



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
Worksheet: 1	Topic: Development Experiences of India: A Comparison with Neighbours

1. In which of the following countries does the service sector contribute the most in GDP?
 - a. India
 - b. Pakistan
 - c. China
 - d. Both (A) and (B)
2. The understanding of the economy of neighbouring country is essential because_____
 - a) It allows countries to better comprehend their own strengths and weaknesses
 - b) It helps countries to identify their competitors
 - c) For overall human development
 - d) All of the above
3. The five-year plan in Pakistan is now known as _____.
 - a) Planning development
 - b) People's plan
 - c) Medium term development plan
 - d) None of the above
4. When were economic reforms initiated in China?
 - a. 1978
 - b. 1988
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1991
5. Which of the following countries ranks first in the development experience?
 - a. India
 - b. China
 - c. Pakistan
 - d. None of the above
6. In which of the following indicators is Pakistan ahead of India and China?
 - a. Urbanisation
 - b. Fertility rate
 - c. Density
 - d. Population
7. With which of the following concepts is the commune system associated?
 - a. Industrialisation
 - b. Human rights
 - c. SEZs
 - d. Equal distribution of land

8. The population of China is small and accounts for _____ of India and Pakistan.
- One -tenth
 - One -fifth
 - One – third
 - One – eighth
9. The GLF campaign in china focussed on
- Widespread industrialisation
 - New agricultural strategy
 - Privatisation
 - Economic reforms
10. Population growth rate is highest in:
- India
 - China
 - Pakistan
 - None of these
11. Which of the following countries has the lowest density of population?
- India
 - China
 - Pakistan
 - None of these
12. Maternal mortality rate is high in _____.
- India
 - Pakistan
 - China
 - None of these

ASSERTION-REASONING QUESTIONS:

Alternatives:

- Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- Assertion is true but reason is false.
- Assertion is false but reason is true.

Assertion (A): The fertility rate is high in Pakistan and very low in China.

Reason (R): The one child policy adopted by China was successful.

Assertion (A): Both India and Pakistan opted for the mixed economy model.

Reason (R): Mixed economy model opts for the participation of neither the public sector nor the private sector.

Assertion (A): The aim of the Great Leap Forward campaign initiated in China was to transform the agrarian economy into a modern economy through rapid industrialization.

Reason (R): Under the Great Leap Forward campaign, students and professionals were sent to work and learn from the countryside.

Assertion (A): Dual Pricing policy was initiated in the reforms process of China.

Reason (R): In order to attract foreign investors, special economic zones were setup.

Assertion (A): There was low population growth in China.

Reason (R): One child policy was adopted by China.

CASE STUDY:

Why did China introduce structural reforms in 1978? China did not have any compulsion to introduce reforms as dictated by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to India and Pakistan. The new leadership at that time in China 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 shunning of foreign technology, goods and capital had failed. Despite extensive land reforms, collectivisation. The Great Leap forward and other initiatives, the per capita grain output in 1978 was the same as it was in the mid-1950s.

It was found that establishment of infrastructure in the areas of education and health, land reforms. Long existence of decentralised planning and existence of small enterprises had helped positively in improving the social and income indicators in the post reform period. Before the introduction of reforms, there had already been massive extension of basic health services in rural areas. Through the commune system, there was more equitable distribution of food grains. Experts also point out that each reform measure was first implement at a smaller level and then extended on a massive scale.

Answer the following questions

- a) _____ of farming means collective cultivation of land by farmers.
- b) Name the program started in China with the aim of industrialisation.
- c) When were reforms introduced in China?
- d) Which revolution was introduced by Maoist in China?

2.

China and Pakistan have more people living in cities than those in India. One of the reason for it is that in China, the area of cultivation is relatively small due to various climate and topographic conditions. It is only about 10% of the total land mass. If we compare its cultivable area with that in India, we shall find that China's is only 40% of that available in India. But the people dependent on agriculture in China were 80% of the total population in the 1980's. So, the government in China encouraged people to follow occupation other than farming; these included handicrafts, commerce and transport.

Answer the following:

- 1 Among India, China and Pakistan, ----- has the lowest urbanisation.
- 2 In China, till 1980's, most of the population were engaged in -----(Primary/Secondary) sector.
- 3 The climate and topographical conditions in China is much favourable for agriculture . (True/False)
- 4 China's growth was mainly led by the ----- (Manufacturing/Service) sector whereas India and Pakistan's by ----- (Agriculture/ Service) sector.