

CBSE Test Paper-05

Chapter 15 Development Experiences India & Neighbours

1. _____ focused on pro-poor reforms while _____ focused more on growth with stability
 - a. China, India
 - b. None of these
 - c. Pakistan, India
 - d. India, China
2. In China unit of money is
(a) Dollar (b) Dinar (c) Rupee (d) Yuan
3. _____ the density _____ is the availability of land for agriculture for meeting needs of environment in terms of natural surroundings
(a) Less, Less (b) Less, Higher (c) Higher, Higher (d) Higher, Less
4. What have been the common failure of India and Pakistan
 - a. Poor performance in HDI
 - b. Political survival a dominating issue
 - c. All of these
 - d. Dismal Fiscal management
5. Quality of life is influenced by
(a) Income (b) All of these (c) Health (d) Education
6. PPP GDP per capita growth rate of China during (1990-2007) is
(a) 0.086 (b) 0.087 (c) 0.089 (d) 0.085
7. Mention some examples of regional and economic groupings.
8. Which programme was introduced in China to control the growth of population?
9. Why are regional and economic grouping formed?
10. 'Special Economic Zone (SEZ) increases foreign investment'. Explain.
11. Give reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan.
12. Mention the various indicators of human development.
13. What are the various means by which countries are trying to strengthen their own domestic economies?
14. Explain any three similarities in the development strategies of India, Pakistan and China?

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Answer

1. a. China, India

Explanation: China's policymakers have stated the country's vision to improve the "quality of growth" by economically empowering the poor, aiming to stimulate domestic consumption to levels where it can play the economic role hitherto played by exports and infrastructure investment.

The Government of India has made significant progress on important economic reforms, which will support strong and sustainable growth going forward.

2. d. Yuan

Explanation: The yuan is the base unit of a number of former and present-day Chinese currencies, and usually refers to the primary unit of account of the renminbi, the currency of the People's Republic of China

3. d. Higher, Less

Explanation: Land is an essential natural resource, both for the survival and prosperity of humanity, and for the maintenance of all terrestrial ecosystems. Over millennia, people have become progressively more expert in exploiting land resources for their own needs. The limits on these resources are finite while human demands on them are not. Increased demand or pressure on land resources shows up as declining crop production, degradation of land quality and quantity, and competition for land.

4. c. All of these

Explanation: India and Pakistan are completing five decades of their independence. Since the partition, the relationship between the two countries has been uneasy and characterized by a set of paradoxes. Both countries face a set of common problems -- the inherited legacy of a control mind-set among the government and rent-seeking private sector, widespread corruption, poor fiscal management, weak financial system and congested and overcrowded urban services.

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5. b. All of these

Explanation: The modern conception of quality of life is a combination of factors: environment, standard of living, mental and physical health, social position, education, etc.

6. c. 0.089

Explanation: China's nominal GDP surpassed that of Italy in 2000, France in 2005, the United Kingdom in 2006 and that of Germany in 2007, before overtaking Japan in 2009, making China the World's second largest economy after the United States. But adjusting for purchasing power parity(PPP), China become the world's second largest economy as early as 1999 surpassing Japan, and has toppled America to become the biggest economy since 2014

7. SAARC, European Union, ASEAN, G-8, G-20, BRICS.

8. The country had feared that population growth was hindering economic development, so in 1979, the Chinese government implemented a one child per family policy.

9. The regional and economic grouping are formed to strengthen the relationship between the nations. To increase the trade through close cooperation so that it helps their economies to develop. The nations in these groups share their knowledge These groups are considered important especially for developing countries. Examples of regional and economic grouping are European union, ASEAN, SAARC etc.

This is particularly considered essential by developing countries as they are all facing competition not only from developed nations but also amongst themselves in the relatively limited economic space enjoyed by the developing world. Besides, cooperation with other economies in our neighbourhood is also required, as all major common economic activities in the region have an impact on overall human development in a shared environment.

10. A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a geographical region that has economic laws different from a country's typical economic laws. Usually, the goal is to increase foreign investment. Special Economic Zones attract investors since they offer high quality infrastructure facilities and support services. Besides allowing duty free import of capital goods and raw materials, attractive fiscal incentives and simpler

customs, banking and other procedures are offered in such zones. SEZs are supposed to facilitate rapid economic growth by leveraging tax incentives to attract foreign investment and spark technological advancement. SEZs are subject to unique economic regulations that differ from other areas in the same country.

11. The percentage of poor was 40% in Pakistan during 1960s that reduced to 25% in 1980s and started going up in 1990s. The causes for the slowdown of growth and re-emergence of poverty are as given below:
 - i. Agricultural growth was not the result of technology improvement. Rather, it was based on good climatic conditions. When the conditions were good, the economic growth showed positive trends and vice-versa.
 - ii. In Pakistan, a considerable part of foreign exchange came from remittances from Pakistani workers in the Middle East.
 - iii. In Pakistan, there is more dependence on foreign borrowings and increasing difficulty in paying back the loans.
 - iv. Inadequate infrastructure for manufacturing sectors.
 - v. The main cause behind the slow economic growth in Pakistan is the lack of proper planning in the economy. Pakistan relied largely on the policy of protection by assigning a central role to the Public Sector Enterprises.
 - vi. Low Foreign Investment Pakistan failed to attract any substantial amount of foreign investment due to political instability, lack of international credibility and infrastructure bottlenecks.
12. Various indicators of human development are as under:
 - i. Life expectancy at birth (years).
 - ii. Adult literacy rate.
 - iii. GDP per capita (PPP US \$).
 - iv. Infant mortality rate.
 - v. Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%).
 - vi. Population with sustainable access to clean water.
 - vii. Percentage of the population below poverty line.
13. 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

through economic cooperation among the countries in the group to safeguard their common interests. These nations form a customs union in which tariffs are removed among the member nations. Thus, international trade gets promoted.

ii. They are also trying to know and analyse the developmental process adopted by their neighbouring nations, so as to evaluate their strengths and weaknesses and formulate policies accordingly to accelerate social progress and cultural development among the member countries.

iii. Moreover, nations also resort to liberalising their economies. This minimises government interference in economic activities. The economy is governed by market forces, i.e. demand and supply forces.

iv. Nations have also adopted the process of globalisation to integrate their economies with other economies of the world in order to provide a wide international market for their domestic producers and attract foreign investment. Thus, a nation can sell its product globally and add to its economic growth.

14. India, China, Pakistan have many similarities in their development strategies which are as follows

- India, Pakistan and China have started towards their developmental path at the same time. India and Pakistan became independent nations in 1947. While the Peoples Republic of China was established in 1949.
- All 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.
- 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 had similar growth rates and per capita incomes.
- Economic reforms took place in all three countries. Reforms started in India in 1991, in China in 1978 and in Pakistan in 1988.