

Chap-05 Cost of Money

Coupon amount, principal amount \rightarrow cash flow.

- 1) purchase price (beginning value / Investment).
- 2) Selling price (Ending value), $\times 0.12 =$
- 3) Dividened payment (Coupon payment).

\uparrow
share of
dividened

\uparrow
Bond coupon

$$\text{change in value} = \frac{(\text{Ending value} - \text{beginning value})}{\text{beginning value}} - \frac{\text{dividened}}{\text{beginning value}}$$

return to

$$\text{Dollar return} = \frac{(\text{dividened / coupon payment}) + (\text{beginning value} - \text{End value})}{\text{beginning value}}$$

return to beginning value for divide
yield rate

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{\text{Dollar Return}}{\text{Beginning value}}$$

3)

for an machine made manufactures to India.
This increase the competition of machine made goods which completely destroyed Indian handicraft industry. (Occurrence of famine in India during British Colonial rule) → google search, (5) → Occurrence of famine.

(6) Transportation of Trade Pattern:
Colonial exploitation of Indian economy by the British transform the pattern of trade in India to become an exporter of raw materials and importers of manufacture goods. Due to this transformation led to a huge economic drain where constant trade surplus along with the payment deficit created a huge weakening point for Indian economy. This only further increased the systematic exploitation of Indian people by imperialistic govt.

Famine → 12th major famine since 1770 AD:

- 1) Great Bengal famine of 1770 (Around 10 million people died)
- 2) Chalisa famine of 1782-84 (11 mill.)
- 3) Doji Bara " " 1788-94 (" ")
- 4) Agra " " 1837-38 (0.8 million)
- 5) Orissa " of 1866 (1 million)
- 6) Bengal famine of 1943 (Around 1.5 million from starvation died)

to the British rulers. Later on, another system known as the Ryotwari ~~settlement~~ ^{settlement} also introduced in north-eastern and north-western India where present landlords were directly responsible to the state for annual payment of land revenue. Under this system, the land revenue was fixed excessively high which led to the destruction of village community in India. These two systems led to the concentration of the economic power in the hands of the elites which led to total depression in agricultural industry.

(3) Commercialization of Agriculture:

It normally indicates production of crops not for home consumption but for sale. Industrial revolution in Britain had raised the demand for agro-based materials specially raw cotton, sugar, cane, jute etc. British industry commercial crop ~~to the~~ ^{to the} high price ~~to the~~ ^{to the} labourers ~~to the~~ ^{to the} food cropping pattern change ~~to the~~ ^{to the} food crop ~~to the~~ ^{to the} commercial crop ~~to the~~ ^{to the} the labourers couldn't even produce food crops for their home consumption and started to purchase at high prices from the British middlemen.

(4) Development of Railway Network:

The ~~is~~ ^{is} of an elaborate ~~is~~ ^{is} primarily ~~is~~ ^{is} intensification of the commercialization of Agriculture which though

Beginning of

British colonial rule:

1) Economic nationalism

2) Destruction of Indian

handicrafts

The very first thing from the east india company rule in India led to the destruction of Indian handicrafts although there is no substantial growth of modern factory industry. The factors which were responsible for this decay were disappearance of the patronage and aggressive trade policy of east india comp. Des. of Indian handicrafts created a vacuum in Indian markets which was substantially filled by British manufactured goods. Because of this the unemployed craftsman and artisans were become unemployed and couldn't find any suitable alternative occupation and thus they had to return to agricultural sector which led to a ruralization of India. Thus the dependence of population on agriculture gradually increased from 55% to 72% and this led to many subdivisions and fragmentation.

2) New-land System: during the east india company rule, the company administrators imposed land revenue at high rates and thereby got larger return from the land. Right after that, the British govt. had introduced land settlement in 1793. This settlement led to introduction of the Zamindari System which was responsible for collecting and remitting the land revenue

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Medieval India saw major changes in political regimes. The first half of the period (600-1200) saw the decline of native empires and rise of localized aristocracies. The other half of the period (1200-1750) was marked by foreign rule. The ~~Delhi~~ Sultanate period (1200-1500) was the finest all India empires after the Mauryas, successively under Alauddin Khalji, Tughlaq and the Lodhi rulers. The 3 centuries of Delhi Sultanate (1500-1750) was followed by the Mughal Empire -

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