

COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE OF INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

After Independence, **India and Pakistan adopted almost a similar strategy of growth**. The principal features of this strategy were as follows:

- (a) Both adopted **mixed economic system**.
- (b) **Public sector was assigned the role of “kick starting”** the process of growth
- (c) **Private sector was assigned the secondary role** of pushing the process of growth

China adopted “Statism” as a model of growth in which:

- (a) **Ownership of all the resources** was in the hands of the **state**.
- (b) The state will decide what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce.

The common element in the strategies of growth adopted by China, India and Pakistan are as under:

- (a) **All the economies relied on public sector as the core sector** of the economy.
- (b) **All the countries adopted inward looking trade strategy** to protect its domestic industries from foreign competition.

Over time, the **strategy of growth** has undergone a **significant change in India and Pakistan**.

- (a) Both the countries continue to be mixed economies but now **greater importance is given to private sector** rather than public sector.
- (b) Over the years there has been **increase in inflow of FDI** i.e. foreign investment is encouraged at the cost of domestic investment.

In **China**, the core element of the growth model has not changed. It **continues to be a state-managed economy**.

The **Chinese economy** has shown a significant **transformation from a closed economy to an open economy**. It now largely **depends on external demand**: it is an export-oriented economy.

GROWTH STORY OF CHINA

- China got independence in the year 1949.
 - First five-year plan 1953.
1. In 2022, GDP of China was estimated to be **17 trillion USD**, making it the **second largest economy** in the world.
 2. Between 1979-2015, **average annual GDP growth** was estimated to be **around 9%**, making China the **fastest growing economy** in the world.
 3. China achieved breakthrough in **GDP growth after 1978 when economic reforms were started**. Some of the reasons were:
 - (a) **Shift** from a centrally planned economy to a market economy
 - (b) Focus on **export related domestic production**
 - (c) **Inflow of FDI**
 - (d) Availability of **cheap labour**
 - (e) **GLF (Great Leap Forward) campaign**

GREAT LEAP FORWARD [GLF-1958]

It was a campaign launched in China in **1958** to achieve **economic and industrial development at faster rate**.

The main aim of the programme was to transform agrarian economy into a modern economy through process of rapid industrialisation.

The programme focused on widespread **industrialisation of the Chinese economy**, encouraging people to set up industries in their backyard.

In rural areas, **Communes were started**. Commune is a system of collective farming under which people were made to cultivate farm land in China.

During the GLF campaign a severe drought led to death of around 30 million people.

GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION (1966-76)

Under this programme students and professionals were sent to work and learn from countryside.

REFORMS OF 1978

In the initial phase, reforms were introduced in the agriculture sector, foreign trade and investment sectors.

In agriculture, **commune lands were divided into small plots** which were allocated to individual households. They were allowed to keep all the income from land after paying taxes to the government.

In the later phase, reforms were initiated in the industrial sector. The private firms and village and township enterprises were allowed to produce goods and services and to compete with state owned enterprises.

The reforms also included **dual pricing**. Dual pricing implies that the farmers and the industrial units were required to buy and sell a fixed quantity of inputs and output at the price fixed by the government and the remaining quantities traded at the market price.

In order to attract foreign investors, **Special Economic zones were set up**.

Thus, China's rapid industrial growth can be traced back to reforms initiated in 1978.

4. Huge jump in FDI was achieved through the following steps:

(a) China established **Special Economic Zones (SEZ's)**. These zones offered all basic amenities to the investors.

(b) **Hundred % equity** of foreign investors

5. In recent years, **GDP growth in China has slowed down**. Some of the reasons are:

(a) **Slowdown in global economies** has lowered the demand for the Chinese products.

(b) Domestic demand in China is slowing down because of **increase in propensity to save**.

(c) Chinese people are now exploring **higher wage opportunities of employment**. It is leading to massive migration of skilled labour to rest of world.

(d) Domestic investors are also exploring opportunities of investment in economies where government intervention is minimum and political liberty is maximum.

GROWTH STORY OF INDIA

(a) In 2022, GDP of India was estimated to be **3.5 trillion USD**. Between the years 1951-2017, Indian economy achieved an **annual growth rate of 5.9%**.

(b) The GDP growth in India showed a **substantial rise only after 1991**, the year when new economic policy was launched. The basic components of new economic policy are:

- Shift towards **privatisation**.
- Doing away with controls and quotas. (**liberalisation**)
- Greater dependence on **export promotion** rather than import substitution.
- **Greater reliance on FDI** rather than domestic investment.

Due to new economic policy, GDP growth rate increased to around 7% per annum between 1991-2017.

(c) However, between 2010-2014, there has been a **slowdown in GDP growth rate** and it can be attributed to several factors:

- **High rate of inflation** which led to high rate of interest and thus low investment.
- **Policy paralysis** of the government (lack of political will to take policy decisions)
- **Frequent scams and scandals** which tarnished the image of the Government
- **Drought of FDI**, owing to poor credit-rating of Indian economy and poor infrastructure facilities.

GROWTH STORY OF PAKISTAN

- Pakistan got independence in the year 1947.
- First five-year plan – 1956
- Economic reforms - 1988

(a) In 2017, GDP of Pakistan was estimated to be **271.1 billion USD**. Pakistan economy recorded an **average annual growth rate of around 4%** between the period 1950-2017.

(b) Pakistan achieved a breakthrough in GDP growth in the mid-1980's. It was as a consequence of economic reforms which focused on **FDI and greater participation of the private sector** in the process of growth.

(c) From the beginning of 2008, GDP growth in Pakistan started to slow down. It is attributed to several factors:

- Pakistan has been gripped by the war of **terror**. As a result, Domestic investment and foreign investment has started to shrink and as a result GDP growth has decreased.
- Widespread corruption and **political instability** have contributed to economic slowdown.

The average annual growth rate of GDP was around 3% between 2008-2016.

STRUCTURE OF GROWTH (SECTORAL SHARE IN OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT)

We know that growth process causes a shift in sectoral share in output and employment. As the process of growth and development gathers momentum, percentage share of primary sector in output and employment tends to decrease while that of secondary and tertiary sector tends to increase.

Sectoral share of employment and GDP (%) in 2018-19

Sector	Contribution to GDP			Distribution of workforce		
	India	China	Pakistan	India	China	Pakistan
Agriculture	16	7	24	43	26	41
Industry	30	41	19	25	28	24
Services	54	52	57	32	46	35

(a) All the three economies have experienced structural transformation. **No longer primary sector is the principal contributor to GDP.**

(b) In terms of sectoral contribution to GDP, **economies of India and Pakistan are relying more on tertiary sector**, while the **economy of China is relying more on secondary sector.**

CHINA

Experience of China is like experience of most developed countries in the world whereby first the secondary sector and then the tertiary sector emerges as the leading sector of the economy.

Till 1980's, more than 80% of its population was dependent on farming. Since then, the government has encouraged people to leave their fields and pursue work in other sectors. As a result, proportion of workforce engaged in agriculture sector reduced to 26% in 18-19 with a contribution of 7% to GDP.

In China manufacturing and service sectors contribute the highest to GDP at 41 and 52%. This is due to the success China achieved in manufacturing sector after 1980's.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Experience of India and Pakistan shows a major shift directly from primary to the tertiary sector. Implying that lesser emphasis has been given to industrial expansion in India and Pakistan as compared to China.

In India and Pakistan maximum workforce is engaged in agricultural sector but their contribution to GDP is minimum. This leads to disguised unemployment in the economy.

India has witnessed “jobless growth” in the recent years. i.e. in recent years contribution of tertiary sector has increased in GDP but it has not been able to generate enough employment.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Some selected indicators of Human development, 2017-19

Item	India	China	Pakistan
HDI	0.645	0.761	0.557
Rank (based on FDI)	130	87	154
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.7	76.8	67.2
Mean year of schooling (% aged 15 and above)	6.5	8.1	5.2
GDP Per capita	6681	16,057	5005
People below poverty line	21.9	1.7	24.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	29.9	7.4	57.2
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 births)	133	29	140
Annual Population growth rate	1.03	0.46	2.05
Density (per square km.)	455	148	275
Sex ratio	924	949	943
Fertility rate	2.2	1.7	3.6
Urbanisation	34	59	37

Human Development report 2017-19 and World Development Index

Human development Index (HDI) is an important indicator to study the human development. Higher value of HDI shows higher level of growth and development of a country.

(a) Population and Population growth rate – India and China together are home of about 38% of the world's population. In comparison, Pakistan is a small country whose population is 1/10th of India or China.

After adopting one child policy in 1979, China has been successful in reducing its population growth rate from 1.33% per annum in 1979 to 0.4% per annum in 2011.

Population growth rate in India and Pakistan is very high i.e. 1.03% and 2.05%. At the existing growth rate, population size in India may soon exceed that in China.

(b) Density (Per square kilometre) – China has low density of population as compared with India and Pakistan. It is because of a **very large geographical area**.

It is estimated to be 148 persons per square kilometre in China compared to 455 and 275 persons per square kilometre in India and Pakistan.

Lower density implies less stress on country's natural resources, increasing its abilities for sustainable development.

(c) Sex ratio - Sex ratio is biased against females in all the three countries. It is estimated to be 924, 949 and 943 for India, China and Pakistan.

Female foeticide (owing to preference for a son) is the principal cause of low sex ratio.

(d) Urbanisation - In India, 34% of population is urbanised compared to 59% in China and 37% in Pakistan.

It is a consequence of a shift of work force from agriculture to industry and services. **Both China and Pakistan have succeeded in generating employment opportunities outside agriculture.**

Health indicators

(a) Life expectancy at birth – Life expectancy refers to the average number of years for which people are expected to live. A higher life expectancy indicates longer and a more active average life span. **China has the highest life expectancy** followed by India and then Pakistan.

(b) Infant mortality rate – It refers to number of infants dying before reaching one year of age per 1000 live births in a year. Low IMR shows better health

and sanitation facilities as most infants die due to unhygienic environment.
It is lowest in China and highest in Pakistan.

(c) **Access to improved water sources** – It refers to percentage of population which has a access to water from tap, pump etc. **China is ahead of India and Pakistan in this aspect.**

(d) **Population undernourished**- It refers to percentage of population which is not able to obtain adequate diet. China has the lowest population of undernourished children.

LIBERTY INDICATORS

Human development indicators are important but they are not sufficient. Along with these we need liberty indicators.

Liberty indicators may be defined as the measure of extent of demographic participation in the social and political decision-making process. In simple words, it is an index used to measure the participation of the people in taking decisions.

Some of the examples are:

- (a) Independence of judiciary
- (b) Freedom of speech
- (c) Freedom of press

If these indicators are included in the construction of HDI, India's ranking is likely to improve because these parameters are much better in India as compared to China and Pakistan.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES – AN APPRAISAL

Why did China introduce structural reforms in 1978?

China did not have any compulsion to introduce reforms as dictated by the World Bank and IMF to India and Pakistan.

The new leadership at that time was not happy with the slow pace of growth and lack of modernisation in the Chinese economy under the Maoist rule. They felt that Maoist vision of economic development based on decentralisation, self-sufficiency and ignoring foreign goods and technology had failed.

Despite extensive land reforms, the Great Leap Forward and other programmes, the per capita agricultural output was same in 1978 as it was in the 1950's.

It was found that after the introduction of reforms in the areas of education and health, land reforms, inflow of FDI, export promotion and establishment of small enterprises etc. had helped positively in improving social and economic indicators in post-reform period.

Through the commune system, there was more equitable distribution of agricultural output.

How Pakistan has performed in the post reform period?

Scholars argue that in Pakistan the reform process led to worsening of all the economic indicators. Compared to 1980's, the growth rate of GDP and other indicators have fallen in the 1990's.

The proportion of poor in 1960's was more than 40% which declined to 25% in 1980's and started rising again in 1990's.

When there was a good harvest, the economy was in good condition and when harvest was not good, the economic indicators showed stagnation or negative trends.

External Debt of Pakistan's economy was rising and they are facing difficulties in repaying the debt.

NCERT QUESTIONS

1. Why are regional and economic groupings formed?

Ans. With the objective to strengthen their economies, various nations of the world form regional and global economic groups such as **SAARC, ASEAN, BRICS etc.**

The formation of such regional and economic groups helps the member countries to **know and learn from the development strategies and measures adopted by other member countries.**

These groups provide a **common platform to raise their voices** in a unified manner on common issues to safeguard their common interest.

These groups try to **maintain peace and stability** among the member countries.

2. What are the various means by which countries are trying to strengthen their own domestic economies?

Ans. Nations are forming various regional and economic groups in order to strengthen their economies. These groups provide a common platform to the member countries to raise their voice in a unified manner on common issues to safeguard their common interest.

Now a days, countries are liberalising their economies. The economy is now governed by market forces of demand and supply rather than policy of checks and controls.

Countries are opening their domestic markets for foreign companies with a view of accessing their markets. This provide a wider market to domestic companies to sell their products.

3. What similar strategies have India and Pakistan followed for their respective development paths?

Ans. India and Pakistan both have followed a similar development strategy. Some of the main similarities were:

- (a) Both the countries **started their development programmes based on economic planning** after Independence in 1947.
- (b) Both the countries **relied on public sector** for initiating the process of growth and development.
- (c) Both the countries **followed the path of mixed economic structure** involving the participation of both public sector and private sector.
- (d) Both of them **introduced economic reforms at the same time** to strengthen their economies.

4. Explain the Great Leap Forward Campaign of China as initiated in 1958.

Ans. The GLF campaign was initiated in China in 1958. The main aims of this campaign are as follows:

- (a) The aim of the campaign was to **initiate large-scale industrialization** in the country concentrating not only in the urban areas but also in the rural areas.
- (b) The people in urban areas were motivated to set up industries in their backyards.
- (c) In the rural areas, **commune system was implemented**. Under this system, people were engaged in collective farming.

5. China's rapid industrial growth can be traced back to the reforms in 1978. Do you agree? Elucidate

OR

Evaluate the various factors that led to the rapid growth in economic development in China. [NCERT 12]

Ans. Yes, it cannot be denied that China's rapid industrial growth is an aggregate outcome of various economic reforms that were introduced in phases since 1978.

In the initial phase, reforms were introduced in the agriculture sector, foreign trade and investment sectors.

In agriculture, **commune lands were divided into small plots** which were allocated to individual households. They were allowed to keep all the income from land after paying taxes to the government.

In the later phase, reforms were initiated in the industrial sector. The private firms and village and township enterprises were allowed to produce goods and services and to compete with state owned enterprises.

The reforms also included **dual pricing**. Dual pricing implies that the farmers and the industrial units were required to buy and sell a fixed quantity of inputs and output at the price fixed by the government and the remaining quantities traded at the market price.

In order to attract foreign investors, **Special Economic zones were set up**.

Thus, China's rapid industrial growth can be traced back to reforms initiated in 1978.

6. Describe the path of developmental initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development.

Ans. With the aim of economic development, **Pakistan adopted the pattern of mixed economy** where both the private sector and public sector co-exists.

In order to protect domestic manufacturing units, **Pakistan implemented import substitution policy**. They protected domestic industries by imposing high tariffs and import quotas on goods imported from abroad.

Introduction of green revolution led to increase in production of food grains.

In the late 1970's and early 1980's, **Pakistan denationalised many sectors by opening them for private sector**.

All these above measures created an environment conducive to initiate the economic reforms that were ultimately started in 1988.

13. Group the following features pertaining to the economies of India, China and Pakistan.

One child norm, Low fertility rate, High degree of urbanisation, mixed economy, very high fertility rate, large population, high density of population, growth due to manufacturing sector, growth due to service sector.

Ans. China – One child norm, low fertility rate, high degree of urbanisation, large population, growth due to manufacturing sector

India – Mixed economy, very high fertility rate, large population, high density of population, growth due to service sector

Pakistan – Mixed economy, very high fertility rate, high density of population, growth due to service sector.

14. Give reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan.

Ans. Scholars argue that in Pakistan the reform process led to worsening of all the economic indicators. Compared to 1980's, the growth rate of GDP and other indicators have fallen in the 1990's.

The proportion of poor in 1960's was more than 40% which declined to 25% in 1980's and started rising again in 1990's.

Some of the reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty are:

(a) Lack of political stability – Due to political instability and lack of proper infrastructure facilities there is less and less investment flowing in Pakistan and more and more investors are leaving Pakistan. This has led to economic slowdown and increase in level of unemployment.

(b) Traditional agricultural practices – The methods used in agricultural sector remains outdated and it was mainly dependent on good monsoon. As a result, output remained low and income of farmers remained low.

(c) Underdeveloped manufacturing sector – Pakistan govt. didn't take any major steps to develop the manufacturing sector. As a result, industrial output remained low and the benefits of increased earning through exports was neglected.

(d) Huge dependence on Foreign Loans – Govt. has raised huge amount of loans from foreign central banks and foreign financial institutions. As a result, there is an increase in interest payments and huge burden to repay the loan.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- (a) First five year plan of commenced in the year 1956.
- (b) Maternal Mortality rate is high in (China/Pakistan)
- (c) Proportion of people below poverty line is more in (India / Pakistan)
- (d) Reforms in Were introduced in 1978. (China / Pakistan)

QUESTIONS OF 1-1 MARKS OF CHAPTER 10 BASED ON NCERT

1. Name some regional and global economic groups which India is a part of.

Ans. SAARC, BRICS, UN

2. Year when China got Independence (Republic of China established)?

Ans. 1949

3. First five-year plans?

Ans. 1951 – India.....1953 – China.....Pakistan 1956

4. GREAT LEAP FORWARD (GLF)

- Initiated in 1958
- Massive industrialisation

5. COMMUNE SYSTEM OF FARMING

- Collective cultivation of land (Related to agricultural sector)

6. GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

- 1966-76 (Introduced by Mao)
- Students and professionals were sent to work and learn from countryside.

7. Economic reforms

- China (1978)
- Pakistan (1988)
- India (1991)

8. SOE's in context of Chinese economy

Ans. State owned enterprises

9. Dual pricing in China?

Ans. Prices were fixed in two ways-

- (a) Farmers and industrial units were required to buy and sell fixed quantities of inputs and outputs on the basis of prices fixed by the government.
- (b) Rest were purchased and sold at market prices.

10. Special economic zones (SEZ)

Ans. China (A geographical region that has economic laws different from a country's economic laws)

11. Density of population

Ans. China (lowest).....Pakistan (Highest)

12. Population growth rate

Ans. Pakistan (Highest).....China (Lowest)

13. Reason for very low population growth rate in China

Ans. One child policy

14. Fertility highest

Ans. Pakistan

15. Urbanisation

Ans. China (highest).....India (lowest)

16. One child policy was adopted By China in the year

Ans. 1979

17. In terms of sectoral contribution to GDP, economies of India and Pakistan are now relying more on Sector.

18. In terms of sectoral contribution to GDP, the economy of China is relying more on Sector.

19. Name two indicators of HDI.

Ans. (a) Life expectancy (b) Educational achievement

20. Name two areas of development where India has topped Pakistan.

Ans. Health and education

21. Name two areas of development where Pakistan has topped India.

Ans. Urbanization and occupational structure

22. One implication of One Child Norm?

Ans. Decrease in population growth rate (Positive).....Over time there will be more no. of aged people than young population (Negative).....led to decline in sex ratio(negative)

23. Mention two major problems of “Great Leap Forward Campaign” of China.

Ans. (a) Due to severe drought about 30 million died in China

(b) Russia withdrew its professionals who were sent to help industrialisation process from China after conflict with them

24. In Human development report, 2021, India’s rank in HDI stands at?

Ans...... rank..... Report is published by UNDP (United Nation Development Programme)

25. What was common in the development of strategy of India and Pakistan during 1950-1990?

Ans. * Both followed mixed economic pattern

- Greater emphasis was given to public sector.
- Import substitution policy

26. Fill up the blanks with appropriate alternatives:

In China, in order to lure investors, were set up.

Ans. Foreign, Special economic zones

27. What was the reform introduced by China in agricultural sector in 1978?

Ans. Commune lands were divided into small plots which were allocated to individual households for use. They were allowed to keep all income from the land after paying a given amount of tax.

28. Why we observe sex ratio low in all countries?

Ans. Preference for a son who will look after them in their old age

29. Which country has more area under cultivation?

Ans. India

30. Name two income indicators used in HDI?

Ans. (a) GDP per capita

(b) People below poverty line

31. Name two health indicators used in calculation of HDI?

Ans. Mortality rate.....access to sanitation.....literacy.....life expectancy

32. Name three liberty indicators.

Ans. The extent of democratic participation in social and political decision making.....independence of judiciary

33. While assessing the developmental indicators, one also has to consider the indicators.

Ans. liberty

36. Arrange the following events of China in chronological order:

- (a) Great Proletarian Movement
- (b) Great Leap Forward
- (c) Introduction of economic reforms
- (d) First Five year Plan

37. The correct sequence explaining the commencement of five years plan in chronological order is _____

- (a) India, China and Pakistan
- (b) Pakistan, China and India
- (c) China, India and Pakistan
- (d) India, Pakistan and China

38. HDI rank of India as per the latest UNDP 2021-22 report is _____

- (a) 85th rank
- (b) 132nd rank
- (c) 154th rank
- (d) 141st rank

39. Statement I- Pakistan is ahead of India in providing improved sanitation facilities

Statement II- China rank ahead in terms of development experience with respect to India and Pakistan.

In the light of given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:

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

d. Both statements are false

40. The main aim of 'great leap forward' in China was to ensure rapid increase of _____

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Industries
- (c) Services
- (d) Exports

41. Which of the following factors are not considered while constructing the HDI Index?

- (a) Long and healthy life measured by life expectancy at birth
- (b) Knowledge as measured by the adult literacy rate
- (c) A good environment is measured by appropriate environment policies
- (d) A decent standard of living as measured by GDP per capita

42. _____ is the population density, the _____ is the pressure of population on land and the more the economic problems.

- (a) Lower, higher
- (b) Lower, lower
- (c) Higher, lower
- (d) Higher, higher

43. Year _____ marks the introduction of economic reforms in Pakistan.

44. India, China, Pakistan all have either very high population or high growth rate or population. Which of the following reasons are responsible for this?

- (a) Fertility rate
- (b) Illiteracy
- (c) Poverty
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

45. The main objective of great leap forward campaign initiated by China in 1958 aimed at _____

- (a) Sending students and professionals to work and learn from the countryside
- (b) Encouraging people to collectively cultivate lands
- (c) Industrialising the country on a massive scale
- (d) All of the above

46. First five year of _____ commenced in the year 1956.

47. Read the following statements and choose the correct alternatives:

Assertion (a): proportion of people below poverty line is more in Pakistan

Reason (r): Pakistan followed a mixed economic model

- a. Both assertion (a) and reason (r) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- b. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not correct the correct explanation of assertion
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false
- d. Assertion is false but reason is true

48. Choose the correct pair of statement:

Column 1	Column 2
Great leap forward	Cultivating land collectively
Commune system	Opening the industries in their homes
Proletarian cultural revolution	Students were sent to work and learn from the countryside
Economic reforms in China	1988

49. The largest democratic economy in the world is:

- (a) China
- (b) India
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) None of these

50. Which country has the largest workforce in agriculture?

ONE CHILD POLICY – CHINA – 1979

Positives:

- (a) Decrease in population growth rate
- (b) Decrease in fertility rate and thus positive result on health of women
- (c) Per capita expenditure on welfare of child will be high.

Negatives:

- (a) Over time amount of elderly people will increase and thus propensity to save will increase. This will have a negative impact on demand and economic development in the long run.

51. The Great Leap Forward campaign was initiated by Mao in the year _____ to modernize China's economy.
52. In 1965, Mao introduced the _____, under which students and professionals were sent to work and learn from the countryside.
53. Annual growth rate of population is the lowest in _____, while _____ has the highest annual growth rate of population.
54. _____ has the highest life expectancy, while _____ has the lowest.
55. First Five Year Plan of _____ (China/Pakistan) commenced in the year 1956.
56. The Great Leap Forward programme was initiated by China to develop their _____ (Agriculture/Industrial) sector.
57. China resorted to system of _____ production under which people cultivated lands collectively.
58. To attract _____ China set up Special Economic Zones.
59. Among India, Pakistan and China, _____ has the highest urbanization.
60. The main aim of Great Leap Forward was to insure rapid increase in _____ (Primary/Secondary/ Tertiary) sector in China.

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. Reforms were initiated in Pakistan in the year 1978.
2. As China is the most populous country in the world, its density of population is more than India and Pakistan.
3. Special Economic Zones were set up in China to attract domestic investors.
4. Out of India, China and Pakistan, China has the lowest workforce engaged in agriculture.

MATCHING TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Match the statements given under A with the correct options given under B:

(A)	(B)
(i) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (ii) Shows level of growth and development of a country. (iii) Sixth most populous country in the world. (iv) To transform Agrarian Economy into Modern Economy (v) Highest density of population	(a) India (b) China (c) Human Development Index (d) Pakistan (e) Great Leap Forward Campaign

2. Match the statements given under A with the correct options given under B:

(A)	(B)
(i) India (ii) China (iii) Pakistan	(a) One-Child Policy (b) Reforms were initiated in the year 1988 (c) most populated country in the world.

3. 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 statements:

Column I	Column II
(A) Great Leap Forward (B) Commune System (C) Proletarian Cultural Revolution (D) Economic Reforms in China	(i) Cultivating land collectively (ii) Opening of the industries in their homes (iii) Students were sent to work and learn from countryside (iv) 1978