

Unit - 3

India - Agriculture



Learning Objectives

- To understand the nature of India's soil types and their distribution.
- To know about the importance of irrigation and multi-purpose projects in India.
- To study about the agriculture, its types and importance.
- To understand the livestock and fishing resources of India
- To comprehend the problems of farming in India.



Introduction

Soil is one of the most important natural resources. India's varied natural environments resulted in a great variety of soils compared to any other country of similar size in the world. The rich, deep and fertile soils support high density of population through agricultural prosperity.

3.1 Soils

Soil is the uppermost layer of the land surface, usually composed of minerals, organic matter, living organisms, air and water. Grains in the soil are of three categories namely, clay, silt, and sand. Soils are generally formed by the weathering of rocks under different conditions. Some soils are formed by the deposition of agents of denudation. Soils can vary greatly from one region to the other.

Types of Soils

The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) set up in 1953 divides the

soils of India into the following eight major groups. They are

1. Alluvial soil
2. Black soils
3. Red soils
4. Laterite soils
5. Forest and mountain soils
6. Arid and desert soils
7. Saline and alkaline soils
8. Peaty and marshy soils

Types of Soils in India

