

CLASS 10

SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER – SOILS OF INDIA

SYNOPSIS

- Soil is the loose material which form the thin surface layer of the earth.
- Types of soils:
 - Alluvial soils
 - Black soils
 - Red soils
 - Laterite soils
- Soil groups of India

Soil Groups	Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Composition	Crops Grown	Areas
Alluvial soil	Silt brought by the rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transported soil• Coarse in the upper part, medium in the middle, fine near the delta	Light to dark yellow	Rich in potash and humus, deficit in phosphorus and nitrogen	Rice wheat sugarcane jute oilseeds	Punjab Haryana Uttar Pradesh Bihar West Bengal Assam Parts of orrisa
Black Soil	Weathering of the lava rocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Residual soil• Retain moisture	Deep black to chestnut brown	Contains lime, alumina, iron ,potash, magnesium carbonate and calcium	Cotton rice , wheat, jowar, millets, oilseeds	Maharashtra, Western Madhya Pradesh, parts of Andhra Pradesh
Laterite soil	Due to leaching	Valuable building material as they harden like iron when exposed to air	Red	Iron oxide , iron,	Tea, coffee, rubber,	Summits of western and eastern ghats

Red soil	Weathering of ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks	Non retentive to moisture Coarse, porous and crumbly	Red	Iron oxide, iron, potash, nitrogen, lime, magnesium, humus.	Fertilizer and irrigation needed	Bihar , West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura.
----------	---	---	-----	---	----------------------------------	---

- Soil erosion is the removal of the topsoil by different agents of weathering.
- Causes of soil erosion:
 - Running water
 - Overgrazing.
 - Faulty measures of agriculture
 - Wind
- Soil conservation can be done by:
 - Afforestation
 - To check overgrazing
 - Construction of dams and barrages
 - Improved techniques of agriculture
 - Banning of slash and burn agriculture

.....