

## CBSE Test Paper-02

### Chapter 15 Development Experiences India & Neighbours

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1. The policy of Great Leap Forward (GLF) was announced in
  - a. 1955
  - b. 1950
  - c. 1958
  - d. 1960
2. In which year was People's Republic of China established?
  - a. 1949
  - b. 1965
  - c. 1947
  - d. 1969
3. The main aim of comparing countries is to
  - a. Know difference in physical feature
  - b. Know difference in economic features
  - c. Learn from developmental experiences of these countries
  - d. Know how much rich or poor we are a country is in relation to other countries
4. When was GLF initiated?
  - a. 1958
  - b. 1953
  - c. 1976
  - d. 1978
5. State about the performance of Industrial sector in India, China and Pakistan.
6. How did Green Revolution benefit the farmers of Pakistan?
7. Name two indicators of human development.
8. Among the three sectors of economy, which sector became the driving force for achieving a higher growth rate in India and China?
9. Evaluate the various factors that led to the rapid growth in economic development in China.
10. Comment on the areas where India and Pakistan have failed in context to development.
11. Mention the common success story of India and Pakistan.

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12. Mention the salient demographic indicators of China, Pakistan and India.
  13. Briefly discuss the various development strategies pursued by China.
  14. Describe the path of developmental initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development.

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**Answer**

1. c. 1958

**Explanation:** The GLF campaign initiated in 1958 aimed at industrialising the country on a massive scale.

2. a. 1949

**Explanation:** People's Republic of China was established on October 1, 1949.

3. c. Learn from developmental experiences of these countries

**Explanation:** International comparisons, or national evaluation indicators, focuses on the qualitative, quantitative, and evaluate analysis of one country in relation to others. Often, the objective is to compare one country's performance to others in order to assess what countries have achieved, what needs to change in order for them to perform better, or a country's progress in reaching certain objectives.

4. a. 1958

**Explanation:** The GLF initiated in 1958 aimed at industrialising the country on a massive scale.

5. China's industrial sector has maintained a high growth rate whereas it is not so in India and Pakistan.

6. Green Revolution and the introduction of chemical fertilizers, synthetic herbicides and pesticides, high-yield crops, and the method of multiple cropping, the agricultural industry was able to produce much larger quantities of food.

7. The two indicators of human development are :

Human Development Index and life expectancy at birth.

8. Manufacturing sector has been the driving force for achieving a higher growth rate in India and China.

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9. Various factors that led to the rapid growth in economic development in China are given below:
- i. China introduced reforms in phases in 1978. In the initial phase, reforms were initiated in agriculture, foreign trade and investment sectors without any compulsion by the World Bank and IMF.
  - ii. China established infrastructure in the field of health and education that helped effectively in improving the social and economic indicators.
  - iii. The size of individual enterprises was kept small. All the factors mentioned above helped positively towards economic development.
  - iv. China implemented land reforms that increased productivity. Commune lands were divided into small plots which were allocated to Individual households for use and not ownership.
  - v. There was a long existence of decentralised planning.
  - vi. Special economic zones were set up in order to attract foreign Investors.
10. India and Pakistan growth rate has declined during 1980-2015 India and Pakistan stagnated with its service sector growth. During this period, Pakistan has shown a deceleration in all three sectors. thus, India and Pakistan have failed in the context of development.
11. Following points indicate the common success story of India and Pakistan :
- i. Doubling per capita income : Both India and Pakistan have succeeded in more than doubling their per capita income.
  - ii. Reduction in the incidence of absolute poverty : In both the countries the incidence of absolute poverty has also been reduced significantly.
  - iii. Self sufficiency in food production : Food production has successfully kept pace with the rise in population. Leaving aside annual fluctuation due to weather conditions, both countries are sufficient in food.
12. The salient demographic indicators of China, Pakistan and India are discussed below:
- i. The **population** of Pakistan is very small and accounts for roughly about one-tenth of China or India. China is the largest nation and geographically occupies the largest area among the three nations therefore, its density is the lowest.

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- ii. **One child norm** was introduced in China in late 1970s to check population growth. This measure led to a decline in the sex ratio. Sex ratio is biased against females in all three countries. In recent times, all three countries are trying to adopt various measures to improve the situation. The sex ratios in all the three countries are almost the same with China having a marginally higher sex ratio of 937 females per 1000 males. This depicts the low economic and social status of women in India and Pakistan.
  - iii. The **fertility rate** is low in China and very high in Pakistan. The fertility rate of a Chinese woman is only 1.8 whereas those of India and Pakistan are 3.0 and 5.1.
  - iv. **Urbanisation is high** in both Pakistan and China with India having only 32% of its people living in urban areas. The rate of urbanisation in China is 36.1% while that in India and Pakistan is 27.8% and 33.4% respectively.

13. After the establishment of People's Republic of China under one party rule, all the critical sectors of the economy, enterprises and lands owned and operated by individuals were brought under government control.

Certain development strategies of China are discussed below:

- **Great Leap Forward (GLF)** This campaign initiated in 1958 aimed at industrialising the country on a massive scale. People were encouraged to set up industries in their backyards. In rural areas, communes were started. Under the commune system, people collectively cultivated lands.
- **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 country side. Unlike GLF, the cultural revolution did not have an explicit economic rationale.
- **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.

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14. Following are the initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development:

- a. Pakistan adopted the pattern of a mixed economy where both private and public sectors coexist.
- b. Pakistan introduced a variety of regulated policy framework for import substitution, industrialisation during 1950s and 1960s. This implies producing goods domestically to substitute imports, thereby, discouraging imports and simultaneously encouraging and developing domestic industries.
- c. In order to protect domestic industries producing consumer goods, policy measure was initiated to create tariff barriers.
- d. The introduction of Green Revolution mechanised agriculture leading to an increase in the production of food grains.
- e. The mechanisation of agriculture was followed by the nationalisation of capital goods industries in 1970s.
- f. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Pakistan shifted its policy orientation by denationalising the thrust areas, thereby, encouraging the private sector.
- g. All these above measures created an environment conducive to initiate the economic reforms that were ultimately initiated in 1988.