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Major Crops grown in India

The agricultural crop year in India is from July to June. The Indian cropping season is classified into two main seasons-(i) **Kharif** and (ii) **Rabi based on the monsoon**

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important Rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops.

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean. Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Zaid Crop

This is the third type of crop in India. The crops grow in the Zaid season, i.e. between March to June. This is the shortest season compared to Kharif and Rabi's seasonal crops. For example, bitter gourd, watermelon, etc

RICE

Rice is produced in almost all states. Top three producer states are West Bengal, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

WHEAT

Wheat is the second most important crop of India after Rice. It's a Rabi Crop. It is the staple food in north and north western India. It's a winter crop and needs low temperature. Ideal temperature for wheat cultivation is between 10-15°C at the time of sowing and 21-26°C at the time of harvesting. Top three states producing Wheat are Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.

COARSE CEREALS / MILLETS

Coarse Cereals and Millets are the short duration warm weather (Kharif) crops used both as food and fodder. Important millets are Jawar, Bajra, Ragi etc. The coarse cereals and millets are grown in areas with high temperature and are called dryland crops because can be grown in areas with 50-100 cm rainfall, Top three states with maximum production of total coarse cereals are Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Rajasthan

TEA

India is the largest producer and consumer of black tea in the world. Tea is grown in 16 states in India. Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala account for about 95 per cent of total tea production

GROUNDNUT

Groundnut is most important oil seeds of India. Grown as both as kharif and Rabi crop but 90-95% of the total area is devoted to kharif crop. Groundnut thrives best in the tropical climate and requires 20°C to 30°C temperature. 50-75 cm rainfall is favourable for groundnut cultivation, Top three states producing ground nut are Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

COTTON

Cotton is the most important fibre crop and cotton seed is used as a vegetable oil and a part of fodder for milch cattle for better milk production, Cotton requires modest rainfall and in India, it is one of the predominant rainfed crops. Cotton requires uniformly high temperature (21°C to 30°C). Top three cotton producing states are Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

COFFEE

Coffee needs hot and humid climate with temperature varying between 15°C and 28°C. It is generally grown under shady trees. Strong sun shine, high temperature above 30°C, frost and snowfall are harmful for coffee cultivation, Major coffee producing states of India are Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

MAJOR CROPS PRODUCE STATES

Cereals	Wheat	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana
	Rice	West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Tamil Nadu
	Gram	Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
	Barley	Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan
	Bajra	Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan
Cash Crops	Sugarcane	Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra
	Poppy	Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh
Oil Seeds	Coconut	Kerala and Tamil Nadu
	Linseed	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
	Groundnut	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu
	Rape & Mustard	Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
	Sesame	Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
	Sunflower	Maharashtra and Karnataka
Fibre Crops	Cotton	Maharashtra and Gujarat
	Jute	West Bengal and Bihar
	Silk	Karnataka and Kerala
	Hemp	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
Plantations	Coffee	Karnataka and Kerala
	Rubber	Kerala and Karnataka
	Tea	Assam and Kerala
	Tobacco	Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh
Spices	Pepper	Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu
	Cashew Nuts	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh
	Ginger	Kerala and Uttar Pradesh
	Turmeric	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha