ECONOMICS

4 AGRICULTURE IN TAMILNADU

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Irrigated land surface out of cultivation land is .....

a) 27% b) 57% c) 28% d) 49% **Ans: b)**

2. Out of the following, which is not a food crop?

a) Bajra b) Ragi c) Maize d) Coconut **Ans: d)**

3. The productivity of paddy during the year 2014-15 is .....

a) 3,039 kg b) 4,429 kg c) 2,775 kg d) 3,519 kg **Ans: b)**

4. Both agricultural productivity and food productivity has .....

a) Decreased b) Not stable
c) Remained stable d) Increased **Ans: d)**

5. The North-East monsoon period in Tamil Nadu is .....

a) August – October b) September – November
c) October – December d) November – January **Ans: c)**

ADDITIONAL

6. Most of the people of Tamil Nadu depended on ..... at the time of independence.

a) Carpentry b) Weaving c) Agriculture d) Pottery making **Ans: c)**

7. Most of the cultivators in Tamil Nadu are ..... farmers.

a) Micro b) Macro c) Wealthy d) Educated **Ans: a)**

8. Out of the total geographical area in Tamil Nadu, only ..... of land is used for agriculture.

a) Half b) One third c) One fourth d) One sixth **Ans: b)**

9. River Cauvery is the ..... largest river in South India.

a) Second b) Fourth c) Fifth d) Third **Ans: d)**

10. In Tamil Nadu, ... stands second in the production next to paddy.

a) Wheat b) Corn c) Ragi d) Maize **Ans: d)**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The major occupation of people in Tamil Nadu is ..... **Ans: Agriculture**
2. Tamil Nadu receives rainfall all from the ..... monsoon. **Ans: North east**
3. The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu is ..... hectares. **Ans: 1,30,30,000**

ADDITIONAL

4. The dams constructed across Cauvery in Tamil Nadu are Mettur Dam and .....
Ans: Kallanai
5. All cultivated crops can be classified as food crops and ..... **Ans: Non-food crops**
6. India is the largest global ..... user. **Ans: Fresh water**
7. The ..... is constantly monitoring the level and nature of ground water.
Ans: Union Ground Water Board
8. Areas with good water facilities can be cultivated upto ..... times a year.
Ans: Three

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

1.	Non-food crops	-	a)	79,38,000
2.	Dhal	-	b)	Less than 1 hectare of cultivable land
3.	North-east monsoon	-	c)	October-December
4.	Small farmers	-	d)	Urad Dal, Toor Dal, Greem grams
5.	No. of farmers in 2015	-	e)	Coconut , Channa

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

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS.

1. Give two examples for each food crops and non-food crops.

Food crops : Paddy and maize
Non-food crops : Coconut and tea

2. What are the factors responsible for the changes in cropping area?

The factors responsible for the changes in cropping area are-

- Rainfall
- Availability of water
- Weather and
- Market prices.

3. Who monitors the quality and quantity of ground water?

The Central Ground Water Board monitors the quality and quantity of ground water.

4. On what factors does crop cultivation depend? List out the factors on which crop cultivation depend.

Rainfall and climate are the main factors on which crop cultivation depend.
The other factors are –

- Natural factors - Climate, soil and topography
- Economic factors - Market, transport facilities, labour and capital
- Social factors - Shifting cultivation, Subsistence farming, extensive and mixed farming.

5. Differentiate between small and marginal farmers.

- Marginal Farmer means a farmer cultivating (as owner or tenant) agricultural land up to 1 hectare (2.5 acres).
- Small Farmer means a farmer cultivating (as owner or tenant) agricultural land of more than 1 hectare and up to 2 hectares (5 acres).

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1. Give a note on the water resources of Tamil Nadu.

- There is no perennial river in Tamil Nadu.
- Tamil Nadu receives the required water from the Northeast and Southwest monsoons.
- Karnataka dams get filled when the Soutwest monsoon rains are high in the catchment aras of the Cauvery river.
- In turn, the Cauvery river in Tamil Nadu gets water.
- Northeast monsoon (Oct-Dec) is a major source of water for Tamil Nadu.
- The Northwest monsoon rains are stored in reservoirs, lakes, pond and well for cultivation.
- Conventional water bodies like lakes, ponds and canals provide water for agriculture.
- Borewells and open wells also provide water for agriculture.
- Agriculture in Tamil Nadu dependent mostly on ground water.

2. What are the problems faced by using ground water for agriculture?

- Agriculture in Tamil Nadu is dependent mostly on ground water.
- Use of ground water for agriculture creates many hardship.
- There is no sufferings if the amount of water taken from the underground and the amount of water that goes into the underground during the rainy season are equal.
- On the contrary, as the amount of water taken increases, the ground water goes down resulting in complete dryness or change into unusable water.

3. Discuss about the source of irrigation for agriculture.

- The Northeast monsoon rains are stored in reservoirs, lakes, pond and well for cultivation.
- Convention water bodies like lakes, ponds and canals provide water for agriculture in Tamil Nadu.
- In Tamilnadu, 2239 canals provide water to 6.68 lakh hectares.
- There are 7,985 small lakes and 3,54,000 large lakes provide water to agricultural lands.
- 15 lakh open wells and 3,54,000 bore wills in the state which help agriculture.
- Agriculture in Tamil Nadu is dependent mostly on groundwater.

ADDITIONAL

4. Tabulate the crops grown in Tamil Nadu.

- The total quantity of food grains produced in Tamil Nadu in the year 2014-15 was 1 crore 27 lakh 35 thousand tones.

- In this, paddy alone accounted to 80 lakhs tones.
- The contribution of pady to the total amount of food production is 62%.
- Maize production was 20%, corn 7% and ragi 3% and others 3%.
- The amount of productionvaries depending on the amount of land being cultivated.
- Production capacity of crops in 2014-15 –

Crops	Productivity per hectare
Paddy	4,429 kg
Maize	3,824 kg
Cron	2,093 kg
Cumbu	3,077 kg
Ragi	3,348 kg
Black gram	645 kg

VI. ACTIVITY.

1. Analyse the cultivation of food crops and non-food crops of your village/area.

(Self activity)

2. Thanjavur is famous for which crop? Why is it so? Research.

- Thanjavur is famous for paddy.
- Thanjavur is called the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu.
- The paddy crop grows best in rich alluvial soil with good water supply.
- Thanjavur is situated in the Kauvery Delta region, which provides the lands around Thanjavur with fertile alluvial soil.
- The water from the rivers further helps the irrigation.
- This makes it more suitable for extensive cultivation of paddy crops in and around Thanjavur.

3. Collect statistical data, where paddy is being cultivated at Thanajvur District, which is called the Nerkalanjium of Tamilnadu.

- The Rice Bowl of Tamil Nadu' is given to the Thanjavur district because of its remarkable agricultural production and activities in the region of Cauvey.
- Estimated rice acreage prior to harvest is very important in predicting agricultural production. The total rice production has been estimated at 10.615 L.M.T and 7.077 L.M.T.
- Remote Sensing (RS) method was applied as well as Geographical Information System, GIS for acreage estimation of rice in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. Total rice production in Tamil Nadu for 2007-08 is estimated at 5039954 tonnes.
- Production reduced to about 5040 tonnes during the year 07-08 from 6611 tonnes in the year 2006-07.
- Villupuram district is at the top producer with production of 480329 tonnes followed by Thanjavur district production at 479643tonnes.