



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

IED – 8. COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT

EXPERIENCE OF INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

1. In which year The Great Leap Forward (GLF) was initiated in China?
(a) 1948
(b) 1952
(c) 1958
(d) 1962
2. Human development index measures ----- in an economy?
(a) Quality of Life
(b) Birth Rate
(c) death Rate
(d) Quality of Education
3. In which country first five-year plan commenced in the year 1956?
(a) India
(b) Pakistan
(c) China
(d) Both A and B
4. Which of the following country has highest rank in HDI?
(a) Pakistan
(b) India
(c) China
(d) Both A and B
5. Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was introduced under the leadership of
(a) M.A. Jinnah
(b) M.K. Gandhi
(c) J.L. Nehru
(d) Mao Zedong
6. In which year the One Child Policy was abolished in China?
(a) 1979
(b) 1989
(c) 2005
(d) 2015
7. After independence, India and Pakistan both relied upon
(a) Free Economy
(b) Socialism

- (c) Capitalism
 - (d) Mixed Economy
8. In which year, the policy of ‘reforms and opening up’ launched in China which gave a big push to China’s manufacturing exports.
- (a) 1968
 - (b) 1978
 - (c) 1988
 - (d) 1991
9. Which of the following countries have highest fertility rate.
- (a) China
 - (b) India
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) None of these
10. In an economy, Human Development Index measures
- (a) Birth rate
 - (b) Death rate
 - (c) Quality of life
 - (d) Quality of education

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the Great Leap Forward campaign of China as initiated in 1958.
2. “In the late 1970s, China introduced the One-child policy that led to arrest in the population coupled with skewed sex ratio.” Justify the given statement with valid arguments in support of your answer.
3. Define the liberty indicator. Give some examples of liberty indicators.
4. Give reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan.
5. Between India, China and Pakistan which country has the highest life expectancy at birth?
6. Define Infant mortality rate.
7. What is the type of economic system followed by China?
8. Write briefly about the following: -
 - a. Great Leap forward
 - b. Commune Systems
 - c. Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966–76)
9. Describe the path of developmental initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development?
10. Mention the salient demographic indicators of China, Pakistan and India?
11. State the reasons for low growth population in China?
12. Write a short note on Special Economic Zones?
13. Read the following text carefully:

China underwent substantial policy changes to stimulate their economy. China’s economic growth was rapid in the late 1970s across various sectors. However, India had to wait much longer for its economic transformation. India’s significant economic progress was only realised after the economic reforms of 1991, which were implemented out of compulsion.

On the basis of given text and common understanding, compare the impact of subsequent reforms initiated by China and India.

CASE STUDY:

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

The comparison of China's and India's economic trajectory over the last four decades reveals the massive potential of economic growth in these countries. Both the countries started off their journey on the path of development at the same time and today are among the fastest rising economies of the world, although still having different growth standing. At present, most of the economic development indicators are in China's favour. It is the second largest economy behind the US, when measured by nominal GDP. China's nominal GDP, once almost equal to India's is now \$14.1 trillion, compared to \$2.9 trillion for India. This was because Deng Xiaoping initiated economic reforms in 1978, freeing up the economy, starting with agriculture and land reforms, much before India did. China's reform and opening-up policies introduced private business and market incentives to what was a state-led communist system urbanisation and massive influx of FDI in China also contributed to the industrial modernization and improved competitiveness. No region in China better encapsulates the success of this strategy than Shenzhen, which was at the forefront of reform and transformed from a tiny fishing village into one of the most dynamic cities.

1. China introduced the reforms in the year ----- (1978/1987) whereas, India introduced economic reform in the year ----- (1981/1991).
2. In comparison to India, urbanisation is high in China with more than 56 percentage of people living in urban areas. (state true or false).
3. Shenzhen is one of the largest ----- (time zone /special economic zone) in China which was set up in order to attract foreign investors.
4. ----- was one of the industrial sector reforms initiated in China after 1978.
 - (a) Great leap forward
 - (b) Dual pricing modal
 - (c) Great proletarian culture
 - (d) Commune system