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| **Crop** | **Features** | **Type** | **Climate** |  |
| Rice | =Staple food crop of Indians=India is 2nd largest producer after China | kharif | =High temperature, (above 25°C) & high humiditywith annual rainfall above 100 cm. | =Plains of north andnorth-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions |
| Wheat | =2nd most important cereal crop=Main food crop, in northand north-western India | Rabi  | =Cool growing season &bright sunshine at the time of ripening. =50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season | =2 Wheat zones: Ganga-Satluj plains in northwest & black soil region of Deccan=Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan & parts of Madhya Pradesh |
| Millets | =**Types**: Jowar, bajra & ragi=**Known** as coarse grains=High nutritional value |  | **Jowar:**  rain-fed crop grown in the moist areas & needs no irrigation**Bajra:** sandy soils & shallow black soil**Ragi**: Dry regions and grows on red,black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils | **Jowar:**  Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh**Bajra:** Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana**Ragi**: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh |
| Maize | =Used both as food & fodder=In Bihar in Rabi season | Kharif | =Temperature between 21°C to 27°C =Grows well in old alluvial soil | Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh |
| Pulses | =India, largest producer & consumer of pulses. =Major source of protein in veg. dietHelp in restoring soil fertility=**Types**: Tur, urad, moong, masur, peas & gram | Kharif/Rabi | =Less moisture & survive in dry conditions.  | Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka |
| Sugarcane | =Tropical as well as a subtropical crop=India, 2nd largest producer of sugarcane after Brazil=Main source of sugar, gur (jaggary), khandsari and molasses |  | =Hot & humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to27°C and an annual rainfall between 75cm and 100cm.=It can be grown on a variety of soils= Manual labour from sowing to Harvesting | Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra,Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana |
| **Oil Seeds** | =India, 2nd largest producer of groundnut after china=India, 3rd largest producer of Rape Seed after Canada & China =Types: Groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower |  |  |  |
| **Tea** | =An important beverage crop introduced in India by the British.=India, 3rd largest producer of tea after China and Turkey. |  | =Tea plant grows wellin tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. =Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. =Frequent showers evenlydistributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves |  |

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| **Crop** | **Sowing Season** | **Harvest****season** | **Examples** | **States** |
| Rabi crops | In winter, from Octoberto December | In summer, fromApril to June | Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard | North and north-westernPunjab, Haryana,Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir,Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh |
| Kharif | Onset ofMonsoon i.e. June, July | September-October | Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean | Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar. Punjab and Haryana [**Paddy**] |
| **Zaid** | March, April, May | Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber |  |