firms, village and township enterprises were allowed to produce goods and services and to compete with the state owned enterprises. The reforms also included dual pricing.

The reforms also included setting up of special economic zones to attract foreign investors. Therefore, China's rapid industrial growth is attributable to the success of different phases of its economic reforms.

4. Critically appraise the development strategies of Pakistan.

**Ans.** The development strategies of Pakistan are summarised below

- (i) **Mixed Economy** Pakistan follows a mixed economy system where both the public and private sectors co-existed.
- (ii) **Import Substitution** Pakistan adopted a regulatory policy framework in the late 1950s, and 1960s for import industrialisation.

The policy combined tariff protection for manufacturing of consumer goods together with direct import controls on competing imports.

- (iii) **Green Revolution** This was introduced to increase productivity and self-sufficiency in food. This increased the output of food grains. This had changed the agrarian structure dramatically.

In 1970's, nationalisation of capital goods took place. Pakistan shifted its policy orientation in 1970's and 1980's when the private sector got encouragement.

5. (i) What is the important implication of the 'one child norm' in China?  
 (ii) Explain the great leap forward campaign of china as initiated in 1958. (NCERT)

**Ans.** (i) One child policy was introduced in china in the late 1970s. This policy resulted in a decline in the growth of population. It has an important implication also. After a few decades, there will be more elderly people in proportion to young people. This will compel China to initiate step to provide social security measures with fewer workers  
 (ii) The great leap forward campaign initiated by China in 1958 aimed at industrialising the country on a massive scale. Under this programme, people were encouraged to set up industries in their backyards. The system of collective farming known as commune system was implemented.

6. Mention the salient demographic indicators of China, Pakistan and India. (NCERT)

**Ans.** The salient demographic indicators of China, Pakistan and India are discussed below  
 (i) China is the most populous country followed by India with 1352 million and Pakistan with 212 million.  
 (ii) China has the lowest density of population and India has the highest with 455. For Pakistan this figure is 275.  
 (iii) Sex ratio is biased against females in all the three nations. It is estimated at 924, 949 and 943 for India, China and Pakistan respectively.  
 (iv) Urbanisation is high in both Pakistan (37 %) and China (59%). In India, 34% of people are living in urban areas.

7. Write a brief note on the commune system in China.

**Ans.** Commune system was started in the rural areas of China, under which people collectively cultivated lands. Commune lands were divided into small plots. These plots were allocated to individual households for cultivation, not ownership. Households were allowed to keep all income from the land after paying specified taxes. In 1958, there were 26,000 communes covering almost all the farm population. The commune system resulted in more equitable distribution of food grains in China.

8. State the factors which created a conducive environment for new investments in Pakistan.

**Ans.** Following factors created conducive environment for new investments in Pakistan  
 (i) Adoption of green revolution  
 (ii) Shift of the orientation of nationalisation policy to denationalisation and encouragement to private sector  
 (iii) Financial support from western nations  
 (iv) Growing remittances from Pakistani workers in the middle-east.

9. Critically assess pre and post-reform period in China.

**Ans. Pre-reform Period**

- (i) There was massive establishment of infrastructure in the areas of education and health.
- (ii) Extensive land reforms were introduced to bring about changes in the ownership of land holdings and encourage equity.
- (iii) Development of small enterprises was promoted on a large scale.

**Post-reform Period**

- (i) Reforms in agriculture brought about prosperity to a vast number of poor people.
- (ii) Reforms created conditions for the subsequent phenomenal growth in rural industries.
- (iii) Strong support base was built up for more reforms.

10. "India, China and Pakistan have many similarities in their development strategies." Elaborate.

**Ans.** India, China and Pakistan have many similarities in development strategies which are as follows

- (i) All the three countries had started planning their development strategies in similar ways. India announced its five year plan in 1951-56, while Pakistan announced its first five year plan in 1956, which is called 'Medium Term Plan' China announced its first five year plan in 1953.
- (ii) India and Pakistan adopted similar strategies such as creating a large public sector and raising public expenditure on social development.
- (iii) Till the 1980s, all the three countries had similar growth rates and per capita incomes.
- (iv) Economic reforms took place in all the three countries, reforms started in India in 1991, in China in 1978 and in Pakistan in 1988.

11. (i) Enumerate the reasons of success of structural reforms in China.  
 (ii) Enumerate the failures of the structural reforms in China.

**Ans.** (i) The reasons of success of structural reforms in China are enumerated below (any two)  
 (a) There was existence of infrastructure in the areas of education, health and land reforms.  
 (b) There was decentralised planning and existence of small enterprise.  
 (c) Through the commune system, there was more equitable distribution of foodgrains.  
 (d) There was extension of basic health services in rural areas.  
 (ii) Following are the failure of structural reforms in China (any two)  
 (a) There was slow pace of growth and lack of modernisation in the Chinese economy under the Maoist rule.

- (b) Maoist vision of economic development is based on decentralisation, self-sufficiency and shunning of foreign technology had failed.
- (c) Despite extensive land reforms, collectivisation, the great leap forward and other initiatives, the per capita gain in output in 1978 was the same as it was in the mid-1950s.

**12.** Explain briefly the various development strategies of China.

**Ans.** Certain development strategies of China are discussed below

- (i) **Great Leap Forward (GLF) Campaign** This campaign initiated in 1958, aimed at industrialising the country on a massive scale. People were encouraged to setup industries in their backyards. In rural areas, communes were started. Under the commune system, people collectively cultivated land.
- (ii) **Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966-76)** In 1965, Mao Tse Tung started a cultural revolution on a large scale. In this revolution, students and professionals were sent to work and learn from the countryside.
- (iii) **1978 Reforms** Since 1978, China began to introduce many reforms in phases. The reforms were initiated in agriculture, foreign trade and investment sector. In agriculture, lands were divided into small plots which were allocated to individual households. They were allowed to keep all income from the land after paying taxes. In later phase, reforms were initiated in industrial sector. All enterprises which were owned and operated by local collectives in particular, were allowed to produce goods.
- (iv) **One Child Norm** The Chinese government introduced one-child norm to check its growing population. Couples were allowed to have only one child. In case, they gave birth to second child, social assistance was stopped.

**13.** Comment on the growth rate trends witnessed in China, India and Pakistan in the last two decades.

(NCERT)

**Ans.** China has a second largest GDP (PPP) of \$ 2.5 trillion in the world where as India's GDP (PPP) \$ 9.03 trillion and Pakistan GDP (PPP) is \$ 0.94 trillion, roughly about 11% of India's GDP. In 1980, Pakistan was ahead of India. China was having double digit growth and India was at the bottom. In 2015-2017, there was a decline in Pakistan and China's growth rate, whereas India met with moderate increase in growth rate.

In both India and Pakistan, the contribution of agriculture was 16 and 24% respectively but the portion of workforce that work in this sector is more in India. In Pakistan, about 41% of people work in agriculture whereas in India it is 43%.

**14.** "India, China and Pakistan have travelled more than seven decades of developmental path with varied results." Explain the given statement with valid arguments. (CBSE 2020)

**Ans.** "India, China and Pakistan have travelled more than seven decades of developmental path with varied results." This statement can be explained with the help of following arguments

- (i) Till the late 1970s, all of them were maintaining the same level of low development. The last three decades have taken these countries to different levels.
- (ii) Indian economy performed moderately, but majority of the population depends on agriculture and 1/4th of the population lives below poverty line. Infrastructure is also lacking in many parts of the country.
- (iii) Pakistan economy was slowdown because of political instability, over dependence on remittances and foreign aid along with volatile performance of agriculture sector.
- (iv) China used the market system without losing political commitment and succeeded in raising the level of growth along with alleviation of poverty. Public intervention in providing social infrastructure brought positive results in human development indicators in China.

**15.** Compare India and Pakistan on the basis of their demography. (CBSE 2020)

**Ans.** India and Pakistan can be compared on demographic front as follows

- (i) The population of Pakistan is very small and accounts for roughly about 1/10th of India.
- (ii) Pakistan have more proportion of urban people than India.
- (iii) The fertility rate is very high in Pakistan as compared to India.
- (iv) The sex ratio of the two nations stand quite near to each other, showing preference of male child in both the nations. India stands at 924 females per 1,000 males and Pakistan stands at 943 females per 1,000 males.

**16.** Define liberty indicators. Give some examples of liberty indicators. (NCERT)

**Ans.** 'Liberty indicators' are those indicators which represent the degree of civil and political freedom to individuals in a country. They should also be considered alongwith indicators of income, health and education in the human development index.

One such indicator has actually been added as a measure is 'the extent of democratic participation in social and political decision-making' but it has not been given any extra weight.

Some other 'liberty indicators' are measures of 'the extent of constitutional protection given to rights of citizens' or the extent of constitutional protection of the 'Independence of the Judiciary' and the 'Rule of Law' which have not been introduced in HDI till now.

Without including such indicators and giving them adequate weightage, the construction of a human development index remains incomplete and its usefulness remains limited.

**17. In which areas India has an edge over Pakistan?**

**Ans.** In the area of skilled manpower, research and development institutions, India is better placed than Pakistan.

Indian scientists excel in the areas of defence technology, space research, electronics and avionics, genetics, tele communications, etc. The number of PhDs produced by India in science and engineering every year (about 5000) is higher than the entire stock of PhDs in Pakistan. Issues of health facilities in general and infant mortality in particular are better addressed in India.

• **Long Answer (LA) Type Questions**

**1. Describe the path of development initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development. (NCERT)**

**Ans.** For economic development Pakistan followed the mixed economy model with co-existence of public and private sectors.

The different policies adopted by Pakistan are stated below

- (i) A variety of regulated policy frameworks were introduced in late 1950s and 1960s.
- (ii) Protection of consumer goods, domestic industries through tariff barriers.
- (iii) The introduction of green revolution and mechanisation in agriculture sector.
- (iv) Public investment in infrastructure in selected areas.
- (v) Nationalisation of capital goods, industries was introduced in 1970s.
- (vi) In 1980s, denationalisation and encouragement to private sector.
- (vii) In 1988, economic reforms were initiated in the economy.

**2. What are the reasons for slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan?**

**Ans.** Reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan

- (i) **Traditional Method in the Agricultural Sector** The agricultural production method was not based on institutional basis of technology. As a result of a good harvest system, agricultural production remained unstable and highly vulnerable to climatic conditions. Good harvest relies largely on a good monsoon. If the conditions were not good, then the economic growth showed a negative trend.

- (ii) **High Dependence on Public Sector Enterprises** Great emphasis on the significant role of the public sector was given in the process of growth as they rely on huge investment of the government. As public sector enterprises lack operational efficiency and poor management of scarce resources, it led to slow progress in productivity.

- (iii) **High Dependence on Foreign Loans** Generally, the balance of payment crisis was set right by borrowing funds from external sources such as International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. Foreign exchange earnings are one of the essential components where a country can earn through sustainable export of manufactured goods. In Pakistan, major foreign exchange was earned from the remittances of Pakistani workers in the Middle East and export of highly unstable agricultural products. There was a high dependence on foreign loans and this increased the problem to repay the loan amount.

- (iv) **Lack of Political Stability** Huge public expenditure was incurred on law and order to stabilise the unfavourable political situation. This unproductive expenditure caused a drain on economic resources.

- (v) **Inadequate Infrastructure** Pakistan was not able to attract foreign investment and trade activities because they lack infrastructural facility for business development.

**3. Compare and contrast the development of India, China and Pakistan with respect to some salient human development indicators. (NCERT)**

**Ans.** The development of India, China and Pakistan with respect to some salient human development indicators can be assessed and compared with the help of the following points

- (i) China is ahead of India and Pakistan in human development indicators. China has better ranking in terms of income indicator such as GDP per capita or proportion of population below poverty line or health indicators such as mortality rates, access to sanitation, literacy, life expectancy or malnourishment.
- (ii) India is ahead of Pakistan in reducing proportion of people below the poverty line as per Human Development Report 2019.
- (iii) India's performance in education, sanitation and access to water is better than Pakistan.
- (iv) Maternal mortality is very high in India and Pakistan as compared to China. In China, for one lakh births, only 29 women die whereas in India and Pakistan, more than 130 women die.
- (v) All the three countries provide improved water sources for most of their population.
- (vi) Considering the international poverty rate of \$ 2 a day, India has the largest share of poor among the three countries in absolute terms.



**4. Write a brief note on the following international organisations**

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| (i) SAARC            | (ii) ASEAN |
| (iii) European Union | (iv) G-8   |
| (v) G-20             | (vi) BRICS |

- Ans.** (i) **SAARC** South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established on 8th December, 1985 to encourage cooperation among member countries in the fields of agriculture, health, population control, anti-terrorism measures, rural development, science and technology and narcotics control Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan are its members. It was formed on the proposal of Zia-Ur-Rehman, the then President of Bangladesh. Its head quarter is in Kathmandu.
- (ii) **ASEAN** Association of South East Asian Nation (ASEAN) was created on 8th August, 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand with objectives to accelerate economic growth, social progress, regional stability and to resolve their differences peacefully. Subsequently, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam also joined this association. It is headquartered at Jakarta.
- (iii) **European Union** It is a political and economic union of 27 member states that is primarily located in Europe. It was formed to develop an internal single market regulated by a same set of laws to ensure free movement of people, goods and services between the member nations. A common currency 'Euro' circulates in all the member nations. Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Sweden are important member nations. Brussels is the defacto capital of the European Union.

- (iv) **G-8** It is an inter-governmental political forum of the industrialised economies of the world, which are democratic in character. Initially, formed in 1975, with six member countries, viz.

France, Germany, Italy, Japan, The United Kingdom and The United States, this association came to be known as G-8 with the inclusion of Canada in 1976 and of Russia in 1997. However, in 2014 Russia has been expelled from the membership of G-8, temporarily. This forum represents about 65% of the world economy.

- (v) **G-20** It is an international forum comprising of the governments and Central Bank governors of 20 major economies. It was founded in 1999 with an objective to study, review and promote high-level discussions of measures to promote international financial stability.

The members include 19 individual countries, viz. Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, The United Kingdom, The United States, alongwith the European Union.

- (vi) **BRICS** BRICS is the acronym representing association of five major emerging national economies, viz. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

All the member countries are leading developing or newly industrialised countries and are characterised by their fast growing economies and those who significantly influence their regional affairs. It was formed in 2011 and works on the principles of non-interference, equality and mutual benefit.

# Chapter Test

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. Due to introduction of 'one child policy', China's fertility rate declined from ..... to ..... births.  
(a) 3 to 1 (b) 2 to 1  
(c) 3 to 1.8 (d) None of these
2. China has a very less proportion of cultivable land due to which of the following reasons?  
(a) Topographic condition (b) Climatic condition (c) Economic condition (d) Both (a) and (b)
3. Apart from instruction of international agencies, which other reasons forced Pakistan to implement economic reforms?  
(a) Political instability  
(b) Over dependency on foreign aid  
(c) Volatile performance of agriculture  
(d) All of the above
4. After India's independence and partition of country. India imported huge amount of food grains from Pakistan due to which of the following reasons?  
(a) India's fertile land went to Pakistan during the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947.  
(b) India's policy were inappropriate  
(c) Due to famines there were food insecurity  
(d) All of the above
5. Which sector of the economy contributes the highest to China's GDP?  
(a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector  
(c) Tertiary sector (d) All of these

## Short Answer (SA) Type Questions

1. Scholars find son preference as a common phenomenon in many developing countries including India, China and Pakistan. Do you find this phenomenon in your family and neighborhood? Why do people practice discrimination between male and female children? What do you think?
2. The phenomenon of male child-preference is common in many developing countries including India, China and Pakistan. Why do people practice discrimination between male and female child?
3. Group the following features pertaining to the economies of India, China and Pakistan under three heads.  
(i) One-child norm (ii) Low fertility rate  
(iii) High degree of urbanisation (iv) Mixed economy  
(v) Very high fertility rate (vi) Large population  
(vii) High density of population (viii) Growth due to manufacturing sector  
(ix) Growth due to service sector
4. Write a short note on the history of revolution of PRC.
5. What were the economic reforms introduced in all the three countries (India, China and Pakistan)?

## Long Answer (LA) Type Questions

1. Is it possible for India to introduce 'One Child Norm' like China to reduce population? Write your views.
2. What is demography and demographic indicators?

## Answers

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)