

UNIT-1 (First Part)

a) Which battle laid the foundation stone for the British Empire in India?

Ans The Battle of Plassey which was fought in the year 1757 laid the foundation stone for the British Empire in India.

d) What was the purpose of colonial govt. in India?

Ans The basic purpose of colonial govt. in India was to transform India into a feeder economy for the development of British economy. On one hand, the British forced India to become the supplier of raw materials for Britain and on the other hand they also transformed India into a market of finished goods which were being imported from England to India. Thus, the British wanted to develop their economy at the cost of India's economy.

a) Positive contribution of British rule.

Ans ① The British initiated the commercialisation of agriculture which in turn helped India to attain self-sufficiency.

② The British helped India in the development of roads and railway ~~roads~~ routes which provided India with cheap transportation system.

③ The British helped India to shift from a Barter system of exchange to a monetary system of exchange.

- ① The British administrative system has helped India in the spheres of politics and economy.
- ② Good road and railway system which were initiated by the British helped India to check its problem of Famines, as food supplies can easily be transported to the straght suffering areas.

७ माघ कृष्ण सोमवार २०७४

सप्तमी रा० ९/४

Hizri - 20 Rabi-us-sani 1439

८ जनवरी २०१८

Sunrise - 6:23 A.M.

JANUARY

08

MONDAY

२३ पौष सोमवार १८२८

सप्तमी रा० ९/४

Saka - 18 Pous 1939

अहम - २३ पृष्ठ १८२८

Sunset - 5.02 P.M.

Unit - 1

Janmotithi of Swami Vivekananda

State of Major Economic Sectors -

① State of Agriculture Sector -

★ Features of Indian Agri Sector at the eve of independence are:-

① Stagnation: India had a large no.

of labour force which involved in the agri sector, as big as 72% of population. Despite having being the occupation of such a large no. of population, Indian agriculture was stagnant & subsistence. Indian farmers were concerned with the farming of staple food crops which were meant for self consumption only. Prodⁿ of cash crops were very limited at that period. The orthodox & conservative farmers were scared to experiment with chemical fertilizers & modern techniques of prodⁿ. Thus the 2 main factors of stagnation were

(a) Exploitation of the poor elements by the zamindars

২৪ পৌষ মঙ্গলবার ১৪২৮
 অষ্টমী রাঃ ৮/৫৩
 Saka - 19 Pous 1939
 অহম - ২৪ পূহ ১৪২৮
 Sunrise - 6.23 A.M.

JANUARY
 09
 TUESDAY

৮ মাঘ কৃষ্ণ মঙ্গলবার ২০৭৪
 অষ্টমী রাঃ ৮/৫৩
 Hizri - 21 Rabi-us-sani 1439
 ৯ জনবরী ২০৭৮
 Sunset - 5.03 P.M.

5) Use of old & outdated technique of farming.

(Rain Dependent)

(2) Rainfed agriculture:- Indian agriculture was highly dependent on rain ~~as as~~ in the absence of proper irrigation facilities.

(3) Forced commercialisation of Agriculture

Commercialisation of agriculture means shift of agri prodⁿ from traditional food crops to cash crops. Indian farmers were forced to shift their prodⁿ to cash crops (indigo, in particular) & were paid high price for producing cash crops.

tenant.

(4) Land and ~~land~~ relations: During British

rule, the owner of land (i.e. land lord) were not the actual cultivators of

९ माघ कृष्ण बुधवार २०७४

नवमी रा० ९/१२

Hizri - 22 Rabi-us-sani 1439

१० जनवरी २०१८

Sunrise - 6.23 A.M.

JANUARY

10

WEDNESDAY

२५ पौष बुधवार १८२८

नवमी रा० ९/१२

Saka - 20 Pous 1939

अहम - २५ पूह १८२८

Sunset - 5.03 P.M.

The land. They were crop-sharers & seldom shared the cost of output. They ~~seem~~ were concerned mainly with collecting maximum land revenue from the tillers.

(5) ~~Home~~ Low productivity: Indian farmer's faith were dependent upon

home grown seeds, which had less productivity. Unlike HYV seeds, these

home grown seeds were vulnerable to disease & pest infection. It is also believed that the social environment has also led to low productivity in India. The Indian farmers are illiterate, conservative & unresponsive to modern farming practices which were also a reason for the backwardness of Indian agrarian sector.

২৬ পৌষ বৃহস্পতিবার ১৪২৮
দশমী রাঃ ১০/৩
Saka - 21 Pous 1939
অহম - ২৬ পূহ ১৪২৮
Sunrise - 6.24 A.M.

JANUARY

11

THURSDAY

৭০ মাঘ কৃষ্ণ গুরুবার ২০৬৪

দশমী রাঃ ৭০/৩

Hizri - 23 Rabi-us-sani 1439

৭৭ জনবরী ২০৭৮

Sunset - 5.04 P.M.

6) Uneconomic Holding: Acc to National

Sample Survey, 1961-62, 52% of land holding had a size less than 2 hectares. The holdings are not only small but also fragmented into a number of tiny plots.

Industry Section

India could not develop a sound industrial basis during British era. Rather the British rule led to the decay of Indian handicraft industries. Lack of investment opportunities ~~caused~~ can be seen as an obstruction for the growth of modern industries.

Other features:-

(1) De-industrialisation: The policy of

de-industrialisation followed by British in India had 2 objectives.

Firstly to reduce India to the status of a mere exporter of raw materials,

११ माघ कृष्ण शुक्रवार २०७४
एकादशी रा० ११/२२
Hizri - 24 Rabi-us-sani 1439
१२ जनवरी २०१८
Sunrise - 6.24 A.M.

JANUARY
12
FRIDAY

२१ पौष शुक्रवार १८२८
एकादशी रा० ११/२२
Saka - 22 Pous 1939
अहम - २१ पृष्ठ १८२८
Sunset - 5.05 P.M.

Swami Vivekananda Janmodin

for British industries & 2nd to convert
to convert India into a market
of finished product from Britain.
This typical colonial policy led
to the decline of Indian indigenous
industries.

(11) Lack of capital goods industries:

Capital goods industries refers to
those industries which can
produce machine tools, which
in turn are used for producing
consumer goods. During British
rule the no. of such capital goods
industries were very small. ~~at~~
The British didn't seek to promote
& establish such industries in as
they always wanted India
to remain dependent upon
England.

২৮ পৌষ শনিবার ১৪২৪
 হাদশী রাঃ ১/৫
 Saka - 23 Pous 1939
 অহম - ২৮ পূহ ১৪২৪
 Sunrise - 6.24 A.M.

JANUARY
 13
 SATURDAY

৭২ মাঘ কৃষ্ণ শনিবার ২০৩৪
 হাদশী রাঃ ৭/৭
 Hizri - 25 Rabi-us-sani 1439
 ৭৩ জনবরী ২০৭৬
 Sunset - 5.05 P.M.

(III) Contribution to GDP: The growth

rate of the modern industrial sector & its contribution to india's gross domestic product was very small. It contributed about 17% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) & it provided $\frac{1}{10}$ th of employment.

IV) Limited role of public sector:

Another limitation of modern industrial sector was the very limited role of public sector in it. The public sector role was confined to the railways, power generation, communication etc.

V) Very few modern industries:
 limited

Industrial development took place in india during 2nd half of 19th century. Only those industries were able to develop which served the british interest. These industries include cotton, Jute, steel, iron etc.

१३ माघ कृष्ण रविवार २०७४

त्रयोदशी रा० ३/६

Hizri - 26 Rabi-us-sani 1439

१४ जनवरी २०१८

Sunrise - 6.24 A.M.

JANUARY



SUNDAY

२९ पौष रविवार १८२८

त्रयोदशी रा० ३/६

Saka - 24 Pous 1939

अहम - २९ पौष १८२८

Sunset - 5.06 P.M.

Pous Sankranti / Magh Bihu

Some consumer good industries were also set up by British govt. However the profit generated from these industries were not reinvested for the development of indian industrial sector rather remitted to Britain.

Foreign Trade

Features

- 1) Exporter of Primary Products & importer of finished goods -

During the restrictive policy of adopted by British in matter of trade & prodn as well as high tariff rates have influenced indian trade adversely. During British rule india has been become the exporter of raw material for British industries & also acted as an forced importer of finished goods (like clothes, capital goods).

JAN	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W
2018	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

১ মাঘ সোমবার ১৪২৪
চতুর্দশী শেঃ ৫/১৬
Saka - 25 Pous 1939
আহম - ১ মাঘ ১৪২৪
Sunrise - 6.24 A.M.

JANUARY
15
MONDAY

১৪ মাঘ কৃষ্ণ সোমবার ২০৭৪
চতুর্দশী শেঃ ৫/১৬
Hizri - 27 Rabi-us-sani 1439
১৫ জনবরী ২০৭৮
Sunset - 5.06 P.M.

1) from england.

(~~only~~ only 1)

exp > imp

2/ Monopoly control on India's Foreign Trade -

British enjoyed monopoly control over indian trade. Further opening of Suez Channel ~~the~~ canal in 1869, reduced the transport cost which in turn promoted more trade betw india & Britain. About more than 50% of India's trade was bound to Britain.

3/ Surplus Trade: Another imp feature

of indian trade during British rule was the ~~gener~~ generation of surplus export (i.e. export > import). However in other words we witnessed surplus Balance of trade. However the benefits of export ~~to~~ surplus were not used for economic development of the nation. Rather they were directed or transferred to

१५ माघ कृष्ण मंगलवार २०७४
अमावस्या अहोरात्र
Hizri - 28 Rabi-us-sani 1439
१६ जनवरी २०१८
Sunrise - 6.24 A.M.

16
TUESDAY

২ মাঘ মঙ্গলবার ১৪২৪
অমাবস্যা অহোরাত্র
Saka - 26 Pous 1939
অহম - ২ মাঘ ১৪২৪
Sunset - 5.07 P.M.

England in form of ~~imp~~ payment for
import of service, investment income
payment & current transfer. The

above mention foreign exp exchange payments for the invisible items on ~~of~~ Balance of payment current acct caused the deficit in BOP to increase & thus nullify the gains from foreign trade.

** Infrastructure:

Infrastructure refers to the facilities & services which are useful for economic & social development of the country. During colonial period, the British developed some basic infrastructure (like railway, road, post, telegram) to meet their own interest. Instead of providing basic amenities to the people. For instance, road were built for easy movement of army & heavy materials to ports & railway station. Similar was the motive behind the development of railways.

৩ মাঘ বুধবার ১৪২৪
অমাবস্যা ঘণ্টা ৭/২৪
Saka - 27 Pous 1939
অহম - ৩ মাঘ ১৪২৪
Sunrise - 6.24 A.M.

JANUARY
17
WEDNESDAY

৭৫ মাঘ কৃষ্ণ বুধবার ২০৭৪
অমাবস্যা ঘণ্টা ৭/২৪
Hizri - 29 Rabi-us-sani 1439
৭৭ জনবরী ২০৭৮
Sunset - 5.08 P.M.

Railway was developed with a view of transporting finished goods from England to localised interior colonies of India. Further post & telegram were developed to make the British administration efficient.

// Importance of Railway

British developed railway in 1853 & the 1st railway train was started bet^w Bombay to Thane, since then Railways were developed rapidly.

The Railway effected structure of economy in many ways -
4 points from page 307

৭ মাঘ শুকল গুরুবার ২০৭৪

প্রতিপদ ঘণ্টা ৯/২৭

Hizri - 30 Rabi-us-sani 1439

৭৮ জনবরী ২০৭৮

Sunrise - 6.24 A.M.

JANUARY

18

THURSDAY

৪ মাঘ বৃহস্পতিবার ১৪

প্রতিপদ ঘণ্টা ৯/

Saka - 28 Pous 19

অহম - ৪ মাঘ ১৪

Sunset - 5.08 P.

* Q) What is Year of Great Divide.

The Year ~~18~~ 1921 is regarded as Year of Great Divide. Prior to this year size of population kept on fluctuating. But after 1921 onwards, the size of population never declined rather it has increased constantly.

* Occupational Structure

Occupational Structure means distribution of work force among diff sectors of the economy.

The agriculture during 1951 account for 72% of work force whereas service & manufacturing sector accounted for 18 & 10% respectively.