

FAQs

1:List of commercial crops of india?

Cash Crops refer to those crops that are grown generally for money and which feed the live stocks of the producer and his family. Cash Crops in India form the strong base over which the Indian trade and commerce flourish both within and outside the country. Fiber crops form the most important Indian cash crop and Jute is one of the notable Indian cash crops and Cotton is considered as the major cash crop. Some of the major cash crops are given below;

- Cotton:
- Rubber
- Sunflower
- Cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale*).
- Sandalwood : *antalaceae*
- *Acacia concinna*
- *Piper nigrum* (Black Pepper)
- Tea
- *Myristica fragrans* Nutmeg
- Coconut,ect

2; Tea belong to which family and their clasification?

Theaceae: Tea Family (*Ternstroemiaceae*)

Tea is one of the most popular and lowest cost beverages in the world, next only to water. Tea is consumed by a wide range of age groups in all levels of society as well as one of the healthiest. Since tea was first discovered in China, it has traveled the world conquering the thirsts of virtually every country on the planet. The discovery of tea occurred in 2737 BC by the Emperor of China.

Classification of tea: They are divided in to four major groups.

- Green Tea
- Yellow and fermented Tea
- Oolong and white Tea
- Black Tea

3: Nutrition facts in tea and Major Contribution of tea in the world.?

Protective compounds & Nutrition facts in tea.

Polyphenols including flavonoids are naturally occurring plant chemicals (called phytochemicals) that are found in tea and have strong antioxidant properties. Antioxidants are agents that protect cells against damage caused by free radicals and reduce the damage caused by low density lipoprotein (LDL) or 'bad' cholesterol in the blood.

Major Contribution of tea in the world:

The graph shows the production of tea from 2006 to 2014, by major producing countries. China produced approximately 1.9 million metric tons of tea in 2012, up from about 1.02 billion metric tons in 2006.

3:What is Piper nigrum?

Piperaceae: Pepper Family _Species: *P. nigrum*

Piper nigrum Black Pepper

Black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) is a flowering vine in the family Piperaceae, cultivated for its fruit, which is usually dried and used as a spice, seasoning and medicine. Following the British hegemony in India, virtually all of the black pepper found in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa was traded from Malabar region.

Black pepper is native to south India currently Vietnam is the world's largest producer and exporter of pepper and producing 34% of the world's *Piper nigrum* crop as of 2008.

4: What is Piperine why pepper is famous?

Dried ground pepper has been used since antiquity for both its flavour and as a traditional medicine. Black pepper is the world's most traded spice. It is one of the most common spices added to European cuisine and its descendants. The spiciness of black pepper is due to the chemical piperine.

Piperine . Pepper gets its spicy heat mostly from piperine derived both from the outer fruit and the seed. Black pepper contains between 4.6% and 9.7% piperine by mass, and white pepper slightly more than that refined piperine, by weight.

5: Explain in detail how The coconut tree (Cocos nucifera) is economically important?

The coconut tree (*Cocos nucifera*) is a member of the family: *Arecaceae* (palm family). It is the only accepted species in the genus *Cocos*. All the parts of the plants are useful. They are;

- Coconut Tree Leaves/Fronds -can be used for making,
- Coconut Midrib
- Coconut Shell
- Coconut Husk
- Consumable ,Coconut Butter, Coconut Cream, Coconut Meat (which can be used for), Animal Feed, Candies, Coconut Chips
- Coconut Water: Acts as a diuretic, acts like an antioxidant and scavenges free radicals, Aids body in fighting infections, Aids in breaking kidney stones and also flushes the toxins out of the Kidneys. Balances electrolytes, Balances the body's PH, Boosts immune system, Boosts poor circulation, Detoxifies all the systems in the body, Increases endurance, Increases energy, Increases metabolism and helps reduce weight, Keeps the reproductive system healthy, Prevents dehydration.

6: Coconut Shell and Coconut Husk are usefull for the daily life?

Coconut Shell Bangles, Bird Feeder, Bowls, Buttons,Charcoal for Cooking, Cups, Decorative Artwork, Drums, Earrings, Fish Hooks, Fuel, Musical Instruments, Necklaces, Pendants, Plate, Scrapers, Small Animal Home, Spoons, Storage Containers,.

Coconut Husk

Cloth, Compost material, Decorative element of a dish of food, Floor Polisher, Fuel for cooking fire, Lashing, Matting, Nets, Peat Moss substitute, Rope, Scrubber to clean floors and cooking pots, Shredded as Stuffing for pillows and mattresses, Smoke of the burning husk is a natural mosquito repellent, Strainer.

7: Write notes on sunflower oil and its uses?

Sunflower oil, *Helianthus annuus* L.: It was first domesticated in Mexico around 2600 BC. These crops were found in Tabasco, Mexico at the San Andres dig site. During the 18th century, the use of sunflower oil became very popular in Russia, particularly with members of the Russian Orthodox Church and used as cooking oil .

Sunflower contains 40 to 44% of good quality oil and high amount of quality protein in cake The oil is also used in the manufacture of hydrogenated oil. Sunflower oil is considered as premium because of its high PUFA (Poly · Unsaturated Fatty Acid) content with high level of linoleic acid and absence of linolenic acid. Because of this, its use in diet reduces the level of blood cholesterol, a factor which is responsible for the incidence of coronary heart.

8: How Rubber is commercially important?

Rubber is the most recent of the major crops of the world. The industry by 2003 was about 150 years old, but cultivation has been carried on only about 100 years. *Ficus elastica* is grown around the world as an ornamental plant, outside in frost-free climates.

The increase in the production of plantation rubber was from 800 long tons in 1900 to 305,000 tons in 1920 and 1,395,000 tons in 1940. This development of the rubber-growing industry has not been without drawbacks. Overproduction had seriously affected the industry financially by 1950 and many attempts have been made to regulate its supply.

Latex occurs in special cells or in a series of special vessels, which permeate the bark, leaves, and other soft parts of the tree. Usually only the latex from the lower part of the trunk is of importance commercially.

9: Uses of rubber?

Compared to vulcanized rubber, uncured rubber has relatively few uses. It is used for cements; for adhesive, insulating, and friction tapes; and for crepe rubber used in insulating blankets and footwear. Vulcanized rubber, on the other hand, has numerous applications.

The flexibility of rubber is often used in hose, tires, and rollers for a wide variety of devices ranging from domestic clothes wringers to printing presses; its elasticity makes it suitable for various kinds of shock absorbers and for specialized machinery mountings designed to reduce vibration. Being relatively impermeable to gases, rubber is useful in the manufacture of articles such as air hoses, balloons, balls, and cushions. The resistance of rubber to water and to the action of most fluid chemicals has led to its use in rainwear, diving gear, and chemical and medicinal tubing, and as a lining for storage tanks, processing equipment, and railroad tank cars. Because of their electrical resistance, soft rubber goods are used as insulation and for protective gloves, shoes, and blankets; hard rubber is used for articles such as telephone housings, parts for radio sets, meters, and other electrical instruments. The coefficient of friction of rubber, which is high on dry surfaces and low on wet surfaces, leads to the use of rubber both for power-transmission belting and for water-lubricated bearings in deep-well pumps

10: How Sandalwood trees is economically important Justify?

The woods are heavy, yellow, and fine-grained, and unlike many other aromatic woods, they retain their fragrance for decades. The essential oil of sandalwood is extracted through steam distillation of pieces of wood from matured Sandalwood trees which are 40-80 years old, Sandalwood oil is perhaps best known in the west as a sweet, warm, rich and woody essential oil used as is for a body fragrance.

Sandalwood oil in India is widely used in the cosmetic industry. The main source of true sandalwood, *S. album*, is a protected species, and demand for it cannot be met. Many species of

plants are traded as "sandalwood". However, most woods from these alternative sources lose their aroma within a few months or years.

11: Write notes on Isobornyl cyclohexanol?

Isobornyl cyclohexanol is a synthetic fragrance chemical produced as an alternative to the natural product. Isobornyl cyclohexanol (IBCH) is an organic compound used primarily as a fragrance because of its aroma which is similar to sandalwood oil. Over 70 years ago, nearly 90% of the natural sandalwood populations occurred in the southern part of Karnataka and northern part of Tamil Nadu. Mysore sandal oil, soap is world famous since 100 years.

Aromatherapy uses plant materials and aromatic plant oils, including essential oil and other aromatic compounds for the purpose of altering one's mood.

12: Write notes on genus Nicotiana of the family :Solanaceae ?.

Nicotiana tabacum, or cultivated **tobacco**, is an annually-grown herbaceous **plant**. **Tobacco** is a product prepared from the leaves of the tobacco plant by curing them. The plant is categorized within the genus *Nicotiana* and Tobacco use is a risk factor for many diseases, especially those affecting the heart, liver and lungs and several cancers. In 2008, the WHO named tobacco as the world's single greatest cause of preventable death. Tobacco advertising of tobacco products by the tobacco industry is through a variety of media, including sponsorship, particularly of sporting events. It is now one of the most highly regulated forms of marketing. Some or all forms of tobacco advertising are banned in many countries.

13: What is the world production of cotton and uses?

Cotton is a soft, fluffy staple fiber as well as a protective case, around the seeds of cotton plants of the genus *Gossypium* in the family of Malvaceae. A soft white fibrous substance which surrounds the seeds of the cotton plant and is made into textile fibre and thread for sewing. Cotton, a very pure form of cellulose, has been used for a very long time in the production of artificial fibers and other cellulose products. These fibers may then be reorganized as paper, or they may be treated further chemically.

The world produces around 25 million tonnes of cotton every year. Six countries - China, Brazil, India, Pakistan, the USA and Uzbekistan - account for more than 80% of total production. From a net exporter, China has become a major purchaser of raw cotton, with imports of 3.2 million tonnes in 2006, mainly from the world's leading cotton exporter, the United States.

14: Nutritional value and uses of mustard?

Some of the many vitamins and nutrients found in mustard seeds are selenium and omega 3 fatty acid. Commercially, selenium is produced as a byproduct in the refining of these ores, most often during production. Minerals that are pure selenide or selenate compounds are known, but are rare.

Omega-3 fatty acids are important for normal metabolism. Mammals are unable to synthesize omega-3 fatty acids, but can obtain the shorter-chain omega-3 fatty acid ALA.

Uses:The major processed products are mustard powder used in the manufacture of mayonnaise, dried or dehydrated mustard leaves, whole mustard seeds etc. Whole mustard is used as a flavouring agent in Indian cooking, whereas ground mustard provides flavour and consistency in Bengali fish curries. Mustard flour has preservative and antioxidant properties in addition to providing flavour and colour.

15: Myristica fragrans Nutmeg is one of the Commercial crop, justify?

Nutmeg is one of the two spices derived from several species of tree in the *genus Myristica*. The most important commercial species is *Myristica Fragristica*, indigenous to the Indonesia. The prices of nutmeg and mace is always continue to rule high on short supply in the domestic and international markets.

The history of nutmeg is remarkable and illuminating. Nutmeg is known to have been a prized and costly spice in European cuisine as a flavouring, medicinal, and preservative agent. It's said to taste a bit like crystallized ginger. World production of nutmeg is estimated to average between 10,000 and 12,000 tonnes per year, with annual world demand estimated at 9,000 tonnes; production of mace is estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 tonnes.