

COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES OF INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Which of the following countries ranks first in the development experience?
 - a. India
 - b. China
 - c. Pakistan
 - d. None of the above
2. When were economic reforms initiated in China?
 - a. 1978
 - b. 1988
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1991
3. What was the fertility rate in Pakistan as in 2015?
 - a. 1.6
 - b. 2.6
 - c. 3.7
 - d. 3.6
4. In which of the following indicators is Pakistan ahead of India and China?
 - a. Urbanization
 - b. Fertility rate
 - c. Density
 - d. Population
5. Which of the following countries has introduced the one-child norm?
 - a. China
 - b. India
 - c. Pakistan
 - d. Bangladesh

Answer

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Critically assess pre and post-reform period in China.

Answer:

Pre-reform period

- (i) There was massive establishment of infrastructure in the areas of education and health
- (ii) Extensive land reforms were introduced to bring about changes in the ownership of land holdings and encourage equity.
- (iii) Development of small enterprises was promoted on a large scale.

Post-reform period

- (i) Reforms in agriculture brought about prosperity to a vast number of poor people.
- (ii) Reforms created conditions for the subsequent phenomenal growth in rural industries.
- (iii) Strong support base was built up for more reforms.

2. State the outcome of reforms in Pakistan.

Answer:

The reform process led to worsening of all the economic indicators as stated below:

- (i) The growth rate of GDP and its sectoral constituents have fallen in the 1990s compared to 1980s.
- (ii) The official data of Pakistan indicates that the proportion of poor in 1960s was more than 40 per cent. It declined to 25 per cent in 1980s, which again started rising in 1990s.

3. Discuss the sources of foreign exchange in Pakistan.

Answer:

The sources of foreign exchange in Pakistan include:

- (i) remittances from Pakistani workers in the Middle-east;
- (ii) payment in exchange for exports of highly volatile agricultural products; and
- (iii) loans from foreign countries.

4. Write a brief note on the commune system in China.

Answer:

Commune system was started in the rural areas of China, under which people collectively cultivated lands. Commune lands were divided into small plots. These plots were allocated to individual households for cultivation, not ownership. Households were allowed to keep all income from the land after paying specified taxes. In 1958, there were 26,000 communes covering almost all the farm population. The commune system resulted in more equitable distribution of food grains in China.

5. State the factors which created a conducive environment for new investments in Pakistan.

Answer:

Following factors created conducive environment for new investments in Pakistan:

- (i) Adoption of green revolution
- (ii) Shift of the orientation of nationalization policy to denationalization and encouragement to private sector
- (iii) Financial support from western nations
- (iv) Growing remittances from Pakistani workers in the Middle-east

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. Give a brief account of developmental path of India, China and Pakistan.

Answer: 1. India, Pakistan and China have followed almost similar path for development. All the three nations started towards their developmental path at the same time. India and Pakistan became independent nations in 1947 while People's Republic of China was established in 1949.

2. India announced its first Five Year Plan for 1951-56, Pakistan announced its first five year plan in 1956 and 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.

3. China was the first among the three nations to adopt reforms in its agricultural and industrial sectors. All the three countries had similar growth rates and per capita incomes till the 1980s.

2. Bring out the comparison between the economic growth of India, China and Pakistan.

Answer:

The comparison between the economic growth of India, China and Pakistan is discussed below:

- (i) **National Income**: The national income of China in 2017 was \$12,206.5 billion. The national income of India in the same year was \$2,597.5 billion and that of Pakistan was only \$321.6 billion. Thus, in terms of national income, China's position is much better than India and Pakistan, In this context, we can say that India's position in comparison with Pakistan is much better.
- (ii) **Gross National Income in PPP (Purchasing Power Parity)**: GNI of China in PPP in the year 2017 (Comparative Development Experiences of India and Its Neighbours) was \$23,241.5 billion. The GNI of India in PPP in the same year was \$9,448.7 billion and that of Pakistan was only \$1,148.4 billion. Thus, in terms of GNI in PPP also, China's position is much better than India and Pakistan.
- (iii) **Per Capita Income**: Human Development Report, 2018 depicts that the per capita income of China is \$ 15,309 while that of India and Pakistan are \$6,427 and \$5,035 respectively. Although India and Pakistan are at par in terms of per capita income, China is far ahead of both of these countries.
- (iv) **Percentage Growth of GDP per Capita**: In the year 2017, percentage growth of GDP per capita in China was about 6.3 per cent per annum. In India, it was about 5.4 per cent while that in Pakistan it is only 3.7 per cent. China's position in terms of per capita growth is much better than India and Pakistan.

3. Assess the performance of India, China and Pakistan over the last three decades.

Answer: The last three decades, have taken India, China and Pakistan to different levels.

- (i) **India**: India's performance has been moderate with its democratic institutions. However, a majority of India's population is still dependent on agriculture. Infrastructure lacks in many parts of the country. More than one-fourth of its population lives below the poverty line. The level of living is yet to be raised
- (ii) **Pakistan**: The Pakistan economy has slowed down due to political instability, over-dependence on remittances and foreign aid along with volatile performance of the agriculture sector. The devastating earthquake of 2005 resulted in an enormous loss to life: and property, Recovering from this calamity was a great challenge for Pakistan. However, It is making efforts to improve: the situation by maintaining high rates of GDP growth.
- (iii) **China**: China has been successful in raising the level of growth along with alleviation of poverty. China has used the market system to create additional social and economic opportunities for its people. However, lack of political freedom and its implications for human rights are still major concerns in China.