

Save Soil Essay in English

- ❖ In India About 81 M. Million Hectare Lands Out Of Total Geographical Area Of 326.8 M.hectares Are Affected By Erosion Problem. In Other Terms “out Of Net Cultivated Area Of 185.8 M Ha, 56.7 M Ha Lands Are Suffering From Erosion Either Due To Water Or Wind. Out Of These About 40 Mha Lands Are Badly Affected And Need Immediate Control Measures.
- ❖ The Dominating Factors Which Are Responsible For Producing The Problems Of Soil Erosion In India, Are The Excessive Deforestation, Overgrazing, Faulty Agricultural Practices And Occurrence Of Flood.
- ❖ In Order To Maximize The Extent Of Net Cultivable Area, The Importance Is Now Given To The Soil Conservation Work In The Country. In The First Five Year Plan, The Urgency Has Been Given For Making The Nationwide Policy, Dealing With Various Existing Problems, Which Resulted Into Recognition Of Soil And Water Conservation Work Plan.
- ❖ In The First Five Year Plan (1954 To 1956) The Soil Conservation Schemes Were Approved In Three Heads; They Are The Immobilizing Of Deserts, Bunding And Terracing On Hilly Lands And Afforestation Of Ravines And Severely Eroded Areas. In Which, About 2.8 Lakh Hectares Land Were Used For Bunding And Terracing Practices In The First Five Year Plan.
- ❖ In Addition, Eight Regional Training Cum Research Centres Were Also Established To Study The Soil Conservation Problems Of The Country. During This, The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur Was Established To Undertake The Studies On The Desert Problems Existing In The State Of Rajasthan.

- ❖ The Central Soil And Water Conservation Research And Training Institute, Dehradun As One Of The Icar Institutes Was Also Established In 1954 As A Central Body To Conduct Different Activities Regarding Soil Conservation, Which Was Subsequently Recognized As Central Institute In The Year Of 1974. This Institute Has 8 Regional Research Centres All Over The Country, Located At Chandigarh To Tackle The Siwalik Foothill Problems, Agra, Kota, Vasad, Bellary, Oata Chamund, Koraput And Datia.
- ❖ Similarly, In The Second Five Year Plan The Soil Conservation Works Such As Contour Bunding And Terracing Were Carried Out With Rapid Progress, And An Area Of About 8 Lakh Hectares Was Completed. Soil Conservation And Land Use Survey Was Also Initiated On About 5 Lakh Ha Land. In Addition, The Soil Conservation Measures Were Also Conducted On Different Catchment Areas Of Major River Valleys Of The Country As Very Urgent, To Check The Increasing Rate Of Silt Deposition In The Reservoirs.



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