



Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura, Delhi

Geography Class 10

Chapter 4 -Agriculture

Read this e-lesson and the lesson 'Agriculture' from the textbook. Thereafter, follow the instructions and do the given assignment in a notebook with date, index, and topic.

Link for the chapter:- <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?jess1=1-7>

Major Crops of India - Food Crops

Sl. No.	Crop	Cropping Season	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Features	Features	Location
1	Rice	Kharif	Above 25°C and high humidity	Above 100 cms	Alluvial clayey soil.	India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.	In Assam, West Bengal and Orissa, three crops of paddy are grown in a year known as "Aus, Aman and Boro".	Northern plains, North Eastern States, Coastal and Deltaic Regions.
2	Wheat	Rabi	Cool growing season and Bright sunshine	50 - 75 cms of well distributed rainfall	Well drained alluvial soil & Black Soil	Main food crop of the north and north western states of India	Two important wheat-growing zones in India are: The Ganga-Sutlej plains in the northwest and black soil region of Deccan.	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and parts of Madhya Pradesh are major wheat producing states.
3	Millets (Jawar)	Kharif	Grown in areas with high temperature	Low rainfall.	Less fertile soil.	Jawar, Bajra and Ragi. They are also known as coarse grains.	Jowar grows in moist areas and hardly needs irrigation. Very high nutritional value.	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
	Millets (Bajra)	Kharif	Grown in areas with high temperature	Low rainfall.	Sandy soil and shallow black soil.		Very high nutritional value.	Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.
	Millets (Ragi)	Kharif	Grown in areas with high temperature	Low rainfall.	Dry regions on red, black, sandy loamy & shallow black soils.		Very high nutritional value.	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.
4	Maize	Kharif	21°-27°C	50 cm - 100 cm	----	Used as both food and fodder crop.	Grows well in old alluvial soil.	Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh.
5	Pulses	Rabi	Survive even in dry conditions.	Need less moisture	Pulses are usually grown in rotation with other crops, so that the soil can regain its fertility.	India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world.	Tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas and gram. Pulses are the great source of protein.	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Class X: Chapter 4 (Agriculture - Major Crops of India - Food Crops other than Grains)

Sl. No.	Crop	Cropping Season	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Features	Features	Location	
1	Sugercane	Kharif	21°-27°C	75 cm - 100 cm	Well drained alluvial soil & variety of Soil.	India is the second largest producer of sugarcane after Brazil.	It is a tropical and subtropical crop.	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.	
2	Oilseeds	Groundnut - Kharif Crop	20°-30°C	50 cm - 75 cm	Red Soil.	India was the second largest producer of groundnut in the world after China.	Oil seeds grown in India covers 12% of the total cropped area.	Gujarat was the largest producer of groundnut followed by Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu.	
		Linseed & Mustard - Rabi Crops.	----	----	----	India was the third largest producer of mustard seeds in the world after Canada and China.	Oil seeds are majorly used in cooking purpose. Also, used for the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.	----	
		Sesamum - Kharif Crop in North and Rabi Crop in South.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
		Castor - Both Rabi & Karif Crop.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
3	Tea	----	21°C to 29°C	150 cm -250 cm. Frequent showers distributed through out the year.	Mountain Soil. deep and fertile well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.	Tea is a plantation crop. Beverage crop.	India is the leading producer of tea in the world. grows well in tropical and subtropical climate.	Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Meghalaya, Tripura, etc. Darjeeling is famous for the unique quality of tea production.	
4	Coffee	----	15°C to 28°C	150 cm -250 cm. Frequent showers distributed through out the year.	Hill slopes are more suitable for growth of this crop. well drained mountain soil.	Coffee is a plantation crop. Beverage crop. Indian coffee is well known for its good quality throughout the world. Initially, the Arabica variety of coffee was brought from Yemen.	India produced 3.2% of the total world coffee production. Coffee was initially introduced on the Baba Budan Hills in Karnataka.	Nilgiris in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.	

Class X: Chapter 4 (Agriculture - Major Crops of India - Horticulture Crops, Non Food Crops and Fibre Crops)

HORTICULTURE CROPS

Sl. No.	Crop	Cropping Season	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Features	Features	Location
1	Fruits	----	----	----	----	India produces both tropical and temperate fruits.	India was the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China.	Mango: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. Oranges: Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya). Bananas: Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Lichi and Guava: Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Pineapples: Meghalaya. Grapes: Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Apples, Pears, Apricots and Walnuts: Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
2	Vegetables	----	----	----	----	India produces 13 % of the worlds vegetables.	India is an important producer of pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.	----

NON FOOD CROPS

Sl. No.	Crop	Cropping Season	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Features	Features	Location
1	Rubber	----	Above 25°C	Above 200 cm. It needs moist and humid climate.	----	Rubber is a plantation crop. Rubber is a crop of equatorial region but it is also grown tropical and subtropical regions.	India is the fourth largest rubber producer in the world.	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman & Nicobar islands and also in the Garo hills of Meghalaya.

FIBRE CROPS

Sl. No.	Crop	Cropping Season	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Features	Features	Location
1	Cotton	Kharif	High Temperature.	Light Rainfall. 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.	Black Soil.	India was the second largest producer of cotton after China.	----	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
2	Jute	Kharif	High temperature & humid climate.	Heavy Rainfall.	Well drained alluvial soil in the flood plain.	Jute is used to make gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets, etc.	Jute is also known as the 'Golden Fiber'.	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya.