

FEBRUARY 2017						
WK	M	T	W	T	F	S
05			1	2	3	4
06	5	6	7	8	9	10
07	11	12	13	14	15	16
08	17	18	19	20	21	22
09	23	24	25	26	27	28

B.A. Part - II

Paper - III (India)

Date - 26/04/2021

## Soil

→ Soil is a mixture of organic matters, minerals, gases, liquids and organisms that together support life of all living things.

→ Earth's body of soil, called the pedosphere

→ Soil has mainly four important functions

(i) As a medium for plant growth.

(ii) As a means of <sup>ground</sup> water or water storage.

(iii) As a means of water supply.

(iv) As a means of water purification.

→ Vasily Dokuchaev - 1st Scientific classification of soil.

→ In India, ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) has classified it into mainly 8 categories.

→ Types of Soil :-

JANUARY							2017	
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
52	30	31						
01	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
02	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
03	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
04	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

13

FRIDAY

Wk 02 DAY 013-352

\* Types of India Soils (ICAR)

- 1.7 Alluvial Soil :-
  - (i) Khadar Soil
  - (ii) Bhangar Soil
- 2.7 Black (Cotton) Soil.
- 3.7 Red Soil and Yellow Soil.
- 4.7 Laterite Soil
- 5.7 Mountainous / Forest Soils
- 6.7 Arid / Desert Soil
- 7.7 Saline or Alkaline Soil
- 8.7 Peaty / Marshy Soil

1.7 Alluvial Soil :- The Alluvial Soil occurs mainly in the Plains areas <sup>of India</sup> like - Satlyj - Ganga - Brahmaputra Plains.

→ These types of soils are also found in the valleys of the Narmada, Tapi and in the Eastern and Western

It's not what happens to you; it's what you do about it that makes the difference.

- W. Mitchell

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
25			1	2	3	4	5
26	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29	27	28					

SATURDAY

DAY 014-351

Wk 02

14

coastal plains.

→ The Alluvial soils are mainly derived from the debris down from the Himalayas.

→ The Alluvial soils are most fertile soils of India. This soil is suited for Rice, Maize, Wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds etc.

⇒ The colour of soil varies from light grey to ash in colour.

⇒ It has potash deficiency.

⇒ It is mainly divided into :-

(i) Khadar soil :-

The Khadar soils are enriched with fresh silts. It occupies mainly in the flood plains of rivers. They are low lying and frequently inundated by floods during the rainy season.

(ii) The Bhangar soil :-

It lies above the flood level. The Bhangar soil is well-drained

JANUARY							2017
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
52	30	31					
01	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
02	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
03	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
04	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

16

MONDAY

Wk 03 DAY 016-349

but because of the calcium carbonate nodules, the texture of soil varies from the loamy soil to clayey soil.

## 2.7 Red Soil :-

→ Red soil developed on Archean granite.

⇒ It occupies the second largest area of the country.

⇒ They are mainly found in the Peninsular India (Tamil Nadu) in the South to Bundelkhand in North and Raj Mahal in the east to Kathiawad in the West.

⇒ The presence of ferric oxides makes the colour of soil red, the top layer of the soil is red and horizon below is yellowish in colour, so, it also called yellow soil.

→ These soils are generally deficient in phosphate, lime, magnesia, humus and nitrogen.

FEBRUARY							2017
SA	M	T	W	T	F	S	
		1	2	3	4	5	
06	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28						

→ Red soil is good for the cultivation of wheat, cotton, pulses, tobacco, millets, orchards, potatoes and oilseeds etc.

3.7 Black Soil Or Regur Soil or Cotton Soil :-

→ Black Soil is basically known as cotton soil and internationally it is known as 'Tropical Chernozems'.

→ Black soil is formed from rocks of cretaceous lava.

→ This stretch over the 'Deccan Plateau' mainly the parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Western parts of Madhya Pradesh, North-Western Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand up to Raj Mahal hills.

→ The soil is rich in iron, lime, calcium, potash, magnesium and aluminium.

→ It has high water retaining capacity that's why it is good for the cotton cultivation, Tobacco, citrus fruits, castor and linseed.

#### 4.7 Laterite Soil :-

→ Laterite soils are mainly found in the hills of the Western Ghats, Raj Mahal hills, Eastern Ghats, Satpura, Vindhyan, Odisha, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, North Cachar Hills and the Garo Hills.

→ These soils are poor in organic matter, nitrogen, potassium, lime and potash.

→ Laterite soils are mainly iron and aluminium rich soils and they are suitable for the cultivation of rice, ragi, sugarcane and cashew nuts.

#### 5.7 Desert Soil / Arid Soil :-

→ Desert soil is deposited by wind action and mainly found in the arid and semi-arid areas like Rajasthan, West of the Aravallis, Northern Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kachchh, Western parts of Haryana and southern part of Punjab.

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
05			1	2	3	4	5
06	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
07	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
08	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
09	27	28					

THURSDAY

DAY 019-346 Wk 03

19

- Desert soils are sandy with low organic matter.
- Desert soils has low soluble salts and moisture with very low retaining capacity.
- These soils are suitable for less water requiring crops like Bajra, pulses, fodder and guar.

6.7 Mountain Soils :-

- These soils have less developed soil profile and mainly found in the valleys and hill slopes of Himalayas.
- Mountain soils are immature and dark & brown in colour.
- It has very low humus and it is acidic in nature.
- The orchards, fodder, legumes are mainly grown in this soil.