

Indian Economy on the eve of Independence - Fill in the blanks

1. The sole purpose of the British Colonial rule in India was_____
2. Before the advent of the British rule, India was well known for its handicraft industries in the fields of_____
3. The country's growth rate of aggregate real output during the first half of the twentieth century was only_____ and per capita real output was_____.
4. The stagnation in the agricultural sector during the Colonial rule was caused mainly because of_____ that was introduced by the colonial government.
5. Under the zamindari system, the main interest of the zamindars was only to collect rent regardless of the economic condition of the cultivators. To a very great extent, the terms of_____ responsible for the zamindars adopting such an attitude.
6. During the British Colonial rule, though agricultural productivity became low, there was some evidence of a relatively higher yield of cash crops in certain areas of the country due to_____
7. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the cotton textile mills mainly dominated by Indians were located in _____ while Jute mill dominated by the foreigner was mainly concentrated in _____
8. During the British rule, the iron and steel Industries began coming up in the beginning of the 20th century. _____ was incorporated in 1907.
9. One of the significant drawbacks of the industrial policy pursued by the British colonial administration was the very limited area of operation of the public sector. This sector remained confined only to the _____
10. For all practical purposes, Britain maintained a monopoly control over India's exports and imports. The opening of _____ further intensified British control over India's foreign trade.
11. Various details about the population of British India were first collected through a census in _____.
12. Before 1921, India was in the first stage of _____. The second stage began after 1921. However, neither the total population of India nor the rate of population growth at this stage was very high.
13. During the British colonial rule, the various social development indicators were not quite encouraging. The overall literacy level was _____. Out of this, the female literacy level was at a negligible low of about_____
14. During the British colonial rule, the overall mortality rate was very high and in that, particularly the _____ was quite alarming about _____ per thousand in contrast to the present rate of 40/ thousand.
15. During the British colonial rule _____ was also very low _____ in contrast to the present 68 years.
16. During the colonial period, the occupational structure of India showed signs of change. The agricultural sector accounted for the largest share of workforce, which usually remained at a high of _____ percent while the manufacturing and the service sectors accounted for only _____ and _____ percent respectively.
17. During the colonial period, there was regional variation in the occupational structure. Parts of the then Madras Presidency, Bombay and Bengal witnessed a decline in the dependence of the workforce on the agricultural sector with a commensurate increase in the manufacturing and the services sectors. However, there had been an increase in the share of in agriculture in states such as _____
18. The second stage of demographic transition began after _____
19. Growth rate of _____ sector was very small in GDP.
20. The TATA Iron & Steel Company was incorporated in _____