

**M. A. / M.Sc. GEOGRAPHY  
PART-I**

**Paper-IV- General Geography of India**  
**Topic-Major Crops of India**



**Prof.(Dr.) Md. Ataullah**  
**Co-ordinator, Geography**

**Dr. Vijay Kr. Choudhary**  
**Dr. Uday Kumar**  
**Counsellor, Geography**  
**Nalanda Open University, Patna**



# Outline of the Topic

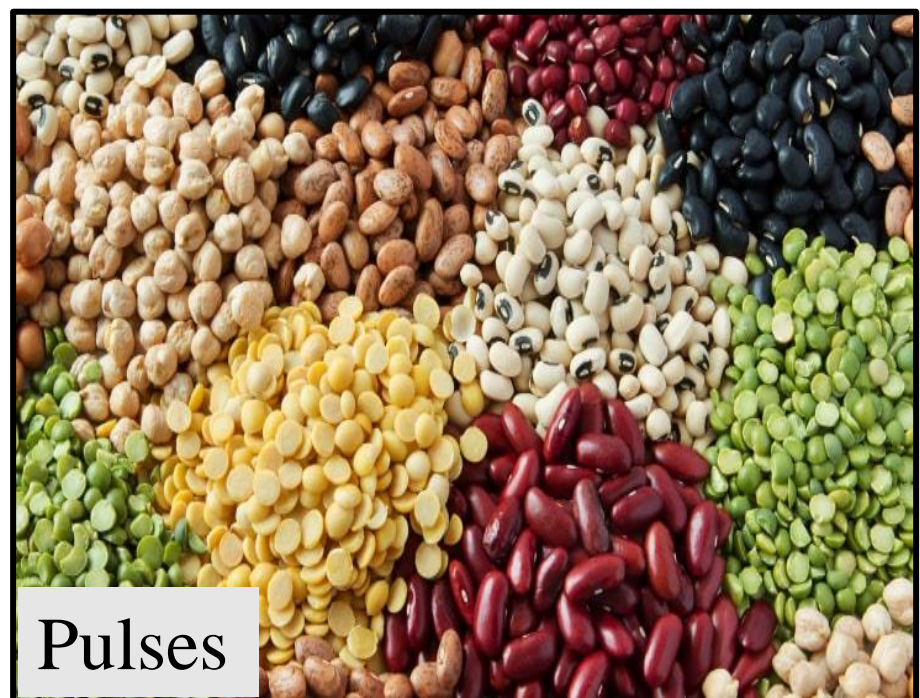
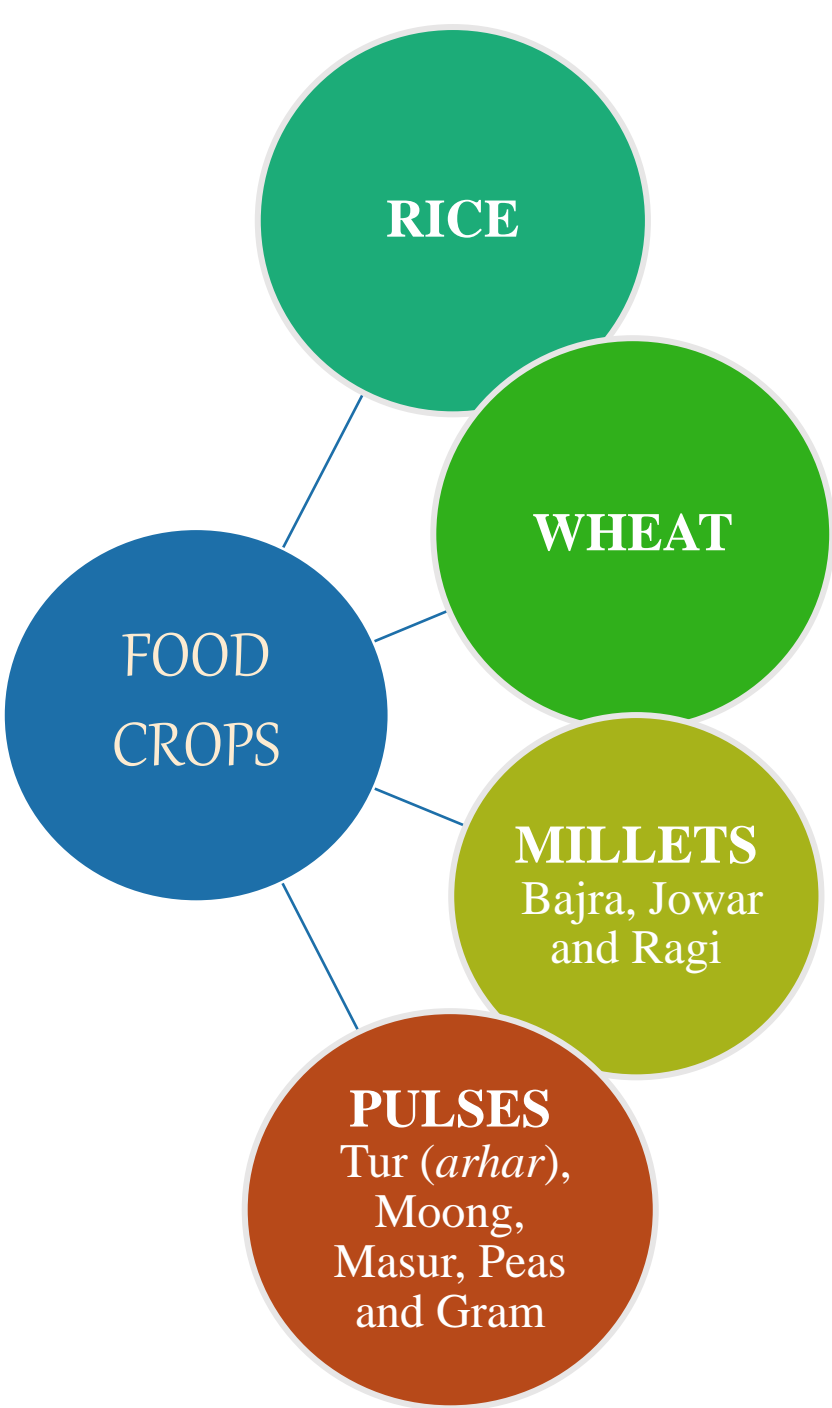
- Introduction
- Food crops
- Food crops other than grains
- Beverages
- Non food crops
- Horticultural crops
- Recapitulation



# INTRODUCTION

- ❑ A variety of Food and Non-food crops are grown in different parts of the country.
- ❑ Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and jute etc.







Cotton



# FOOD CROPS OTHER THAN GRAINS



Brown flax seeds



Sunflower seeds



Peanuts



Poppy seeds



## OILSEEDS



Pine nuts



Wheat germ



Ground flax seeds



Golden flax seeds



Brazil nut



Cashew nuts



Pumpkin seeds



Ripe coffee cherries in a coffee estate



A Tea plantation in India

# BEVERAGES

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**FRUITS**



**VEGETABLES**

**HORTICULTURAL CROPS**





Jute cultivation in a field of West Bengal

## NON FOOD CROPS

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### ❑ Rubber

- It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall above 200 cm.
- It is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka etc.

❑ **Fibre crops** : Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India.

### ❑ Jute

- It grows well on well-drained fertile soil in the flood plains.
- West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are the major jute producing states.



# RECAPITULATION

- ❑ Due to its large population Indian agriculture is largely dominated by the predominance of the food crops which occupy 63.86 % of the total cropped area of the country.
- ❑ Although sugarcane plant is an indigenous plant of India. India was the largest producer in the world.
- ❑ Oilseeds are the primary source of fat in the Indian diet.
- ❑ Plantation agriculture involves monoculture of tropical crops and commercial lines using new farming techniques and machineries.
- ❑ In 2014, India was the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China.

