

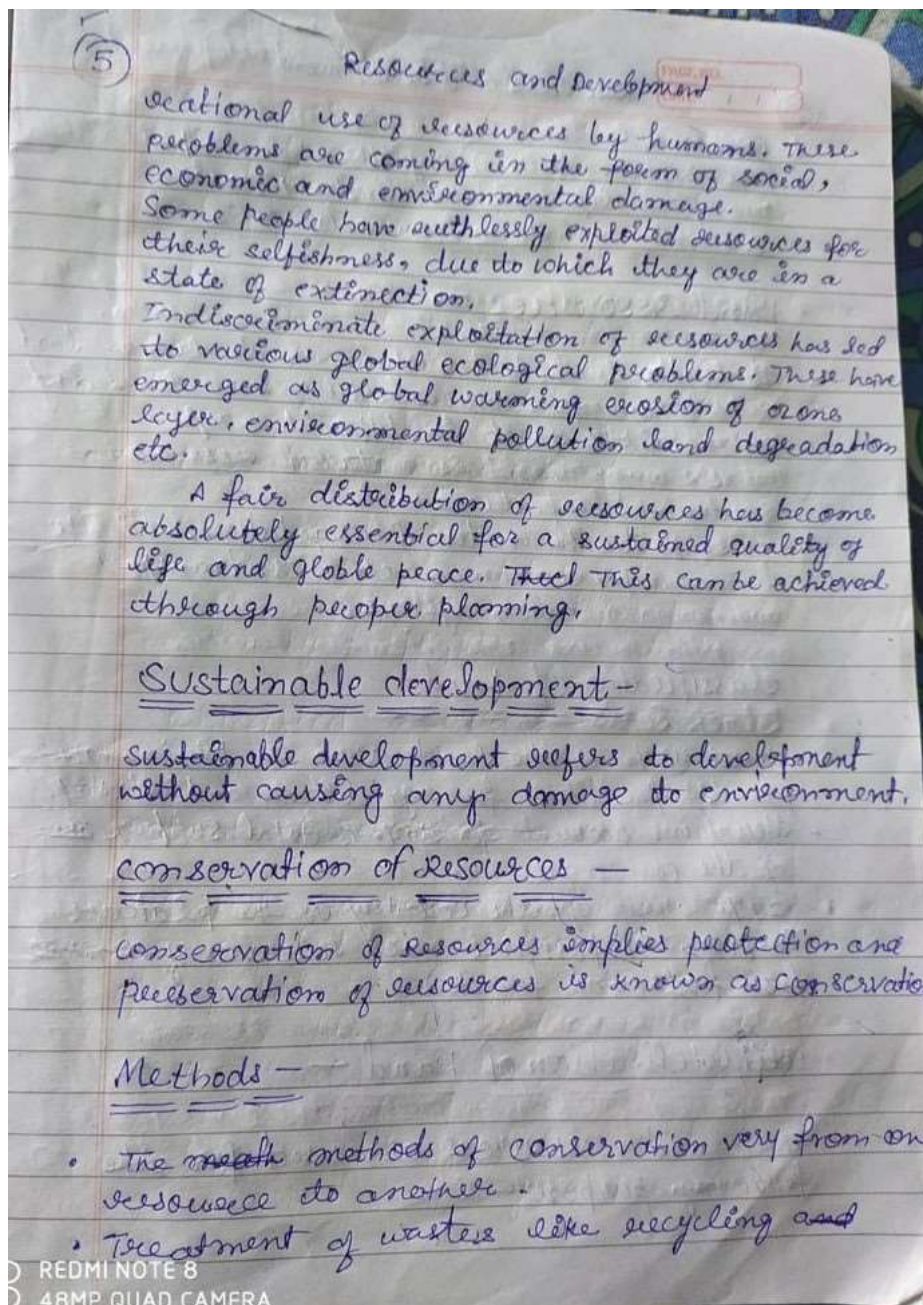


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FIROZABAD

Dear, Students complete this work and bring it when school opens.

Geography- For class 10th



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Fore example -

- The Biosphere reserve of Rajasthan has helped many wildlife and bird sanctuaries in conserving plants and animals.

Land Resources

It is the land that sustain us. We live on land we perform our economic activities on land and we make use of it in different ways.

In this way land is natural resources of utmost importance.

It supports the natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems.

Classification of Land

- About 43% of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
- Mountains account for 30% of total surface area of the country.
- 27% area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses such reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

Utilisation of Land

The land resources are used for the following purpose -

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- Forests.
- Land not available for cultivation. This is of two kinds:
 - I. Barren and waste lands.
 - II Land put to no agricultural uses like - building, road, factories etc.

Soil as a Resource -

The soil is a living system. It is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth.

The important factors in the formation of soil are:

- Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time
- Chemical and organic changes which take place in the soil are equally important
- Soil consists of organic humus and inorganic materials

Classification of soils -

India has varied relief features, land form climatic conditions and vegetation types.

The soil of India can be classified in different type -

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1. Alluvial soils:

These are two types of alluvial soils - Khadase and Bangare.

- Khadase is the new alluvial soil formed by annual sediment depositional work of rivers.
- Bangare is the old alluvial soil.

They are fine grained and have higher clay content. Both these soils are rich in lime, potash and phosphoric acid but deficient in nitrogenous and organic contents.

Bangare soil is less fertile because it contains Kankar. The new alluvial ^{soils are} found in flood plains and deltas. Alluvial soils of the Granitic plains are rich in humus.

Black Soils -

They are also called regur soils. These soils are developed in in situ basaltic rocks of the Deccan plateau. They are also known as lava soils or volcanic soils. They are found in the Deccan trap area of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Gujiarat and Madhya Pradesh found in some parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

The chief crop grown in these regions is cotton, other crops include wheat, tobacco, oilseeds and sugarcane.

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• Red and yellow soils:

It is red in colour and covers 10.6 percent of India's total geographical area.

The reason for the red colour of this type of soil is the diffusion of iron particles into crystalline and metamorphic rocks in low rainfall areas of the Deccan plateau (Eastern and Southern parts). This soil is found in parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chota Nagpur plateau, the areas of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

• Laterite soils:

The word 'laterite' has been derived from the Latin word 'later', which means 'brick'.

It develops in the areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall, resulting in intense leaching.

Some features of laterite soils are given below.

• Humous content -

This soil has low humus content.

• Cultivable - It can be made cultivable with adequate amounts of manure and chemical fertilisers.

• Crops - It is useful for growing coffee, tea, cashew nut, tapioca and cinchona.

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Aluca - These soils are found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and hilly areas of Odisha and Assam etc.

- Acid soils: Following are the main features

Red - Acid soil range red to brown in color

Sandy - They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

Salinity -

In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.

Kankare - The lower horizons of soil are occupied by kankare. The reason is the increasing calcium content downwards.

Forest soil - These soils are found in hilly areas and mountainous areas where sufficient rain forests are available.

- They are loamy and silty in valley side.
- Coars grained in the upper side.

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Soil Erosion -

Erosion means the process of denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down or blowing away of soil cover.

The active agents of soil erosion are water and wind as well as human beings.

Kinds of Soil Erosion -

- Gully erosion - Gully crullies are caused when the running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels. This make land unfit for cultivation. Known as bad land.
- Sheet erosion - sheet erosion is caused when the water flowing down a slope removes soil over a large area.
- Wind erosion - It take place when blows away loose soil off flat or slopp sloping lands.
- Human factor - The activities of man causes soil erosion ~~off flat or~~ in a variety of ways and over large areas. The activities include: bad farming practices, use of chemical fertilisers and defective irrigation systems.

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soil conservationsoil conservation -

soil conservation is the act of preserving and protecting soil and its nutrients. Some important methods of soil conservation are

- contour ploughing:

It is done to decelerate the flow of water down the steep slopes.

- Strip cropping - It allows strips of grass to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind.

- Terrace cultivation -

It is done on the slopes of western and central Himalayas that this restricts water erosion.

- Shelter Belts -

It implies to shelter the soils from wind erosion. Rows of trees can be planted along the boundaries of fields.

- Watershed Management - It is technique of managing water resources. It is essential for ecological restoration.

