



CLASS – 10

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Contemporary India-II

CH-1

Resources and Development

Part – 5

Soil Resource

Pankaj Vaishnav

OVERVIEW



1. Resource

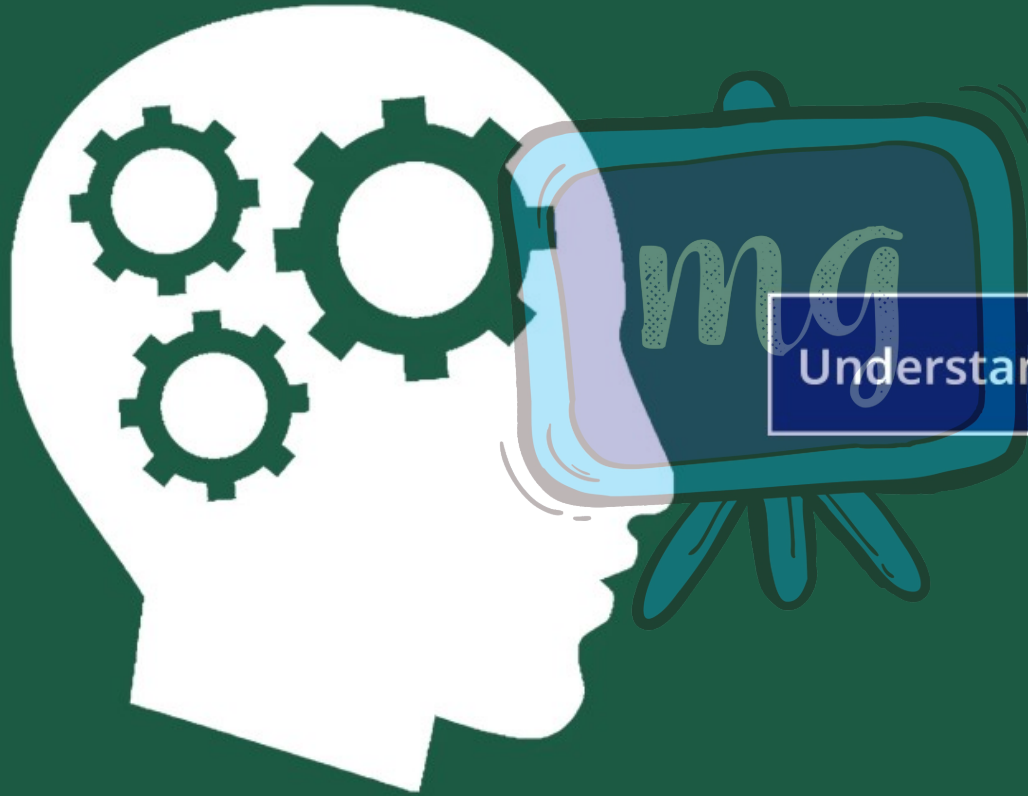
2. Development of Resources

3. Resource Planning

4. Land Resource

5. Soil Resource

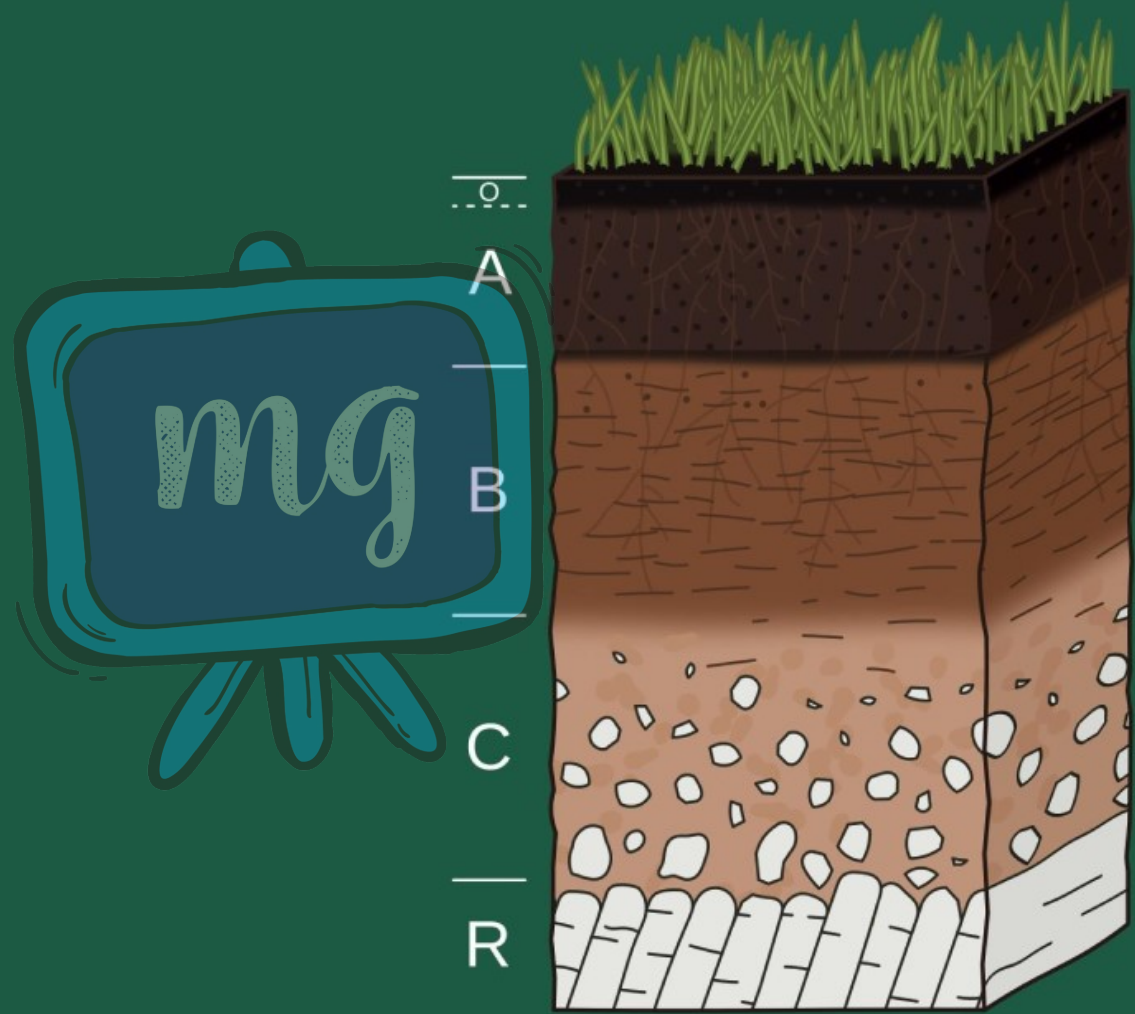
COMPETENCY BASED LEARNING



Understanding Soil as a Vital Resource



SOIL



SOIL

- ▣ Renewable Natural Resource
- ▣ Consists:-
 - ✦ Organic Materials(Humus)
 - ✦ Inorganic Materials
- ▣ Medium of Plant Growth
- ▣ Supports Living Organisms
- ▣ It Takes Millions of Years to Form Soil
Up to a few cm. in Depth

CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL

INDIA HAS VARIOUS

Landforms

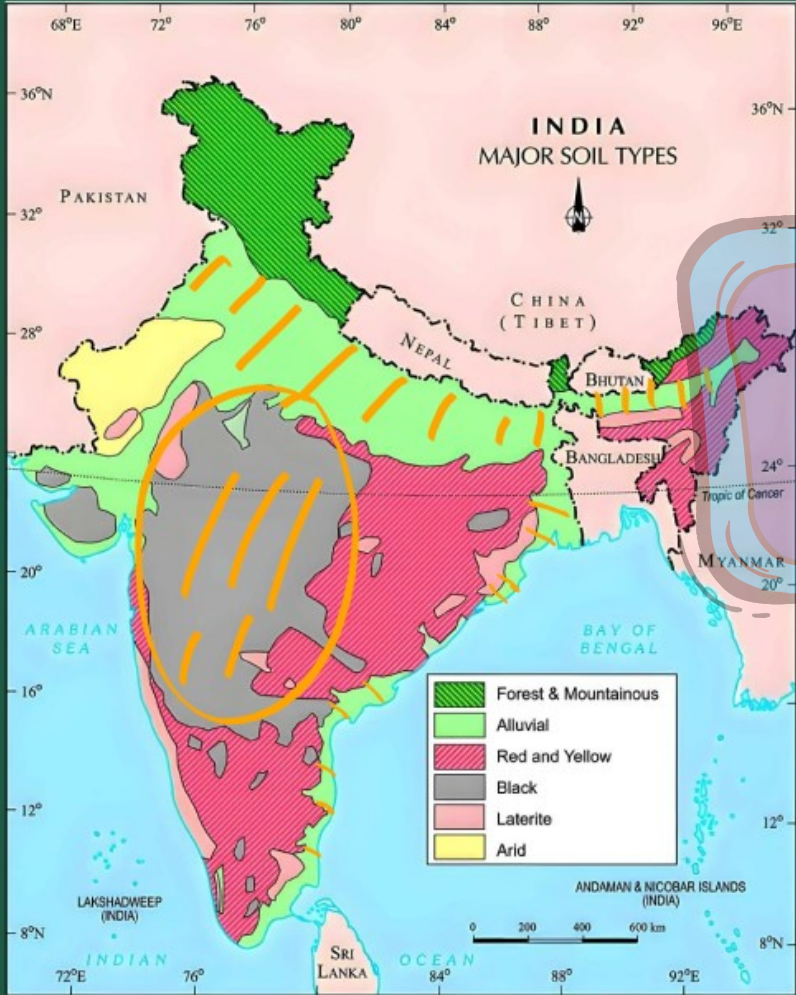
Vegetation

Climatic
Conditions

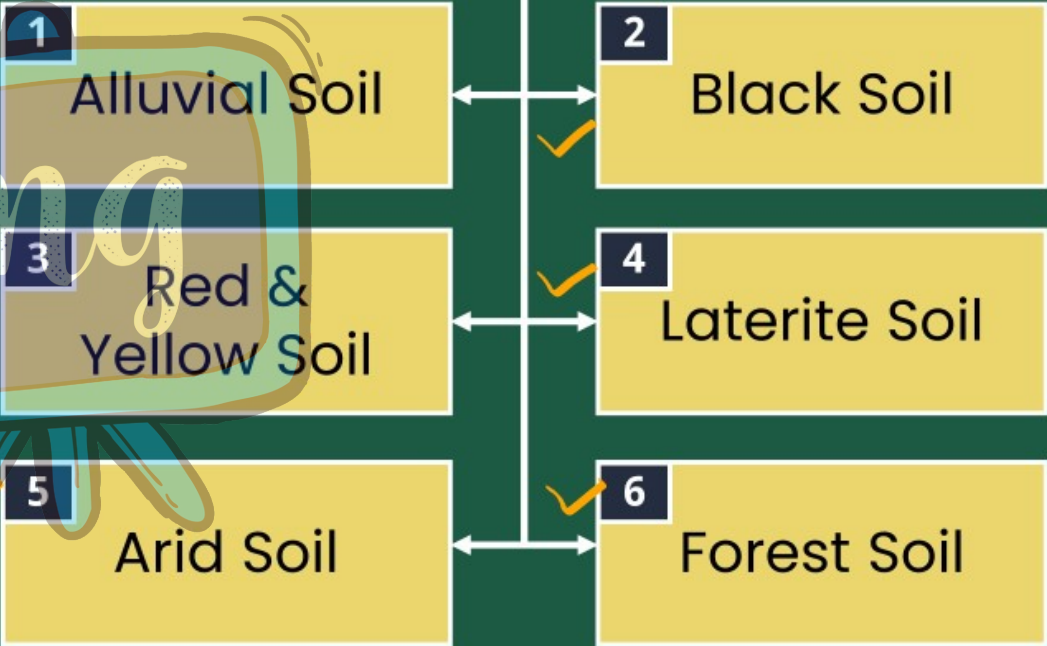


SOILS OF INDIA ARE CLASSIFIED ON THE BASIS OF:-

- ▮ Factors Responsible for Soil Formation
- ▮ Color
- ▮ Thickness
- ▮ Texture
- ▮ Age
- ▮ Chemical & Physical Properties



CLASSIFICATION



1

ALLUVIAL SOIL

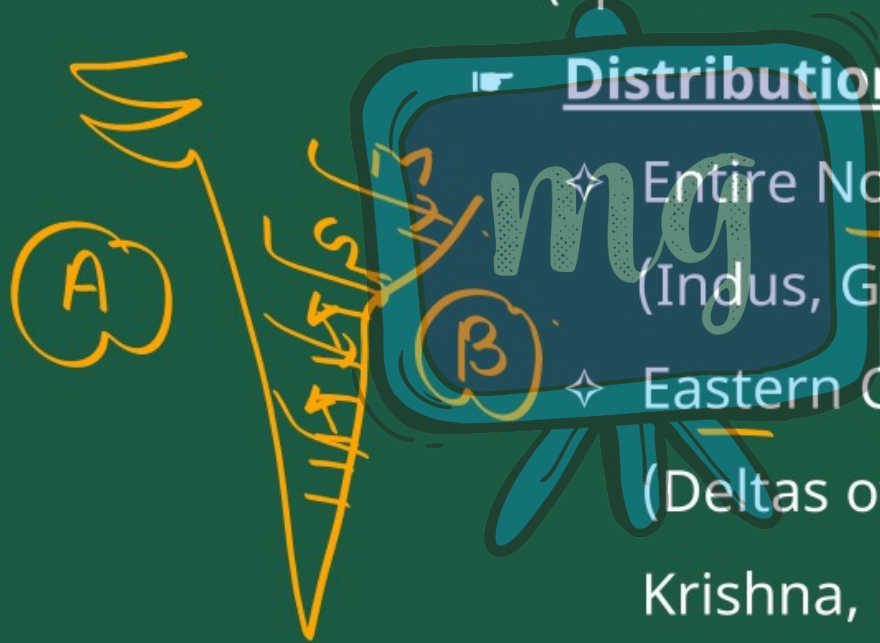


- ☛ Most Fertile Soil.
- ☛ Intensively Cultivated & Densely Populated.

- Most Widely Spread soil.
(Spread over 40% of India)

Distribution

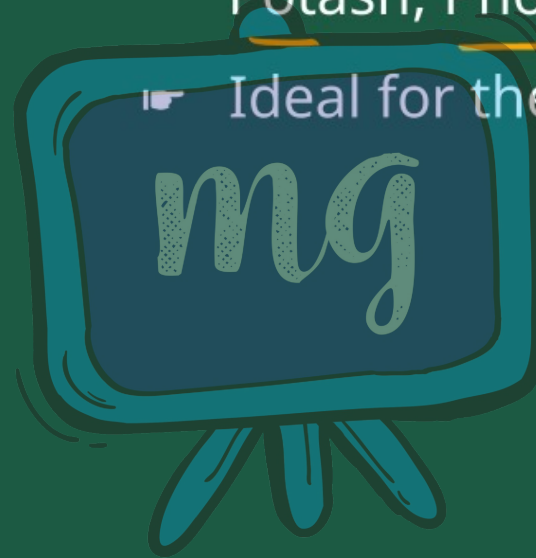
- Entire Northern-Plains
(Indus, Ganga & Brahmaputra)
- Eastern Coastal Plains.
(Deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari,
Krishna, Kaveri)



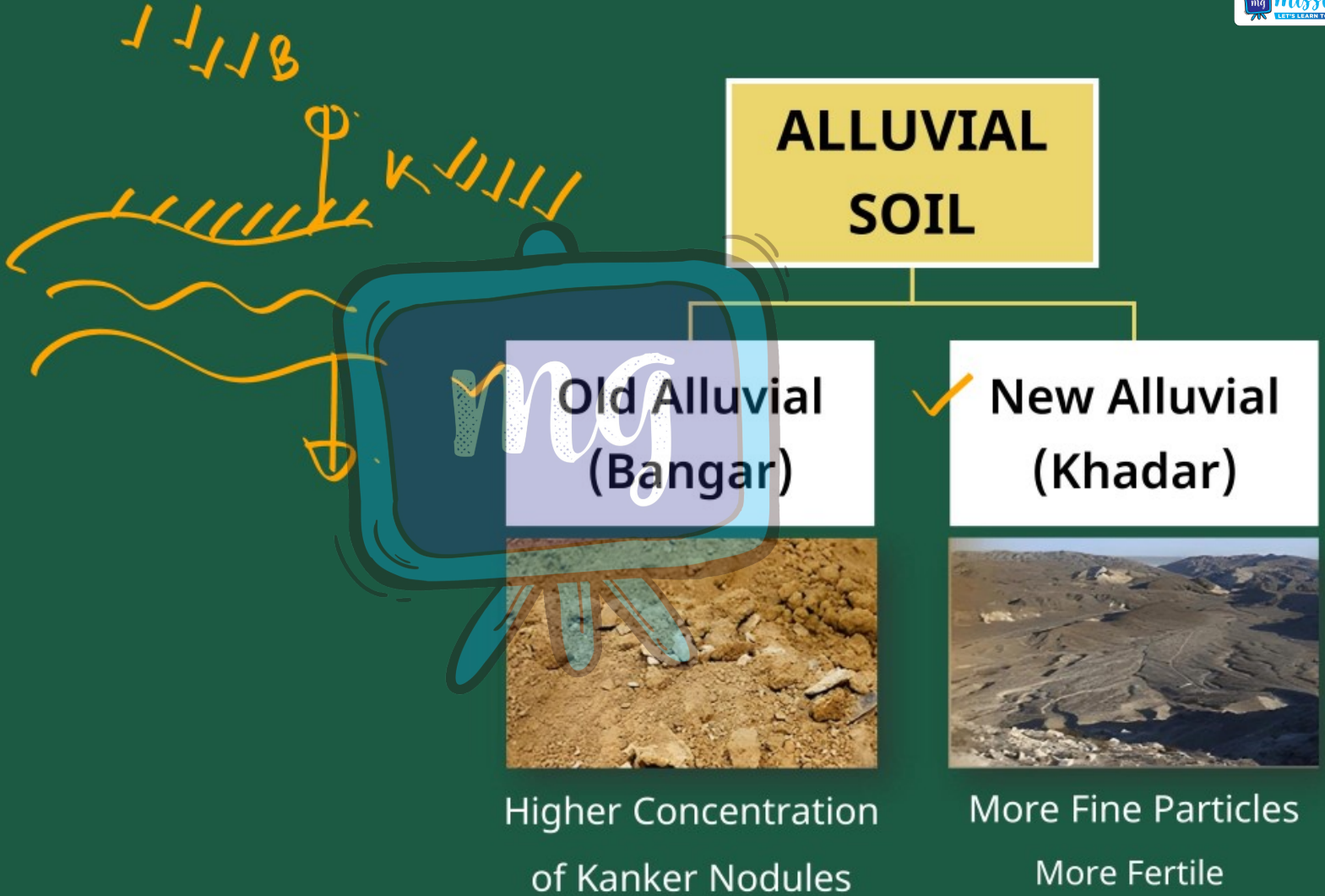
➤ Adequate Proportion

Potash, Phosphoric Acid & Lime.

➤ Ideal for the growth of: -



- ✦ Wheat
- ✦ Paddy
- ✦ Sugarcane
- ✦ Pulse



2

BLACK SOIL (REGUR SOIL)



- ▣ Ideal for growing Cotton.
(So, known as Black Cotton Soil)
- ▣ Formed from lava flows.
- ▣ High capacity to hold moisture.

- ▮ Develops deep cracks during hot weather (Proper aeration).
- ▮ Becomes sticky when wet.
(Tilled immediately after the 1st shower or during the pre-monsoon period)
- ▮ Rich in Calcium Carbonate, Magnesium, Potash, Lime.
- ▮ Poor in Phosphoric Contents.

👉 Distribution

✦ Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa,

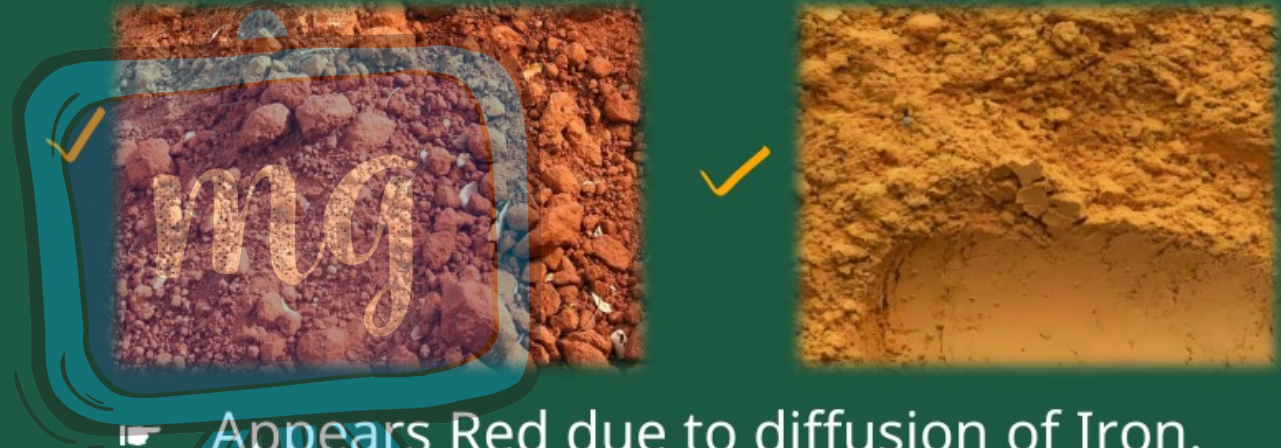
Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh.

✦ Godavari & Krishna Valley.



3

RED AND YELLOW SOIL



- ▮ Appears Red due to diffusion of Iron.
Appears Yellow when hydrated.
- ▮ Develops on crystalline igneous rocks
in areas of low rainfall.

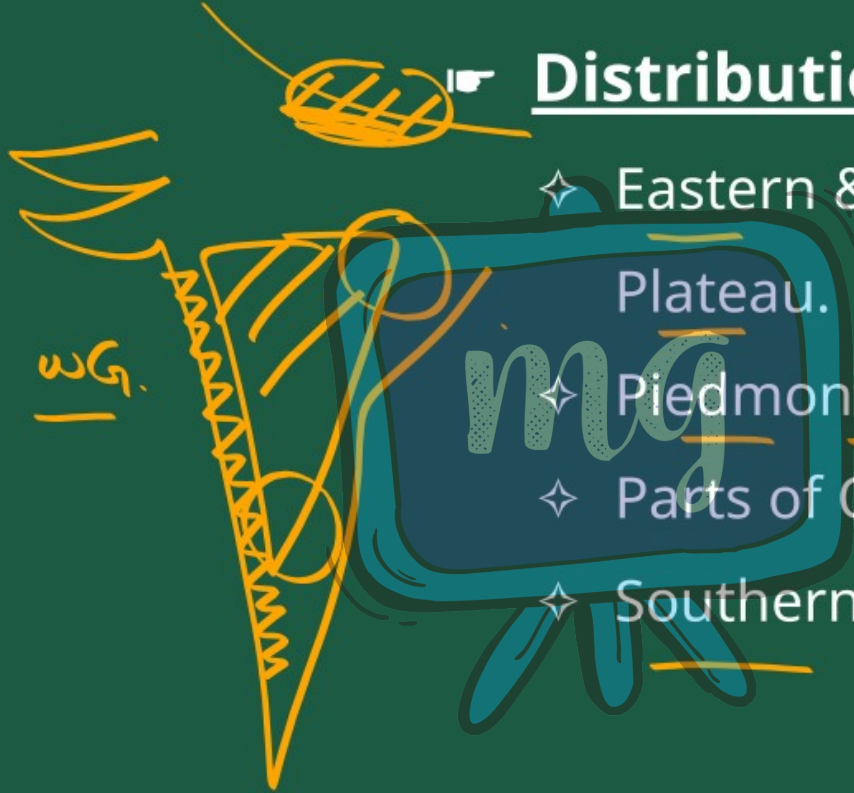
Distribution

✦ Eastern & Southern Deccan
Plateau.

✦ Piedmont Zone of Western Ghats.

✦ Parts of Odisha & Chhattisgarh.

✦ Southern Middle Ganga Plain.



4

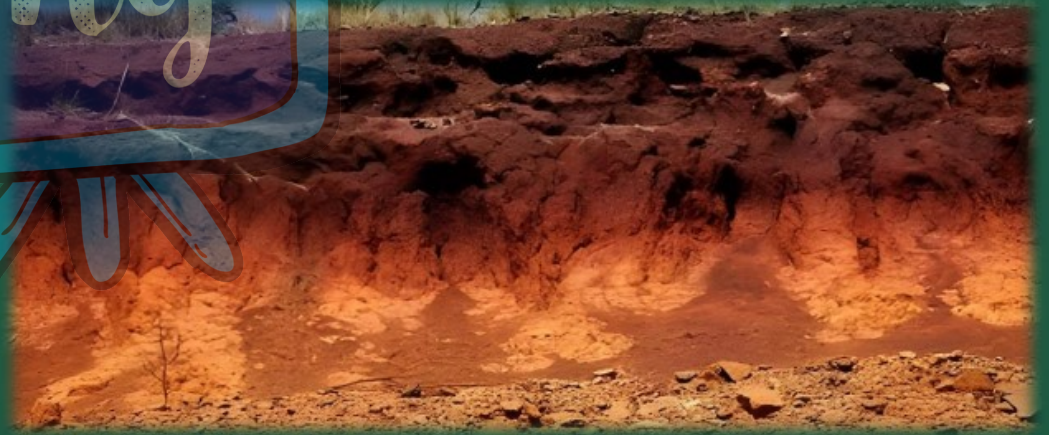
LATERITE SOIL



- Develops in areas with alternate wet & dry season.
- Less Fertile.
(Heavy rainfall leaching away nutrients)

- ☛ Acidic (pH < 6.0).
- ☛ Humus-rich under forest cover.
- ☛ Prone to erosion & degradation.

(Hilly Areas)



👉 Distribution

✦ Southern States

✦ Maharashtra(Western Ghats)

✦ Odisha

✦ Parts of West Bengal

✦ Northeast India



With Proper Management

✓ Kerala

✓ Tamil Nadu

✓ Karnataka

✓ Tea & Coffee

✓ Kerala

✓ Tamil Nadu

✓ Andhra Pradesh

✓ Cashew Nut



5 ARID SOIL



- ▣ Found in dry, arid regions.
- ▣ Red to Brown in color.
- ▣ Sandy in texture.
- ▣ Saline in nature (High Evaporation)

- ▮ Lack in humus and moisture.
(High Temperature & Dry Climate)



Calcium Content Increasing Downwards

Kankar in Lower Layers

Restricts Water Infiltration

Cultivable with Proper Irrigation
(Western Rajasthan)

6

FOREST SOIL



- Found in forested hilly & mountainous areas.

- Texture varies across the landscape.

Valley Side → Loamy/Silty

Upper Slopes → Coarse Grained

▮ In Snow covered areas of
Himalayas: -

✦ Denudation

✦ Acidic with
Low Humus



▮ In Lower Parts of Valley: -

✦ Fertile Soil





SOIL EROSION & SOIL CONSERVATION



SOIL EROSION

- Removal and Washing Away of the Top Most Fertile Layer of Soil
- Soil Formation and Erosion are Natural Processes
- Generally, There is a Balance Between Them

Human Activities Disturb the Balance



Deforestation



Over-Grazing



Construction



Mining

Natural Forces Lead to Soil Erosion



Wind



Water

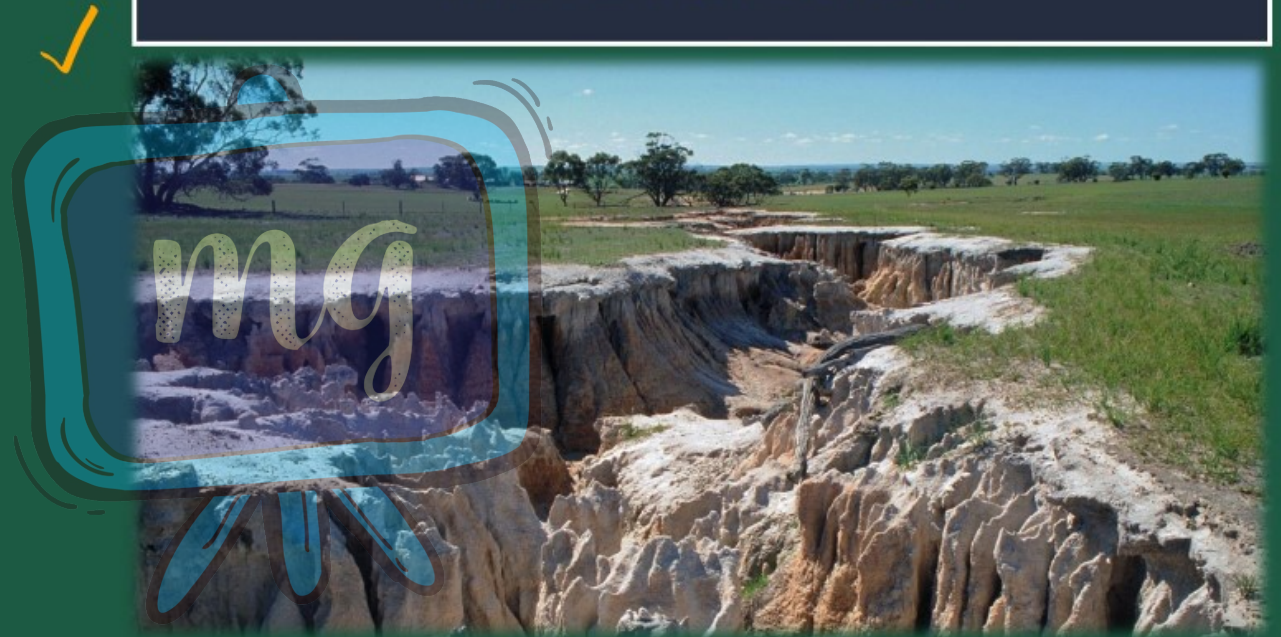
SOIL EROSION

Water Erosion

Wind Erosion



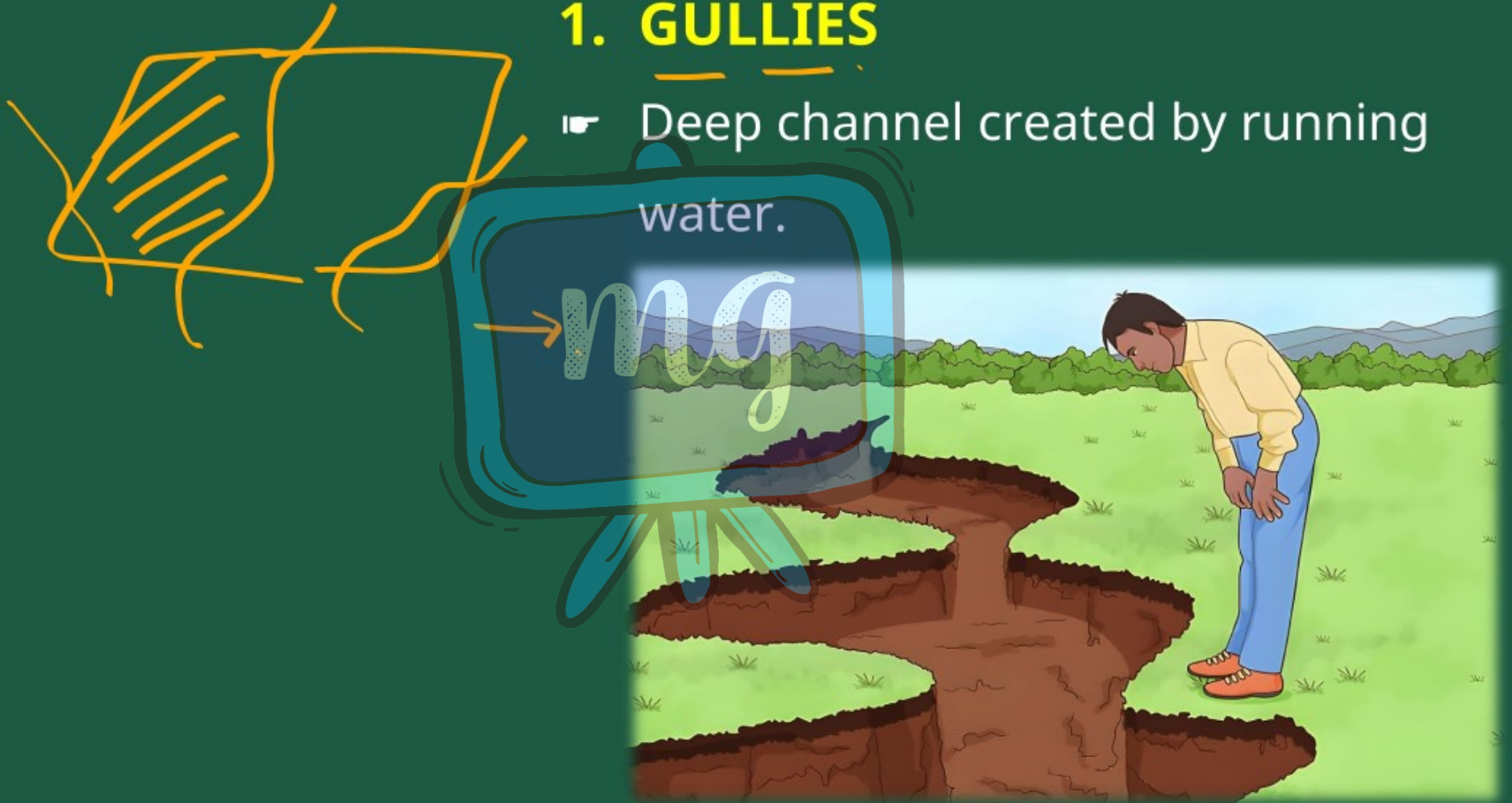
WATER EROSION



- ☛ Removal & transportation of soil by water.

1. GULLIES

- Deep channel created by running water.



It makes the land unfit for cultivation.

(Bad Land)

Ravines: - Bad Land in Chambal Basin.



2. SHEET EROSION

- Water flows as a sheet, down the slope in large areas, washing away top soil.



WIND EROSION



- Removal & transportation of soil by wind.
- Wind loose soil off flat or sloping land.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF SOIL EROSION

☛ Defective methods of Farming.

☛ Example

✦ Ploughing in wrong way.

It forms channels for water runoff which leads to soil erosion.

SOIL CONSERVATION

1

Contour Ploughing

2

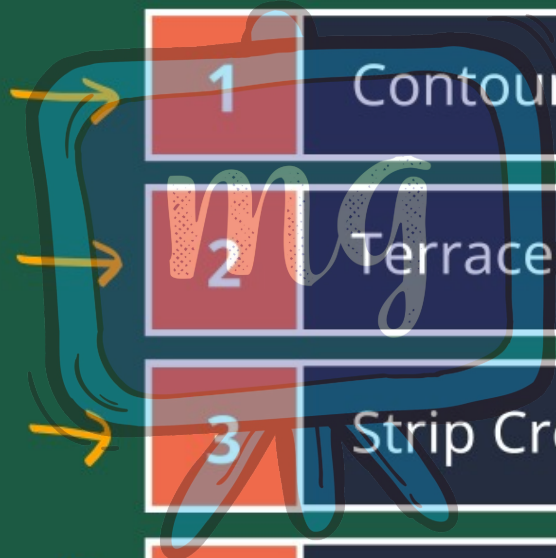
Terrace Farming

3

Strip Cropping

4

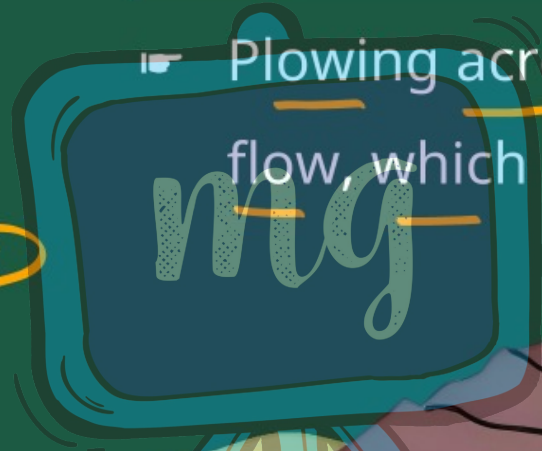
Shelter Belts



1

CONTOUR PLOUGHING

- Plowing across slopes, slows water flow, which reduce soil erosion.



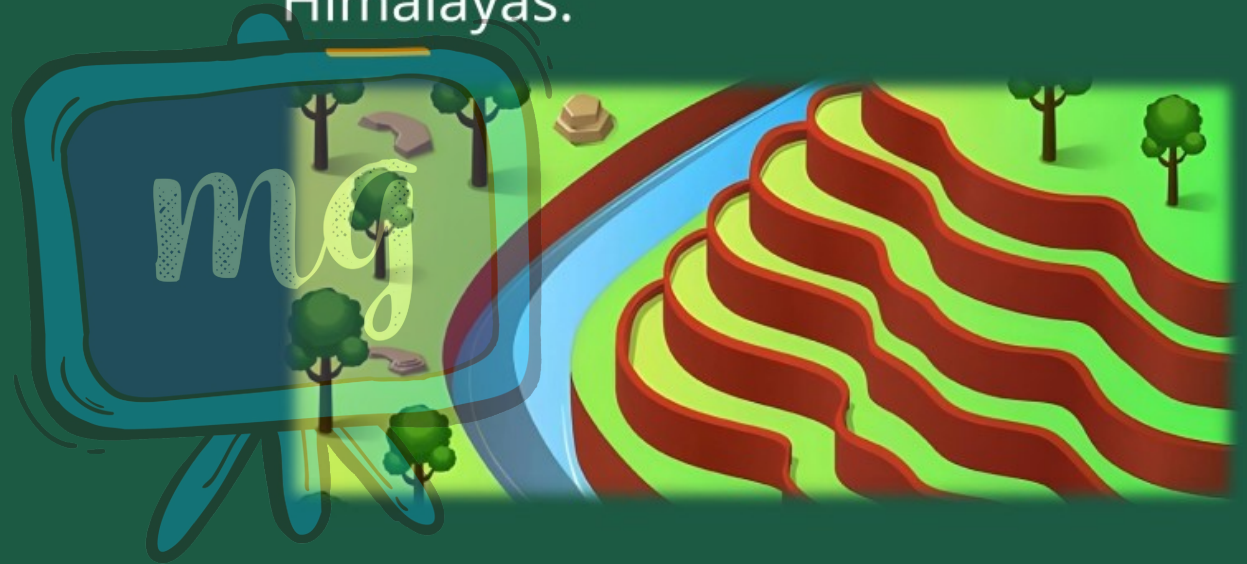
2

TERRACE FARMING

- ▮ Steps cut out on slopes, create flat area for farming (Terrace).
- ▮ It reduce erosion.



Common in Western & Central
Himalayas.



3

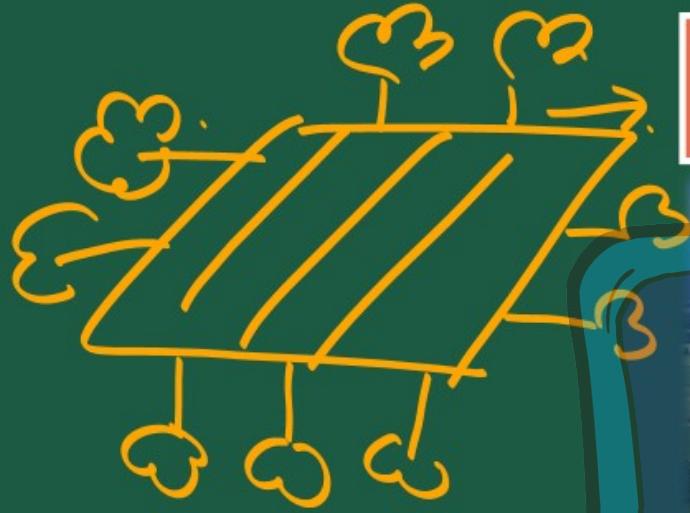
STRIP CROPPING

- ▮ Large fields divided into strips.
- ▮ Allow grass to grow between crops.



- It breaks up the force of the wind and reduce erosion.





4

SHELTER BELTS

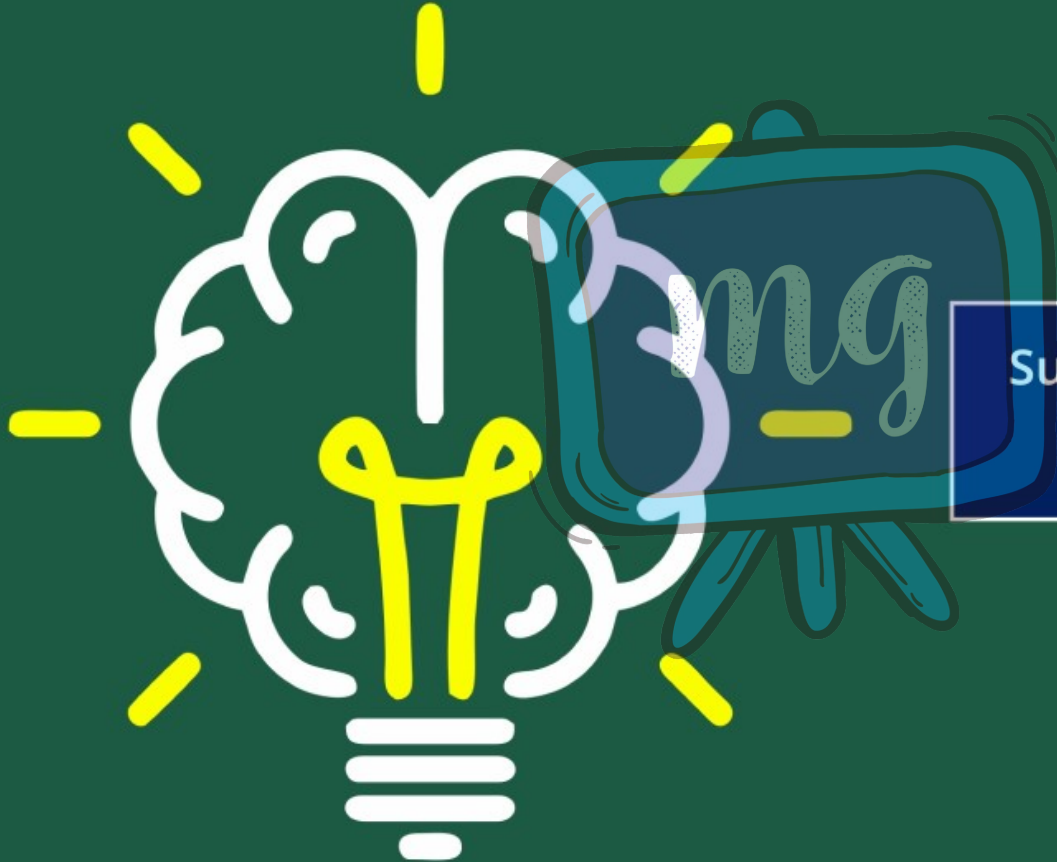


- ☛ Lines of trees.
- ☛ It reduce wind force.
- ☛ Helps stabilize sand dunes.

▮ Important in Western India's desert regions.



LEARNING OUTCOMES



Sustainable Practices for
Soil Conservation

ASSESSMENT

1

Which of the following soils are formed by intense leaching?

A

Alluvial Soil

B

Red Soil

C

Laterite Soil

D

Desert Soil

ASSESSMENT

2

Which of the following is **NOT** a measure to reduce soil erosion?

- A Contour Ploughing ✓
- B Strip Cropping ✓
- C Planting of Shelter Belts ✓
- D Creating Deep Channels (Gullies) ✓

ASSESSMENT

3

In which of the following States is the terrace cultivation practiced?

A

Punjab

B

Haryana

C

Plains of Rajasthan

D

Uttarakhand

