

Class:Xth Subject: geography

Study Material Ch.Agriculture

Cropping Pattern:

These are also reflected in agricultural practices and cropping pattern in the country.

India has three cropping seasons – rabi, kharif and zaid.

Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above-mentioned rabi crops.

The crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.

Major crops:

Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds.

Cotton and jute, etc.,

Non – Food Crops:

Rubber:

It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions.

It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200cm. and temperature above 25

Fibre Crops:

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

Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture.

Cotton:

India is believed to be the home of the cotton plant.

In 2008 India was second largest producer of cotton after China.

Jute:

It is known as the golden fibre.

It is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly the nylon.

Read the above passage thoroughly and give the answer of the following question

1. How many cropping seasons in India name them?
2. Name the two important crops of each cropping season.
3. Name the important food crops of India.
4. What is Sericulture?
5. What are fibre crops?

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