Geography – Part 20 to 24

20. Population Growth and Distribution; Population and Resources

1. When did population began to grow?

   The period of economic change when man became a farmer altered the relationship between man and environment. Since then the population began to grow.

2. What was world population in the year 1650?

   500 million

3. When did world population reach one billion?

   1804

4. What do the population growth depends on?

   Birth rate

5. What do the decreasing population depends on?

   Death rate

6. What is birth rate?

   It is the number of live births in a year for every 1000 women in the total population.

7. What is death rate?

   It is the number of deaths per 1000 live births.

8. What is growth rate?

   The difference between birth rate and death rate is termed as growth rate.

9. Give a report on year wise growth in world population and time taken to add the next billion.

Year	World population in billions	Time taken to add the next billion
1804	1	____
1927	2	123 years
1960	3	33
1974	4	14
1987	5	13
1999	6	12
2011	7	12

10. How is economic growth progressed?

It is progressed with industrial and agricultural development, the improvement in medical care, health, flood control, Fire protection.

11. When will population increase?

When birth rate is higher than death rates the population will increase.

12. When will population decline?

When the birth rate is low and the death rate is high, the population will decline.

13. What is the population stages of developed countries?

They have low birth and death rates

14. What is the population stage of developing countries?

They have low death rates and high birth rates.

15. What is zero or negative natural population growth?

There are some countries with more death rates than birth or even number of deaths and births this result in zero or negative natural population growth.

16. What is population distribution?

It refers to the pattern of spread of people on the earth.

17. What is population density?

It is defined as the number of people per sq.km.

18. How is population density calculated?

It is calculated by dividing the number of people in a country by the area of the country.

19. Which country is most densely populated country?

Bangladesh with 1069 people per sq.km

20. What are physical factors affecting population?

It includes factors such as relief that is the shape and height of land, climate, resources.

21. What are human factors affecting population?

22. They are political, social and economic changes

23. What is population level in china?

Population- 1,338,890,000

% of world population – 19.5 %

Density – 139

24. What is the population level in India?

Population – 1, 183, 770, 000

% of world population – 17.3%

Density- 360

25. What is the relationship between resources and population?

As the population grows the resources base is struggling to provide people with their requirements. There is mismatch of people and resources.

26. Which mode supports low population densities?

Hunter-gather mode

27. Which enable steady growth of population?

Development in agriculture.

28. Why does population pressure in developed countries puts greater strain on global resources?

Because of their high standard of living

29. Which results in great pressure on limited resources?

Large and increasing population

30. Which results in water scarcity and deforestation?

Overexploitation of resources

31. What is the relationship between human beings and natural resources?

Each year, the number of human beings increases, but the amount of natural resources with which to sustain this population remains limited.

32. What is the use of water growth?

The use of water has been growing more than twice the rate of population increase in the last century.

33. What is the percentage of freshwater on earth`s surface?

0.03%

34. What is the estimate of 2025 on eater scarcity?

Five billion people will be affected by serve water scarcity.

35. What is the population and water percent in India?

In India we have 20% of the Earth`s population but only 4% of its water.

36. What is minerals situation in the world?

As the world`s demand for minerals increases, minerals are being mined at greater depths. This leads to ground pollution and lowers the water table.

37. Where do world`s commercial energy comes from?

About 80% of world`s commercial energy comes from non-renewable fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas.

38. How is land degraded?

It is degraded by the combination of human activities.

39. What is the percent of deforestation?

80% of world`s natural forest is been destroyed by human development activities like logging, clearing for agriculture grazing.

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40. What is percent of desertification?

35%

41. When was first artificial satellite launched?

   First artificial satellite is Sputnik 1, it was launched by the Soviet Union in 1957

42. Name some important remote sensing satellite?

   LANDSAT of USA, SPOT of France, KITSAT of Korea and Yaogan of China

43. What is India`s first remote sensing satellite?

   IRS1A it was launched on 1988

44. Name some series of Indian artificial satellite?

   IRS-1B, 1C, 1D, P3, P5, P6, CARTOSAT and RESOURCESAT.

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21. Tamil Nadu Population

1. How is people of a country considered?

People of a country are considered as greatest assets.

2. What is population?

People living in an area together are known as population.

3. What is demography?

The study of population is called as demography.

4. Who are considered as resources?

People

5. What is sex ratio?

The number of females per 1000 of males.

6. What is life expectancy?

The number of years an individual at a given age would be expected to live at present mortality levels.

7. What is total fertility rate?

The total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman is she were to live to the end of her child bearing years and bear children in accordance with current age specific fertility rates.

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8. What is crude birth rate?

The annual number of live births per 1000 people.

9. What is crude death rate?

The annual number of deaths per 1000 people.

10. What is infant mortality rate?

The annual number of deaths of children less than 1 year old per 1000 live births.

11. What is the population size of Tamil Nadu?

As per the 2011 census the population of Tamil Nadu is 7,21,38,958 of which 3,61,58,871 was males and 3,59,80,087 was females.

12. What is census of India?

It is a central government organization and it is engaged in collecting, tabulating and publishing all statistics related to population once in ten years.

13. What are the factors influencing the distribution of population?

- Generally, plains with suitable climate support a huge population.
- Coastal plains with mild temperature and good opportunities for economic activities support huge population.
- Job opportunities in large towns and cities attract both illiterates as well as literate.
- Dry regions generally support as small population.
- Mountainous regions with steep slopes and forest cover support a small population as well.

14. What is population density?

The variations in population among different regions are identified by population density. It means of finding out the number of persons living in one unit are, which is generally expressed as person per square kilo meter.

15. What is low density?

Person living less than 400 per square kilo meter. Example, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Perambalur, Sivagangai.

16. What is medium density?

Person living between 400 to 800 per square kilo meter. Example, Theni, Virudhunagar, Thirunelveli, Tirupur.

17. What is high density?

Person living above 800 per square kilo meter. Example, Madurai, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur.

18. What is the composition of Tamil Nadu population?

- 37% of population in Tamil Nadu is below 20 years
- 54% is between 20 and 60 years
- 9% is above 60 years

19. What is the overall literacy rate of Tamil Nadu?

80.09%

20. What does women empowerment includes?

- Women`s sense of self-worth

- Right to seek and decide upon choices

- Right to have access to opportunities and resources and

- Right to have control on their lives both within and outside of their homes.

21. What is EDP?

Entrepreneurship Development Programme

22. What is SHG?

It is Self-Help Group is a group organized for education of poverty.

22. Agriculture and Cropping

1. How cultivation of crop was made possible by man?

   It was possible around river valley where there was abundant water and fertile soil.

2. What is agriculture?

   It is process of preparing the land for cultivation of crops and to the rearing cattle. It is also referred to as farming. Agriculture is a primary activity.

3. Which affect the agriculture?

   Climatic factors like temperature and rainfall affect agriculture.

4. What is the temperature in which plants cannot grow?

   6 Degree Celsius

5. Which affects temperature?

   Altitude

6. How is agriculture crop classified?

   As food crops and cash crops

7. What is food crops?

   It is grown as subsistence crops or commercial crops. Eg: Rice, Wheat, Ragi

8. What is cash crop?

   It is not consumed as food but are used as raw material for many industries. Eg:
   Rubber, Cotton

9. What is the needed days for growth of cotton?

   200 days

10. Which determines the type of crop and the growing season?

    Moisture

11. Which determines the type of crops grown in an area?

    Rainfall

12. What is uni or mono cropping?

    It refers to only one crop which is raised in the field at one time.

13. What is multi cropping?

    It is the practice of growing two or more crops in the same field during a single
    season.

14. What is sprinkler irrigation?

    It sprays water through sprinkles located in the fields.

15. What is central pivot irrigation?

In this circular area around the pivot is irrigated, often creating a circular pattern in crops.

16. What is drip irrigation?

    It is water that is delivered at or near the root zone of plants drop by drop.

17. When is irrigation necessary?

    When rainfall is inadequate or unreliable irrigation is necessary for agriculture.

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18. What is canal irrigation?

    It is one in which water is distributed to the fields through canals.

19. Which is better suited for agriculture?

    Flat land like plains, valleys the flat top of plateaus and deltas are better suited for agriculture.

20. Which is most fertile soil?

    Alluvial soil

21. What is simple subsistence agriculture?

    It is practiced by small tribal groups and it is also called as shifting agriculture where the farmers clear small parts of the forest by cutting and burning the trees and grow simple crops like millets and yam.

22. What is other name for shifting agriculture?

It is called as Roco in Brazil, Jumning, Bewar and Poda in India, Milpa in central America.

23. What are the various agriculture types?

   Shifting agriculture, subsistence agriculture, farming, intensive subsistence farming, commercial agriculture, extensive mechanized farming and mixed farming.

24. What is intensive subsistence agriculture?

   It is found in the densely populated monsoon lands of Asia. The land is never left fallow.

25. Which is called as extensive farming?

   Commercial farming

26. Where is plantation agriculture common?

   It is common in tropical areas and involve heavy capital and the focus on cops like tea, coffee.

27. What is mixed farming?

   This is a special type of farming found in the well developed parts of the world in which crops as well as livestock raised.

28. Which forms basic diet of human?

   Cereals

29. What are the most common cereals?

   Rice, wheat, maize and millets.

30. Which is staple food for human?

   Rice

31. Which was first domesticated in River valley of China?

   Rice

32. Name the top 4 producer of rice?

China, India, Indonesia and Bangladesh

33. What is the temperature necessary for rice cultivation?

    24 degree Celsius

34. What is wheat?

    It is a temperate crop and it is essential part of diet of the temperate regions.

35. What is the temperature necessary for growth of wheat?

    15 degree to 20 degree Celsius

36. From where do the world`s best wheat comes from?

    Temperate grasslands

37. Name some world`s greatest wheat producing areas?

    USA, China, Ukraine, Canada, Argentina, Australia, India and Pakistan

38. Where do cotton grow?

    It grows well in areas having temperature between 20 to 30 degree Celsius

39. Name the leading producers of cotton?

    USA, Uzbekistan, Brazil and Pakistan

40. Name some fiber crops?

    Cotton, jute and flax

41. What is cotton?

    It is a shrub, native to tropical and sub tropical regions. It is soft fluffy fiber grows in a ball around the seeds of the cotton plant.

42. What is jute?

    It is a long soft shiny vegetable fiber which can be spun into coarse strong treads.

43. What is retting?

    It is a microbiological process in which the plant is soaked in water for 2 to 3 weeks to soften the outer bank after which fiber is removed.

44. Who are the major producers of jute?

India and Bangladesh

45. Which is tall tropical grass?

Sugarcane

46. What is the climate necessary for growth of sugarcane?

24 degree Celsius

47. What is tea?

It is a beverage made from the leaves of tropical shrub. It is perennial shrub

48. What are called as secondary activities?

With advancement in science and technology man started to process natural resources of the Earth, including agriculture crops to make new product for his use. This is called as secondary activites.

49. Who are main producers of Tea?

China, India and Sri Lanka

50. What is industry?

It refers to any economic activities concerned with the processing of raw materials into finished produces with the help of machines.

51. What are the factors influencing industries?

Geographical and human factors

52. What was the result of industrial revolution in 18th and 18th century?

It resulted in production of goods and services in factories in large scale

53. Which country has large labour force?

India and China

54. How are labours divided?

Skilled and semi-killed labours

55. Which is the basic requirement for operation of machine?

Power

56. What is capital?

It is essential for setting up any industry it requires capital for getting all the necessary inputs for industries.

57. Which is essential to procure raw material?

Transport

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23. Tamil Nadu Agriculture

1. Which is the prime and traditional occupation for the people in Tamil Nadu?

Agriculture

2. What is agriculture?

The practice of growing plants on a large scale for food and other purpose is known as agriculture.

3. What is the percentage of people depending on agriculture in Tamil Nadu?

55%

4. Which supplies food and fodder to the people?

Agriculture

5. What are the types of farming?

Subsistence intensive farming, plantation farming and mixed farming.

6. What is subsistence farming?

Farming that is carried on small land holdings and that produce food crops for local consumption and not for external trade is called as subsistence farming.

7. How is farming classified based on water availability?

Wet farming, dry farming and irrigation farming.

8. Differentiate between wet farming and dry farming

Wet farming	Dry farming
Farming where water supply is available throughout the year both rainfall and irrigation is wet farming	Farming carried out during rainy season without irrigation is dry farming
Crops cultivated are rice and sugarcane	Crops cultivated are ragi and other millets
Most river basins of Tamil Nadu practice this type of farming.	Drier regions of Vellore, Thriuvannamali, Ramanathapuram

9. What is irrigation farming?

It is the practice of growing crops with supply of water through various sources of irrigation like wells, lakes and canals

10. What kind of farming is practiced in Tamil Nadu?

Subsistence intensive irrigation farming

11.   What is plantation?

It is another type of farming where crops are grown on large farms or estates.

12. What is mixed farming?

It is one wherein land is allotted for more than one activity in agriculture.

13. Which is called as Sornavarai?

Kharif season

14. What is samba?

It is otherwise known as summer season.

15. What do market gardening includes?

Horticulture and floriculture

16. When is seeds sown?

In the month of November and harvested in the month of March and this month is called as Karthigai pattam

17. What are the factors influencing agriculture?

- Physical factors such as soils, temperature, rainfall, humidity, climate and slope of land
- Social factors include traditional knowledge belief and myths of farmers
- Economic factors are market, loan assistance, government subsidy and incentives

18. What are the main sources of irrigation?

Canals, tanks and wells

19. Which is the most prominent type in the basins of Kaveri and Tamiravaruni?

Canal irrigation'

20. What is the oldest record of irrigation in Tamil Nadu?

Canal used for irrigation have the oldest records of two millennia in Tamil Nadu

21. Which state is pioneer in linking rivers?

Tamil Nadu

22. What are natural water bodies?

Lakes

23. How many tanks are there in Tamil Nadu?

40,319

24. Which is called as thousand lakes?

Kancheepuram

25, Which is predominant irrigation in Tamil Nadu?

Well irrigation

26. What is the percentage of irrigated area?

52%

27. What is aquifers?

They are the underground rock layers which store water and allow water to pass through them.

28. Where is high potential artesian of Tamil Nadu occurs?

Cuddalore, Chidambaran and Viruthachalam

29. Where is spring irrigation taking place?

Kaveri and Vaigai

30. What are food crops?

Cereals, pulses and millets

31. What are various non-food crops?

Fibre crops, commercial crops and plantation crops

32. Where is Tamil Nadu Rice Research institute?

In Aduthurai

33. Name some pulses that are grown in Tamil Nadu?

Bengal gram, red gram, green gram, black gram and horse gram

34. Where is Cholam produced highly in Tamil Nadu?

Coimabtore, Dindigul and Thruchirappali

35. Where is millet cultivated?

They are cultivated in areas having high temperature and less rainfall

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36. Name some fiber crops?

Cotton and jute

37. What are plantation crops?

Tea, coffee, rubber, pepper and cashew

38. What are commercial crops?

They include all those crops that are cultivated by the farmers to sell and not for their own consumption

39. Which is dominant commercial crops?

Sugarcane

40. Name some widely grown groves?

Mangoes, jackfruit, banana, guava and grapes

41. What is the rank of Tamil Nadu in fishing?

4rth rank

42. How many fishing villages are there?

591 villages

43. Name two main fishing harbors?

Chennai and Chinnamuttom in Kaniyakumari

44. What are the programmes for betterment of fishing in Tamil Nadu?

Aqua culture in farm ponds and irrigation tanks, fish seed bank, fish seed rearing cages and ornamental fish culture and fish farmers development agency at Karikal encouraged farmers with a slogan to grow fish and grow with fish.

45. What is green revolution?

It is using hybrid varieties and application of chemical fertilizers which increased the production to greater extent

46. What were the impact of new agricultural reform>

They brought abolition of zamindari system, land tenuring, consolidation of frames, introduction of the land ceiling act and cooperative farming

47. Name some measures taken by agricultural university Coimbatore and M.S.Swaminathan in agriculture?

Macro irrigation, integrated past control management (IPM), growing blue algae and azolla, precision forming through remote sensing, geographical , crop irrigation scheme and setting up agricultural export zones.

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24. India Agriculture

1. Which plays important role in socio-economic development of India?

Agriculture

2. What contributes large share in nation income?

Agriculture

3. What are the major determinants factors of agriculture?

Landform, climate, soil types and water

4. Why is Wheat cultivated in Punjab and Rice is cultivated in Tamil Nadu?

Because rainfall determines the cropping pattern. Wheat requires moderate temperature whereas rice requires high temperature whereas rice requires high temperature for its growth.

5. Which is important geographical pattern determining cropping pattern?

Soil

6. Which soil favors growth of rice and sugarcane?

Alluvial soil

7. What kind of country is India?

Monsoon country with uneven distribution of rainfall

8. Which is best place for agriculture?

Plains

9. Why are dry crop grown?

In order to meet the food requirement of the growing population in areas of low rainfall dry crop is grown.

10. What are the different types of agriculture?

Primitive agriculture, subsistence agriculture, commercial agriculture and plantation agriculture.

11. Where is primitive agriculture practiced?

It is practiced in the forest areas where heavy rainfall occurs.

12. What are the different names of primitive agriculture?

Jhum in Assam, Podu in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, Mashan in Madhya Pradesh and Ponam in Kerala

13. Which is predominant type of agriculture in India?

Subsistence farming

14. What is subsistence farming?

It is a type of agriculture in this type nearly half of the production is used for consumption and the rest s sold in nearby markets.

15. What kind of crops is grown in commercial agriculture?

Those crops which are in great demand is grown in commercial agriculture.

16. Which type of agriculture is called as extensive agriculture?

Commercial agriculture

17. What is plantation agriculture?

In this type of agriculture single crop is raised on a large scale.

18.What is the amount of rice produced in South India?

44 million hectares

19. When did India achieve self sufficiency in Rice?

1977

20. What are the pattern of cropping?

Single cropping, double cropping, multiple cropping, mixed cropping, crop rotation.

21. What is single cropping?

It is also known as mono cropping and it is a system of farming where one crop can grow during a season or a year.

22. What is double dropping?

It is a system under which two crops are raised by the farmers from the dame plot of land during a year.

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23. What is multiple cropping?

It is a system under which the farmers grow more than tow crops from the same plot of land during a year.

24. What is mixed cropping?

It means cultivation of more than one crop simultaneously on the same piece of land. The two crops are sown together but harvested at different times.

25. When do agricultural activities begin?

It begins in the onset of monsoon in the month of June.

26. What are the factors of diversity of food crops?

Temperature, rainfall and soil type.

27. Which is the most important crop of India?

Paddy

28. What is the rank of India in production of Paddy?

2nd rank

29. What are the hybrid varieties of seeds recommended for Haryana, Delhi?

Sugandh 5, Sukaradhara-1

30. Which is long term crop?

Samba

31. Which crop is grown within three or four months?

Kuruvai

32. Which is stable food?

Wheat

33. What is ICAR?

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research

34. When was ICAR established?

1929

35. Which is called as rice bowl of Tamil Nadu?

Thanjavur district

36. What is green revolution?

It is associated with agricultural crops

37. What is white revolution?

Milk and milk products

38. What is silver revolution?

Egg and poultry

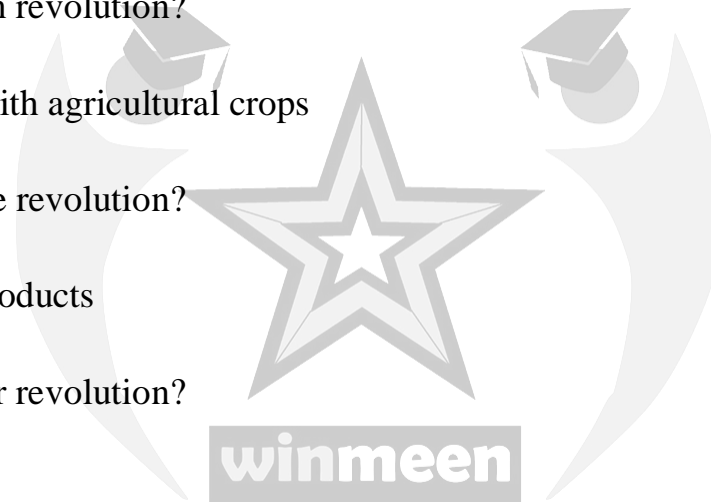39. What is golden revolution?

Horticulture

40. What is yellow revolution?

Oil seeds

41. What is blue revolution?

Marine products

42. Which is cereal crop?

Milets

43. Name some cash crops?

Sugarcane, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, oil seeds, tobacco and rubber

44. Name a topical crop?

Sugarcane

45. Which is the birth place of sugarcane?

India

46. Which is the top sugarcane producing country?

Brazil

47. Which is the major fiber crop?

Cotton

48. Which is called as golden fiber crop?

Jute

49. Which is the third largest producer of jute?

India

50. What are the oil seeds not grown by India?

Olive oil and palmoil oil

51. Which is an important beverage crop?

Tea

53. Which state produce 60% of coffee in India?

Karnataka

54. Where is rubber obtained?

Latex

55. What is the rank of India in production of rubber?

5th place

56. Which plays an important role in supplementing family income?

Animal husbandry and fisheries

57. Which has resulted in high annual growth?

Multilayer fish culture

58. When was national research centre on plant bio technology established?

1985

59. What are the benefits in adopting agriculture on biotechnology?

- It is environmentally safe and sustainable
- Cost of production of farmers will be decreased
- Water requirement for the crop is minimized
- It makes crop more resistant to insect, pests and diseases

- The yield of crops per hectare can be increased

- Farmers can get more income

60. What are the challenges for Indian agriculture?

- Gambling in monsoon

- Increase of agriculture area into construction work on industries and buildings

- Global climatic change

- Previous strategies for productivity will cause serious problems of environmental and natural resources degradation

- Problems caused by drainage

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