

CHAPTER-4 | The Colonial Era in India**QUIZ
PART-11**

1. One major legacy of European colonialism in India was:
- A. Introduction of modern education
 - B. Complete independence
 - C. Elimination of taxation
 - D. Revival of Mughal power
- (A)

Explanation: Europeans, especially the British, introduced modern schools, colleges, and Western-style education in India, influencing society and governance.

2. Which administrative system was a European legacy?
- A. Mughal Mansabdari
 - B. British civil service
 - C. Zamindari system only
 - D. Village council autonomy
- (B)

Explanation: The British introduced a centralized civil service and bureaucracy to administer colonial India efficiently.

3. Railways in India were primarily introduced by Europeans for:
- A. Local commuting
 - B. Transporting goods and military movement
 - C. Cultural exchange
 - D. Religious purposes
- (B)

Explanation: Railways facilitated trade, resource extraction, and rapid deployment of troops across India.

4. English became an important language in India due to:
- A. Mughal administration
 - B. British colonial rule
 - C. French missionaries
 - D. Portuguese traders
- (B)

Explanation: English was introduced as the medium of administration, law, and education during British colonial rule.

5. European colonization influenced Indian agriculture by:
- A. Promoting only food crops
 - B. Encouraging cash crop cultivation
 - C. Abolishing trade
 - D. Eliminating land revenue
- (B)

Explanation: Europeans encouraged cultivation of crops like cotton, indigo, and opium to feed global markets and colonial industries.

6. A positive economic legacy of European rule was:
- A. Industrial self-sufficiency
 - B. Development of infrastructure like roads and ports
 - C. Abolition of all taxes
 - D. Guaranteed peasant welfare
- (B)

Explanation: Europeans built roads, railways, and ports, which facilitated trade, movement, and economic integration of India into the global economy.

7. European colonialism led to the decline of which sector?
- A. Modern industries
 - B. Traditional handicrafts and textile industry
 - C. Cash crops
 - D. Railways
- (B)

Explanation: Traditional handicrafts and weaving industries suffered due to import of British manufactured goods and market monopolies.

8. Missionaries contributed to European legacy by:
- A. Trading only
 - B. Establishing schools and spreading Western education
 - C. Tax collection
 - D. Military training
- (B)

Explanation: Missionaries set up schools, colleges, and hospitals, spreading Western education, literacy, and Christian missionary influence.

9. Which legal system is part of the European legacy in India?
- A. Mughal Sharia
 - B. British common law
 - C. Tribal customary law only
 - D. French civil code exclusively
- (B)

Explanation: British colonial administration introduced common law principles and codified legal systems that continue to influence Indian judiciary.

10. Overall, the European colonial legacy in India includes:
- A. Only economic exploitation
 - B. Education, administration, infrastructure, and social transformation
 - C. Complete cultural revival
 - D. Immediate independence
- (B)

Explanation: Despite negative impacts, European rule introduced modern education, legal systems, infrastructure, and administrative practices that shaped contemporary India