



## Study of Rice, condition of growth and Methods of Rice Cultivation

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**Introduction :** Rice is the most important food crop of India covering about one-fourth of the total cropped area and providing food to about half of the Indian population.

This is the staple food of the people living in the eastern and the southern parts of the country, particularly in the areas having over 150 cm annual rainfall. There are about 10,000 varieties of rice in

the world out of which about 4,000 are grown in India Rice is one of the most important cereal of the world and also of india. India is the largest rice growing country in the world, cultivating in about 44.5million hectare area which is about 36percent of the world rice acreage. In india the crops being grown under a very wide range of ecological conditions. On the one extreme there are deep water rice crops. Assam & Bengal grow rice in 4.5m-6.5m deep water, whereas, on the other extreme the rice is grown upland with only 62.5cm-75.0cm of rainfall. The soil suitable for rice crops vary from sandy loam to heavy clay with varying pH value.

Since a large portion of maize crops are grown for purposes other than human consumption, rice is the most important grain with regard to human nutrition and calorific intake, proving more than one fifth of the calories consumed worldwide by the human species.

ISSN : 2454-308X

