

## X Std SS GEOGRAPHY: UNIT 7

### HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMILNADU

#### V Answer the following in brief

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

Name	Sowing	Harvesting	Major crops
Sornavari (chittirai pattam)	April-May	August-September	Millets and cotton
Samba (Adipattam)	July-August	January-February	Paddy and sugarcane
Navarai	November-December	February-March	Fruits, vegetables, cucumber and watermelon

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

Coimbatore is known as the 'Manchester of Tamil Nadu', because maximum number of textiles mills concentrated in Coimbatore, and also in additionally Tirupur and Erode contribute a major share to the state's economy through textiles.

##### 3. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

Mattur dam, Bhavani Sagar dam, Amaravathi dam, Krishnagiri dam, Sathanur Dam, and Vaigai dam:

##### 4. What is MRTS?

Mass Rapid Transport System, a well-established suburban railway network in Chennai.

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

**Important Airports:** Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tuticorin and Salem.

**Important Ports:** Ennore, Chennai, Tuticorin and Nagapattinam.

#### VI Distinguish between the following

##### 1. Marine Fishing and inland fishing

Sl.No	Marine Fishing	Inland Fishing
1.	It is carried out in oceans and seas.	It is carried out in lakes, rivers, ponds, estuaries, backwaters and swamps.
2.	Large mechanised boats are used for fishing.	Catamaran, diesel boats and floating nets are used in fishing
3.	Sharks, flying fish, cat fish, silver bellies, and crabs.	Katla, Kendai, Oysters and prawns

##### 2. Food crops and non- food crops

Sl.No	Food crops	Non- food crops
1.	These are grown for the sole use of human consumption.	Also called as Cash crops that are used for profit rather than consumption by a family.
2.	Food crops are used for food supply of local consumption.	Cash crops are crops that are exported to other countries earns foreign currency.
3.	Paddy, Millets, Wheat, Pulses etc	Cotton, Jute, Tea, Tobacco.

##### 3. Surface water and ground water

Sl.No	Surface water	Ground water
1.	It is found in lakes, rivers and streams	It is located underground in large <b>aquifers</b> .
2.	Very low mineral content.	Low to high variable Mineral content depends on the ground surface.
3.	It is contaminated by animal wastes, pesticides and many other organic materials.	Less contaminated because the rocks act as a filter to remove some contaminants.

#### VII Give reasons for the following

##### 1. Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming.

Farmers switch over inorganic to organic farming because organic farming is not harmful but inorganic farming contains pesticides and fertilizers which causes great hamper in our body while organic farming contains farming with the help of wastes of plants, animals, crop rotation, crop residues, animal manure, off-farm organic wastes and biological pest control to maintain soil productivity and many other things.

##### 2. Cities are densely populated than the villages.

A verity of factors are responsible for dense population of cities. Most important one are employment, better living standard, transport facilities, education and all types basic amenities and emergency medical facilities.

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

Because Karur is a well-known industrial centre the city is famous for cottage and handloom textiles. It exports all kinds of textile items all over the world.

## VIII Answer the following in a paragraph

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

- Plantation crops are cultivated for the purpose of exports.
- These are cultivated in large estates on hilly slopes.
- 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.
- The Nilgiris is the notable regions for tea plantations.
- Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats.
- It is also found in the hilly slopes of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni and Salem districts.
- Yercaud, Kolli Hills and Kodaikanal are notable for coffee plantations. 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.

Tamil Nadu constitutes 4% of India's land area and is inhabited by 6% of India's population, but has only 2.5% percent of India's water resources. More than 95% of the surface water and 80% of the ground water have already been put into use.

Surface Water Resources	Numbers
River Basin	17
Reservoirs	81
Tanks	41,127
Tube wells and other wells	4,98,644
Open wells	15,06,919
Total (Million Cubic metres)	2046788 MCM

#### Multipurpose River Valley Projects

Multipurpose river valley projects are basically designed for the development of irrigation for agriculture and hydropower generation. However, they are used for many other purposes as well.

**Mettur Dam:** It was constructed in a gorge, where river Cauvery enters the plains. It is one of the oldest dam in India.

**Bhavani Sagar Dam:** It is one of the biggest earthen dams in the country is constructed across the river Bhavani, located 80 km away from Coimbatore city in the district of Erode.

**Amaravathi Dam:** The dam has been constructed across the river Amaravathi, a tributary of Cauvery, primarily for irrigation and flood control with small hydropower station located 25 km away from Udumalpet in Tirupur district.

**Krishnagiri Dam:** It is situated at a distance of 7 km from Krishnagiri towards Dharmapuri.

**Sathanur Dam:** It was constructed across the river Thenpennai in Chengam taluk of Chennakesava hills to irrigates the land in Thandrapet and Tiruvannamalai blocks with large crocodile farm and a fish grotto.

**Mullaiperiyar Dam:** It was built by the British administration in 1895 across Periyar river, which originates from Thekkady hills of Kerala.

**Vaigai Dam:** It is across the river Vaigai near Andipatti with height of 111 feet can store water up to 71 feet, located 7 km from Andipatti and 70 km from Madurai.

**Manimuthar Dam:** It is located about 47 km from Tirunelveli.

**The Papanasam Dam:** It is also known as Karaiyar dam and is located about 49 km away from Tirunelveli used to irrigate Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts.

**Parampikulam Aliyar Project:** It is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu and Kerala states, constructed with seven interconnected reservoirs, which include major rivers of Parambikulam and Aliyar.

**Parappalar:** It is located near Ottanchatram. With storage capacity is 167 million cubic feet of water.

### 3. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.

- Tamil Nadu is the leading holder of country's resources of vermiculite, magnetite, dunitite, rutile, garnet, molybdenum and ilmenite.
- The state accounts for the country's 55.3% of lignite, 75% of vermiculite, 69% of dunitite, 59% of garnet, 52% of molybdenum and 30% of titanium mineral resources.
- Important minerals are found in the state are as follows:
  - Neyveli - lignite resources.
  - Coal - Ramanathapuram.
  - Oil and gas - Cauvery basin.
  - Iron - Kanjamalai region in Salem district and Kalrayan Malai region of Tiruvannamalai district.

- Magnesite ores - Salem.
- Bauxite - Servarayan Hills, Kotagiri, Udagamandalam, Palani and Kollimalai areas.
- Gypsum - Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar districts.
- Ilmenite and rutile - sands of Kanyakumari beach.
- Limestone - Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tiruvallur districts.
- Magnesite - Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Karur, Namakkal, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Vellore districts.
- Feldspar, quartz, copper and lead – some parts of the state.

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

The state ranks 12th among the Indian states in population density. The national average density of population as per the 2011 Census is 382.

Chennai is the densest district with 26,903 persons per sq.km followed by Kanyakumari, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Salem, Vellore and Tiruchirappalli.

High density of population in the districts of Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram are due to high level establishment of industrial sectors, particularly automobile, Electrical and Electronics and others related accessories production units. Maximum number of foreign companies are collaborated with Indian entrepreneurs to start their units in India, particularly in Tamilnadu, because Government of Tamilnadu help them to start their units with lot of concessions. This leads to created lot of employment opportunities and people all over Tamilnadu move from their native to these three districts.

Coimbatore district also come under this category, because large number of textiles related industries, kitchen domestic equipment units and Electrical good units are established here from the beginning of this district.

Agriculture and industrial development are the main causes of high concentration of population of other districts.

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

**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.

**Railways**

- 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.

**Airways**

- Tamil Nadu has four major international airports. Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
- Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli airports. It also has domestic airports at Tuticorin and Salem.

**Waterways**

- Tamil Nadu has three major ports.
- They are in 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.
- This is an artificial harbour and the second principal port in the country for handling containers.

**6. Write about Road safety rules**

- **Out of Syllabus -**