

Top Agricultural States

CROPS NAME	Rice
1ST POSITION	West Bengal
2ND POSITION	Uttar Pradesh
3RD POSITION	Punjab

CROPS NAME	Wheat
1ST POSITION	Uttar Pradesh
2ND POSITION	Madhya Pradesh
3RD POSITION	Punjab

CROPS NAME	Jowar
1ST POSITION	Maharashtra
2ND POSITION	Karnataka
3RD POSITION	Tamilnadu



CROPS NAME

Bajra

1ST POSITION

Rajasthan

2ND POSITION

Uttar Pradesh

3RD POSITION

Gujarat

CROPS NAME

Maize

1ST POSITION

Karnataka

2ND POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

3RD POSITION

Bihar

CROPS NAME

Ragi

1ST POSITION

Karnataka

2ND POSITION

Tamilnadu

3RD POSITION

Uttarakhand

CROPS NAME

Small Millets Kharif

1ST POSITION

Uttarakhand

2ND POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

3RD POSITION

Andhra Pradesh

CROPS NAME

Barley

1ST POSITION

Rajasthan

2ND POSITION

Uttar Pradesh

3RD POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

CROPS NAME

Coarse Cereals

1ST POSITION

Rajasthan

2ND POSITION

Karnataka

3RD POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

CROPS NAME

Tur

1ST POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

2ND POSITION

Maharashtra

3RD POSITION

Karnataka

CROPS NAME

Gram

1ST POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

2ND POSITION

Karnataka

3RD POSITION

Rajasthan

CROPS NAME

Urad

1ST POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

2ND POSITION

Andhra Pradesh

3RD POSITION

Tamilnadu

CROPS NAME

Moong

1ST POSITION

Rajasthan

2ND POSITION

Andhra Pradesh

3RD POSITION

Tamilnadu

CROPS NAME

Other Pulses

1ST POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

2ND POSITION

Uttar Pradesh

3RD POSITION

Rajasthan

CROPS NAME

Pulses

1ST POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

2ND POSITION

Rajasthan

3RD POSITION

Maharashtra

CROPS NAME

Groundnut

1ST POSITION

Gujarat

2ND POSITION

Rajasthan

3RD POSITION

Tamilnadu

CROPS NAME

Castorseed

1ST POSITION

Gujarat

2ND POSITION

Rajasthan

3RD POSITION

Andhra Pradesh

CROPS NAME

Sesamum

1ST POSITION

West Bengal

2ND POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

3RD POSITION

Uttar Pradesh

CROPS NAME

Nigerseed

1ST POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

2ND POSITION

Orissa

3RD POSITION

Chhattisgarh

CROPS NAME

Soyabean

1ST POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

2ND POSITION

Maharashtra

3RD POSITION

Rajasthan

CROPS NAME

Sunflower

1ST POSITION

Karnataka

2ND POSITION

Haryana

3RD POSITION

Andhra Pradesh

CROPS NAME

Sugarcane

1ST POSITION

Uttar Pradesh

2ND POSITION

Maharashtra

3RD POSITION

Karnataka

CROPS NAME

Cotton

1ST POSITION

Gujarat

2ND POSITION

Maharashtra

3RD POSITION

Telangana

CROPS NAME

Jute

1ST POSITION

West Bengal

2ND POSITION

Bihar

3RD POSITION

Assam

CROPS NAME

Tobacco

1ST POSITION

West Bengal

2ND POSITION

Bihar

3RD POSITION

Assam

CROPS NAME

Tea

1ST POSITION

Assam

2ND POSITION

West Bengal

3RD POSITION

Tamilnadu

CROPS NAME

Coffee

1ST POSITION

Karnataka

2ND POSITION

Kerala

3RD POSITION

Tamilnadu

CROPS NAME

Foodgrains

1ST POSITION

Uttar Pradesh

2ND POSITION

Madhya Pradesh

3RD POSITION

Punjab

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.

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.

FIBER CROPS

Sl. No.	Crop	Cropping Season	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Features	Features	Location
1	Cotton	Khariif	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	Khariif	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.

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.	