

Class XI ECONOMICS

CHAPTER - 10

COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES OF INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE AND VERT SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 Mark)

Question 1

Which of the following is false regarding China

- a) Sex ratio is biased and low**
- b) Density of population is lowest**
- c) Population is very small**
- d) Fertility rate is low**

Answer

(b) Population is very small

Question 2

Infant mortality rate is as low as ____ per thousand in China compared with ____ per thousand in India

- (a) 30, 60**
- (b) 30, 63**
- (c) 35, 65**
- (d) 20,45**

Answer

(b) 30.35

Question 3

All production unit engaged in transforming one good into another is called

- (a) Primary sector**
- (b) Secondary sector**
- (c) Tertiary sector**
- (d) None**

Answer

(b) Secondary sector

Question 4

Fertility rate is highest in

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

Answer

(c) Pakistan

Question 5

In China how much percentage of workforce is engaged in agriculture

- (a) 55
- (b) 54
- (c) 60
- (d) 53

Answer

(b) 54% of workforce is engaged in agriculture

Question 6

What is the type of economic system followed by China?

Answer

China has socialist market economy.

Question 7

Per Capital Income is higher in

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

Answer

(c) India has the highest per capita income

Question 8

Gini Index is related to

- (a) Income Inequality**
- (b) Infant mortality rate**
- (c) Health**
- (d) Education**

Answer

- (a) Income inequality**
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Question 9

For meaningful comparison common price level base is used because

- (a) Domestic price is differ in different countries**
- (b) 100 GDP of one country is not same as 100 GDP of other country**
- (c) Both**
- (d) None of the above**

Answer

- (c) Both**
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Question 10

UNDP stands for

- (a) United Nations Development Policy**
- (b) United Nations Development Programme**
- (c) Union Nations Development Programme**
- (d) None of these**

Answer

- (a) United Nations Development Programme**
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Question 11

What is the meaning of infant mortality rate?

Answer

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths under one year of age occurring among the live births in a given geographical area during a given year.

Question 12

Which sector is known a service sector?

- (a) Tertiary sector**
- (b) Primary sector**
- (c) Secondary sector**
- (d) None of the above**

Answer

(a) Tertiary sector is the one.

Question 13

Which country has the highest life expectancy at birth among the ones, India, Pakistan and China?

Answer

China has the highest life expectancy at birth.

Question 14

Quality life index is prepared by UNDP for how many countries

- (a) 186**
- (b) 187**
- (c) 188**
- (d) 185**

Answer

(b) 187

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 OR 4 MARKS)

Question 15

Write some lines on the comparative development experiences of India and its neighbouring countries.

Answer

India shares almost same development strategies with its neighbouring countries, which are as follows

- (i) India, Pakistan and China have started towards their developmental path at the same time, which is after their independence in the year 1947. Whereas Peoples Republic of China was established in 1949.

- (ii) 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.
 - (iii) India and Pakistan adopted similar strategies such as creating a large public sector and raising public expenditure on social development.
 - (iv) Till the year 1980, all the three countries had similar growth rates and per capita incomes.
 - (v) Economic reforms took place in all the three countries. Reforms started in India in 1991, in China in 1978 and in Pakistan in 1988.
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Question 16

Write short note on history of revolution of PRC.

Answer

People Republic of China (PRC) is a nation with ancient culture and heritage. Unlike many other nations, almost whole of China was under a single authority for many centuries. Several dynasties ruled China like Xia, Shang, Han, and Tang etc. The last dynasty which ruled China was **Qing Dynasty (also known as Manchu Dynasty)**. As many other countries around the world China has its long history of a struggle for equality and prosperity against tyrants and dictatorships. The establishment of People's Republic of China in 1949 seemed to have put an end to that struggle for a better life. China's Communist Party (CPP) – a leading political union came into force that time. The people were defined as a coalition of four social classes: the workers, the peasants, the petite bourgeoisie and the national-capitalists. The four classes were to be led by the CPP, as the leader of the working class. The Chinese Communist Revolution or the 1949 Revolution was the culmination of the Chinese Communist Party's drive to power since its founding in 1921 and the second part of Chinese Civil War (1946–1949). In the official media, this period is known as the **War of Liberation**. Another one, which is known as The **Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution**, commonly known as the Cultural Revolution, was a social-political movement that took place in the People's Republic of China from 1966 until 1976.

Question 17

What are the reasons for the low population growth in China?

Answer

China is strictly following 'one child norm' policy for many years. For more than three decades, this strictly enforced rule has meant that many Chinese couples could only have one child. They risked huge fines and varying degrees of harassment from local authorities if they had more than one. China's Communist Party leaders enacted the policy in 1980 to curb runaway population growth. This measure

also led to the fall in the sex ratio in China, i.e. the proportion of females per thousand males. Nurturing a child in China cost a lot especially in cities. At the same time the average enhancement of social status of females in recent 20 years also contribute to the decrease of population rate. Another deadly reason is the price of properties in China.

Question 18

What were the economic reforms introduced in all the three countries (India, China and Pakistan)?

Answer

After the Independence in 1947, India & Pakistan adopted planned development programmes which relied on public sector to spearhead the process of growth and development. China adopted more rigorous model of growth in 1949 and it decided to bring all critical areas of production activity under government control. The great leap forward (GLF) campaign was launched in 1958, focusing on widespread Industrialization of the Economy. China adopted Commune system of agricultural production which was a system of collective cultivation. China's Export driven manufacturing is the key parameter of its success story in economic growth. Till about 1980, the economies of India, China, & Pakistan did not show much divergence in the GDP growth rate and it was around 4% annually. It was around early 1980s in China, mid 80's in Pakistan, 90's in India that the breakthrough in GDP Growth rate was recorded. In 2005, India & Pakistan both recorded GDP growth of 6 to 8 percent, where as china recorded GDP growth of about 10% per annum.

Question 19

Is it possible for India to introduce 'One Child Norm' like China to reduce population? Write your views.

Answer

Rising population has been much of a concern for our nation in past few decades. To counter the drastic increase we have till now resorted to steps like providing free Family Health Planning facilities for married couples. A One Child Norm, similar to what Chinese have done, is one of the possible solutions at hand. Implementing such a policy in a country like ours is not so easy. With likely protests from political parties, ethnic groups, religious bodies and other idle social organizations getting yet another issue to raise their voices against, implementing this would not be an easy task. Suppose, if India implement it that there will be very much confusion. For example, it should be both in rural and urban areas or either of them. India has around 70% of rural population and rest urban or semi-urban. China too has majority of rural population but it has implemented policy only for families living in urban areas. Considering the fact that India is a labour intensive nation, known for cheap labour, such

a restriction in the long run may result in a shortage of labour and can affect economic growth of nation. To conclude, we can say that One Child Norm seems to be a necessity but its implementation in India requires careful juxtaposition of facts and figures in hand.

Question 20

What is demography and demographic indicators?

Answer

Demography is the study of science of populations. Demographers seek to understand population dynamics by investigating three main demographic processes: birth, migration, and aging (including death). Study of both quantitative and qualitative aspects of human population. Quantitative aspects include composition, density, distribution, growth, movement, size, and structure of the population. Qualitative aspects are the sociological factors such as education quality, crime, development, diet and nutrition, race, social class, wealth, well-being. The importance of demography lies in its contribution to helping government and society better prepare to deal for the issues and demands of population growth, aging and migration. A wide variety of social outcomes are impacted by demographic processes and distributions.

There are many demographic indicators used for demography. For example, Life **expectancy at birth** which is the number of year's new-born children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of their birth. **Crude death rate** which is the annual number of deaths per 1,000 population. **Crude birth rate** means annual number of births per 1,000 population. **Total fertility rate** which is the number of children that would be born per woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. **Urban population** means the percentage of population living in urban areas as defined according to the national definition used in the most recent population census.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 OR 6 MARKS)

Question 21

Explain the following:-

- (a) Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
- (b) Great Leap Forward (GLF)
- (c) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (GPCR)

Answer

- (a) **Special Economic Zones (SEZ)** - Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a specifically delineated duty-free enclave and shall be deemed to be foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations and duties and tariffs. In other words, SEZ is a geographical region that has economic laws different from a country's typical economic laws. It is an area in which business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country. SEZs are located within a country's national borders, and their aims include: increased trade, increased investment, job creation and effective administration. At present there are eight functional SEZs located at Santa Cruz (Maharashtra), Cochin (Kerala), Kandla and Surat (Gujarat), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Falta (West Bengal) and Noida (Uttar Pradesh) in India. Further an SEZ in Indore (Madhya Pradesh) is now ready for operation.
- (b) **Great Leap Forward (GLF)** - The Great Leap Forward was the name given to China's Second Five Year Plan (1958-62). The Great Leap Forward was an economic and social campaign that began in the 1950s and sought to change China from an agrarian economy into a modern society. It was an effort made by the Communist Party of China (CPC) under the leadership of Mao Zedong, also known as Mao Tse-tung, to transform China into a society capable of competing with other Western industrialized nations, within a short time period. In January 1958, the Great Leap Forward, the second in China's series of five-year plans, was launched and millions of Chinese citizens were moved to communes to work on farms or in manufacturing. Private farming was prohibited. It was Mao Zedong's impatience for industrial and manufacturing growth.
- (c) **Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (GPCR)** - The Cultural Revolution begins in the 1960s, Chinese Communist Party leader Mao Zedong came to feel that the current party leadership in China, as in the Soviet Union, was moving too far in a revisionist direction, with an emphasis on expertise rather than on ideological purity. The Cultural Revolution was a political, social and cultural movement fueled by the cult of Mao Zedong and instigated by a group of political leaders later known as the 'Gang of Four'. The Cultural Revolution mobilized and encouraged Chinese youth to criticize and persecute all persons who were thought to be enemies of the ideals of the Chinese Communist Revolution. Although the causes of the Cultural Revolution are quite complex, there are at least two factors that contributed to it. One factor was Mao Zedong's efforts to regain his dominant position as China's policy maker. The second one was the 'Cult of Mao'.
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Question 22

What are the reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in our neighbouring country, Pakistan?

Answer

Experts believe that growth in Pakistan was mainly caused by years of good harvest. Moreover, growth was fueled by finance from external borrowings and remittances from the Middle East. When the crops failed the economy suffered. These factors led to slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan. India has always edge over some factors from Pakistan like India has more skilled manpower, good investments in education and improved basic health facilities. The agricultural growth and food were not based on institutional basis of technology. Rather, it was based on good conditions. When the conditions were good the economic growth showed positive trends and vice-versa. They are more dependent on foreign borrowings and increasing difficulty in paying back the loans. Inadequate infrastructure for manufacturing sectors which also hampers growth. There are many reasons, here some are focused below:

- **Terrorism:** It is a huge stumbling-block for economic generation in Pakistan. Since 2002 it is a war-torn country. This has long been a reason for Pakistan's negative international image which has limited the foreign investment in the country.
- **Corruption:** Since 1947, the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots. In current circumstances, it has become a highly political debate as even the prime ministers of the country are accused of it.
- **Lack in quality education:** Education is a key component for economic progress. Unfortunately, our current literacy is 60 percent, least in South Asian countries. About 25 million children in are out of school.
- **Poor health facilities:** The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where it find lack of proper medicines, beds, equipment and etc. Due to absence of basic health facilities, 170 women die from pregnancy for every 100,000 births.
- **Tax evasion:** Regressive tax system collects about 90 percent tax revenue from common men. Big corporations, landlords, businessmen, politicians do not pay their due share of taxes. They earn lot but pay less tax; on the other hand poor earn less but are taxed more.

Pakistan should enhance export competitiveness by reducing cost of doing business. Pakistan should adopt strategic approach to increase its export in neighbouring markets and underline the need of holding single country. As a result of overall economy problems, the common men and women in the country are facing economic deficiency and deprivation.
