

CHAPTER-4 | The Colonial Era in India**QUIZ
PART-09**

1. The Pindaris were:

- A. Mughal governors
- B. Irregular armed bands attacking British territories
- C. British revenue officers
- D. Traders in Bengal (B)

Explanation: Pindaris were armed bands that looted and raided territories, often operating with support from Maratha chiefs before facing suppression by the British.

2. The Paika Rebellion took place in:

- A. Bengal
- B. Odisha
- C. Punjab
- D. Madras (B)

Explanation: The Paikas, traditional militia of Odisha, rebelled against British revenue policies and interference in 1817.

3. What triggered the Paika Rebellion?

- A. Religious conversion
- B. Interference in traditional land and revenue rights
- C. Forced military service abroad
- D. Textile monopoly (B)

Explanation: British policies disrupted the traditional land tenure and revenue system, causing discontent among Paikas.

4. The Koli and Bhil tribes resisted colonial rule mainly because of:

- A. Forced taxation and land acquisition
- B. Trade restrictions
- C. Religious conversion only
- D. Introduction of railways (A)

Explanation: Tribes resisted because British revenue collection and land policies threatened their traditional rights and autonomy.

5. Who were the leaders of tribal uprisings in central India?

- A. Bhils and Gonds
- B. Marathas only
- C. Paikas only
- D. Pindaris exclusively (A)

Explanation: Tribal groups like the Bhils and Gonds led uprisings to resist British encroachment on forests and ancestral lands.

6. The Chuar Rebellion was mainly a reaction to:

- A. Religious persecution
- B. Exploitative taxation and forest control
- C. Forced military recruitment only
- D. British railways (B)

Explanation: The Chuars, tribal and forest-dwelling communities in Bengal, rebelled due to unfair taxation and British interference in forests.

7. Which group was involved in revolts in western India during early colonial rule?

- A. Marathas and Pindaris
- B. Bhils and Santhals only
- C. Paikas only
- D. British merchants (A)

Explanation: Maratha chiefs and Pindari bands conducted raids and resisted British authority in western India during the 18th–19th centuries.

8. The British often suppressed these early uprisings using:

- A. Negotiations exclusively
- B. Military force and punitive measures
- C. Tax reductions only
- D. Trade agreements (B)

Explanation: Early uprisings were met with army interventions, imprisonment, and executions to discourage further resistance.

9. Why are early resistance movements significant?

- A. They immediately ended colonial rule
- B. They inspired later organized nationalist movements
- C. They led to industrialization
- D. They increased British revenue (B)

Explanation: Though suppressed, these uprisings created a culture of resistance and set the stage for later organized anti-colonial movements.

10. Which of the following was a common feature of early revolts?

- A. Large-scale European involvement
- B. Local grievances over taxes, land, and autonomy
- C. Complete religious conflict only
- D. International alliances (B)

Explanation: Early revolts were mainly driven by local discontent over taxation, land policies, and interference in traditional governance, rather than large-scale political or religious motives