

## ***Unit IX: Development experience of India:A comparison with neighbour***

### **Solved Textbook Questions & Answers**

#### **Very Short (1-mark)**

- 1. When did India, Pakistan, and China begin their development planning?**  
→ India: First Five-Year Plan (1951–56); Pakistan: Medium-Term Plan (1956); China: First Five-Year Plan (1953).
- 2. What common model did India and Pakistan follow until the 1980s?**  
→ A mixed economy model with a dominant public sector and planning-led development.
- 3. What was China's 'Great Leap Forward'?**  
→ A mass industrialisation campaign in 1958 that created communes and backyard industries, later leading to serious failure.
- 4. When did each country initiate economic reforms?**  
→ China in 1978; Pakistan in 1988; India in 1991.
- 5. Define development strategy India shared with Pakistan.**  
→ State-led planning, public sector dominance, and import substitution industrialisation.

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#### **Short Answer (2–3 Marks)**

1. **What changes did China introduce in its rural economy post-1978?**  
→ Land was allocated to households instead of communes; farmers kept surplus after taxes; this boosted agricultural productivity.
  2. **List two demographic differences among India, China and Pakistan.**  
→ China had the lowest population growth (~0.6%) and higher sex ratio; India and Pakistan had higher growth and lower sex ratios.
  3. **What changes occurred in Pakistan's economic policy in the late 1970s?**  
→ Shift from nationalisation towards denationalisation, private sector promotion, and liberal financial inflows.
  4. **How do sectoral contributions to GDP differ among the three countries today?**  
→ China: Industry dominates, agriculture ~9%; India: agriculture ~15% and growing services; Pakistan: agriculture and services feature prominently, industry lower.
  5. **Explain why China's HDI surpassed India's and Pakistan's.**  
→ Stronger public spending on health/education, integrated planning, and institutional efficiency led to better human development outcomes.
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#### **Long Answer (4–6 Marks)**

1. **Compare the development strategies of India, Pakistan, and China after 1947.**

→ All adopted Five-Year Plans soon after independence. India and Pakistan emphasised public sector-led growth, while China pursued collectivisation until 1978. After reforms, China moved to a market-oriented model; Pakistan liberalised in late 1980s; India followed in 1991.

**2. Analyse the progress of economic growth among the three countries.**

→ China led growth post-1978, averaging ~9% annually; India reached ~5–6%; Pakistan lagged at ~4%. China's per capita income and structural transformation surpassed both others.

**3. Discuss demographic contrasts affecting development.**

→ China's One-Child Policy slowed population growth and improved dependency ratios. India and Pakistan have higher fertility and population growth, straining resources and development efforts.

**4. Evaluate how political structures influenced economic outcomes.**

→ India's democratic system led to slower reform rollout; China's authoritarian regime enabled swift reforms. Pakistan's frequent political instability impacted consistent economic policymaking.

**5. Summarise the comparative human development indicators.**

→ China: HDI around ~0.75; India ~0.64; Pakistan ~0.56. China leads in life expectancy, literacy, and income. India outperforms Pakistan, but both trail behind China.

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## 20 Additional Model Questions with Answers

### ◆ Short Answer (2–3 Marks)

1. **How did China attract foreign investment post-reform?**  
→ Through Special Economic Zones and easing restrictions on foreign capital.
2. **Mention two consequences of India's delayed liberalisation.**  
→ Slower GDP growth and less attraction of global capital.
3. **What rural policy similarity did India and Pakistan share early on?**  
→ Both supported Green Revolution and land reforms to boost agriculture.
4. **Define import substitution strategy.**  
→ Promoting domestic industries by protecting them from foreign competition through tariffs.
5. **Why has China's per capita income growth exceeded that of its neighbours?**  
→ Owing to high investment in infrastructure, aggressive industrial strategy, and export-led growth.
6. **What was the effect of Myanmar's demographic policy on its labour force?**  
→ (Typo: presumably China) China's One-Child Policy limited population growth, improving dependency ratios and savings rates.
7. **How did Pakistan's reliance on remittances impact its economy?**

→ Provided foreign exchange and consumption buffer, but created dependence.

**8. Name a major political-economic difference between India and Pakistan.**

→ India functioned as a stable parliamentary democracy; Pakistan underwent repeated martial law and instability.

**9. What structural change did China experience post-1978 in sectoral terms?**

→ Shift from agriculture to manufacturing and services swiftly.

**10. Explain dual pricing system in China.**

→ A mix of government-set prices for essential quotas and market prices for the remainder, encouraged gradual market liberalisation.

**● Long Answer (4–6 Marks)**

**11. Derive and compare growth patterns of India, China and Pakistan from 1980 to 2020.**

→ China: ~9% average growth; India: ~6%; Pakistan: ~4%. China led with export-led industrialisation; India followed via services and domestic demand; Pakistan lagged due to instability and limited reforms.

**12. Compare human development outcomes across the countries.**

→ China: advanced education access, low infant mortality, longer life expectancy. India: moderate improvements; Pakistan: slower progress in all metrics.

**13. Evaluate the role of political governance in economic success.**

→ Chinese authoritative governance enabled fast policy shifts. India's consensus-driven democracy slowed major reforms. Pakistan's instability hampered consistent growth strategies.

**14. Explain performance differences in agriculture among the countries.**

→ China adopted land reforms quickly, boosting yields. India achieved food self-sufficiency via Green Revolution in select regions. Pakistan's agricultural productivity remained uneven and unstable.

**15. Analyse export-led growth in China versus consumption-led in India.**

→ China's export orientation increased foreign exchange and industrial base. India relied on domestic consumption—fuelled by middle class—and services, making growth less volatile but slower.

**16. Discuss the impact of population growth on development in India and Pakistan.**

→ Higher fertility rates increased dependency burdens, strained infrastructure, and diluted per capita resource allocation.

**17. How did reforms in China precede those in India/Pakistan?**

→ China initiated reforms in 1978 from agriculture outward, allowing incremental pilots. Pakistan did so in 1988; India followed in 1991 due to fiscal crisis.

**18. What role did external finance and aid play in development?**

→ Pakistan relied heavily on remittances and foreign aid. India moderated external dependence. China primarily financed growth internally via savings and investment.

**19. Summarise equity outcomes across development trajectories of the three countries.**

→ India maintained more inclusive social policy; China and Pakistan achieved higher per capita gains but have faced regional inequality and urban–rural divide.

**20. What lessons should India learn from China and Pakistan's experiences?**

→ The value of phased liberalisation, infrastructure push, targeting agriculture first, steady reforms, and maintaining macro stability while ensuring democratic governance.