

Comparative Development

Experiences of India & Its Neighbours

1. In the decade of the 1970s, Pakistan nationalized its _____ industries. (2024)

(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)

(A) Medical infrastructure

(B) Consumer goods

(C) Capital goods

(D) Foreign trade

Ans. (C) Capital goods

2. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below : (2024)

Assertion (A) : China has used the market mechanism to create additional social and economic opportunities for its citizens.

Reason (R) : Social infrastructure creation by the government has brought positive results in human development indicators in China.

Alternatives :

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

3. “In India, National Education Policy 2020 has stressed a lot on in-service training of the teachers.” (2024)

(i) Identify the source of Human Capital Formation (HCF) indicated in the aforesaid statement.

Ans. On-the-job training is the source of Human Capital Formation (HCF) indicated in the aforesaid statement.



(ii) Elaborate the likely impacts of this source on the economic development of India.

Ans. On-the-job training has become an integral part of work environment in the recent times as it enhances the productive capacity of employees. It enables employees to develop skills and adapt to modern technologies. As a result of on-the-job training, an employee is likely to contribute more productively leading to the economic development of India.

4. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs indicated that India has overtaken China as the world's most populous country in the month of April 2023." (2024)

Explain the consequences of one-child policy adopted by China in the 1970s.

Ans. In the late 1970's, owing to the population explosion and the subsequent socioeconomic concerns, China adopted the One Child Norm. This policy led to a sharp decline in its population growth rate. In addition to this, the sex ratio declined. Furthermore, the implementation of the one-child norm led to increase in the population of elderly people in proportion to young people.

5. Discuss the impacts of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) on the economic growth of China. (2024)

Ans. The setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in China led to a substantial increase in foreign direct investment in the economy. With the massive inflow of foreign capital and technology in China, the productive capacity increased thereby contributing to the rapid economic growth of China.

Previous Years' CBSE Board Questions

8.1 Developmental Path

MCQ

- Arrange the following events of China in chronological order and choose the correct alternative:
(i) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.
(ii) Great Leap Forward Campaign
(iii) Introduction of Economic Reforms
(iv) First Five Year Plan
(a) (ii) → (iv) → (iii) → (i)
(b) (iv) → (ii) → (i) → (iii)
(c) (ii) → (iv) → (i) → (iii)
(d) (iv) → (i) → (ii) → (iii) (2023) (A)
- Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I : Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was introduced in China in 1950s.
Statement II : China's growth is mainly contributed by the manufacturing sector. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following.
(a) Statement I is true but statement II is false.
(b) Statement I is false but statement II is true.
(c) Both statements I and II are true.
(d) Both statements I and II are false. (2023)
- In China, commune system is related to _____ sector.
(a) agriculture (b) industry
(c) service (d) informal (2020)
- The main aim of 'Great Leap Forward' (GLF) in China was to ensure rapid increase of _____.
(a) agriculture (b) industries
(c) services (d) exports (2020)
- Introduction of Economic Reforms in China took place in the year _____.
(a) 1978 (b) 1980
(c) 1988 (d) 1991 (2020) (R)
- Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct alternative.
(i) Establishment of people's Republic of China
(ii) Creation of Pakistan
(iii) First Five-Year Plan of India
(iv) First Five-Year plan of China
(a) (i) → (iv) → (ii) → (iii) (b) (iii) → (ii) → (i) → (iv)
(c) (ii) → (i) → (iii) → (iv) (d) (iv) → (iii) → (ii) → (i) (2020)
- Mao initiated the 'Great Leap Forward' in the year _____.
(a) 1951 (b) 1955
(c) 1958 (d) 1962 (2020, 2020 C) (R)
- 'GLF' with respect to the People's Republic of China referred to as _____.

- (a) Giant Leap Forward (b) Great Lead Forum
(c) Great Leap Forward (d) Giant Lead Forum (2020)

VSA (1 mark)

9. State the meaning of 'Commune'. (2020)

SAI (3 marks)

10. Explain briefly the problems faced by Great Leap Forward Campaign. (Term-II, 2021-22)

8.2 Comparative Study : India, Pakistan and China

MCQ

- Economic reforms were introduced in the year _____ in India and in the year _____ in Pakistan.
(a) 1978,1988 (b) 1988,1978
(c) 1978,1991 (d) 1991,1988 (2023)
- Pakistan is ahead of India in the case of _____.
(a) HDI value
(b) Per capita income
(c) Access to sanitation facilities
(d) Life expectancy at birth (2023) (R)
- Read the following statements carefully :
Statement I : 'Liberty indicators' measure the extent of constitutional protection given to citizens.
Statement II : India provides fair constitutional protection to its citizens.
(a) Statement I is true but statement II is false.
(b) Statement I is false but statement II is true.
(c) Both statements I and II are true.
(d) Both statements I and II are false. (2023)
- Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below.
Assertion (A) : China adopted the 'Open Door Policy' as a major economic reform initiative.
Reason (R) : It aimed at industrialising the country on a massive scale.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true. (2023)
- Identify the incorrect statement from the following.
(a) China's economic growth rate is better than that of Pakistan.
(b) Pakistan is behind India in HDI ranking.
(c) One child policy norm was adopted in Pakistan.
(d) In 1991, India adopted New Economic Reforms. (2023) (A)



16. Read the following statements carefully :
Statement I : Special Economic Zones (SEZ's) policy has led to huge Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flow to China.
Statement II : China's rapid industrial growth was the result of the economic reform in 1981.

- (a) Statement I is true but statement II is false.
 (b) Statement I is false but statement II is true.
 (c) Both statements I and II are true.
 (d) Both statements I and II are false. (2023)

17. Read the following statements carefully :
Statement I : First Five Year Plan of China commenced in the year 1956.
Statement II : Both India and China adopted socialist economy model, following USSR.

- (a) Statement I is true but statement II is false.
 (b) Statement I is false but statement II is true.
 (c) Both statements I and II are true.
 (d) Both statements I and II are false. (2023) **An**

18. Which of the following countries initiated its process of Economic Reforms in the year 1991?

- (a) Pakistan (b) India
 (c) Russia (d) China (2020) **An**

VSA (1 mark)

19. In India, the maternal mortality rate is higher than _____ (China/Pakistan). (2021 C)

20. Study the following information and fill in the blank by choosing the correct alternative.

	Country A	Country B	Country C
Human Development Index (HDI) Value	0.648	0.759	0.562

Country _____ (A/B/C) can be termed as the best on the HDI indicator. (2021 C)

21. Maternal Mortality Rate is high in _____ (China/Pakistan). (2020) **An**

22. State, whether the following statement is true or false. "As per the Human Development Report, 2018, India was ranked at 180th position". (2020)

SA I (3 marks)

23. On the basis of the following information, compare and analyse the population growth rate among the given countries :

Country	Estimated Population (in million)	Annual Growth of Population (in %)
China	1371	0.5
Pakistan	188	2.1

Source : World Development Indicators, 2017
 (Term-II, 2021-22 C)

24. State any two reasons for slow economic growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan.
 (Term-II, 2021-22 C)

25. Define 'liberty indicator' with the help of an example and state its importance. (Term-II, 2021-22) **R**

26. Compare and analyse the Annual Growth rate of population of India and China. (Term-II, 2021-22)

27. Compare and analyse the given data of India and China with valid reasons.

Country	Annual growth rate of population (2015)	Sex ratio (per thousand males)
India	1.2%	929
China	0.5%	941

Source : World Development Indicators, 2015 (2020)

SA II (4 marks)

28. From the data given below, compare and contrast India's and China's sectoral contribution towards GVA/GDP.

Sectoral Contribution to GVA/GDP (in %) (2018-19)

Sector	India	China
Agriculture	16	7
Industry	30	41
Services	54	52
Total	100	100

(2023)

29. Compare and analysis the following information related to Annual Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India and China.

Annual Growth of Gross Domestic Product

Country	1980-90	2015-17
India	5.7	7.3
China	10.3	6.8

(Source : Asian Development Bank, Philippines, World Development indicator - 2018) (2023)

30. Discuss any two similar developmental strategies followed by India and Pakistan after 1947.
 (2021 C)

31. Compare India and Pakistan on the basis of their demography. (2020) **An**

32. "India, China and Pakistan have travelled more than seven decades of developmental path with varied results." Explain the given statement with valid arguments. (2020)

8.1 Developmental Path

MCQ

1. 'GLF' with respect to the People's Republic of China referred to as _____
 (a) Giant Leap Forward (b) Great Lead Forum
 (c) Great Leap Forward (d) Giant Lead Forum
(2022-23)
2. From the set of events/systems given in column I and corresponding relevant fact given in column II, about China, choose the correct pair of statement.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Great Leap Forward	(i)	Cultivating land collectively
(B)	Commune System	(ii)	Opening of the Industries in their homes
(C)	Proletarian Cultural Revolution	(iii)	Students were sent to work and learn from the countryside
(D)	Economic Reforms in China	(iv)	1988

- (a) (A) - (i) (b) (B) - (ii)
 (c) (C) - (iii) (d) (D) - (iv) (2020-21)
3. _____ adopted 'One Child Policy' as a measure to control population.
 (a) India (b) Pakistan
 (c) China (d) Russia (2020-21)

8.2 Comparative Study : India, Pakistan and China

MCQ

4. _____ and _____ are the reasons for the slowdown of the Pakistan economy since independence.
 I. Political instability
 II. Over-dependence on remittances from abroad
 III. Stable performance of agriculture sector
 IV. Growth of service sector
 (a) I and II only (b) II and III only
 (c) III and IV only (d) I and IV only
(2022-23)
5. Read the following statements carefully.
Statement I : Both India and Pakistan initiated their economic reforms without any external pressures.
Statement II : Pakistan has successfully implemented the SEZ policy and reaped its benefits using the Export Promotion policy.
 In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative :

- (a) Statement I is true and statement II is false.
 (b) Statement I is false and statement II is true.
 (c) Both statements I and II are true.
 (d) Both statements I and II are false. (2022-23)
6. Read the following statement - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below :
Assertion (A) : In the late 1970s, China's population growth rate had sharply declined.
Reason (R) : China has witnessed an increase in the proportion of elderly people owing to stringent family planning programmes.
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) A is true but R is false.
 (d) A is false but R is true. (2022-23)

SAI (3 marks)

Read the following text carefully and answer question number 7 and 8 given below :

SINO-PAK Friendship Corridor

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) relationship between the two nations. But it has also sparked criticism for burdening Pakistan with mountains of debt and allowing China to use its debt strategic assets of Pakistan.

The foundations of CPEC, part of China's Belt and Road Initiative, were laid in May 2013. At the time, Pakistan was reeling under weak economic growth. China committed to play an integral role in supporting Pakistan's economy. Pakistan and China have a strategic relationship that goes back decades. Pakistan turned to China at a time when it needed a rapid increase in external financing to meet critical investments in hard infrastructure, particularly power plants and highways. CPEC's early harvest projects met this need, leading to a dramatic increase in Pakistan's power generation capacity, bringing an end to supply-side constraints that had made rolling blackouts a regular occurrence across the country.

Pakistan leaned into CPEC, leveraging chinese financing and technical assistance in an attempt to end power shortages that had paralysed its country's economy. Years later, China's influence in Pakistan has increased at an unimaginable pace.

China as Pakistan's largest bilateral creditor : China's ability to exert influence on Pakistan's economy has grown substantially in recent years, mainly due to the fact that Beijing is now Islamabad's largest creditor. According to documents released by Pakistan's finance ministry, Pakistan's total public and publicly guaranteed external debt stood at \$44.35 billion in June 2013, just 9.3 percent

of which was owed to China. By April 2021, this external debt had ballooned to \$90.12 billion, with Pakistan owing 27.4 percent –\$24.7 billion – of its total external debt to China, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Additionally, China provided financial and technical expertise to help Pakistan build its road infrastructure, expanding north-south connectivity to improve the efficiency of moving goods from Karachi all the way to Gilgit-Baltistan (POK). These investments were critical in better integrating the country's ports, especially Karachi, with urban centers in Punjab and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa provinces.

Despite power asymmetries between China and Pakistan, the latter still has tremendous agency in determining its own policies, even if such policies come at the expense of the long-term socioeconomic welfare of Pakistani citizens.

Source : (<https://www.usip.org/publications/2021/05/Pakistan-growing-problem-its-China-economic>)

(Term-II, 2021-22) (U)

7. Outline and discuss any two economic advantages of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) according to the economy of Pakistan.

8. Analyse the implication of bilateral 'debt-trap' situation of Pakistan vis-a-vis the Chinese Economy.

SA II (4 marks)

9. Compare and analyse the following information related to Imports and Exports of the three neighbouring nations :

Country	Exports from India (in ₹ Crore)		
	2004-05	2018-19	Annual rate of growth (%)
Pakistan	2341	14,426	3.7
China	25,232	1,17,289	2.6

Country	Imports to India (in ₹ Crore)		
	2004-05	2018-19	Annual rate of growth (%)
Pakistan	427	3,476	5.1
China	31,892	4,92,079	10.3

(2022-23)

Detailed SOLUTIONS

Previous Years' CBSE Board Questions

- (b) : (iv) → (ii) → (i) → (iii)
- (c) : Both statements I and II are true.
- (a) : agriculture
- (b) : industries
- (a) : 1978
-

- (c) : (ii) → (i) → (iii) → (iv)
- (c) : 1958
- (c) : Great Leap Forward
- Commune refers to a system of collective farming under which people were made to cultivate farm land in China under Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The Great Leap Forward campaign (GLF) was initiated in China in the year 1958, which aimed at industrialising the nation at a massive scale through backyard industries and communes.

However, it had to face some problems:

- Severe Drought

A severe drought during that time caused a havoc in China, killing almost 30 million people. This acted as a severe hindrance and gave a setback to the campaign.

2. Conflicts with Russia

When China had conflicts with Russia, it withdrew its professionals sent to China to help in industrialisation process. This also led to a slowdown the campaign and adversely affected its results.

So, the GLF campaign failed due to these hindrances. This led the Mao introduce the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1965 which extend from 1966-76.

[Topper's Answer, 2022]

11. (d) : 1991, 1988
12. (c) : Access to sanitation facilities
13. (c) : Both statements I and II are true.
14. (d) : A is false but R is true.
15. (c) : One child policy norm was adopted in China.
16. (a) : Statement I is true but statement II is false.
17. (d) : Both statements I and II are false.
18. (b) : India
19. China
20. B. Country B has best HDI indicator.
21. Pakistan
22. False, India's HDI rank is 130.

Related Theory

⇒ A check on population growth, along with a sustained rise in GDP are the key factors explaining higher per capita GDP in China than in India and Pakistan.

23. The given data shows that, on annual population growth rate front, Pakistan (2.1%) stands virtually more than four times China (0.5%). China could arrest its annual

population growth rate, with the implementation of some stringent measures in the late 1970s, like the introduction of the 'One Child Norm'

24. The reasons for the slowdown of growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan's economy were :

(i) Volatile performance of the agriculture sector due to lack of institutionalised process of technical change.

(ii) Over-dependence on remittances and foreign aid.

25. Liberty Indicator may be defined as the measure of the extent of demographic participation in the social and political decision making. In other words, it is an index used to measure the participation of the people in taking decisions. Some examples of liberty indicators are the measures of the extent of the Constitutional Protection Rights given to the citizens and the extent of the Constitutional Protection of the independence of the Judiciary and Rule of Law.

Importance of liberty indicator : without including such indicators and giving them adequate weightage, the construction of a human development index remains incomplete and its usefulness remains limited.

26.

Annual growth rate of population refers to the percentage by which the total population of the country increases over the year as compared to previous year.

From the given data table, we can infer the following understandings :

1. The annual growth rate of population of India stand at 1.2% in 2015, which was far above than China at 0.5% only. So, India witnessed a

Higher population growth

2. One of the reasons of China's low growth rate of population could be the 'One Child Norm' introduced in late 1970s to control population, where the couples were allowed to have only one child. Although, the restrictions were liberalised later to two children, yet the growth of population remained mild.
3. India did not witness any such population control measures over the time which led to high population growth. Also, illiteracy played a significant role there.
4. The data also reveals that there is a pressing need to control population in India in order to avoid problems of unemployment and adverse health. It is one of the major hindrances for Indian development as it leads to overuse of resources and fall in quality of life.

[Topper's Answer, 2022]

27. (a) The given data shows that China could arrest its annual population growth rate with the implementation of some stringent measure in late 1970's like the introduction of one child norm. This step has been instrumental in controlling the growth of population in China. India stands virtually more than double to China at its annual population growth rate of 1.2% as compared to China's annual population growth rate of 0.5% Pa.

(b) The social dynamics of both the countries are similar to each other; sex ratio is low and biased in both the countries due to preference for male child. Whereas, India stands at 929 females per 1000 males, China is not far ahead at 941 females per 1000 males.

28. (i) In China, due to topographic and climatic conditions, the area suitable for cultivation is relatively small – only about 10 per cent of its total land area. The total cultivable area in China accounts for 40 per cent of the cultivable area in India.

(ii) Until the 1980s, more than 80 per cent of the people in China were dependent on farming as their sole source of livelihood. Since then, the government encouraged people to leave their fields and pursue other activities such as handicrafts, commerce and transport. In 2018-19, its contribution to the GVA in China is 7 per cent. In India, the contribution of agriculture to GVA were 16 per cent.

(iii) In China, industries contribute to GVA at 41 and in India industries contribute to GVA at 30 per cent which is low as compared to China, but India is ahead in services sector.

(iv) In the normal course of development, countries first shift their output from agriculture to Industry and then to services. This is what showing in the table. Service sector is emerging as a major player of development. It contributes more to GVA and, at the same time, emerges as a prospective employer.

29. The given data shown that China has gained economic strength over the years. 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 during the decade of 1980s. The growth rate of China has decelerated to an average of 6.8%, over the period 2015-17.

In the recent past India has posted a decent rise in the growth rate. While India had maintained a reasonable growth rate of 5.7% in the decade of 1980's it has shown great calibre and character in the period 2015-17 by registering an average of 7.3%, over the period 2015-17. Nevertheless, Indian elephant has to travel a long distance before it could present itself as a real threat to the growth story of the Chinese dragon.

30. The two similar developmental strategies followed by India and Pakistan after 1947 were :

(i) Both the countries had started planning their development strategies in similar ways – using five-year plans. India initiated the process in 1951-56, Pakistan announced its first five-year plan (Medium-Term Development Plan) in 1956.

(ii) India and Pakistan adopted similar strategies, such as creating a large public sector and raising public expenditure on social development.

31. India and Pakistan can be compared on demographic front as follows (as per the World Bank Report 2015):

(i) The population growth rate of the two nations is growing rapidly. Indian population is growing at around 1.2% p.a. whereas that of Pakistan is growing at around 2.1% p.a.

(ii) The fertility rate of the two nations depicts the clear reason for the difference in the population growth rate. The fertility rate on an average of India stands at 2.3 kids per female and that of Pakistan stands at 3.7 kids per female.

(iii) The sex ratio of the two nations stand quite near to each other, showing preference of male child in both the nations. India stands at 929 females per 1000 males and Pakistan stands at 947 females per 1000 males.

32. (i) Till the late 1970s, all the three countries were maintaining the same level of low development.

(ii) Over the last three decades, the three countries have taken different levels of development:

(a) India has performed moderately over the years. Majority of its people still depend on agriculture. Infrastructure is lacking and more than one fourth of its population live below poverty line.

(b) Pakistan performed low because of political instability, over dependence on remittances and foreign aid along with volatile performance of agriculture.

(c) China has used the market system to succeed in raising the rate of growth in economy with stress on alleviation of poverty.

5. (d) : Both Statement I and II are false. (1)

6. (d) : A is false but R is true. (1)

7. Economic advantages of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) to the economy of Pakistan are

(i) China provided financial and technical expertise to help Pakistan build its road infrastructure, supporting employment and income in the economy.

(ii) CPCE has led to a massive increase in power generation capacity of Pakistan. It has brought an end to supply-side constraints in the nation, which had made blackouts a regular phenomenon across the country. (3)

8. China has become famous for its 'Deft Trap Diplomacy' in recent times. Under this China provides financial and technical expertise/assistance to help various nations to bring them under its direct or indirect influence.

The first and the foremost implication of the diplomacy is that Beijing has now become Islamabad's largest creditor. According to documents released by Pakistan's finance ministry, its total public external debt stood at \$44.35 billion in June 2013, just 9.3 percent of which was owed to China. By April 2021, this external debt had ballooned to \$90.12 billion, with Pakistan owing 27.4 percent-\$24.7 billion - of its total external debt to China, according to the IMF. (3)

9. The above table shows that during the given periods the Exports from India to Pakistan have increased at an annualized rate of 3.7 % while the same with China shows 2.6% of growth. On the other hand, India's import from China accounted for a massive 10.3 %. The corresponding figure with Pakistan witnessed an average

of 5.1% respectively. The situation indicates that Indian imports from China are too high in comparison to the exports to China. This shows that Indian economy was over-dependent on Chinese economy for goods and services, over the given period of time. Whereas, in case of Pakistan gap is quite narrow, which may be due to various reasons. (4)

CBSE Sample Questions

1. (c) : Great Leap Forward (1)

2. (c) : (C)-(iii) (1)

3. (b) : China (1)

4. (a) : I and II only (1)

