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Programme: MA Economics

- Course Title : TAMIL NADU ECONOMY
- Course code: 22EC01a

Unit-1

Resources of Tamil Nadu

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Introduction

➢ The term "Resources" refer to natural wealth available on the earth which is useful for the welfare of mankind.

➢ Resources can be characterized on the basis of Utility, Quantity and Consumption.

➢ Resources can be broadly classified into Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources, Conventional and Non-Conventional Resources.

➢ Renewable Resources are those which can be replenished or reproduced without getting depleted.

Non-Renewable Resources are those which cannot be replenished or reproduced.

- Human Resource of Tamil Nadu: Human Resource refers to the work force or the working population, who can work for various sectors in an economy.

- It can be agriculture sector, Industrial sector or service sector.

- Human Resource in a country must be properly engaged in order to develop the country.

- Human Resource in a country must be developed by the government by providing proper education, skill development in the required sector.

- As far as the state of Tamil Nadu is concerned the government is providing career guidance, Hiring eligible candidates for various posts.

➢ **Renewable Resources:** Renewable Resources are those which can be replenished or reproduced without getting depleted. The following are some of the renewable resources.

▶ **Solar:** Solar Energy is one of the major forms of renewable resources. The energy from the sun which is converted into heat and light energy is totally natural and free from pollution and it is totally free energy which is universally available. Solar Energy is mostly harnessed by using Silicon cells. The limitation in solar energy, is the level of absorption and availability.

▶ **Wind:** Wind Energy is another form of renewable resource. The energy from the wind is converted into energy which is also free from pollution. This type of energy can be harnessed with the help of windmills.

▶ **Hydro:** Hydro Energy is captured through wheels powered grain mills which produces hydro electric power.

➢ **Non-Renewable Resources:** Non-Renewable Resources are those which cannot be replenished or reproduced .i.e. those resources which will get totally exhausted over time. The following are some of the Non-Renewable Resources.

➡ **Land Resources:** Land is a basic resource as it satisfies the day-to-day requirements of humans and animals that are obtained from the land. Human Beings obtain their basic necessities of food by cultivating land, industrial activities, construction etc.

➡ **Soil Resources:** Soil is the upper most layer of the earth, consisting of very small particles. It is an essential element for the development of agriculture, as it provides core minerals or nutrients for the growth of vegetation.

➡ **Thermal Resources:** Power that is generated from coal, oil and natural gas is known as Thermal Power. It is created by heating the water which creates steam which spins turbines to produce electricity.

➡ **Forest Resources:** The flora and fauna of Tamil Nadu lies in the hilly and forest regions. The hills of the Western Ghats are home of the major wildlife sanctuaries of Tamil Nadu. The Mudumalai and Anaimalai (Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary) which are situated in the Western Ghats are habitats to elephants, tigers, bisons endangered species of monkeys and deers. Along with this there are various plant species which are found in Tamil Nadu. Other medicinal herbs are found in the Palani hills and Courtallam. Palmyarah trees are found abundantly in the district of Tirunelvelli.

➡ **Water Resources:** In Tamil Nadu there are totally 17 rivers, 15 lakes, 40319 tanks, 21205 ponds, 2395 canals, 71 reservoirs and 1908695 wells. Water is a basic need for all living organism, basically humans require safe water for drinking, cooking, washing etc. Agriculture is the basic sector that require a huge amount water for the growth of crops.

Mineral Resources: Minerals are substances which are compounds made from organic and inorganic origin found from the crust of the earth, every mineral has a definite crust. Every mineral has a definite composition and distinct physical characteristic. Most of the minerals are crystalline in nature and occur widely in rocks. Minerals can be classified into three

a) Metallic Minerals

b) Non-Metallic Minerals

c) Mineral Feuls

Metallic Minerals of Tamil Nadu

Minerals	District
Iron Ore	Salem, Namakkal and Thiruvannamalai
Copper	Salem, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Madurai
Bauxite	Salem, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Madurai and Villupuram
Chromite	Salem, Namakkal, Thiruchirappalli and Erode
Pyrite	Villupuram

Non-Metallic Minerals of Tamil Nadu

Minerals	District
Lime Stone	Virudhunagar, Thuthukudi, Thirunelvelli, Thiruchirapalli, Kanchipuram and Salem
Mica	Thiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram
Magnesite	Salem, Namakkal, Coimbatore and Erode
Steatite	Vellore, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Salem and Thiruchirapalli
Salt	Chennai, Thuthukudi, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur

Geographical area of Tamil Nadu

S.No	Category	Area	Percentage
1	Forest	2110703	16.2
2	Barren and Unculturable Land	503255	3.9
3	Land put to non-agriculture use	2138679	16.4
4	Culturable Waste	368661	2.8
5	Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands	110309	0.8
6	Misc. tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown	274351	2.1
7	Current Fallow	758840	5.8
8	Other Fallow Land	1518008	11.7
9	Net Area Sown	5243839	40.3
	Total Geographic Area	13026645	100.0

Cultural Feature of Tamil Nadu

➡ There cultural features of Tamil Nadu is broadly divided into three

1. Iyal (Litreature)

2. Isai (Music)

3. Nadagam (Drama)

Other features

4. Paintings of Tanjore

5. Martial arts of Tamil Nadu such as Silambam, Malyutham, Gusthi etc.

Economic Features of Tamil Nadu

- Tamil Nadu has the second largest economy of the state in India.

- The GSDP of Tamil Nadu in 2024-2025 has been estimated to be ₹3,155,096 crore.

- The Poverty line of Tamil Nadu is 1.4% as per the welfare schemes of the state.

- The Human Development Index of Tamil Nadu as per 2023 has been 11th in country

- The Unemployment rate of Tamil Nadu as per 2024 has been 4.3 percent.

- The Public Debt of Tamil Nadu as per 2023-2024 has been 25.63 percent.

- The total expenditure for 2024-2025 budget 4,12,504 crore.

HDI and GDI of Tamil Nadu

- As per the 2023 report the HDI Tamil Nadu has been ranked 11th in the Human Development Index.

- This shows the improvement of the state from 16th in the Human Development Index in 1990 to 11th in 2023.

- Tamil Nadu is considered a state with gender equality due to its higher female literacy, lower fertility rates, and higher age of marriage for women. The state also has a gender development index of 0.99, with 50.5% male enrollment and 49.5% female enrollment in higher education.

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