

example. The windward sides of Western Ghats and Assam receive high rainfall during June-September whereas the southern plateau remains dry due to its leeward situation along the Western Ghats.

Q 20.B

- Statement 1 is Incorrect. A variability of less than 25 per cent exists on the western coasts, Western Ghats, northeastern peninsula, eastern plains of Ganga, northeastern India, Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh and south-western part of Jammu and Kashmir. These areas have an annual rainfall of over 100 cm.
- Statement 2 is Correct. A variability of over 50 per cent exists in the western part of Rajasthan, northern part of Jammu and Kashmir and interior parts of the Deccan plateau. These areas have an annual rainfall of less than 50 cm. Rest of India have a variability of 25-50 per cent and these areas receive an annual rainfall between 50 -100 cm.

Q 21.B

- Statement 1 is not correct. Karewas are the thick deposits of glacial clay and other materials embedded with moraines.
- Statement 2 is correct. Karewa formations are useful for the cultivation of Zafran, a local variety of saffron in the Kashmir Himalayas.

Q 22.C

- Use of chemical fertilizers leads to problem of soil erosion. Chemical fertilizers in the absence of organic manures are also harmful to the soil. Unless the soil gets enough humus, chemicals harden it and reduce its fertility in the long run.
Terrace Farming and Regulated Forestry are popular methods of soil conservation. Contour bunding, Contour terracing, regulated forestry, controlled grazing, cover cropping, mixed farming and crop rotation are some of the remedial measures which are often adopted to reduce soil erosion.
- Shifting cultivation is an agricultural system in which a person uses a piece of land, only to abandon or alter the initial use a short time later. This system often involves clearing of a piece of land followed by several years of wood harvesting or farming until the soil loses fertility. Once the land becomes inadequate for crop production, it is left to be reclaimed by natural vegetation, or sometimes converted to a different long term cyclical farming practice. Without the full period of regeneration, the land does not recover from the loss of nutrients, soil erosion and deterioration of the soil structure took place.

Q 23.C

- Type of Climate as per Koeppen's scheme of climate classification:
 - Amw (Monsoon with short dry season)- West coast of India south of Goa
 - As (Monsoon with dry summer) - Coromandel coast of Tamil Nadu
 - Aw (Tropical savannah) - Most of the Peninsular plateaus, south of the Tropic of Cancer
 - Bwhw (Semi-arid steppe climate) - North-western Gujarat, some parts of western Rajasthan and Punjab
 - Bwhw (Hot desert) - Extreme western Rajasthan
 - Cwg (Monsoon with dry winter) - Ganga plain, eastern Rajasthan, northern Madhya Pradesh, most of North-east India
 - Dfc (Cold humid winter with short summer) - Arunachal Pradesh
 - E (Polar type) - Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal

Q 24.C

- Statement 1 is correct. The tropical areas being close to the equator experiences high temperature throughout the year with small daily and annual range. Andaman and Nicobar Islands fall in this zone.
- Statement 2 is correct. North West India experiences very hot summers and equally harsh winters. In fact in a single day the temperature varies a great deal. For example, in the Thar desert, if the day temperature is around 50 degree celcius, it might drop to 15-20 degree at night.