

Holiday Homework.

Q1- Distinguish between red soil and laterite soil.

Red Soil

- 1) They develop in areas of low rainfall.
- 2) This type of soil is found in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and southern part of middle Ganga plain.
- 3) This soil is formed due to weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- 4) Plants like mango, maize, and groundnut are grown on this soil.

Laterite Soil

- 1) They form in hot and dry areas with heavy rainfall.
- 2) This type of soil is found in Kerala, Assam, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka.
- 3) This soil is formed due to leaching.
- 4) Plants like tea, coffee, cashew nuts are grown on this soil.

Q2- Land is a natural resource of utmost importance. Justify the statement with appropriate arguments.

Ans = 1) It supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life, economic activities etc.

2) 95% of our basic needs for food, shelter, clothes are obtained from land.

3) Land is a finite resource and should be used carefully.

Q3- Define the following-

a) Current fallow land :- Land which is left uncultivated for one or less than one year, is called as current fallow land.

b) Cultivable waste land :- Land which is left uncultivated for more than 5 years, is called as cultivable waste land.

c) Net Sown area:- It is the physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested at least once in a year.

d) Gross Cropped area:- The sown more than once in a year plus net sown area is called as Gross Cropped area.

e) Other than Current fallow land:- A land which is left uncultivated for about 1 to 5 years is called as other than current fallow land.

Q4- Write the characteristics of Regur soil.

Ans- Black soil is also known as 'Regur soil'.

Characteristics of Regur soil are as follows-

i) It is formed due to Volcanic eruption

ii) It is formed of extremely fine particles (sand, silt and clay).

iii) It is rich in soil nutrients like Calcium Carbonate, magnesium, lime etc.

1) It has high water holding capacity.

2) It is generally poor in phosphoric content.

3) It develops cracks during hot weather, which helps in proper aeration of soil.

Q5- Describe the alluvial soil under following heads:-

a) Formation

b) distribution

c) Nutrients

Ans- (a) 1) It is made of sand, silt and clay.

2) It is deposited by 3 important Himalayan rivers, the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra.

3) It is bigger and coarser in the upper reaches of the river and becomes fine grained as river flows down.

(b) 1) This soil is found in river valleys of northern plain (Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra).

2) It is found in Gujarat, Rajasthan and eastern coastal plains mainly in deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.

3) On the basis of age, alluvium soil is classified into 2 types - (i) Bangar (older alluvium) (ii) Khadar (newer alluvium)

(c) Nutrients, which are present in alluvium soil are - potash, phosphoric acid and lime which is suitable for growing sugarcane, paddy and wheat and other cereal and pulses.

Q16 - Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar soil.

Ans.	Khadar soil	Bangar soil
1)	It is newer alluvium soil.	It is older alluvium soil.
2)	It has high humus content.	It has low high Kamkar concentration.
3)	It is more fertile.	It is less fertile.

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Q7 - Write 5 characteristics of arid soil.

Ans. 5 characteristics of arid soil are as follows

1) It is brown in colour.

2) It ~~has~~ ^{lacks} humus and moisture content.

3) It is sandy in texture and saline in nature.

4) It is very infertile in nature.

5) Due to high Calcium content, the bottom horizon of this soil is occupied by Kankar which hinders the infiltration of water through soil.

Q8 - Which is the main cause of land degradation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh? How it can be checked? Explain.

Ans. The main cause of land degradation in following places are overgrazing by livestock.

measures to check are as follows-

- 1) Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent.
- 2) Proper management of wasteland, control on mining activities etc. can reduce land degradation.
- 3) Planting of shelter belts of plants, stabilizing on sand dunes by growing thorny bushes can check land degradation.

Q9- Which soil type is a result of intense leaching due to heavy rainfall. Write 5 features of it.

Ans- Laterite soil is formed by leaching due to heavy rain.

5 features of laterite soil are as follows-

- 1) It is developed under tropical and sub-tropical climate with alternate wet and dry season.
- 2) It is deep and acidic in nature.
- 3) It has coarse and porous texture.

4) It supports plants like tea, coffee etc.

5) It is rich in iron and humus.

Q10: What is resource planning? Why is resource planning essential in India? Explain with examples.

Ans: When we use resources in a judicious manner, it is called as resource planning.

It is essential in India because:-

- 1) There are regions which are rich in some resource but deficient in other resource.
- 2) It helps to avoid overuse or exploitation of resources.
- 3) It supports sustainable development of the country.

eg:- 1) The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and M.P are rich in coal deposits and minerals.

2) The state of Rajasthan has enormous of wind and solar energy but lacks in water resource.

3) Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resource but lacks in infrastructural development.