

A vibrant sunset over a vast green agricultural field. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm, golden glow across the sky and the crops. The field is filled with rows of lush green plants, likely a vegetable or grain crop, stretching towards the horizon. The sky is a mix of blue, orange, and yellow, with scattered white clouds. The overall scene is peaceful and productive.

TYPES OF CROPS

CROPS IN INDIA

- Agriculture plays a vital role in the Indian economy.
- Agriculture is the backbone of our country.
- Two-third of the total population of India is engaged in agricultural activities.
- India is a top producer country of many crops.
- Some of the **major crops** produced here are **wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane** and also **tea, spices, etc.**



CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS

- Crops are classified into following three categories based on season:
 1. Kharif crops
 2. Rabi crops
 3. Zaid crops



CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS

1. Kharif Crops

- Kharif means "autumn" in Arabic.
- Also known as monsoon crops.
- Sown in: June (beginning of monsoon)
- Harvested in: November (end of monsoon)
- dependent on quantity of rain and water
- Examples: Cotton, Soyabean, Sugarcane, Turmeric, Paddy (Rice), Maize, Moong (Pulses), Groundnut, Red Chillies



Cotton



Sugarcane



Paddy

2. Rabi Crops

- Rabi means "spring" in Arabic.
- Also known as winter crop.
- Sown in: mid- November(end of monsoon)
- Harvested in: April/May
- The crops are grown either with rainwater that has percolated into the ground, or with irrigation.
- Examples: barley, wheat, pea, onion, tomato



Barley



Pea



Onion

3. Zaid Crops

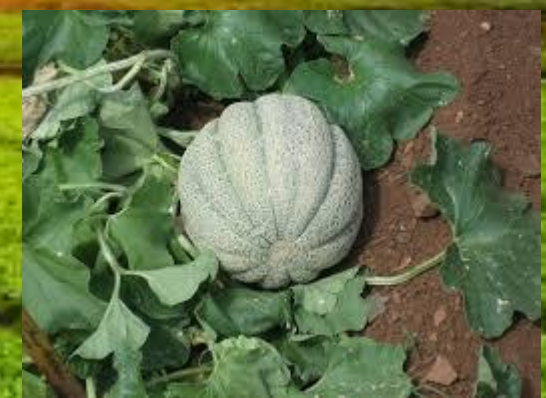
- Also known as “summer crops”.
- Grown: March to June(between Kharif and Rabi)
- They require warm dry weather for major growth period and longer day length for flowering.
- Examples: Pumpkin, bitter guard, muskmelon, watermelon, cucumber



Pumpkin



Bitter guard



Musk melon

CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS

- Crops are classified into the following four categories based on their usage.
 1. Food crops(Crop grown for human consumption.)
 2. Cash crops(crop which is grown for sale to return a profit.)
 3. Plantation crops (Crops grown large land areas called plantations for sale to return a profit .)
 4. Horticulture crops

Food crops



Cash crops



Plantation crops



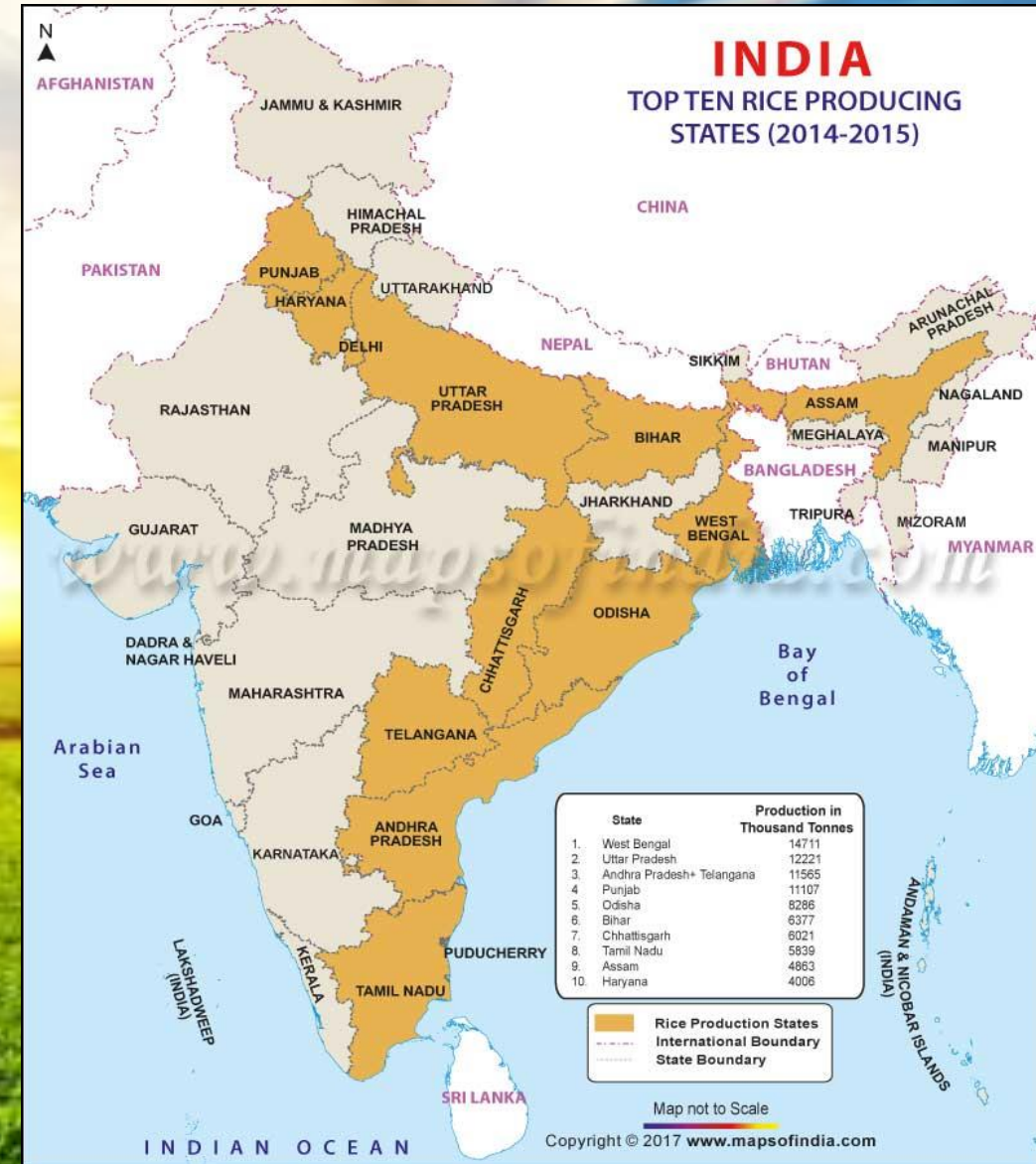
Horticulture crops



MAJOR CROPS IN INDIA

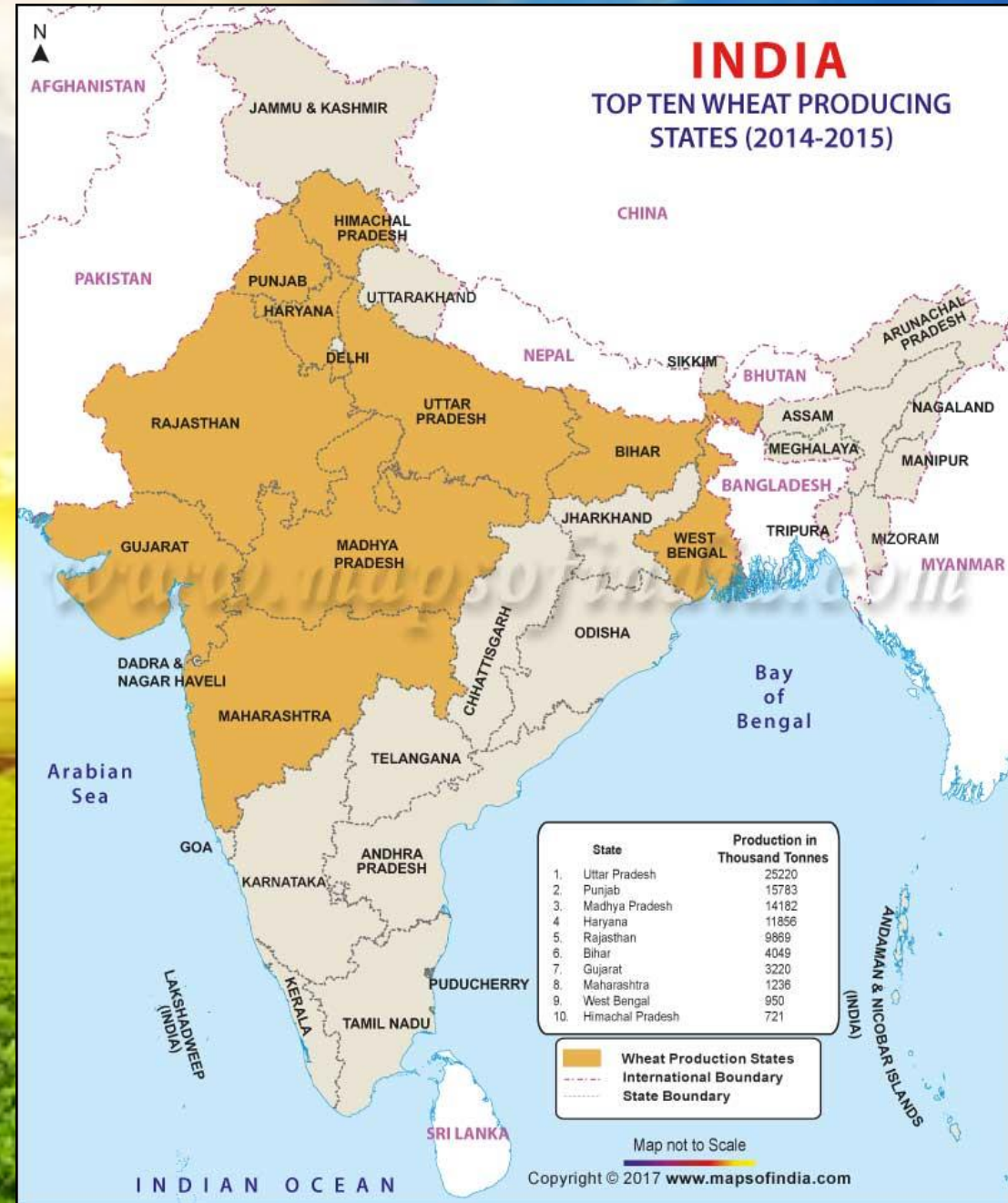
• Rice

- It's the staple crop of India.
- India is the 2nd largest producer of rice in the world.
- Type of crop: Kharif, Rabi
- Temperature: 16°C – 27°C
- Rainfall : 100 cm to 200 cm
- Soil: rice is grown well on the alluvial soil or on the fertile river basins. It is also grown in mixed soil or loamy and clayey soil.
- States: West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab.



- Wheat

- It is the 2nd most important food crop in India.
- India is second in production of wheat worldwide.
- Type of crop: Rabi
- Temperature: 17-20 °C
- Rainfall: 20-100 cm (ideal is 75 cm)
- States: U.P., Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra



- Cotton

- It is a fiber crop and is known as 'White gold'.
- India is 3rd in the production of cotton worldwide.
- Type of Crop: Kharif
- Temperature: 21°C to 30°C
- Rainfall: 60 to 120 cm
- States: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Odisha



- Sugarcane

- Sugarcane is an important cash crop.
- India stands at 2nd position among all countries in the world in its production.
- Type of crop: Kharif, Rabi
- Temperature: 20-26 °C
- States: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Punjab



- Tea

- It's a labour intensive crop and 50% of the employees are women.
- India is the 2nd largest producer and the largest consumer of tea in the world.
- Temperature: 20-30 °C
- Rainfall: 150-300 cm
- States: Kerala, Assam, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh



- Spices

- Temperature: 10-30 °C
- Rainfall: 200-300 cm
- Some of the spices produced in India (state wise) are:
 - ❖ Cardamom (Queen of Aromatic Spices) – Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
 - ❖ Pepper (King of Spices) – Kerala
 - ❖ Chillies – Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan
 - ❖ Turmeric – Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
 - ❖ Nutmeg – Kerala
 - ❖ Areca nut – Kerala, Karnataka, Tripura, Assam
 - ❖ Cinnamon – Kerala
 - ❖ Clove – Kerala



CONCLUSION

- India is the second largest producer of various crops.
- India has a diverse variety of crops grown in different seasons.
- If the problems faced in the agriculture field are overcome by the use of various strategies, we can become the no. 1 producer and exporter in the world.

A vibrant sunset over a vast green field. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm glow across the sky, which is filled with soft, white and yellow clouds. The field below is a lush green, with rows of crops stretching towards the horizon. The overall scene is peaceful and beautiful.

THANK YOU!