**ECONOMICS**

1.CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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1. **D.R. Gadgil** explained the exploitation of our economy by Britishers as **Economic Drain**.

2. **DadabhaiNaoroji** explained the exploitation of our economy by British as **Economic plunder of wealth**.

3. According to 2001 population census rural population is **72.22%.**

4. According to 2001 population census urban population is **27.78%.**

5. Examples of **Organized sector** are Large scale Industries like automobiles, chemicals, machineries, electronics.

6. Examples of **Unorganized sector** are small scale and cottage Industries.

7. **Lord Caornwallis** introduced **Zamindari system**.

8. Rapid growing of towns is called **urbanisation**.

9. Income earned through labor or work is called **Earned Income**.

10. Income earned through **wealth and property** is called **Unearned Income**.

11. Presence of large number of **private enterprises** in major branches of production is called **Capitalist Economy**.

12. Production and Supply of goods and services is organised by **the public enterprises** is called **Socialist Economy**.

13. Production, supply of goods and services is organised by **both private and public enterprises** is called **Mixed Economy.**

14. **India** is a Mixed economy.

15. **China and Russia** have Socialist Economy.

16. **U.S.A. , England** have Capitalist Economy.

17. Supply and demand forces determine the price level in the **Capitalist Economy**.

18. The literacy rate in India as per 2001 Census was **65.38%**

19. The East India Company captured political power in **1757**.

20. If the means of production are in the control of private individuals, it is **Capitalist Economy**.

21. The literacy rate in India as per 1991 census was **52.5%**

22. In 1991 the rural population in India in millions was **629**.

23. **The drain theory** was first introduced by **D.R. Gadgil**.

24. Under the **Mahalwari system**, land is owned by a small group of families who pay rent to the state.

25. Firms operation under the ownership of the state are known as **Public Sector**.

26. T.V. and computers come under **Organised or Tertiary sector.**

27. Most of the rain water needed for cultivation comes during the months of June-September in the **South-West monsoon.**

28. Centralized planning system is in the **Socialist Economy**.

29. The agricultural land was under the control of Individuals is called **Ryotwari System**.

30. Before the arrival of the British, Indian villages were **self sufficient**.

31. The period of Industrial Revolution in England **1780-1820**.

32. **Mahalanobis Committee** studied the personal income distribution in India.

33. Before the colonial rule the Indian village community republics consisted of agriculturist, artisan and menials and **Village officials.**

34. Handicrafts, handlooms, household manufacturing activities are included in the **Unorganised sector.**

35. Battle of Plassey-**1757.**

36. Battle of Buxar -**1764.**

37. **Rice (Paddy)**is grown during **Kharif season**.

38. **Wheat**is grown during **Rabi season**.

Question and Answers

1. What are the characteristics of Indian economy during the British Period?

A. 1. Before the arrival of the British, Indian villages were self sufficient.

2. D.R. Gadgil explained the exploitation of our economy by Britishers as Economic Drain.

3.DadabhaiNaoroji explained the exploitation of our economy by British as Economic plunder of wealth.

4. India remained as a supplier of raw materials.

5. The British followed discriminatory tariff policy to supress Indian industries.

6. Indian agriculture was commercialised.

7. Indian Gross National Income was decreased.

8. It resulted enormous decline in real percapita income.

9. Decreased wage levels.

10. Unemployment and poverty was increased.

2. Explain the meaning of organised sector?

A. 1. Large scale industrial units and agricultural units with a defined pattern of production and employment is calledorganised sector.

2. Examples. Automobiles.

Engineering goods

Textiles.

Electronics

Computers.

3. Explain the meaning of unorganised sector?

A. 1. House hold based manufacturing activity, small scale and tiny sectors without a defined pattern of production and

employment is called organised sector.

2. Examples. Handicrafts.

Khadi.

Beedi making.

Agarbatti making.

Candle making.

4. What is Earned Income?

A. Income earned through labour or work is called Earned Income.

5. What is Unearned Income?

A. Income earned through wealth and property is called Unearned Income.

6. What is Urbanisation?

A. 1. Rapid growth of towns with rural population is known as Urbanisation.

2. It is considered as a sign of modernisation.

7. What are the main forms of land tenure?

A. The main forms of land tenure were three types, they are.

I. Zamindari System:

1. Lord Caornwallis introduced Zamindari system.

2. He transformed the existing tax collectors into landed proprietors.

3. This created landlords in our country.

II. Mahalwari System:

1. Under this system the land belonged to a small group of families.

2. They were responsible for paying rent to the state.

III. Ryotwari System:

1. The agricultural land was under the control of Individuals is called Ryotwari System.

2. In this system land may be held in single independent holdings.

3. They directly pay the revenue to the state.

8. Explain various economic systems?

A. There are three types of economies in the world.

1. Capitalist Economic System.

2. Socialist Economic System.

3. Mixed Economic System.

I. Capitalist Economic System:

1. In this system production and distribution of goods and services are owned by private individuals.

2. The main aim of this system is “to earn more profits”.

3. Supply and demand forces determine the price level in the Capitalist Economy.

4. Free market conditions prevail in this system.

5. The interference of the Government is less.

6. For example: U.S.A, and England.

II. Socialist Economic System:

1. In this system production and distribution of goods and services are owned by public enterprises.

2. The main aim of this system is “social welfare”.

3. Centralised planning mechanism prevail in this system.

4. Government controls the whole production.

5. For examples. China and Russia.

III. Mixed Economic System:

1. The production and supply of goods and servicesare organised by both capitalists and government.

2. Public Sector, Private Sector and Joint sectors are in this Mixed Economy.

3. India is the best example for the Mixed Economy.