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शक्तिउत्थानआश्रमलखीसरायबिहार

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COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES OF INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOUR

Question 11:

Define liberty indicator. Give some examples of liberty indicators.
ANSWER:

Liberty Indicator may be defined as the measure of the extent of demographic participation in the social and political decision making. In other words, it is an index used to measure the participation of the people in taking decisions. Some examples of liberty indicators are the measures of the extent of the Constitutional Protection Rights given to the citizens and the extent of the Constitutional Protection of the independence of the Judiciary and Rule of Law.

Question 12:

Evaluate the various factors that led to the rapid growth in economic development in China.

ANSWER:

China's rapid economic development is an aggregate outcome of the introduction of the reforms in phases since 1978. The following are the various factors that led to the rapid growth in the economic development in China:

1. In the initial phase, reforms were initiated in agriculture, foreign trade and investment sectors. The system of collective farming known as Commune System was implemented. Under this system, land was divided into small plots that were allocated to the individual households. These households were allowed to keep the remaining income from land after paying the taxes to the government.
2. In the later phase, reforms were initiated in the industrial sector. During this phase, the private firms, village and township enterprises were allowed to produce goods and services and to compete with the State Owned Enterprises.
3. The dual pricing were implemented. This 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 were traded at the market price. Gradually, with rapid increase in aggregate production in the later years, the quantities traded in the market increased by many folds.
4. The reforms also included setting up of Special Economic Zones to attract foreign investors and to encourage its exports.

Therefore, the aggregate focus of all these economic reforms resulted in rapid industrial growth and economic development in China.

Question 13:

Group the following features pertaining to the economies of India, China and Pakistan under three heads

- 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

ANSWER:

India	China	Pakistan
Mixed economy	One-child norm	Mixed economy
High density of population	Low fertility rate	Very high fertility rate
Growth due to service sector	High degree of urbanisation Growth due to manufacturing sector	Large population

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Question 14:

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

The following are the main reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan:

1. ***Greater Dependency on the Public Sector Enterprises:*** The main cause behind the slow economic growth in Pakistan is the greater dependence on Public Sector Enterprises. Pakistan relied largely on the policy of protection by assigning central role to the Public Sector Enterprises. The operational inefficiencies of Public Sector Enterprises along with the misallocation of scarce resources resulted in dormant economic growth rate.
2. ***Traditional Agricultural Practices:*** The agricultural practices in Pakistan relied heavily on traditional methods and the vagaries of climatic conditions resulting in low productivity. Consequently, the agricultural sector was not able to flourish to the extent it was thought of.
3. ***Undeveloped Manufacturing Sector:*** The major portion of the foreign exchange earnings of Pakistan was in the form of remittances from Pakistani workers in the Middle-east and exports of highly volatile agricultural products. This can be regarded as one of the reasons for the slow economic growth. This is because the inflow of foreign exchange in the form of remittances substituted the need for

development of manufacturing sector to earn foreign exchange by exporting manufactured goods.

4. ***Increasing Dependence on Foreign Loans:*** There was an increasing dependence on foreign loans for meeting t foreign exchange requirements. Pakistan faced increasing difficulty in repaying these loans along with the mounting interest obligations in the years of agricultural failure. The increasing burden of huge foreign loans impeded the economic growth prospects of Pakistan.

5. ***Lack of Political Stability:*** The lack of political stability demanded huge public expenditure for maintaining law and order in the country. This huge public expenditure acted as a drain on the country's economic resources.

6. ***Insufficient Foreign Investment:*** Pakistan also failed to attract sufficient foreign investment due to lack of political stability, low degree of international credibility and lack of well developed infrastructure.

Question 15:

Compare and contrast the development of India, China and Pakistan with respect to some salient human development indicators.

ANSWER:

The following are the indicators of human development:

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.

On the basis of individual indices of these parameters, a Human Development Index (HDI) was constructed. The higher the value of HDI, higher will be the level of growth and development of a country. The rankings are accorded to the countries as per their HDI. China ranked 81, India 128th and Pakistan 136th. High ranking of China is due to the higher GDP per capita. Moreover, the one-child norm led to sustained rise in the GDP, consequently, China was ranked higher than India and Pakistan in HDI.