

## CBSE Test Paper-04

### Chapter 15 Development Experiences India & Neighbours

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1. In China reforms were introduced in 1978 because
  - a. Per capita gain output was stagnant
  - b. Slow pace of growth
  - c. All of these
  - d. Shunning of foreign technology
2. Which of the following country is growing mainly due to tertiary sector?
  - a. Pakistan
  - b. None.
  - c. China
  - d. India
3. UNDP stands for
  - a. United Nations Development Programme
  - b. Union Nations Development Programme
  - c. United Nations Development Policy
  - d. United Nations Development Plan
4. The size of population is comparatively very small in Pakistan just about \_\_\_\_ of China  
(a) 1/15th (b) 1/10th (c) 1/5th (d) 1/2th
5. Who prepares the Human Development Index every year?
6. Mention the areas where India has an edge over Pakistan.
7. What is 'Big Push Strategy' of China?
8. What is commune system of farming?
9. How is China able to lead in all the human development indicators?
10. Compare and contrast India and China's sectoral contribution towards GDP in 2003.  
What does it indicate?
11. Mention the common failures of India and Pakistan.
12. Mention the areas where China has an edge over India.
13. What are the economic strengths and weaknesses of India and China?
14. Compare India, China and Pakistan in their development in areas of structural reforms and population control.

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**Answer**

1. c. All of these

**Explanation:** Economic reforms introducing market principles began in 1978 and were carried out in two stages. The first stage, in the late 1970s and early 1980s, involved the decollectivization of agriculture, the opening up of the country to foreign investment, and permission for entrepreneurs to start businesses.

2. a. (c) China

**Explanation:** Trends in Output Growth in Different Sectors, 1980-2003

Country	1980-90			1990 - 2002/03		
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Agriculture	Industry	Service
India	3.1	7.4	6.9	2.7	6.6	7.9
China	5.9	10.8	13.5	3.9	11.8	8.8
Pakistan	4	7.7	6.8	3.7	3.9	4.3

3. a. United Nations Development Programme

**Explanation:** The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities through the sustainable development of nations. It provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries.

4. b. 1/10th

**Explanation:** The current population of Pakistan is 197,098,396, based on the latest United Nations estimates. Pakistan population is equivalent to 2.62% of the total world population. Pakistan ranks number 6 in the list of countries (and dependencies) by population. China ranks number 1 in the countries.

5. HDI is prepared by United Nations Development Programme.(UNDP).

6. i. Skilled manpower

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- ii. Investment in education.
  - iii. Health facilities.
7. People's Republic of China is the governing authority of China. It followed a strategy of a socialistic pattern of industrialisation in 1949. Under this, heavy industries were first developed by the central authority and simultaneously consumption was reduced. It was done to increase investment in industries. This was called 'Big Push Strategy'.
  8. It is a collective system of farming practised in China. Under commune system of farming the people of communes give up the ownership of land, equipments and everything to be owned by the communes.
  9. China is able to lead in all human development indicators because of the following reasons:
    1. China established infrastructure in the areas of health, education and introduced reforms in the agriculture, foreign trade and investment sectors.
    2. Before the introduction of reforms, China provided basic health services to people. As a result China scores over India and Pakistan in all the indicators of HDI.
    3. The development strategy followed by China such as initiation of the Great Leap Forward Program and Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution contributed towards the development of China.
  10. According to the data of India's and China's sectoral contribution towards GDP in 2003, the contribution of agriculture to GDP in China was 15% while in India it was 23%. On the other hand, manufacturing contributes the highest to GDP in China at 53% whereas it contributes the highest to GDP in India at around 51%. The process of economic growth has led to tremendous shift in the sectoral share of output and employment. Thus, it indicates that both economies are developing.

In the last two decades, the growth of 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 manufacturing sector 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.

11. Common failures of India and Pakistan are given below:

- i. Relatively slow pace of GDP growth rate as compared to China.
- ii. Poor performance in HDI ranking.
- iii. Poor fiscal management: In terms of fiscal management, the record of both the countries is less than stellar. Higher fiscal deficits averaging 7-8 percent of GDP have persisted for fairly long periods of time.
- iv. Lack of political interest for social prosperity. The weaknesses in governance in the legal and judicial system, poor enforcement of private property rights and contracts, preponderance of discretionary government rules and regulations.

12. i. China has successfully focused on Pro-poor reforms.

ii. Agrarian reforms have been effectively carried out.

iii. Export driven manufacturing has significantly grown, adding to the pace of GDP growth.

iv. SEZ policy has proved to be a boon for FDI flow in India.

13. Here are the economic strengths and weaknesses of India and China:

Strength	Weakness
There were decentralised planning and existence of a small enterprise.	There was a slow pace of growth and lack of modernisation
There was an extension of basic health services in many rural areas.	The Maoist vision of economic development on decentralisation, self-sufficiency and shunning of foreign technology was a fail.
Through the commune system, there was a more equitable distribution of foodgrains.	Despite extensive land reforms, collectivisation, the great leap forward and other initiatives, the per capita gain output in 1978 was the same as it was in the mid-1950s.
There was an existence of infrastructure in the areas of education and health and	

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land reforms.	
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India's history of democracy over the past 60 years gives it a foundation for stability and adaptation, while China faces an uncertain political transition in the coming years. India's demographic dividend is much greater than China's. Assuming that ultimately rapid growth slows down, India's experience of high growth is more recent, while China's may sooner run its course.

14. Their performance in structural reforms and population control is given below:

Area	India	China	Pakistan
Structural Reforms	India introduced reforms in 1991 whereby the role of public sector was minimised and private sector was expanded In short, it was called policy of LPG i.e. liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.	It introduced reforms in 1978 and shifted focus to industrial development and reduced dependence on agriculture and service sector.	It initiated reforms in 1988. Service sector was growing but agriculture was slow. Arms industry did well. It was heavily dependent on agriculture.
Population Control	First country to announce population policy. Growth rate of population remained high at 1%p.a.	First time a country introduced such a strict population policy like 'one child norm'. Growth rate came down to less than 1%p.a.	Population policy is not adequate. Population growth rate is as high as 2.5% p.a.