

## CHAPTER-1 | Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence

### QUIZ PART-02

1. Which tools were commonly used by Indian farmers under British rule?
- Tractors and fertilizers
  - Iron ploughs and canals
  - Wooden ploughs and bullock carts
  - Harvesters and irrigation pumps (C)

**Explanation :** Farmers depended on primitive tools like wooden ploughs and bullock carts, with no modern technology .

2. In which regions was the Zamindari system mainly implemented?
- Madras and Bombay
  - Bengal and Bihar
  - Punjab and Uttar Pradesh
  - Gujarat and Rajasthan (B)

**Explanation :** The Zamindari system was implemented in Bengal and Bihar, where zamindars collected taxes from peasants .

3. What was the main result of British land revenue systems on peasants?
- Agricultural prosperity
  - Reduction in taxes
  - Indebtedness and landlessness
  - Increased food security (C)

**Explanation :** Peasants were overburdened by heavy taxes, leading to loans, indebtedness, and loss of land .

4. Which factor made Indian agriculture highly vulnerable during colonial rule?
- Irrigation networks
  - Dependence on monsoon
  - Use of fertilizers
  - Crop rotation practices (D)

**Explanation :** Most agriculture was monsoon-dependent, and crop failures during poor rainfall years led to famines .

5. Which crops were farmers forced to grow under commercialization of agriculture?
- Wheat and rice
  - Indigo, cotton, jute, and opium
  - Coffee and tea
  - Maize and pulses (B)

**Explanation :** The British encouraged cultivation of cash crops like indigo, cotton, jute, and opium instead of food grains .

6. Which famine in 1943 caused the death of about 3 million people?
- Madras Famine
  - Bengal Famine
  - Deccan Famine
  - Bombay Famine (B)

**Explanation :** The Bengal Famine of 1943, worsened by British policies and poor distribution, killed about 3 million people .

7. What was one major reason for the decline of India's handicraft industries?
- Strong guild support
  - Cheap British machine-made goods
  - Expansion of local markets
  - Government subsidies (B)

**Explanation :** High tariffs on Indian goods and free entry of cheap machine-made British goods ruined traditional handicrafts .

8. Which industries developed in India during colonial rule?
- Automobile and IT industries
  - Shipbuilding and electronics
  - Cotton textiles, jute mills, iron and steel
  - Cement and chemical industries (C)

**Explanation :** Limited modern industries included cotton textile mills (Bombay, Ahmedabad), jute mills (Bengal), and some steel works .

9. Why did India lack a capital goods industry during British rule?
- Shortage of raw materials
  - Heavy investment in agriculture
  - Dependence on imported machinery
  - Skilled labor shortage (C)

**Explanation :** India had no capital goods industry, forcing it to import machinery from Britain, ensuring economic dependency .

10. In which cities was industrial activity mainly concentrated during British rule?
- Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur
  - Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Jamshedpur
  - Hyderabad, Mysore, Pune, Madurai
  - Jaipur, Bhopal, Indore, Patna (B)

**Explanation :** Industrial growth was regionally concentrated in cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, and Jamshedpur .