Belorukova Elizaveta, 2 course, IVT, 1 group

Abstracting.

The text "electronic Commerce in India" raises a serious problem of economic development in India.

India is a developing agro-industrial country with a developed industry, the 3rd world economy in terms of GDP after China and the US since 2014. Over the years of independent development, India has come a long way in the economy. India ranks second in the world in terms of agricultural production. In agriculture, India still remain very high contrasts — large plantations side by side with small farms. Many peasants have little or no land. Most villages have no electricity at all. India ranks first in the world in terms of irrigated land area (54.8 million hectares). Agriculture employs 60 % of the labour force and accounts for 19.9 % of GDP. The share of agricultural products in India's exports is 15 %. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra are the main centers of Indian agriculture.

The author draws attention to the fact that India's economic strategy can be divided into two stages: the first stage lasted from 1947 to the beginning of the 90s.The economy of India during British rule (1858-1947) was colonial in nature and was, along with the army and civil administration, an important tool in the management of the conquered territories. The economy of individual territorial entities (presidencies, provinces, "native principalities") had its own economic specialization and was not always focused on the Indian market. The British authorities pursued a policy of containing the national consolidation of various peoples and supported the territorial and economic fragmentation of the colony. Important milestones in the development of the Indian economy were the construction of Railways and ports, as well as the emergence of factory textile production.

In the article you can get acquainted with the economy of India.