

Class-10
Sub- Geography
Mid Term Worksheet

1. Assertion (A): Resource planning in India is a straightforward and standardized process.

Reason (R): Resource planning requires identification and inventory of resources across different regions.

2. Assertion (A): Conservation of forests and wildlife is essential only for maintaining biodiversity.

Reason (R): Decline in forest cover leads to the loss of ecosystem services vital for human survival.

3. Assertion (A): Black soils in India are primarily found in regions with high temperature and moderate rainfall.

Reason (R): Black soils have a high capacity to retain moisture due to their clayey nature.

4. Assertion (A): Water resource availability is consistent throughout India in every season.

Reason (R): Variability in the monsoon and river systems affects water resource distribution.

5. Assertion (A): Dams are referred to as multipurpose projects in modern India.

Reason (R): Dams are constructed for irrigation, electricity generation, flood control, and recreation.

6. Assertion (A): Irrigation is considered the major factor for the growth of agriculture in India.

Reason (R): All crops grown in India require a uniform amount of water.

7. Assertion (A): Rainwater harvesting plays a significant role in sustainable water management.

Reason (R): Harvested rainwater can recharge groundwater levels and reduce water scarcity.

8. Assertion (A): Intensive agriculture leads to permanent soil fertility in all regions.

Reason (R): Continuous use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides always improves soil structure.

9. Assertion (A): India is one of the world's leading producers of rice and wheat.

Reason (R): The climate of India allows for only one cropping season per year.

10. Assertion (A): Plantation agriculture is widely practiced in the northwestern plains of India.

Reason (R): The region's climate and soil are suitable for crops like tea, coffee, and rubber.

11. Assertion (A): Groundwater is a highly overused resource in India, especially in agricultural regions.

Reason (R): Groundwater is primarily used for domestic and drinking purposes in rural areas.

12. Assertion (A): The majority of Indian farmers still depend on the traditional methods of irrigation.

Reason (R): Modern irrigation techniques have not been adopted due to high costs and lack of awareness.

13. Assertion (A): The availability of minerals determines the industrial growth and development of a region.

Reason (R): India's mineral resources are limited only to the Himalayan belt.

14. Assertion (A): Nuclear and geothermal energy resources are widely used across Indian households.

Reason (R): Both energy sources are cost-effective and readily available nationwide.

15. Assertion (A): Mineral resources play a significant role in the economic development of a country.

Reason (R): Minerals are exhaustible and require careful management and conservation.

16. Assertion (A): Hydroelectricity production has no environmental impact.

Reason (R): Reservoirs submerge forests, displace populations, and affect aquatic life.

17. Assertion (A): Mining activities always lead to sustainable development in mining regions.

Reason (R): Mining operations are strictly regulated to prevent environmental degradation.

18. Assertion (A): Oil and natural gas are found only in marine basins and never on land in India.

Reason (R): India's oil exploration is limited to the eastern coast.

19. Assertion (A): Solar energy has immense potential in states like Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Reason (R): These states receive high solar insolation due to their geographical location.

20. Assertion (A): Agroforestry contributes to both food production and environmental conservation.

Reason (R): Integrating trees into farmlands improves soil fertility and water management.

21. Assertion (A): Small river projects are less controversial than large dams in terms of environmental and social impact.

Reason (R): Large multi-purpose dams often lead to displacement and ecological disturbances.

22. Assertion (A): Water availability per capita has decreased over time in India.

Reason (R): Rapid population growth and inefficient water management are key factors.

23. Assertion (A): Rainfall pattern changes have made water resource planning more challenging in India.

Reason (R): Traditional sources of water supply are increasingly unreliable during drought periods.

24. Assertion (A): Intensive mining of coal and minerals leads to large-scale land degradation and pollution.

Reason (R): Exhaustive mining always results in barren landscapes and high pollution levels.

25. Assertion (A): Bioenergy holds the promise of being a sustainable fuel source in rural India.

Reason (R): Utilising crop residues and animal waste for energy reduces dependency on fossil fuels.

26. Assertion (A): River water disputes between states are mainly due to differences in climate conditions.

Reason (R): Increasing population and industrial needs amplify water sharing tensions.

27. Assertion (A): Geothermal power has replaced hydropower as the main source of renewable energy in India.

Reason (R): Geothermal resources are available near tectonic plate boundaries.

28. Assertion (A): Conservation of minerals should be a priority for future generations.

Reason (R): Mineral resources are non-renewable and take millions of years to form.

29. Assertion (A): All natural resources are freely available and unlimited in supply.

Reason (R): Human intervention can transform natural elements into resources but cannot make them inexhaustible.

30. Assertion (A): Dryland farming has minimal water requirements and can be practiced anywhere in India.

Reason (R): Crop selection for dryland farming needs careful consideration based on water availability and soil types.