Water Resources | Important Assertion/Reason | Class 10th

Here are the Assertion & Reason Questions of Chapter 3 'Water Resources'. These questions will help you practice different types of questions which can be asked in exams.

Must practice these Assertion/Reason questions

Q.1 Assertion (A): Many Indian cities face water scarcity even though they receive sufficient rainfall. **Reason (R):** Water scarcity is often caused by over-exploitation, excessive use, and unequal access, not just low rainfall.

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

Answer: a Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A COM

Explanation : Cities face water scarcity mainly due to overuse and unequal access, not just low rainfall. So, both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

Q.2 **Assertion (A):** Intensive industrialisation and urbanisation have led to depletion of freshwater resources.

Reason (R): Industries are not major consumers of water in India.

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

Answer: c) A is true but R is false

Explanation: Industrialisation and urbanisation increase water usage and pollution, leading to freshwater depletion. But the reason is false because industries are heavy users of water.

Q.3 Assertion (A): Building dams is a modern practice started only after independence. **Reason (R):** Historical records show no evidence of ancient water conservation systems.

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 false but R is true

d) Both A and R are false

Answer: d) Both A and R are false

Explanation: Dams and other hydraulic structures have been part of India's history since ancient times. The assertion and reason are both incorrect.

Q.4 Assertion (A): The Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide piped water to every rural household. Reason (R): It ensures supply of at least 55 litres per person per day on a long-term basis.

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

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A **Explanation:** The mission's goal is to provide 55 litres of potable piped water daily per person, ensuring ease of living.

Q.5 Assertion (A): Over-exploitation of water will lead to ecological crisis. Reason (R): Water is a renewable resource and cannot be exhausted.

- 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 olified.com
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Answer: c) A is true but R is false

Explanation: While water is renewable, it can be depleted if overused and mismanaged, which may cause an ecological crisis.

Q.6 Assertion (A): Atal Bhujal Yojana focuses only on building new water sources. Reason (R): The scheme excludes awareness and behavioural change components.

- a) Both A and R are true
- b) Both A and R are false
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Answer: b) Both A and R are false

Explanation: Atal Bhujal Yojana focuses on water conservation and community behavioural change, not just building infrastructure.

Q.7 Assertion (A): Dams today serve multiple purposes including irrigation, electricity generation, and flood control.

Reason (R): Traditionally, dams were built only to store water for irrigation.

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, R is false d) A is false, R is true

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A

Explanation: Initially, dams were mainly for irrigation, but now they serve many integrated purposes like hydropower, flood control, and water supply.

Q.8 Assertion (A): The Bhakra–Nangal project uses water only for irrigation purposes. **Reason (R):** The project integrates water use for both irrigation and hydropower generation.

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, R is false d) A is false, R is true

Answer: d) A is false, R is true

Explanation: The Bhakra-Nangal project uses water for both irrigation and hydel power, making the assertion false.

Q.9 Assertion (A): Jawaharlal Nehru called dams the 'temples of modern India' because they symbolized integrated development.

Reason (R): Dams helped combine agricultural, industrial, and urban growth in India.

- b) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
 c) A is true, R is false scienc
- d) A is false, R is true

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A

Explanation: Nehru saw dams as symbols of development because they supported multiple sectors simultaneously.

Q.10 Assertion (A): Sedimentation in reservoirs leads to poorer aquatic habitats. Reason (R): Sedimentation causes the bottom of reservoirs to become rockier and less hospitable for aquatic life.

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, R is false

d) A is false, R is true

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A **Explanation:** Sediment build-up in reservoirs disrupts habitats by creating rocky streambeds unfavourable to aquatic life.

Q.11 Assertion (A): Large dams, meant to control floods, have sometimes triggered floods instead. **Reason (R):** Sedimentation in reservoirs reduces their water-holding capacity.

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, R is false d)

A is false, R is true

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A

Explanation: Sedimentation decreases reservoir capacity, leading to overflow and floods during heavy rains.

Q.12 **Assertion (A):** Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana aims to provide irrigation access to all farms.

Reason (R): The scheme promotes water-use efficiency and sustainable conservation practices.

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, R is false
- d) A is false, R is true

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A **Explanation:** The program improves water availability and promotes efficient irrigation and conservation.

Q.13 **Assertion (A):** The Sardar Sarovar Dam project covers multiple states and aims to provide irrigation in drought-prone areas.

Reason (R): The project will supply water to parts of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh.

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, R is false

d) A is false, R is true

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A **Explanation:** The dam supplies irrigation water to drought-affected regions across these states.

Q.14 **Assertion (A):** The Krishna-Godavari water dispute involves Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh opposing Maharashtra's water diversion.

Reason (R): Maharashtra's project at Koyna reduces water flow downstream affecting agriculture and industry in those states.

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, R is false

d) A is false, R is true

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A **Explanation:** Water diversion upstream reduces availability downstream, leading to interstate conflicts.

Q.15 Assertion (A): The practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is declining in western Rajasthan. Reason (R): The availability of water from the Indira Gandhi Canal has reduced the need for rainwater harvesting.

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, R is false

d) A is false, R is true

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A **Explanation:** Perennial canal water availability makes traditional rainwater harvesting less necessary.

Q.16 Assertion (A): Rainwater is considered the purest form of natural water in some parts of Rajasthan.

Reason (R): Stored rainwater, or 'palar pani', is free from contaminants commonly found in other water sources.

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, R is false
- d) A is false, R is true

simplified.com Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A **Explanation:** Harvested rainwater is naturally clean and preferred for drinking in many arid areas.

Q.17 Assertion (A): Nearly every household in Shillong has a rooftop rainwater harvesting structure. **Reason (R):** Shillong faces acute water shortage despite nearby areas receiving the highest rainfall in the world.

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, R is false
- d) A is false, R is true

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A **Explanation:** Despite heavy rainfall nearby, Shillong's water scarcity encourages households to rely on rooftop rainwater harvesting.

Q.18 Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu is the first state in India to make rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory for all houses.

Reason (R): The state has legal provisions to punish defaulters who do not install rooftop harvesting systems.

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, R is false

d) A is false, R is true

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A **Explanation:** Tamil Nadu enforces rooftop rainwater harvesting legally to promote water conservation.

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- 1. Assertion/Reason
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