

CHAPTER-2 | Reshaping India's Political Map

QUIZ
PART-13

1. The majority of people in Mughal India were engaged in:
A. Trade
B. Agriculture
C. Military service
D. Artisan work (B)

Explanation: Most of the population were peasants, cultivating land for sustenance and tax purposes under Mughal rule.

2. What type of crops did peasants grow for revenue and sustenance?
A. Only cash crops
B. Food grains and cash crops
C. Fruits only
D. Forest produce only (B)

Explanation: Peasants cultivated both food grains for local consumption and cash crops like cotton and sugar for revenue.

3. Who controlled the collection of revenue at the local level?
A. Village headmen and zamindars
B. European merchants
C. Mansabdars only
D. Peshwas (A)

Explanation: Local revenue was managed by village headmen and zamindars, who were intermediaries between peasants and the state.

4. What was the primary mode of transport for trade during Mughal times?
A. Railways
B. Elephants, horses, and bullock carts
C. Automobiles
D. Riverboats only (B)

Explanation: Goods were transported using animals like elephants, horses, and bullock carts; rivers were also used where possible.

5. Artisans and craftsmen typically worked in:
A. Factories
B. Urban towns and villages
C. Palaces only
D. Remote forests (B)

Explanation : Artisans lived and worked in towns and villages, producing textiles, metalwork, pottery, and other crafts for local use and trade.

6. Which group managed markets and local trade?
A. Zamindars
B. Merchants
C. Mansabdars
D. Subahdars (B)

Explanation: Merchants organized trade within and across regions, facilitating the sale of goods produced by peasants and artisans.

7. How were villages generally governed?
A. Directly by the emperor
B. Through village headmen and councils
C. Only by zamindars
D. By foreign administrators (B)

Explanation: Village headmen, assisted by local councils, oversaw daily affairs, tax collection, and conflict resolution.

8. Which crafts were prominent in Mughal towns?
A. Carpentry, weaving, metalwork
B. Shipbuilding only
C. Printing only
D. Textile production alone (A)

Explanation: Crafts like carpentry, weaving, pottery, and metalwork were widely practiced in towns and contributed to local and imperial economies.

9. Which of the following was a luxury consumed by the elite in Mughal India?
A. Rice only
B. Spices, textiles, and precious metals
C. Forest produce only
D. Potatoes (B)

Explanation: Elite households consumed luxury goods such as fine textiles, spices, and precious items, often imported or produced locally for the court.

10. What role did water management play in peasant life?
A. Only for drinking
B. Irrigation and agriculture
C. Religious purposes only
D. No significant role (B)

Explanation: Water management, including wells, canals, and tanks, was crucial for irrigation and ensuring agricultural productivity