

ASSERTION – REASON WORKSHEET

Class- X

Instructions:

Each question below consists of two statements — an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Read both statements carefully and choose the correct option from those given below.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Q1.

Assertion (A): Multi-purpose river valley projects were once hailed as displaying the ideals of development but are now criticised widely.

Reason (R): Such projects have led to increased seismic activity and deforestation, and no resettlement policy has ever been framed for the people displaced by any of these projects in India.

Q2.

Assertion (A): Rainwater harvesting in the Thar desert region is traditionally done through underground tanks called 'tankas', built inside houses.

Reason (R): Tankas are structures used mainly for storing river water diverted through canals during the monsoon season.

Q3.

Assertion (A): Underground water is a preferred source of irrigation in most parts of India.

Reason (R): Groundwater is relatively cheaper and more reliable than surface water, so its use has increased tremendously, sometimes causing water levels to fall.

Q4.

Assertion (A): The Narmada Bachao Andolan was a movement against the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam.

Reason (R): Multi-purpose river valley projects integrate water usage with other objectives such as flood control and generation of hydel power.

Q5.

Assertion (A): Drip irrigation is considered the best technique for watering fruit trees, plantation crops and vegetables.

Reason (R): In drip irrigation, water falls drop by drop directly at the root zone, which minimises evaporation loss and wastage of water.

Q6.

Assertion (A): Rooftop rainwater harvesting is a technique practised only in the state of Rajasthan.

Reason (R): Rooftop rainwater harvesting is commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Shillong, Meghalaya.

Q7.

Assertion (A): Overexploitation and mismanagement of water resources have led to a water scarcity situation across large parts of India.

Reason (R): Water scarcity occurs only in regions that receive very low annual rainfall, such as desert areas.

Q8.

Assertion (A): Rice is the staple food crop of a majority of people in India.

Reason (R): Rice is a crop that requires high temperature, high humidity and annual rainfall above 100 cm for its cultivation.

Q9.

Assertion (A): Wheat is the second most important cereal crop, grown mainly in the Ganga-Sutlej plains and parts of the Deccan.

Reason (R): Wheat requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.

Q10.

Assertion (A): Millets are known as coarse grains and are grown only on highly fertile, well-irrigated alluvial soils.

Reason (R): Millets such as jowar, bajra and ragi have very high nutritional value and are generally grown on less fertile and less irrigated land.

Q11.

Assertion (A): Pulses are an important source of protein in a vegetarian diet and also help in maintaining soil fertility.

Reason (R): Pulses maintain soil fertility because they require heavy irrigation and chemical fertilisers to fix nitrogen in the soil.

Q12.

Assertion (A): The Green Revolution led to a marked increase in foodgrain production, particularly of wheat and rice.

Reason (R): India has emerged as a fully self-sufficient country in foodgrains due to the adoption of modern agricultural practices.

Q13.

Assertion (A): Institutional reforms were undertaken by the government after independence, alongside technical reforms in agriculture.

Reason (R): Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings and abolition of zamindari were given priority to bring about institutional changes in agriculture.

Q14.

Assertion (A): Sugarcane is a rabi crop, grown mainly in the cold winter season across northern India.

Reason (R): Sugarcane is basically a tropical crop that requires a hot and humid climate with an average temperature of 21°C to 27°C.

Q15.

Assertion (A): India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.

Reason (R): This is because India has uniformly fertile soil and only a single cropping season throughout the country.

Q16.

Assertion (A): Contract farming has become common in a number of Indian states, including Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): The share of agriculture in the country's Gross Domestic Product has declined significantly over the years.

Q17.

Assertion (A): The Minimum Support Price (MSP) is announced by the government before the sowing season for various crops.

Reason (R): MSP is meant to protect farmers from a sharp fall in market prices and to encourage adequate production of essential crops.

Q18.

Assertion (A): Minerals are found only in igneous rocks and are completely absent in sedimentary rocks.

Reason (R): Coal and petroleum, which are also classified as minerals, are formed from organic matter buried under layers of sedimentary rock.

Q19.

Assertion (A): Ferrous minerals account for about three-fourths of the total value of production of metallic minerals in India.

Reason (R): Iron ore is classified as a non-ferrous mineral because it does not contain any iron content.

Q20.

Assertion (A): The Chhotanagpur plateau region is regarded as one of the richest mineral belts in India.

Reason (R): India exports substantial quantities of iron ore to countries such as Japan and South Korea.

Q21.

Assertion (A): Most of the iron ore deposits in India occur in the Chhotanagpur plateau region.

Reason (R): This region has rich reserves of ancient Precambrian rock formations that contain valuable minerals such as iron ore.

Q22.

Assertion (A): Mica is mainly used for making jewellery because of its attractive golden colour.

Reason (R): Mica possesses excellent di-electric strength and low power loss, which makes it indispensable for the electrical and electronics industry.

Q23.

Assertion (A): Occurrences of petroleum and natural gas are commonly associated with anticlines and fault traps found in rock formations.

Reason (R): This is because petroleum is formed only in igneous rock formations under extremely high pressure and temperature.

Q24.

Assertion (A): Thermal power stations generate electricity using coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Reason (R): India has emerged as one of the largest producers of solar energy in the world in recent decades.

Q25.

Assertion (A): Conservation of mineral resources is considered essential for sustainable development.

Reason (R): Minerals take millions of years to form and replenish, which makes them non-renewable and finite in nature.

Q26.

Assertion (A): Nuclear energy in India is generated mainly by using coal deposits found in Jharkhand and Odisha.

Reason (R): Uranium and thorium, which are used for generating atomic energy, are found in Jharkhand, Rajasthan and the monazite sands of Kerala.

Q27.

Assertion (A): Non-conventional sources of energy, such as solar, wind and biogas, are becoming increasingly important in India.

Reason (R): Non-conventional sources, though inexhaustible, are extremely expensive to develop compared to fossil fuels, so their use has been abandoned by the government.

Q28.

Assertion (A): Efficient use and conservation of both water and mineral resources is crucial for India's sustainable development.

Reason (R): A well-known wind energy farm, the Muppandal wind park, is located in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Q29.

Assertion (A): There is a growing shift from conventional flood irrigation towards methods like drip and sprinkler irrigation in Indian agriculture.

Reason (R): Such methods help conserve scarce water resources and improve water-use efficiency, which is essential in the face of increasing water scarcity.

Q30.

Assertion (A): The Bailadila range in Chhattisgarh is famous for producing the finest quality mica, which is exported for use in the electronics industry.

Reason (R): The Bailadila range in Chhattisgarh is well known for its high-grade haematite iron ore, which is exported to Japan and South Korea through Vishakhapatnam port.