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Class 12 commerce   Sub. ECO/B Date 6.10.2020

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COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES OF INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOUR

Question 6:

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

ANSWER:

a) With the aim of economic development, Pakistan adopted the pattern of mixed economy where both private and public sectors coexist

b) Pakistan introduced a variety of regulated policy framework for import substitution, industrialisation during 1950s and 1960s. This implies producing goods domestically to substitute imports, thereby, discouraging imports and simultaneously encouraging and developing domestic industries.

c) In order to protect domestic industries producing consumer goods, policy measure was initiated to create t tariff barriers.

d) The introduction of Green Revolution mechanised agriculture leading to the increase in the production of food grains.

e) The mechanisation of agriculture was followed by the nationalisation of capital goods industries in 1970s.

f) In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Pakistan shifted its policy orientation by denationalising the thrust areas, thereby, encouraging the private sector.

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

Question 7:

What is the important implication of the 'one child norm' in China?
ANSWER:

The important implication of the one-child norm in China is the low population growth. This measure also led to the fall in the sex ratio in China, i.e. the proportion of females per thousand males. However, the country believes that in the coming decades there will be more elderly people in proportion to the young people. This will oblige the country to provide social security measures with fewer workers.

Question 8:

Mention the salient demographic indicators of China, Pakistan and India.
ANSWER:

The important demographic indicators of Indian, China and Pakistan are tabulated as below.

Demographic Indicators, 2000-01

Country	Estimated Population (in millions)	Annual Growth Rate of Population (1990-2003)	Density (per sq. km)	Sex Ratio	Fertility Rate	Urbanisation
India	1103.6	1.7	358	933	3.0	27.8
China	1303.7	1.0	138	937	1.8	36.1
Pakistan	162.4	2.5	193	922	5.1	33.4

Source: NCERT Book Chapter- 10, Pg- 185

The important demographic indicators are as follows:

a) *Total Population*: China is the largest populated country in the world followed by India. The above table depicts that China's population in 2000-01 was approximately 1303.7 million and that of India and Pakistan was 1103.6 million and 162.4 million respectively.

b) *Annual Growth Rate of Population*: Although China is the largest populated country but a strong positive point for China is that, its annual growth rate of population is just 1% per annum while that of India and Pakistan is 1.7% and 2.5% per annum. With such a high growth rate it would not be wrong to expect that in the forthcoming decades India will surpass the total population of China.

c) *Density of Population*: In spite of the fact that China is highly populated and geographically occupying the largest area among the three nations, its density of population is the lowest. It is as low as 138 persons per square kilometer of area compared to 358 and 193 persons in India and Pakistan respectively. Lower the degree of density of population the lower is the pressure on the country's natural resources and higher is the probability of sustainable development.

d) *Sex Ratio*: This ratio counts the number of females per 1000 males. The sex ratios in all the three countries are almost same with China having a marginally higher sex ratio of 937 females per 1000 males. This depicts the low economic and social status of women in India and Pakistan.

e) *Fertility Rate*: This rate refers to the number of children a woman gives birth to during her lifetime. China enjoys an upper hand in this case. The fertility rate of Chinese woman is only 1.8 whereas those of India and Pakistan are 3.0 and 5.1. This implies that in India and Pakistan a woman usually gives birth to approximately 3 and 5 children. This is the most important concern for both India and Pakistan, as with such a high fertility rate, population in the coming decades will surpass that of China.

f) ***Urbanisation***: Lastly, China is comparatively more urbanised than India and Pakistan. The rate of urbanisation in China is 36.1% while that in India and Pakistan is 27.8% and 33.4% respectively. The degree of urbanisation depicts the standard and quality of living of people of a particular country. Also, this confirms the shift in the economic structure of an economy. Higher degree of urbanisation reveals higher industrialisation and development of tertiary sector in the economy.

Thus to sum up, although China is the largest populated country but its other demographic indicators are stronger than those of both India and Pakistan. It would not be wrong to expect a decline in China's population in the coming decades due to implementation of various policy measures and also due to low annual growth rate of population.

Question 9:

Compare and contrast India and China's sectoral contribution towards GDP in 2003. What does it indicate?

ANSWER:

The comparison of India's and China's sectoral contribution towards their respective GDP can be done with the help of the data tabulated below:

Sectors	Contribution to GDP (in %) (2003)	
	India	China
Primary (Agriculture)	23	15
Secondary (Industry)	26	53
Tertiary (Service)	51	32

1. ***Contribution of Primary Sector to GDP***: The data above reveals that the contribution of the primary sector to India's GDP is 23% compared to 15% of China's GDP. This confirms the agrarian nature of Indian economy.

2. ***Contribution of Secondary Sector to GDP:*** The data also reveals that China has comparatively a strong industrial base as compared to India. The contribution of secondary sector to China's GDP is 53% against the contribution of mere 26% to India's GDP. From this, we can infer that India's industrial sector is far behind that of China.

3. ***Contribution of Tertiary Sector to GDP:*** We can also analyze that although India's industrial sector is not as strong as that of China yet the contribution of India's service sector is much stronger to its than that of China.

Thus, analysing the above data helps us to conclude that a significant portion of India's GDP is contributed by tertiary sector followed by its agriculture sector. On the contrary, the major contributor to China's GDP is the secondary sector followed by its tertiary sector.

The process of economic growth has led to a tremendous shift in the sectoral share of output and employment. The percentage share of the primary sector in total output and employment tends to decrease while that of the secondary

and tertiary sector tends to increase. The following facts explain the sectoral share in output and employment of India and China.

i. Both India and China have shown a noticeable structural transformation from the primary sector to other two sectors. The primary sector in both the countries is no longer the important contributor to the nation's GDP.

ii. While India is relying more on its tertiary sector China is relying more on its secondary sector in terms of the sectoral contribution to their GDP. The experience of China is similar to that of the other developed countries in the world. The experience of the developed countries shows that secondary sector followed by the tertiary sector emerge as the leading sectors of the economy. Compared to China, India showed a direct shift from the primary sector to tertiary sector. This is due to the fast integration of these two economies with the other market economies of the world.

Question 10:

Mention the various indicators of human development.

ANSWER:

The indicators of human development are:

i. Life Expectancy.

ii. Adult Literacy Rate.

iii. Infant Mortality Rate.

iv. Percentage of the population below poverty line.

v. GDP per capita

vi. Percentage of the population having access to improved sanitation

vii. Percentage of the population having access to improved water sources.