

CBSE Test Paper-03

Chapter 15 Development Experiences India & Neighbours

1. ASEAN stands for:
 - a. Association of South East Asian Nations
 - b. Association for Smooth Economic Activity of Nations
 - c. Asian Southern Eastern American Nations.
 - d. Asian Southern Earning American Nations.
2. Which policy aimed to combine the establishment of rural communes with a crash programme of village industrialisation?
 - a. Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
 - b. SEZ
 - c. Great Leap Forward
 - d. Economic reform
3. PPP GDP per capita growth rate of India during (1990-2007) is
(a) 0.046 (b) 0.045 (c) 0.056 (d) 0.054
4. Which of the following country adopt "one child norm" to control its population?
(a) None (b) Pakistan (c) China (d) India
5. What was GLF? Why was the purpose of this campaign in China?
6. Which sector of the economy contributes the highest to China's GDP?
7. What is meant by Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign with reference to China?
8. Which values of Indian society are posing a hurdle in one child norm?
9. In which areas India has an edge over Pakistan?
10. Explain the Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign of China initiated in 1958.
11. Mention the areas where Pakistan has an edge over India.
12. What similar developmental strategies have India and Pakistan followed for their respective developmental paths?
13. Compare and contrast the development of India, China and Pakistan with respect to some salient human development indicators.
14. Comment on the growth rate trends witnessed in China and India in the last two decades.

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Answer

1. a. Association of South East Asian Nations

2. c. Great Leap Forward

Explanation: In GLF campaign , people were encouraged to set up industries in their backyards.

3. b. 0.045

Explanation: The Gross Domestic Product per Capita in India was recorded at 6092.60 US Dollars in 2016, when adjusted by PPP. The GDP per capita, in India, when adjusted by PPP is equivalent to 34% of world's average. GDP per capita PPP in Indian averaged 3256.23 USD from 1990 until 2016, reaching an all time high of 6092.60 USD in 2016 and a record low of 1737.60 USD in 1991.

4. c. China

Explanation: The **one-child policy**, a part of the family planning **policy**, was a population planning **policy** of **China**.

5. The Great Leap Forward (What) campaign initiated in 1958 aimed at industrialising the country on a massive scale. People were encouraged to set up industries in their backyards.

6. Massive Agricultural Sector

7. 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.

8. India is a society where people give a lot of importance to their families. They celebrate festivals like raakhi and Bhai duj which creates an emotional need of having two kids at least. In these circumstances, if one child norm is announced, people will object it on their emotional grounds. Moreover, their religious values also come in between its implementation. Moreover, the democratic nature of India cannot compell its people to impede their generation.

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9. In the area of skilled manpower and research and development institutions, India is better placed than Pakistan. There are mainly following points where India has an edge over Pakistan:-
- i. Land - India has a wide land area from Kashmir to Kanyakumari.
 - ii. Economy - India may not be the richest country in the world but it is financially far ahead of Pakistan.
 - iii. Education - In India almost 60 percent of population is educated while in Pakistan literacy rate is only 40 percent.
 - iv. Strength - India has defeated Pakistan a lot of time in the past and now India is technically superior and we have improved our army and navy.
10. The Great Leap Forward (GLF) was a campaign initiated in 1958 in China by Mao's, which was aimed to modernise China's economy. The campaign was imitated towards the large scale industrialisation in the country not concentrated only in the urban areas. The people were motivated to set up industries in their backyards. In rural areas, the commune system was implemented. Under this system, people were engaged in collective farming. There were 26,000 communes covering almost all the farm population.
11.
 - i. Urbanisation
 - ii. Less percentage of population below poverty line.
 - iii. More percentage of population having access to improved water sources.
 - iv. Migration of workers from agricultural sector to industrial sector on large scale.
12. Pakistan and India have followed the mixed economy model with the coexistence of private and public sectors. The green revolution led to mechanisation and an increase in public investment in infrastructure which directly led to the production of food grains in both countries.

India and Pakistan have followed following similar strategies in their respective development plans:

- i. India and Pakistan both started their development process on the basis of

economic planning after getting independence in 1947.

- ii. Both of them have adopted the mixed economic system involving the co-existence of both the public and the private sector.
- iii. Both countries relied more on the public sector for initiating the process of growth and development.
- iv. Both of them introduced economic reforms around the same time to strengthen their economies. Pakistan initiated reforms in 1988 and India followed in 1991.
- v. They both have announced Five Year Plans for growth and development.

13. 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

It must be mentioned here that all these are extremely important indicators, but these are not sufficient. Along with these, 'liberty indicators' are also needed. One such indicator has actually been added as a measure of 'the extent of democratic participation in social and political decision-making' but it has not been given any extra weight. Some obvious 'liberty indicators' like 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' have not been introduced till now.

- 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 the poverty line or health indicators such as mortality rates, access to sanitation, literacy, life expectancy or malnourishment.
- ii. Pakistan is ahead of India in reducing the proportion of people below the poverty line with 51% people below the poverty line while the ratio is 61% for India.
- iii. Pakistan's performance in education, sanitation and access to water is better than India.
- iv. Maternal mortality is very high in India and Pakistan as compared to China. In China, for one lakh births, only 32 women die whereas, in India and Pakistan, more than 150 women die.
- v. All three countries provide improved water sources for most of their population.
- vi. Considering the international poverty rate of \$ 1 a day, India has the largest share

of poor among the three countries in absolute terms.

14. India, with democratic institutions, performed moderately, but the majority of its people still depend on agriculture. Infrastructure is lacking in many parts of the country. It is yet to raise the Standard of living of more than one-fourth of its population that lives below the poverty line.

On the other hand, the lack of political freedom and its implications in China are the major concern in the last two decades. The country used the market system without losing political commitment and succeeded in raising the level of growth along with poverty alleviation. China used a market mechanism to create additional social and economic opportunities. The country has also ensured social security in the rural areas by retaining collective farming known as Commune System. When many developed countries were finding it difficult to maintain a growth rate of even 5%, China was able to maintain near double-digit growth for more than two decades. Its growth rate in 1980-90 was 10.3% and for 2005-2013, it was 10.2%. In 1980-90, China was having double-digit growth and India was stuck at 5.7% decadal growth rate. This rate showed improvement in 2005-2013 at 7.6%, but still, it was far behind China's growth rate.

As far as the sectors wise contribution to growth is concerned, in 2013, the contribution of agriculture to GDP in China was 10% while in India it was 18%. On the other hand, manufacturing contributes the highest to GDP in China at 44%, whereas in India the service sector contributes the highest at around 57%.

In the last two decades, the growth of the agriculture sector has declined in both countries. In the industrial sector, China has maintained a double-digit growth rate, whereas for India industrial growth rate has declined. In the case of the service sector, China has been able to raise its rate of growth in 2005-13, while service sector growth in India has stagnated. China's growth is mainly contributed by the manufacturing sector and India's growth by the service sector.