



## **INDIAN SCHOOL AL BURAIMI**

### **SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

NAME: .....

Roll No: .....

DATE:

STD: X

WORKSHEET NO:

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#### **Assertion & Reasoning Based question:**

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)**
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)**
- C. (A) is true and (R) is false**
- D. (A) is false and (R) is true**

**1. Assertion(A): In India rise of nationalism is associated with the anti-colonial movement.**

**Reason(R): The sense of being oppressed under colonialism connected many different groups together.**

**2. Assertion(A): The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to connect different groups together into one movement.**

**Reasons(R): Unity didn't come without conflicts.**

**3. Assertion(A): Mass processions were a common feature of the Indian national movement.**

**Reason(R): People protested for the benefit of their respective social groups.**

**4. Assertion(A): The notions of freedom were different for every social group.**

**Reason(R) Every class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently.**

**5. Assertion(A): Rates of taxes were raised and income tax was introduced in colonial India.**

**Reason(R): Defence expenditure and war loans after the first world war was financed by Indian taxes.**

**6. Assertion(A): In 1920-21 crops failed in many parts of India and there was an influenza epidemic.**

**Reason(R): According to the 1921 census, 13 million people perished in India due to famine and disease.**

**7. Assertion(A): Mahatma Gandhi appeared as a new leader for the popular movement after the first world war.**

**Reason(R): Hardships as hoped, ended after the war.**

**8. Assertion(A): Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa to India in January 1916.**

**Reason(R): Gandhi successfully fought racist regime of South Africa with satyagraha and now he was back in India to apply this policy.**

**9. Assertion(A): In 1917 Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran, Bihar.**

**Reason(R): It was Gandhi's first major movement where he inspired peasants to resist exploitation by planters.**

**10. Assertion(A): Peasants of kheda were adversely affected by the crop failure and plague.**

**Reason(R): Kheda peasants could not pay the revenue in 1917 and wanted relaxation in payment.**

**11. Assertion(A): Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in 1919.**

**Reason(R): Rowlatt Act gave government unrestricted power to arrest Indian political prisoners without trial for 2 years.**

**12. Assertion(A): British administration brutally tried to suppress the nationalist.**

**Reason(R): Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was stopped beside Delhi.**

**13. Assertion(A): Martial law was imposed in Amritsar during the Rowlatt Satyagraha and command was given to General Dyer.**

**Reason(R): General Dyer fired upon a peaceful procession in the streets of Amritsar.**

**14. Assertion(A): On April 13 1919 a large crowd was gathered in the grounds of Jallianwala Bagh.**

**Reason(R): Some were there to protest and others had come to the Baisakhi fair.**

**15. Assertion(A): There were strikes and people attacked police and government buildings after the Jallianwala Bagh incident.**

**Reason(R): News of the Jallianwala massacre sent a shock of rage around India.**

**16. Assertion(A): Mahatma Gandhi took up the Khilafat issue along with his non-cooperation movement.**

**Reason(R): Gandhi believed that the Khilafat issue was an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a united movement.**

**17. Assertion(A): Mahatma Gandhi stated in his book Hind Swaraj that British rule could only be established in India due to co-operation of Indians .**

**Reason(R): If Indians refused to cooperate with the British, the British rule would collapse within two years .**

**18. Assertion (A): In months of September and December of 1920 there was a turmoil among Congress.**

**Reason (R): Many members of Congress were eager to boycott council elections of November 1920 .**

**19. Assertion(A): Various social groups participated in the 1921 Non-cooperation-Khilafat movement.**

**Reason(R): They all had a single aspiration and united meaning of Swaraj as their call of movement.**

**20. Assertion(A): Although most provinces boycotted council elections, the justice party of Madras participated in it.**

**Reason(R): The Justice party saw council elections as an opportunity to gain some power which normally had Brahmanical dominance.**

**21. Assertion(A): Non-cooperation movement had an intense pace especially in the cities throughout its tenure.**

**Reason(R): Indian Khadi was more expensive than foreign cloth and thus not affordable to everyone.**

**22. Assertion(A): Gandhi ji had declared that no taxes had to be paid and land was to be given to the poor.**

**Reason(R): Mahatma Gandhi's name was used to justify any action or aspiration.**

**23. Assertion(A): Tribal peasant movements interpreted swaraj in forms of armed conflict and guerrilla warfare.**

**Reason(R): Congress approved every form and branch of non-cooperation movement.**

**24. Assertion(A): The relationship between the Congress and the poor peasants had been cordial and uniform during the Civil Disobedience movement.**

**Reason(R): Congress was unwilling to support the 'no rent' campaign of poor tenants and sharecroppers that might upset the rich and landlords.**

**25. Assertion(A): Congress had ignored untouchables or 'Dalits' for a long time in fear of offending 'Sanatanis'.**

**Reason(R): Dalits were one of the social groups who were not moved by the concept of 'Swaraj' and movements by Congress.**

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