

Q 78.C

- Statement 1 is correct: Arunachal Himalayas have a large number of perennial rivers like Kameng, Subansiri, Dihang, Dibang, Lohit etc. and have high rate of fall. Thus they have highest hydroelectric potential in India.
- Statement 2 is correct: The general direction of the mountain range is from southwest to northeast. Some of the important mountain peaks of the region are Kangtu and Namcha Barwa. These ranges are dissected by fast-flowing rivers from the north to the south, forming deep gorges. Bhramaputra flows through a deep gorge after crossing Namcha Barwa.

Q 79.D

- The term drought is applied to an extended period when there is a shortage of water availability due to inadequate precipitation, excessive rate of evaporation and over-utilisation of water from the reservoirs and other storage, including the ground water. Hence, (d) is the correct answer.

Q 80.A

- There are three main reasons for the excessive cold in north India during Cold weather season: (i) States like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan being far away from the moderating influence of sea experience continental climate. (ii) The snowfall in the nearby Himalayan ranges creates cold wave situation; and (iii) Around February, the cold winds coming from the Caspian Sea and Turkmenistan bring cold wave along with frost and fog over the northwestern parts of India. Cold winds from Siberia are blocked by Himalayas, hence do not cause any effect on Indian subcontinent.

Q 81.D

The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve possesses different habitat types with various vegetations such as:

- dry and moist deciduous forests
- semi evergreen and wet evergreen forests
- evergreen sholas (temperate forests)
- grasslands and swamps

Q 82.D

- Agricultural Drought - It is also known as soil moisture drought, characterised by low soil moisture that is necessary to support the crops, thereby resulting in crop failures.
- Meteorological Drought - It is a situation when there is a prolonged period of inadequate rainfall marked with mal-distribution of the same over time and space.
- Hydrological Drought - It results when the availability of water in different storages and reservoirs like aquifers, lakes, reservoirs, etc. falls below what the precipitation can replenish.

Q 83.B

- Statement 1 is incorrect: General Alignment of Purvanchal ranges are from North to South. These are Patkai Bum Naga hills, Mizo hills.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Barak, Dhansari, Dhikhu are important rivers which originate from Purvanchal range. Lohit originates from Tibet Himalayas
- Statement 3 is correct: Loktak lake is located in Manipur which is part of Purvanchal ranges.

Q 84.D

- The Indus also known as the Sindhu, is the westernmost of the Himalayan rivers in India. It originates from a glacier near Bokhar Chu (31°15' N latitude and 81°40'E longitude) in the Tibetan region at an altitude of 4,164 m in the Kailash Mountain range. In Tibet, it is known as Singi Khamban; or Lion mouth. After flowing in the northwest direction between the Ladakh and Zaskar ranges, it passes through Ladakh and Baltistan. It cuts across the Ladakh range, forming a spectacular gorge near Gilgit in Jammu and Kashmir.