

## CHAPTER-4 | The Colonial Era in India

### QUIZ PART-07

1. Which industry expanded in India due to British colonial policies?  
A. Textile industry  
B. Shipbuilding  
C. Mining only  
D. Printing (A)

**Explanation:** The British promoted raw cotton and textile production in India to feed their industrial mills in Britain.

2. Which region became a major center for cotton cultivation?  
A. Bengal  
B. Deccan  
C. Punjab  
D. Assam (B)

**Explanation:** The Deccan plateau became a key cotton-producing region to meet British industrial demands.

3. How did colonial railways affect Indian agriculture?  
A. Reduced land under cultivation  
B. Improved transport of crops to ports  
C. Restricted crop trade  
D. Increased famine only (B)

**Explanation:** Railways allowed faster movement of goods, connecting interior agricultural regions to ports for export.

4. Which cash crop was forced on peasants in Bihar and Bengal?  
A. Wheat  
B. Indigo  
C. Tea  
D. Sugarcane (B)

**Explanation:** Indigo was cultivated under compulsion by colonial planters, often at low pay, leading to peasant revolts.

5. What environmental change accompanied commercial agriculture?  
A. Increased forest cover  
B. Deforestation and land conversion  
C. Preservation of wetlands  
D. Desertification only (B)

**Explanation:** Forests were cleared for plantations, settlements, and expansion of cash crop cultivation under colonial policies.

6. How did British policies affect food security?  
A. Improved access to grains  
B. Reduced availability of food crops  
C. Eliminated famines  
D. Encouraged local food distribution (B)

**Explanation:** Emphasis on cash crops for export reduced the land for food cultivation, increasing vulnerability to famine.

7. Which commodity became important for export from India to Britain?  
A. Cotton  
B. Potatoes  
C. Gold  
D. Fish (A)

**Explanation:** Cotton from India fed British textile mills, forming a crucial part of colonial trade policies.

8. Who benefited from the expansion of commercial agriculture?  
A. Peasants only  
B. British traders and zamindars  
C. Local artisans only  
D. Tribal communities (B)

**Explanation:** Zamindars collected revenue and British traders profited from exports, while peasants often faced exploitation.

9. The introduction of canals and irrigation projects was aimed at:  
A. Religious purposes  
B. Supporting cash crop cultivation  
C. Preserving forests  
D. Reducing taxes (B)

**Explanation:** Canals and irrigation were introduced to increase agricultural productivity for cash crops and revenue collection.

10. What does "Changing Landscapes – II" mainly show about colonial India?  
A. Only political changes  
B. How British policies transformed rural life, environment, and agriculture  
C. Religious conversions only  
D. Industrialization of India exclusively (B)

**Explanation:** This part highlights how colonial interventions reshaped agriculture, altered natural landscapes, and integrated rural regions into global trade networks, affecting both environment and livelihoods