| INDIA WASTE LAND IN 2000                           |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <ul> <li>But human activities have brought about degradation of land and also aggravated<br/>the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land.</li> </ul>       |  |
|  |   |  |
|  |   |  |
|  |   |  |
| ( 7 )  |   |  |
|  |   |  |
|  | S. INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS AS WASTE  |  |
|  | <ul> <li>Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars<br/>and traces of overburdening.</li> </ul>                              |  |
| 2  | <ul> <li>States like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra- over grazing led<br/>to land degradation.</li> </ul>                                     |  |
| SWATER ERODED AREA 56% FOREST DEGRADED AREA 28 %   | <ul> <li>Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh – over irrigation – here water logging<br/>leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.</li> </ul> |  |
| SALINE AND ALKALINE LAND 65% BWIND BRODED AREA 10% | <ul> <li>In Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Chhattisgarh- deforestation<br/>due to mining have caused severe land degradation.</li> </ul>                   |  |

1



2



Living system and takes millions of years to form

Relief , Parent/bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time - factors in the formation of soil.

Change in temperature, running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers. On the basis of various factors — colour, texture, age, chemical and physical properties classified into different types