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(3)

'17 JUNE

14

WEDNESDAY

Wk 24 DAY 165-200

JUNE

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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B.A Part-II

Paper - IV

Date - 01/07/2024

Economic Geography

Unit - IV

* Distribution and Conservation of
Soil Resource

(Continue)

Distribution of Soils in India

- The soil is one of the most important natural resources that nature has provided to humankind.
- The soil has a large range of variety. There are a variety of reasons for these variations in soil.
- Primarily soils are different from region to region due to the climatic conditions (like temperature, rainfall etc.)
- The variety of flora and fauna of a region also has an influence on the soil profile and there can even be a human influence.
- Let us take a look at some of the major types of soil distributed in India.

He that is good for making excuses is seldom good for anything else

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THURSDAY
DAY 166-199 Wk 24

15

Soils and Regions in India

1.7 Alluvial Soil :- Indo-gangetic plains, deltas of eastern coast and in the river valleys. Also plains of Gujrat and parts of Rajasthan.
 → These soils cover almost 35-40% of the region of India.

2.7 Black Soil :- → They are mainly found in the Deccan Plateau i.e. parts of Maharashtra, M.P., Gujrat, A.P. and some parts of Tamil Nadu.

3.7 Red and Yellow Soil :- → Areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern part of the Deccan Plateau, slopes of Western Ghats, parts of Odisha, Chattis-garh and in the southern parts of the middle Ganga plain.

4.7 Laterite Soil :- → Areas with high temperature and high rainfall in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.

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FRIDAY

Wk 24 DAY 167-198

5.7 Acid Soil :-

They are mainly found in the Western Rajasthan and Gujarat (dry regions mainly like kutch)

6.7 Saline Soil :- These are also known as Usara soils,

These soils are found both in dry regions and in swamps.

→ Western Gujarat (Rann of Kutch, deltas of the eastern coast and in Sunderban areas of West Bengal.

7.7 Peaty Soil :- →

They are seen in regions with high rainfall and average temperatures.

→ These are usually found in parts of Bihar, Uttaranchal, Bengal and Tamil Nadu and also in Odisha.

Soil Conservation :- →

→ Soil Conservation is the prevention of loss of the top most layer of the soil from erosion or prevention of reduced fertility caused by over usage, acidification, salinization

Life is a tragedy for those who feel, and a comedy for those who think.

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SATURDAY

DAY 148-197 Wk 24

17

or other chemical soil contamination.

Why we need soil conservation?

→ We need soil conservation because soil degradation or soil erosion has a very big effect on the earth. Due to soil erosion the whole process of the environment has affected.

Soil Erosion :- →

→ Soil erosion is a naturally occurring process that affects all landforms.

→ In other words soil erosion is the displacement of the upper layer of soil. This natural process is caused by the dynamic activity of erosive agents, that is, water, ice (glaciers), snow, air (wind), plants, animals and humans.

→ Factors affecting soil erosion :-

SUNDAY 18

- 1.) Climate
- 2.) Soil structure and composition
- 3.) Vegetative cover
- 4.) Topography
- 5.) Agricultural Practices like Thuring Cultivation
- 6.) Deforestation
- 7.) Roads and Urbanization
- 8.) Climate change etc.

He who is not courageous enough to take risks will accomplish nothing in life.

- Muhammad Ali