

Unit 7

Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

I] Choose the correct answer.

1. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is,

- a) Cauvery delta b) Mahanadi delta
- c) Godavari delta d) Krishna delta

Ans → a) ~~Ca~~ Cauvery delta

2. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is

- a) Pulses b) millets c) Oilseeds d) Rice

Ans → b) millets

3. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is

- a) Mettur b) Papanasam c) Sathanur d) Thungabhadra

Ans → a) Mettur

4. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are,

- a) 3 & 15 b) 4 & 15 c) 3 & 16 d) 4 & 15

Ans → a) 3 & 15.

II] Fill in the blanks.

1. Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes 21% of its economy.

2. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river Therpennai.

3. Chennai International Airport is the 3rd largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.

4. The difference between the value of exports & imports is called Balance of trade.

III] match the following :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | a) Salem |
| 2. Gypsum | b) Serwaray hills |
| 3. Iron | c) Coimbatore |
| 4. Limestone | d) Tiruchirappalli |

Ans → 1 → b ; 2 → d ; 3 → c ; 4 → c

IV] Assertion and Reasoning questions.

1. Assertion (A) : Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode region is called as the Textile valley of Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R) : They contribute a major share to the states economy through textiles.

- Both (A) and (R) are true & (R) explains (A).
- Both (A) & (R) are true, (R) does not explain (A).
- (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans → a) Both (A) and (R) are true & (R) explains (A).

2. Assertion (A): The Nilgiris is the least populated district of Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): It is located in the western most part of Tamil Nadu.

- a) Both (A) & (R) are true & (R) explains (A).
- b) Both (A) & (R) are true, but (R) does not explain (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false but (R) is false.

Ans → b) Both (A) & (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A).

V] Answer the following in brief.

1. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.

→ cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu:

NAME	SOWING	HARVESTING	MAJOR CROPS
Sorenavaai (chittirai pattam)	April-may	Aug-september	millet & cotton.
Samba (Adipattam)	July-August	January-feb.	Paddy & sugarcane
Navarai	November - December	February-march	fruit, vegetables, cucumber and watermelon.

2. Why is Coimbatore called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu?

→ Coimbatore has ideal conditions for cotton cultivation - humid weather in early stages and hot weather during the harvest period.

Cotton cultivation & textile industries are the reasons to call Coimbatore as "Manchester of Tamil Nadu".

3. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

→ Multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu are:

- Mettur Dam, Amravathi Dam, Papanasam Dam, Bhavani Sagar Dam.

4. What is MRTS?

- MRTS - Mass Rapid Transport System is a well established suburban railway network. Currently developing a metro system, with its first underground operation since May 2017.
- It is mainly started to manage the crowd during peak hours. The elevated metro system connects the heart of the city from North to south.

5. List out the airports and seaports of Tamil Nadu.

→ Airports of Tamil Nadu:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| • Chennai International Airport | • Domestic Airports |
| • Coimbatore International Airport | Tuticorin |
| • Madurai International Airport | Salem |
| • Tiruchirapalli International Airport | |

* Major sea ports of Tamil Nadu:

- Chennai
- Ennore
- Tuticorin

* Intermediate port of Nagapattinam & 15 minor ports.

vi) Distinguish between the following :

1) Marine fishing and inland fishing.

Marine fishing

- Marine fishing is carried out in oceans & seas.
- Large mechanised boats are used for fishing.
- Fish varieties caught : sharks, flying fish, couch, catfish, silver bellies & crabs.
- Chennai, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur & Ramanathapuram.

Inland fishing

- It is carried out in lakes, rivers, ponds, estuaries, backwaters & swamps.
- Catamaran, diesel boats & floating nets are used in fishing.
- Fish caught : oysters & prawns are cultured in original nurseries.
- Vellore, Cuddalore, Srirangai & Virudhunagar districts are inland fish production of state.

2) Food crops and non food crops.

Food crops

- Mainly grown for consumption.
- Paddy - main food crop. cereals, pulses & millets are second to staple food of people of Tamil Nadu.

Non-food crops

- Mainly grown for sale purpose.
- Sugarcane, cotton, tea and coffee.

- Cauvery delta is known as the Granary of South India. leading in rice cultivation.

- Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Erode, Madurai, Ramnatha Puram, Salem, Thoothukudi, Nilgiris & Yercaud.

3. Surface water and ground water.

Surface water	Ground water.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total surface water potential of state - 24,864 mem. • 17 major river basins in state with 81 reservoir & about 41,262 tanks. • Most of surface water is already tapped, primarily for irrigation, where water use is largest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizable groundwater resource of state - 22,423 mem. • Current level of utilization of water - 13,558 mem. • 60% of available recharge, while about 40% is balance available for use

vii) Give reasons for following:

1. Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming.
 - Due to continuous usage of chemical fertilizers, pesticides & insecticides the soil became unfit for cultivation after some years which causes a threat to agriculture. In order to bring back the fertility of soil and make it fit for cultivation farmers switch from inorganic to organic farming.
 - Under organic farming - organic wastes, biological pest

control, crop residues and animal manure are only used.

2. **Cities are densely populated than villages.**

→ The main causes of population density in cities than villages are agriculture, job opportunities and industrial development.

3. **Karur is called the textile capital of Tamil Nadu**

→ Karur is an industry town and is very famous for cottage & hand-loom textile industries. Moreover state's most of textile goods exports is from Karur district. That is why Karur is called textile capital of Tamil Nadu.

VIII] Answer the following in paragraph.

1. **Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu.**

→ Plantation crops are: tea, coffee, cashew, rubber, pepper and cinchona.

• **Position Of Tamil Nadu:** Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of tea and coffee next to Assam and Karnataka respectively.

• The hill slopes with laterite soil and acidic nature is ideal for the plantation crops.

- a) Tea : Tea plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris is the notable region for tea plantations.
- b) Coffee : Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western ghats as well as Eastern ghats.
It is also found in hilly slopes of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni & Salem districts.
Yercaud, Keli Hills and Kodaikanal are notable for coffee plantations.
Tamil Nadu stands second in area & production of coffee next to Karnataka.
- c) Rubber : Rubber plantations are significant in Kanyakumari.
- d) Cashew : It is extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.
- e) Pepper : Confined to warm & wet slopes of Eastern & Western ghats of Tamil Nadu.
- f) Anchona : It is planted at heights varying from 1060 to 1280 m in Anaimalai hills.
- h) Cardamom .
Cardamom estates are located at few places in hills of Madurai region at an elevation of 915 to 1525 metres.

2. Give an account of water resources of Tamil Nadu.

- Tamil Nadu constitutes 4% of India's land area and is inhabited by 6% of India's population, but has only 2.5% of India's water resources.
- More than 95% of the surface water and 80% of ground water have already been put into use.
- Major uses of water include human/animal consumption, irrigation & industrial use.
- The state is heavily dependent on monsoon rains.
- The annual average rainfall is around 930 mm (47% - northwest monsoon, 35% during south west monsoon, 14% in summer & winter (4%).

3. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.

- Tamil Nadu is leading producer holder of country's resources of vermiculite, magnetite, dunite, rutile, garnet, molybdenum and ilmenite.
- The state accounts for country's 55.3% lignite, 75% of vermiculite, 69% of dunite, 59% of garnet, 52% of molybdenum and 30% of titanium mineral resources.

Important minerals found in Tamil Nadu are as follows:

1. Neyveli → large lignite resources.
2. Coal → Ramanathapuram
3. Oil gas → Cauvery basin.
4. Iron deposits → Kariyamalai region in Salem district
Kalkayan Malai region in Tiruvannamalai district
5. Magnesite ores - near Salem.

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6. Bauxite - Seruvayyan Hills, Kotagiri, Udagamandalam, Palani and Kollimalai areas.
 7. Gypsum - Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothkudi & Virudhunagar districts.
 8. Ilmenite & rutile - sands of Kanyakumari beach.
 9. Limestone - Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem & Tiruvallur districts.
 10. Magnesite - Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Karur, Namakkal, the Nilgiris, Salem.
 11. Feldspar, quartz, copper, lead → found in some parts of states.

4. State the densely populated regions of Tamil Nadu & account for its high density.

→ * The number of persons living per square km is referred to as population density.

* Tamil Nadu ranks 12th among the Indian states in population density.

* The national average density of population as per 2011 census is 382.

- Densely populated regions of Tamil Nadu :

Chennai → densest district - 26903 persons per sq. km.

Kanyakumari (1106), Tiruvallur (1049), Kancheepuram (927),

Madurai (823), Coimbatore (748), Cuddalore (1702),

Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Salem, Vellore and Tiruchirappalli.

5. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamil Nadu

Different modes of transport available in Tamil Nadu are: Roadways, Railways, Airways and Waterways.

a) Roadways:

- The state has a total road length of 167,000 km.
- It ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

b) Railways

- Tamil Nadu has well developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai.
- The present Southern Railway network extends over a long area of India's southern peninsula, covering Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, minor portions of Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.

c) Airways

- Tamil Nadu has 4 major international airports.
- Chennai International airport is currently the 3rd largest airport in India after Mumbai & Delhi.
- Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include -:
Coimbatore, Madurai & Tiruchirapalli airports.
- Domestic airports are at Tuticorin & Salem.

d) Waterways

- Tamil Nadu has 3 major ports.
- They are in Chennai, Ennore & Tuticorin.
- Intermediate port at Nagapattinam & 15 minor ports.

- All minor ports are managed by Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port.

This is an artificial harbour and second principal port in country for handling container containers.

6. Write about Road Safety Rules.

- • In recent years the number of road accidents in Tamil Nadu has been increasing.
- It is reported that 15% of road accidents of the country takes place in Tamil Nadu.

Basic road safety Rules :

1. Don't rush on roads.
2. Cross-roads in pedestrian crossings.
3. Don't stretch hands like driving vehicle.
4. Never crossroad at bends & stay safe by wearing seat belts in a moving vehicle.
5. Listen and ensure whether a vehicle is approaching.
6. Stop, look and cross the roads.
7. Aware of road signals.
8. Avoid speeding, drunk & driving, use of helmets and seat ~~belts~~ belts and following traffic rules.