

Human Geography of Tamil Nadu



Exercise

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) 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) Papansam
- c) Sathanur
- d) Thungabhadra

Ans: a) Mettur

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

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

Ans: a) 3 and 15

II. Fill in the blanks:

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

Ans: 21%

2. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river _____.

Ans: Thenpennai

3. _____ is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.

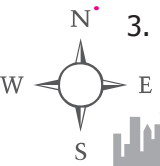
Ans: Chennai International Airport

4. The difference between the value of exports and imports is called _____.

Ans: Balance Trade

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | — | a) Salem |
| 2. Gypsum | — | b) Servaroy hills |
| 3. Iron | — | c) Coimbatore |



4. Limestone – d) Tiruchirapalli

Ans: 1. b, 2. d, 3. a, 4. c

IV. Questions 1-2 are assertion and reasoning type

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.

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

Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (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) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
(b) Both (A) and (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) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)

V. Answer the following in brief:

1. **Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu**

| Name | Sowing period | Harvesting time | Major crops |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Sornavari (Chittirai pattam) | April and May | August and September | Millets and Cotton |
| Samba (Adi pattam) | July and August | January and February | Paddy and sugarcane |
| Navarai | November and December | February and March | Fruits, vegetables, Cucumber and watermelon |

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

- Manchester, a town in England is famous for spinning units and textile goods.
- In Tamil Nadu, the climate of Coimbatore is perfect for yarn production.
- Above all, more than 1000 spinning units are there in and around Coimbatore.
- It is also well known for marketing of handloom, power loom and readymade garments.
- So, Coimbatore is known as the 'Manchester of Tamil Nadu'.



3. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

- Multipurpose river valley projects are basically designed for the development of irrigation for agriculture and hydropower generation.
- The important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu are-
 - Mettur Dam
 - Vaigai Dam
 - Krishnagiri Dam
 - Parampikulam Aliyar Project
 - Mullaiperiyar Dam
 - Amaravathi Dam
 - Papanasam Dam
 - Bhavani Sagar Dam
 - Manimuthar Dam
 - Sathanur Dam

4. What is MRTS?

- Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai.
- Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network, a Mass rapid transport system (MRTS) and is currently developing a Metro system, with its first underground stretch in operation since May 2017

5. List out the air ports and sea ports of Tamil Nadu.

- Tamil Nadu has four major international airports. They are - Chennai Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli airports. It also has domestic airports at Tuticorin and Salem
- Tamil Nadu has three major ports. They are in Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports.

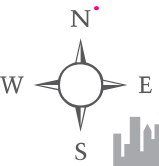
VI. Distinguish between the following:

1. Marine Fishing and inland fishing

| S.No | Marine fishing | Inland fishing |
|------|---|--|
| 1. | Marine fishing is carried out in seas and oceans. | Inland fishing is carried out in rivers, ponds, swamps & backwaters. |
| 2. | Large mechanised boats are used for fishing. | Catamaran and diesel boats are used in fishing. |
| 3. | The equipments used for Marine fishing are costlier. | The equipments used in this type is cheaper. |
| 4. | Marine fishing is practiced in the coastal districts. | Inland fishing is practiced almost in all the districts. |

2. Food crops and non- food crops

| S.No | Food crops | Non-food crops |
|------|--|---|
| 1. | Food crops are produced for human consumption. | Non-food crops are produced for commercial purpose. |



| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 2. | Food crops are maximum used within the country. | Non-food crops are sent to foreign countries. |
| 3. | It never brings foreign money to the country. | Non-food crops bring foreign money to our country. |
| 4. | Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, millet, etc., are examples of food crops. | Tea, coffee, species, sugarcane, etc., are Non-food crops. |

3. Surface water and ground water

| S.No | Surface water | Ground water |
|------|---|--|
| 1. | It is easy to take and use surface water for agriculture. | It is not an easy process to take ground water. |
| 2. | It is useful to irrigate vast area. | With the help of ground water, we can irrigate small area. |
| 3. | Tank, pond, lake, etc., are examples of surface water. | Well and tube well are examples of ground water. |
| 4. | Surface water easily and quickly evaporates during the summer season. | Evaporation is slow process in these type. |

VII. Give Reasons for the following:

1. Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming.

- Organically grown food items are better nutrition, helps us stay healthy, free of poison, lower prices and enhanced taste.
- So, most of the farmers switched over from inorganic to organic farming.

2. Cities are densely populated than the villages.

- Employment opportunities are more in the cities.
- Transport, Educational and medical facilities are advanced in urban areas.
- So, the cities are densely populated than the villages.

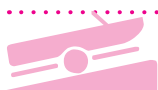
3. Karur is Called the Textile Capital of Tamil Nadu.

- Karur is well known for marketing of handloom, power loom and readymade garments.
- Karur contribute a major share to the state's economy through textiles.
- So, Karur is known as the 'Textile capital of Tamil Nadu'.

VIII. Answer the following in a paragraph:

1. Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu.

- Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber and cinchona are the major plantation crops of the state.



- Tamil Nadu ranks second in area and production of tea in India next to Assam.
- Tea plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore.
- Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats.
- The Nilgiris and Yercaud in Salem are the notable regions for tea plantations.
- It is also found in the hilly slopes of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni and Dharmapuri districts.
- Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of coffee next to Karnataka.
- Rubber plantations are significant in Kanyakumari.
- Pepper is confined to the warm and wet slopes of Eastern and Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. Cashew is extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.

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

Water is the precious gift of nature to humankind and millions of other species living on the Earth. Major uses of water include human/animal consumption, irrigation and industrial use. The state is heavily dependent on monsoon rains. The major water resources of Tamil Nadu are-

Multipurpose River Valley Project:

Multipurpose river valley projects are basically designed for the development of irrigation for agriculture, hydropower generation and many other purposes. The dam, park, major hydroelectric power stations, hills on the sides attract tourists. The important projects are-

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| • Mettur Dam | • Mullaiperiyar Dam | • Bhavani Sagar Dam |
| • Vaigai Dam | • Amaravathi Dam | • Manimuthar Dam |
| • Krishnagiri Dam | • Papanasam Dam | • Sathanur Dam |
| • Parampikulam Aliyar Project | | |

Surface Water resources:

- The total surface water potential of the state is about 24,864 mcm (million cubic metre).
- There are 17 major river basins in the state with 81 reservoirs and about 41,262 tanks.
- Most of the surface water has already been tapped, primarily for irrigation where water use is largest.
- An area of 24 lakh hectares of the land are irrigated by surface water through major, medium and minor schemes

Ground Water Resources:

- The utilizable groundwater resource of the state is 22,423 mcm. The current level of utilization of water is about 60 percent of the available recharge while 40 percent is the balance available for use.



3. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.

- Tamil Nadu is the leading holder of country's resources of vermiculite, magnetite, dunite, rutile, garnet, molybdenum and limonite.
- The state accounts for the country's 55.3% of lignite, 75% of vermiculite, 59% of garnet, 52% of molybdenum and 30% of titanium mineral resources.
- Important minerals are found in the state are as follows - Neyveli has large lignite resources. Coal is also available in Ramanathapuram. Oil and gas are found in the Cauvery basin.
- Iron deposits are found in Kanjamalai region in Salem district and Kalrayan Malai region of Tiruvannamalai district.
- Magnesite ores are available near Salem. Bauxite is found in Servarayan Hills, Kotagiri, Udagamandalam, Palani and Kollimalai areas.
- Gypsum is obtained in Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar districts. Ilmenite and rutile are found in the sands of Kanyakumari beach.
- Limestone is available in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tiruvallur districts. Magnesite is obtained in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Karur,
- Namakkal, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Vellore districts.
- Feldspar, quartz, copper and lead are also found in some parts of the state.

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

- Reasons for high density: The average number of people living per unit of area particularly per sq.km is known as population density.
- The density of population in Tamil Nadu is 555 per sq.km as per the 2011 Census while it was 480 per sq.km in 2001.
- The state ranks 12th among the Indian states in population density.
- Chennai is the densest district with 26,903 persons per sq.km.
- Chennai is followed by Kanyakumari, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Coimbatore. These are the regions with high density of population.
- Urbanisation and population concentration go hand in hand and are closely related to each other.
- Development of transport facilities in urban areas is also one causes for high density.
- Industrial growth offers employment opportunities and acts as a great magnet to attract people.
- Availability of water plays a significant role in determining the population of a place. Therefore, most of the population is concentrated in the river valleys.
- Climate is an important as Terrain in influencing population. A moderate climate is



favourable for population

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

Transport is the movement of humans, animals and goods from one location to another. It helps in the development of civilizations. The different modes of transport are air, water and land transport.

Roadways:

- The State has a total road length of 167,000 km in which 60,628km are maintained by state Highways Department.
- It ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.
- Types of roads are – i) National Highways ii) State Highways iii) Corporation & Municipalities Road iv) Panchayat Union Road v) Village Panchayat Road and vi) Forest roads.

Railways:

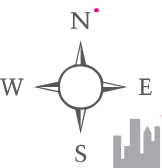
- Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai.
- The present Southern Railway network extends over a large area of India's southern peninsula, covering Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, minor portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of 6,693 km with 690 railway stations in the state.
- The Main railway junctions are Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.
- Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network, a mass rapid transport system(MRTS) and is currently developing a Metro system.

Airways:

- Tamil Nadu has four major international airports. Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India
- Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli airports.
- It also has domestic airports at Tuticorin and Salem connecting several parts of the country. Increased industrial activity has given rise to an increase in passenger traffic as well as freight movement.

Waterways

- Tamil Nadu has three major ports namely Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin.
- It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports.



- All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port.
- Nagapattinam is an artificial harbour and the second principal port in the country for handling containers.
- Ennore intermediate port was recently converted as a major port and handles the major coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu.

6. Write about Road safety rules

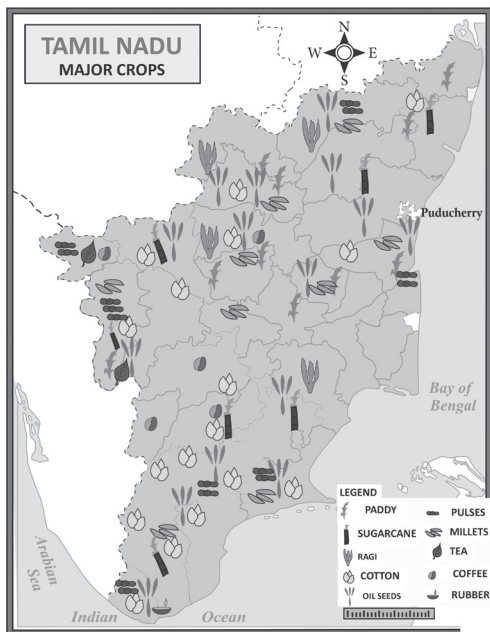
The road accidents in India are on very high level. Tamil Nadu leads in the number of road accidents in the country. Increase in road traffic, high speed of vehicles and violation of traffic rules are the causes of major of accidents. If we follow the basic road safety rules, road accidents can be reduced. They are-

- Aware of the road signals
- Stop, look and cross
- Listen and ensure whether a vehicle is approaching;
- Don't rush on roads;
- Cross roads in pedestrian crossings;
- Don't stretch hands while driving vehicles;
- Never cross road at bends and stay safe in a moving vehicle.

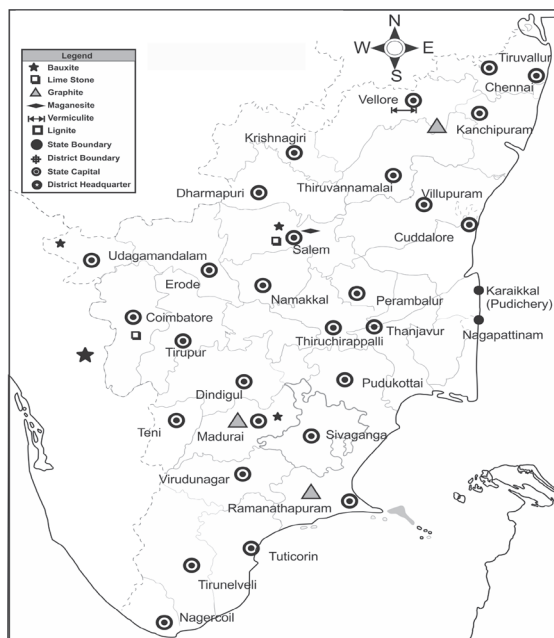
IX. Map Exercise:

1. Mark the areas of major crops, minerals, dams, air ports and sea ports.

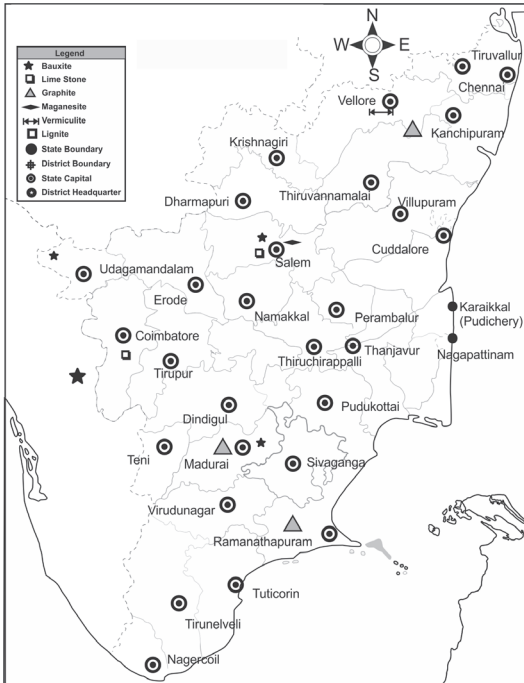
TamilNadu Major Crops



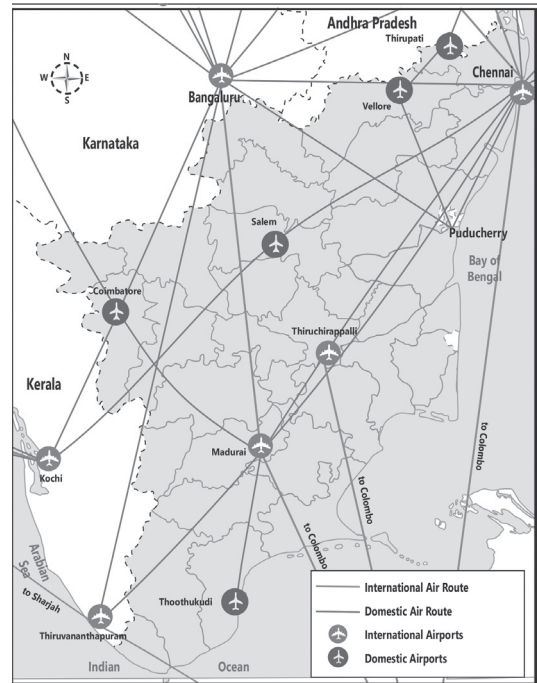
Minerals in TamilNadu



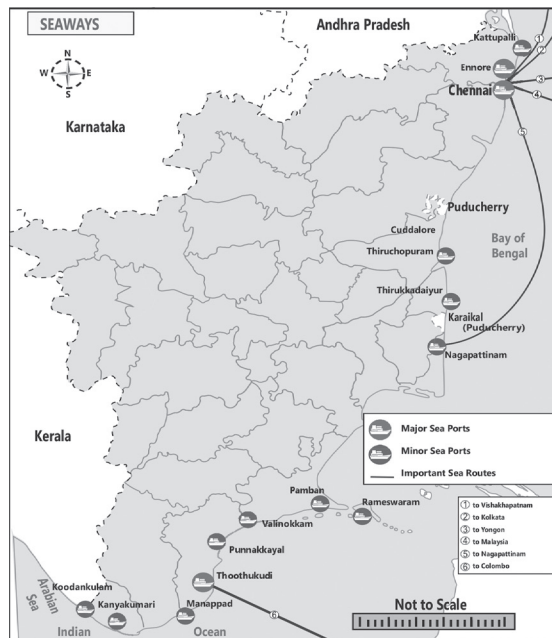
TamilNadu Multipropose River valley projects



Important Airports routers



Important sea ports and routers





ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. **Agriculture provides employment for _____ people on a large scale.**

- a) Rural
- b) Urban
- c) Foreign
- d) Tribal

Ans: a) Rural

2. _____ monsoon is the major source of rainfall for Tamil Nadu.

- a) South-east
- b) South-west
- c) North-east
- d) North-west

Ans: c) North-east

3. _____ provides essential minerals or nutrients for the growth of crops and vegetation.

- a) Manure
- b) Water
- c) Pesticide
- d) Soil

Ans: d) Soil

4. **Monsoon rainfall in the state is highly _____.**

- a) Regular
- b) Moderate
- c) Irregular
- d) Scanty

Ans: c) Irregular

5. **Tamil Nadu ranks _____ in the production of rice among the states of India.**

- a) Second
- b) Fourth
- c) Fifth
- d) Third

Ans: d) Third

6. **India observed 2018 as National Year of _____.**

- a) Millets
- b) Rice
- c) Wheat
- d) Milk

Ans: a) Millets

7. **FAO has decided to observe _____ as the International Year of Millets**

- a) 2020
- b) 2023
- c) 2025
- d) 2021

Ans: b) 2023

8. **Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited is one of the biggest _____ producer in India.**

- a) Black coffee
- b) Black tea
- c) Sandal wood
- d) Red tea

Ans: b) Black tea

9. **Tamil Nadu ranks second in area and production of tea in India next to _____.**

- a) Kerala
- b) Karnataka
- c) West Bengal
- d) Assam

Ans: d) Assam

10. Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of coffee next to _____.

- a) Karnataka b) Andhra Pradesh
c) Assam d) Kerala

Ans: a) Karnataka

11. In Tamil Nadu, cashew nut extensively cultivated in _____ district.

- a) Pudukkottai b) Cuddalore
c) Ramanathapuram d) Sivagangai

Ans: b) Cuddalore

12. _____ has remained an integral part of socio-economic fabric of rural people.

- a) Agriculture b) Livestock
c) Business d) Fishing

Ans: b) Livestock

13. The Mettur dam is constructed in a gorge where river _____ enters the plains.

- a) Vaigai b) Thenpennai
c) Cauvery d) Bhavani

Ans: c) Cauvery

14. Mullaiperiyar dam was built by the _____ in 1895.

- a) French b) British
c) Dutch d) Portuguese

Ans: b) British

15. The Papanasam Dam is also known as _____ is located near Thirunelveli.

- a) Sathanur dam b) Mettur dam
c) Karaiyar dam d) Vaigai dam

Ans: c) Karaiyar dam

16. _____ industry is one of the traditionally well developed industries in Tamil Nadu.

- a) Leather b) Iron and steel
c) Textile d) Electronic

Ans: c) Textile

17. Vellor district is the top exporter of finished _____ goods in the country.

- a) Textile b) Electrical
c) Electronic d) Leather

Ans: d) Leather

18. _____ has the highest urban population in Tamil Nadu.

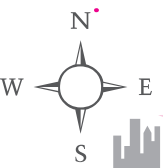
- a) Coimbatore b) Madurai
c) Chennai d) Erode

Ans: c) Chennai

19. As per 2011 census, _____ is the least populated district in Tamil Nadu.

- a) Pudukkottai b) The Nilgiris
c) Vellore d) Salem

Ans: b) The Nilgiris



20. The district of _____ has reported the highest literacy rate in Tamil Nadu.

- a) Chennai b) Kanniyakumari
c) Coimbatore d) Madurai **Ans: b) Kanyakumari**

21. Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu as per 2011 census is _____.

- a) 80.32% b) 62.33%
c) 73.45% d) 80.33% **Ans: d) 80.33**

22. NH-44 is the longest national highways in Tamil Nadu which runs from _____ to Kanniyakumari.

- a) Chennai b) Thiruvannamalai
c) Hosur d) Ooty **Ans: c) Hosur**

23. In Tamil Nadu, there are _____ major international airports.

- a) Three b) Four
c) Five d) Six **Ans: b) Four**

24. _____ means goods and services sold for foreign currency.

- a) Trade b) Exchange
c) Import d) Export **Ans: d) Export**

25. The difference between the _____ of export and import is called the balance of trade.

- a) Goods b) Money
c) Value d) Service **Ans: c) Value**

26. _____ is the headquarters of Postal district of Western Tamil Nadu.

- a) Chennai b) Coimbatore
c) Kanniyakumari d) Madurai **Ans: b) Coimbatore.**

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is the major occupation in Tamil Nadu.

Ans: Agriculture

2. The word 'agriculture' is derived from the _____ words 'ager and cultura' which means field and growing.

Ans: Latin

Ans: Latin

3. Agriculture in the _____ is moderate and is poor on the hills. **Ans: Plateau**

Ans: Plateau

4. The Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute is situated at _____ in Thanjavur district.

Ans: Aduthurai.

5. Ponni and _____ are the major varieties of paddy grown in Tamil Nadu.

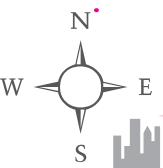
Ans: Kichadi samba

6. The deltaic region of river Cauvery (the undivided Thanjavur district is rightly called as the **Ans: Granary of Tamil Nadu.**

Ans: Granary of Tamil Nadu.



7. Millet forms staple food of nearly _____ of human population of Tamil Nadu.
Ans: One-third
8. _____ ranks second in area and production of tea in India next to Assam.
Ans: Tamil Nadu
9. Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of _____ next to Karnataka.
Ans: Coffee
10. Goat is known as _____ in India.
Ans: Poor man's cow
11. Marine fishing is called as inshore fishing or _____.
Ans: Neritic fishing
12. _____ leads in the production of inland fish production.
Ans: Vellore
13. _____ is one of the biggest earthen dams in the country.
Ans: Bhavani Sagar Dam
14. Amaravathi Dam has been constructed across the river Amaravathi, a tributary of _____.
Ans: Cauvery
15. Periyar river originates from _____ hills of Kerala.
Ans: Thekkady
16. Parambikulam Aliyar Project is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu and _____ states.
Ans: Kerala
17. Karur is known as the _____ of Tamil Nadu.
Ans: Textile capital
18. Central Leather Research Institute is located in _____.
Ans: Chennai
19. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) is located at _____ in Karur district.
Ans: Kagithapuram
20. Tamil Nadu is the second largest software exporter in the country next to _____.
Ans: Karnataka
21. The sex ratio represents the number of females per _____ males.
Ans: 1000
22. The lowest sex ratio in Tamil Nadu is reported in _____ district.
Ans: Dharmapuri
23. Export and import are the two components of _____.
Ans: Trade
24. _____ is considered as the 'Fireworks capital of India'.
Ans: Sivakasi
25. The shortest National Highway (NH 785) in Tamil Nadu runs from _____ to _____.
Ans: Madurai to Thuvankuruchi.
26. The statistical study of the characteristics of human population is called _____.
Ans: Demography.



III. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Amaravathi dam | – a) Salem |
| 2. Krishnagiri dam | – b) Thiruvannamalai |
| 3. Sathanur dam | – c) Tirunelveli |
| 4. Mettur dam | – d) Tirupur |
| 5. Manimuthar dam | – e) Krishnagiri |

Ans: 1. d, 2. e 3. b 4. a, 5. c

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 6. Textile industry | – a) Kanchipuram |
| 7. Silk industry | – b) Ariyalur |
| 8. Leather industry | – c) Kagithapuram |
| 9. Paper industry | – d) Coimbatore |
| 10. Cement industry | – e) Vaniyambadi |

Ans: 6. d, 7. a 8. e 9. c, 10. b

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 11. Roadways | – a) Nagapattinam |
| 12. Southern Railways | – b) Coimbatore |
| 13. International airport | – c) State highways |
| 14. Major port | – d) Chennai |
| 15. Postal headquarters | – e) Trichirapalli |

Ans: 11. c, 12. d 13. b 14. a, 15. e

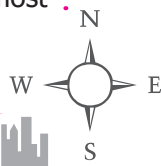
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 16. Mundanthurai wildlife sanctuary | – a) Ramanathapuram |
| 17. Karaivetti birds sanctuary | – b) Tirunelveli |
| 18. Karikili bird sanctuary | – c) Kancheepuram |
| 19. Sakkarakottai Tank bird sanctuary | – d) Erode |
| 20. Vellode bird sanctuary | – e) Ariyalur |

Ans: 16. b, 17. e 18. c 19. a, 20. d**IV. Assertion type question**

1. Assertion (A) : In Tamil Nadu, only tropical crops are cultivated
Reason (R) : The state experiences a tropical climate and the temperature is relatively high almost throughout the year.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

2. Assertion (A) : The regions or river valleys and the coastal plains are the most agriculturally productive regions of the State.



Reason (R) : They are covered with fertile alluvial soil

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

Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

3. Assertion (A) : Irrigation becomes necessary for successful cultivation of crops in our state.

Reason (R) : Monsoon rainfall in our state is uniform one.

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

Ans: (c) (A) is true but (R) is false

V. Answer the following in brief:

1. Define – Agriculture.

- The word “agriculture” is derived from the Latin words “ager and cultura” which means field and growing.
- Agriculture is a practice of farming that includes the cultivation of crops, rearing of animals, birds, forestry, fisheries and other related activities.

2. What are the types of crops?

The two types of crops are i) Food crops ii) Cash crops

- Crops cultivated for human consumption are known as food crops. For example, paddy, millets and pulses are the principal food crops of the state.
- Crops produced for its commercial value rather than for use are called as cash crops. For example – sugarcane, cotton, cashew, tea, coffee and rubber

3. Mention the types and regions of agriculture practiced in Tamil Nadu.

| Farming type | Area practiced |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Subsistence and intensive agriculture | Practiced all over Tamil Nadu with few exceptions |
| Plantation agriculture | Hill slopes of Eastern and Western Ghats |
| Mixed farming | Banks of river Cauvery and Thenpennai |



4. Write about the National Project on Organic Farming.

- 'National Project on Organic Farming' was launched to promote organic farming by the Central Government.
- The scheme provides financial assistance through Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for agro-waste compost production units, bio-fertilizers/ bio-pesticides production units, development and implementation of quality control regime, human resource development.

5. What is marine fishing? Mention the types.

Fishing carried out in oceans and seas is called as Marine fishing. The two types of marine fishing are-

- i) Inshore fishing and ii) Offshore fishing.

Inshore fishing:

Fishing within few kilometres from the shoreline is called Inshore fishing. It is also called as Neritic fishing.

Offshore fishing:

Fishing far from the shore typically 20-30 miles out in water and hundreds and thousands of feet deep is called Off-shore fishing.

6. What is GI Tag? Name any five important GI Tags of Tamil Nadu.

GI (Geographical indication) is a name or sign used on products which corresponds to a specific geographical location. It provides rights and protection of holders.

| Place | Products |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Arani | Silk |
| Bhavani | Jamakkalam |
| Coimbatore | Wet Grinder |
| Erode | Turmeric |
| Thanjavur | Paintings and Art plate |

VI. Give Reasons for the following:

1. Sheep provides a dependable source of income.

- Sheep is used for multiple purposes like wool, meat, milk, skins and manure.
- It provides a dependable source of income to the shepherds through the sale of wool and animals.

2. It is important to save water for the future generation

- The state is heavily dependent on monsoon rains.
- Since, the state is entirely dependent on rains for recharging its water resources, monsoon failures lead to acute water scarcity and severe droughts.



- So, it is important to save water for us and the future generation.

3. Tamil Nadu is the best destination for tourists.

- Approximately 28 lakh foreign and 11 crore domestic tourists visit our state annually.
- The presence of ancient monuments, pilgrim centres, hill stations, a variety of natural landscapes, long coastline, along with rich culture and heritage make Tamil Nadu the best destination for tourists.

VII. Answer the following in a paragraph:

1. Write a paragraph on hazard mitigation.

Hazard mitigation refers to any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazardous conditions.

- Regular maintenance of machines and wires may reduce the frequency of accidents,
- Creating awareness and training the workers to be cautious during work hours may help them to reduce risk during disasters.
- Wearing specially designed dresses and other safety materials would help the workers to protect themselves from any serious injuries.
- Conducting periodical medical camps would help them to assess their health status. The Provision of having life insurance policies will secure their future.
- Besides these, the administration should be employees friendly and ready to extend their help in case of any untoward incidents.

(ॐ ❄ ❄ ❄ ॐ)



UNIT TEST – 7

Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

Time : 45 mts.

Marks: 40

I. Choose the correct answer:

6×1=6

1. _____ monsoon is the major source of rainfall for Tamil Nadu.
a) South-east b) South-west c) North-east d) North-west
2. _____ provides essential minerals or nutrients for the growth of crops and vegetation.
a) Manure b) Water c) Pesticide d) Soil
3. India observed 2018 as National Year of _____.
a) Millets b) Rice c) Wheat d) Milk
4. Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited is one of the biggest _____ producer in India.
a) Black coffee b) Black tea c) Sandal wood d) Red tea
5. Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of coffee next to _____.
a) Karnataka b) Andhra Pradesh c) Assam d) Kerala
6. Mullaiperiyar dam was built by the _____ in 1895.
a) French b) British c) Dutch d) Portuguese

II. Fill in the blanks:

5×1=5

7. Marine fishing is called as inshore fishing or _____
9. Amaravathi Dam has been constructed across the river Amaravathi, a tributary of _____
10. Parambikulam Aliyar Project is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu and _____ states.
11. Karur is known as the _____ of Tamil Nadu.
12. Central Leather Research Institute is located in _____.

III. Match the following:

5×1=5

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------|
| 13. Amaravathi dam | – | a) Salem |
| 14. Krishnagiri dam | – | b) Thiruvannamalai |
| 15. Sathanur dam | – | c) Tirunelveli |
| 16. Mettur dam | – | d) Tirupur |
| 17. Manimuthar dam | – | e) Krishnagiri |

VI. Distinguish:

2×2=4

18. Inland fishing and Marine fishing



19. Surface water and Ground water

VII. Answer in brief:

5×2=10

19. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.
20. Why is Coimbatore called the 'Manchester of Tamil Nadu'?
21. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.
22. What is MRTS?
23. List out the air ports and sea ports of Tamil Nadu.

VIII. Answer and one in detail:

1×5=5

24. Give an account on water resources of Tamil Nadu.
25. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamil Nadu.

IX. Map work:

10×1=10

26. On the outline map of Tamil Nadu, mark the following areas-

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i) Tea growing area | ii) Leather industrial centre | iii) Tuticorin |
| iv) Madurai | v) Nagapattinam | vi) Textile industrial centre |
| vii) Chennai | viii) Karur | ix) Mettur Dam |
| | | x) Periyar Dam |

