MAJOR CROPS- on the basis of their use major crops of the world are classified into-

- Cereals Fibre crops Beverage crop,

1. **cereals-**

Crop	Soli type	Temperature	Rain fall	Area in the world.	Area in India
1.rice	Alluvial loamy and clayey soils and ideal for rice cultivation.	24C or above with minor variations during sowing ,growing and harvesting seasons	It flourishes well in the area where rain fall is above 100cm	China, India and Nigeria are the main countries,	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
2.wheat	Loamy soil is required	The ideal temperature of wheat at the tune of sowing is 10^0C to 15^0 C and what time of harvesting is 20^0C to 25^0C.	It grows well in 75 cm to 100 cm of rainfall. Harvest period should be frost free	North America, south America and central Eurasia, Argentina, Austrialia, Canada, China, India, Russia, South Africa, USA and most of the European countries of the world.	Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are the major wheat producing states.
3 Maize	Maize is generally grown well in areas of well-drained alluvial soil.	It grows well in 21^0C to 27^0C.	Rainfall requiremen t is 50 cm to 100 cm. in areas of less rainfall, it is grown under irrigation.	Argentina, brazil, Canada, China, India, Mexico, Russia, South Africa and USA are the major countries. It is known as corn in the USA	Andhar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It is known as Makka in India.

2. **Fibre crops**- fibers can be divided into two categories on the basis of origin natural and artificial fibre

Natural fibers are cotton, jute and natural silk.

Artificial fibers are rayon, nylon and terricot.

Crop	Soil type	Temperature	Rainfall	Areas in the world	Areas in India
Cotton	Alluvial and black soil are ideal for its cultivation	It is a crop of topical and sub-tropical regions. It requires 30^0Cto 40^0C temperature.	It can grow well in regions of 60 cm to 100 cm of annual rainfall. During the harvesting period weather should	Brazil, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan and Sudan are the main	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab are the main cotton producing states.

			be dry. Frost free and sunny	countries.	
Jute	Alluvial soil found in river delta is good for the crop. It grows well in flood plains.	Jute crop requires more than 25^0 C temperature	Annual rainfall should be more than 150 cm.	Bangladesh, brazil, Myanmar and Thailand are the main countries.	India is one of the leading producer. jute is cultivated in Ganga-Brahmaputra delta of west Bengal. Also, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya and Odisha are jute producing states.

Beverage Crops:

Tea and coffee are two important beverage crops.

Crops	Soil type	Temperature	Rainfall	Areas in the world	Areas in India
Tea	A deep well-drained fertile alluvial soil is good for the crop.	It grows well in hot and humid condition of the tropical and sub-tropical regions. Temperature requirement is 20^0 C to 30^0C.	It needs 150 cm to 300 cm of annual rainfall. Hilly slopes are ideal for its cultivations.	Argentina, Bangladesh, china, Indonesia, Japan,Kenya and Sri Lanka are the leading producers of tea	Assam, Kerala, Tamil nadu and west Bengal are major tea producing states.
Coffee	Coffee needs well-drained, fertile soil in the hilly slopes	Coffee plant needs hot and humid climate. 15^0 C to 28^0 C temperatures is ideal for it.	Rainfall requirement is 150 cm to 200 cm. irrigation is required where the annual rainfall is less than 100 cm.	Brazil is the leading producer of coffee in the world. Columbia, Indonesia, lvory coast, Jamaica kenya and Nigeria are the other main coffee producing countries.	Major coffee producing states of india are hilly regions of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Agricultural Development: Food is essential for the growth of all human beings. With the growth of population in the world, the demand of food has also increased. This situation compelled the people to develop new techniques of agriculture so that productivity could be increased. The farmers started using HYV of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and modern equipments. Now, some countries have developed genetically modified crops through biotechnology. In this, the higher yield is produced by introducing foreign genes from

different species. It has more nutritional value, better flavor and color in the food. A comparative study of agricultural farms in the USA and India

	A farm in the USA	A farm in India
1. size of farm	Large farm but yield per hectare is comparatively low.	Small land holding but yield per hectare is high.
2. Capital	High capital investment.	Comparatively low capital investment which is mainly borrowed from banks, money lenders.
3. Market	Produce is meant for national and international market as storage facilities are adequate	Produce is meant for local market due to lack of storage facilities
4. Labour	Skilled	Unskilled
5. Mechanization	Extensive use of tractors, combined harvesters and threshers.	Traditional methods, limited use of machines, still using bullocks to plough the field
6. Technology	Extensive use of advanced technology	Marginal use of modern technology.

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