

KISAN MITHRA CROP DETAILS

Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets. ... These products, as well as the **agricultural** methods used, may vary from one part of the world to another.

1.WHEAT

Wheat occupies the prime position among the food crops in the world. In India, it is the second important food crop being next to rice and contributes to the total foodgrain production of the country to the extent of about 25%. Wheat has played a very vital role in stabilizing the foodgrain production in the country over the past few years.



2.BAJRA

Bajra popularly known as Pearl millet, cattail millet or bulrush belongs to the family Gramineae. The crop is cultivated for grain as well as for fodder in the arid region of Africa and Asia and as a pasture in U.S.A. It is originated in India or Africa. It is grown all over India except Assam and part of northeast India.



3.MAIZE

Maize is one of the most versatile emerging crop having wider adaptability under varied agro-climatic conditions. Globally, maize is known as queen of cereals because it has the highest genetic yield potential among the cereals. It is cultivated on nearly 150 m ha in about 160 countries having wider diversity of soil, climate, biodiversity and management practices that contributes 36 % in the global grain production. The United States of America is the largest producer of maize

contributes nearly 35% of the total production in the world and maize is the driver of the US economy. The USA has the highest productivity ($> 9.6 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$) which is double than the global average . Whereas, the average productivity in India . According to advance estimate it is cultivated in 8.7m ha mainly during Kharif season which covers 80% area. Maize in India, contributes nearly 9 % in the national food basket and more than Rs. 100 billion to the agricultural GDP at current prices apart from the generating employment to over 100 million man-days at the farm and downstream agricultural and industrial sectors. In addition to staple food for human being and quality feed for animals, maize serves as a basic raw material as an ingredient to thousands of industrial products that includes starch, oil, protein, alcoholic beverages, food sweeteners, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, film, textile, gum, package and paper industries etc.



4.SOYABEAN

Soyabean needs about 15 to 32°C temperature for germination but for rapid growth the crop needs higher temperature. The crop requires about 60-65 cm annual rainfall drought at flowering or just before flowering results in flower and pod drops, while rains during maturity impairs the grain quality of soyabean. harmful. The best soil type is sandy loam having good organic matter content.



5.GREEN GRAM

Green gram is important pulse crops. The grains (whole or split) are used as a pulse or made into flour, and into straw and husk as fodder for cattle. Grains are also eaten whole (after germinating them), parched, salted, with sugar or boiled with condiments. The important states producing this pulse are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamilnadu



6. BLACK PEPPER

Black pepper the king of spices, belongs to the family Piperaceae. It is obtained from the perennial climbing vine, *Piper nigrum* which is indigenous to the tropical forests of Western Ghats of South India. It is one of the important and earliest known spices produced and exported from India. India accounts for 54% of the total area under pepper in the world but its share of production is only 26.6 %.



7. TULASI

The genus *Ocimum* (tulsi) belongs to the family Labiateae. Many species of *Ocimum* contain various economically important essential oils used in perfumery and cosmetics industries. The major constituents in *Ocimum* oils include linalool, geraniol, citral, camphor, eugenol, methyl chavicol, safrol, thymol, methylcinnamate etc. *Ocimum* species are used as herbs and find diverse uses in the indigenous systems of medicine in countries like India, Africa, Arabia, Australia, Malaya, Pacific islands and Sri Lanka. The oil of certain species of *Ocimum* has the antifungal, bactericidal and insecticidal properties too.



8.TEA FARMING

The oldest known beverage, tea is native of China in South East Asia. It was known to the Chinese as early as 2737BC, but attained the status of a popular drink in England in 1664 AD. India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter in tea industry. Tea belongs to the genus *Camellia* and family Camelliaceae.



9.GARLIC

Garlic, a native of Southern Europe is one of the important bulb crops grown and used as a spice or condiment throughout India. Gujarat followed by Orissa are the largest producing states. It possesses a high nutritive value, its preparations are administered as a cure against stomach disease, sore eyes and ear ache. It is commonly used in the preparation of various dishes. Allicin, the principle amoebic dysentery and is also having many other medicinal properties.



10.TURMERIC

Turmeric is the dried rhizome , a herbaceous plant. The rhizome has 1.8-5.4%, the pigment and 2.5-7.2% of essential oil. It is used as an important condiment and as a dye with varied applications in drug and cosmetic industries. In India, Andhra Pradesh is the leading state followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Kerala and Bihar.

