

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA

CLASS – XII

ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT (OCTOBER)

Q.1 Compare and analyse the given data of India and China, with valid reasons:

Country	Annual Growth rate of population (2019)	Gender Ratio (per thousand males)
India	1.03%	924
China	0.46%	949

Source : World Development Indicators, 2019

Q.2 Answer the following questions on the basis of the following data:

(4 marks)

- (a) Comment upon the population growth rates among the three countries.  
(b) Which country has most skewed in sex ratio?

Country	Estimated Population (in million)	Annual Growth of Population (in %)	Sex Ratio
India	1352	1.03	924
China	1393	0.46	949
Pakistan	212	2.05	943

Source: World Development Indicators, 2019, [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

Q.3 Compare and analyse the given data of India and China with valid arguments.

(4 marks)

Annual Growth of Gross Domestic Product (%), 1980-2017

Country	1980-90	2015-2017
India	5.7	7.3
China	10.3	6.8

Source: Key Indicators for Asia and Pacific 2016, Asian Development Bank, Philippines; World Development Indicators 2018.

Q4. Explain the Great Leap Forward campaign of China as initiated in 1958. Also, state the problems which GLF campaign met with?

Q5. Describe the path of developmental initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development.

Q.6 Compare and contrast India and China's sectoral contribution towards GDP.

(NCERT) (6 marks)

Ans. India and China's sectoral contribution towards GDP:

Sectoral Share of Employment GVA and GDP (%) in 2018–2019

Sector	Contribution to GVA		
	India	China	Pakistan
Agriculture	16	7	24
Industry	30	41	19
Services	54	52	57
Total	100	100	100

Q7. "India, China and Pakistan have travelled more than seven decades of developmental path with varied Explain the given statement with valid arguments.

Q.8 Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: (CBSE SQP 2021-22 Term-II) (6 marks)

#### SINO-PAK FRIENDSHIP CORRIDOR

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has deepened the decades-long strategic relationship between the two nations. But it has also sparked criticism for burdening Pakistan with mountains of debt and allowing China to use its debt decades debt-trap diplomacy to gain access to strategic assets of Pakistan.

The foundations of CPEC, part of China's Belt and Road Initiative, were laid in May 2013. At the time, Pakistan was reeling under weak economic growth. China committed to play an integral role in supporting Pakistan's economy.

Pakistan and China have a strategic relationship that goes back decades. Pakistan turned to China at a time when it needed a rapid increase in external financing to meet critical investments in hard infrastructure, particularly power plants and highways. CPEC's early harvest projects met this need, leading to a dramatic increase in Pakistan's power generation capacity, bringing an end to supply-side constraints that had made rolling blackouts a regular occurrence across the country. Pakistan leaned into CPEC, leveraging Chinese financing and technical assistance in an attempt to end power shortages that had paralyzed its country's economy. Years later, China's influence in Pakistan has increased at an unimaginable pace.

**China As Pakistan's Largest Bilateral Creditor:** China's ability to exert influence on Pakistan's economy has grown substantially in recent years, mainly due to the fact that Beijing is now Islamabad's largest creditor. According to documents released by Pakistan's finance ministry, Pakistan's total public and publicly guaranteed external debt stood at \$44.35 billion in June 2013, just 9.3 percent of which was owed to China. By April 2021, this external debt had ballooned to \$90.12 billion, with Pakistan owing 27.4 percent — \$24.7 billion — of its total external debt to China, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Additionally, China provided financial and technical expertise to help Pakistan build its road infrastructure, expanding north-south connectivity to improve the efficiency of moving goods from Karachi all the way to Gilgit-Baltistan (POK).

These investments were critical in better integrating the country's ports, especially Karachi, with urban centers in Punjab and Khyber- Pakhtunkhwa provinces.

Despite power asymmetries between China and Pakistan, the latter still has tremendous agency in determining its own policies, even if such policies come at the expense of the long-term socio-economic welfare of Pakistani citizens.

(<https://www.usip.org/publications/2021/05/pakistans-growing-problem-its-china-economic-corridor> - Modified)

- Outline and discuss any two economic advantages of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) accruing to the economy of Pakistan.
- Analyse the implication of bilateral 'debt-trap' situation of Pakistan vis-à-vis the Chinese Economy.

