Sub: History. Chapter 5- Governing the Colonial State of India.
Sub Topic - Evolution of British Administrative Policy – Evaluation of the reforms of 1919.

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F.M-15
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Answer the following questions. (MCQ)   (1×15=15)

1. In the beginning of 20th century which party formed the government in England?
   a. Liberal
   b. Democratic
   c. Congress
   d. Communist

2. When was the Morley-Minto reform introduced?
   a. 1910
   b. 1909
   c. 1917
   d. 1934

3. The Morley – Minto reform was also known as the
   a. Indian Councils Act of 1909
   b. Indian Act
   c. Act of 1909
   d. 1909 Act

4. Morley was the
   a. Defence minister
   b. Secretary of State
   c. Viceroy
   d. Governor

5. Minto was the
   a. Viceroy of India
   b. Minister
   c. Governor
   d. Baron

6. The Morley- Minto Reform introduced the
   a. Principle of election
   b. Judiciary
   c. Police
   d. Unity

7. The Morley- Minto reform gave voting rights on the basis of
   a. Good looks
   b. Income qualification
   c. Property
   d. Education

8. Montague- Chelmsford reform was passed in the year
   a. 1919
   b. 1920
   c. 1921
   d. 1934

9. The Viceroy of India in 1919 was
   a. Lord Ripon
   b. Chelmsford
   c. Montague
   d. Minto

10. The Lucknow pact was signed in
    a. 1919
    b. 1918
    c. 1916
    d. 1917

11. The Central legislature was made _____ by the Act of 1919.
    a. Uni-cameral
    b. Bi- Cameral
    c. Non functional
    d. Supreme

12. Jallianwala Bagh is in
    a. Kanpur
    b. Amritsar
    c. Calcutta
    d. Jaisalmer

13. By the Act of 1919 the provincial government had _____ legislature.
    a. Uni-cameral
    b. Bi- cameral
    c. Supreme
    d. All powerful

14. The Secretary of State in 1919 was
    a. Minto
    b. Morley
    c. Lord Ripon
    d. Montague

15. What did Rabindranath Tagore renounce after Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
    a. Kaiser – i- hind
    b. Knighthood
    c. Nobel prize
    d. Bharat Ratna

Teacher- Jayashree Sherpa