cultivation.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—FOOD CROPS, CASH CROPS AND BEVERAGE CROPS

The agricultural production of a region depends on both physical and socio-economic factors. The main physical factors affecting agricultural production are climate, relief and soil types. On the other hand, the level of economic development, social outlook, level of literacy, land tenure system etc. are major socio-economic factors which are greatly responsible for agricultural development. All these factors are interrelated and play an important role in both the quality and quantity of agricultural products. They help and promote in the growth and development in favourable condition while restrict agricultural growth under unfavourable environment. Because of this fact, some parts of the world are making considerable progress in agriculture and others are not.

The range of agricultural products in the world is remarkably great. They may be grouped as food crops, cash crops, beverages etc.

❐ FOOD CROPS

The most important food crops in use in the world are rice, wheat, rye, oats, barley, sorghum, corn, pulses etc. Among all these cereals rice is by far the most popular crop of monsoon Asia, but wheat is a staple food of the world. The production of other cereals are less in comparison to rice and wheat. The world production and distribution of these two crops are discussed below in details.

❐ RICE (Oryza Sativa)

Rice i.e. paddy is an important crop of the monsoon region. The ideal condition for its growth is found specially in monsoon lands where there is abundance of rainfall in summer. It is the staple food for a vast majority of people of South-East Asia. About half of the world's population use it as food. Rice accounts for the largest area and production amongst all the cereals grown in this part of the world.

❐ GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS FOR GROWTH

Rice is chiefly a tropical crop which require hot and humid climate. During its maturing period hot and dry conditions are essential. The rice crop requires 100-200 cm of rainfall and 18°C—25°C temperature for its growth. The clay and marshy soils are suitable for paddy cultivation. The alluvial soils of the flood plain, delta and coastal regions are ideal areas for cultivating rice.

The paddy cultivation can be divided into two broad categories :

1. upland paddy based on broadcast method and natural rainfall ;
2. lowland paddy done by transplantation method and with irrigation etc.

Upland paddy is usually grown in the higher elevation. It is the characteristic crop of the hilly and drier regions. This variety of crop is a drought resisting type. It is cultivated based on natural rains. The rice is shown in the month of March and April and harvested during September and October. Generally it is cultivated for own consumption.

Lowland paddy requires sufficient water during its sowing and maturing period. Generally its cultivation is done by transplantation method. Firstly, seed is sown in small-beds and then transplanted to larger fields when the plant becomes about a feet high. It takes about six months time for ripening.

❐ DISTRIBUTION

The largest producer of rice in the world is monsoon Asia. About 91 per cent of the world's rice is grown in Asia. Rice accounts for more than 40 per cent of the sown area in almost every countries in this region. The major rice producing countries of Asia are China, India, Myanmmar, Indonesia, Thailand, Japan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Philippines, North and South Korea.

The other rice producing countries of the world are USA, Russia, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Greece and many other countries of Africa, South America and Australia.

❐ PADDY YIELD AND PRODUCTION

The yield rate of paddy varies from less than 1000 kg./hectare to about 7000 kg./hectare. The yield rate is highest in Japan (5825 kg./hectare) among the Asian countries. In USA the yield rate is 6178 kg./hectare and in Australia it is 6981 kg./hectare. In India the yield rate is low (2487 kg./hectare in 1999) in comparison to the other countries. Table 4.1 shows the yield rate of paddy in selected countries.

Table 4.1
Paddy Yield in Selected Countries

Countries	*kg./hectare*
Bangladesh	2190
China	5304
India	2487
Indonesia	4140
Japan	5825
Myanmmar	2969
Thailand	1998
Vietnam	2714
USA	6178
Australia	6981

F.A.O., Year Book, 1993.

The world production of rice is more than 588.6 million tons. China is the largest producer of rice at 166 million tons followed by India with 132 million tons. Both China and India produce

56 per cent of rice and their share in the area under the crop being 53 per cent of the world total. The area and production of rice in selected countries of the world are shown in table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Paddy Production and Area under Crop in Selected Countries of the World (2003)

Countries	*Area ('000 hectares)*	*Production (million tons)*
China	27,398	166.4
India	44,000	132.0
Indonesia	11,477	52.0
Bangladesh	11,100	38.0
Thailand	11,000	27.0
Vietnam	7,449	35.5
Myanmmar	6,650	24.6
Japan	1,665	9.7
USA	1,212	9.0
Russian Federation	141	.45
Australia	38	.39
World	153,324	588.5

Courtesy F.A.O.

Almost all countries of monsoon Asia produce rice and they together account for the largest area under rice while many other countries of the world are still deficient in production of this crop.

❐ MAJOR RICE PRODUCING COUNTRIES

The important rice producing countries of the world are China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Thailand, Myanmmar, Japan etc. But here discussion is limited only to China, India and Japan.

❐ CHINA

China, the world's most populous country, is by far the largest producer and consumer of rice. The great valley of the Yangtze and its tributaries is the most important rice region of the country. The other rice growing regions are the Chengtu plain, river valley bottom of Hwang Ho, the great plain in Anhwei and Kiangsu, northern Checkiange etc.

China produced 142.2 million tons of rice in 1983-84 and its production increased to 166.4 million tons in 2003. It accounted for 39 per cent of the world's total rice production in 1987.

INDIA

Rice is an important food crop of India. The country stood second position in the production of rice. It contributed about 17 per cent to the world production (1987). India's production of rice was 43.0 million tons in 1971-72 and it rose to 132.0 million tons in 2003.

India has about 28 per cent of the world's area under rice. Paddy covers about 44.0 million hectares which is 37 per cent of the total area under cereals in India. Table 4.3 shows the area and production of this crop in various states of India in different years.

Table 4.3
Area and Production of Rice in India
(in 1971-72 and 1999-2000)

State	Area ('000 hectares)		Production ('000 tons)	
	1971-72	1995-96	1971-72	1999-2000
Andhra Pradesh	3,041	3,679	4,717	10,439.6
Assam	1,967	2,503	1,906	3,860.7
Bihar	5,411	5,031	5,273	7,741.6
Gujarat	475	570	517	984.9
Haryana	291	837	536	2,594.0
J & K	212	1,273	370	391.1
H.P.	98	83	104	120.9
Kamataka	1,120	1,269	2,097	3,635.0
M.P.	4,525	5,168	3,702	6,376.5
Maharastra	1,331	1,517	1,368	2,535.9
Manipur	136	135	159	365.9
Meghalaya	96	102	108	156.9
Orissa	4,646	4,529	3,620	5,187.0
Punjab	450	2,161	920	8,716.0
Rajasthan	133	140	159	252.6
Tamil Nadu	2,691	2,229	5,302	7,225.3

U.P.	4,722	5,576	3,776	12,912.2
W. Bengal	4,991	5,953	6,508	13,951.0
Kerala	—	472	—	770.8
Total India	37,756	42,910	43,067	89,475.6

Source : Economic survey, 2000-01.

Rice growing areas in India stretches from 8°N to 25°N latitudes. The large concentration of paddy cultivation is found in river valleys, deltas, low lying coastal areas and flood prone areas of India. The major producing states are West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Assam etc.

❐ JAPAN

Rice is a staple food of the Japanese people. It occupies about 42 per cent of the arable land of Japan. The total area under rice was 16.7 lakh hectares. Japan produces more than 9.7 million tons of rice annually.

In Japan rice is grown in small fields by intensive method. It is grown in almost all prefectures of Japan. Rice cultivation is generally found in low alluvial areas and coastal plains of Japan. The important rice growing region is Kwanto plain which accounts for about one seventh of the total rice production. The area under rice is also rapidly growing in Hokkaido.

❐ WHEAT (Triticum)

A majority of the world's population consume wheat and it is the most important food grain in temperate lands. In comparison to rice, wheat is widely distributed.

❐ GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITION FOR GROWTH

Wheat grows best in a cool, moist climate and ripens best in a dry, warm climate. It requires light clay or fertile loam soil containing some amount of lime. The wheat cultivation is not suitable in such soil which is too wet. The chernozem soil is best suited for wheat cultivation because it is rich in humous content. The temperate climate with moderate rainfall is ideal for wheat. An annual rainfall of 50-100 cm is necessary for its growth. Wheat can be cultivated in areas of low rainfall with the help of irrigation. The extremely cold and very hot and humid climate is detrimental for wheat cultivation. The summer temperature should be in between 20-25°C and the average temperature of the coldest month should not be less then— 6°C. It requires a period of atleast 90 frost free days.

❐ DISTRIBUTION

The wheat cultivation is widespread throughout the world except some unfavourable areas of heavy rainfall, high temperature and extremely cold parts of mountains and poles. Wheat is successfully grown in the mid-latitude grasslands, the mediterranean, some parts of South East Asia and eastern basins of Australia. The Ukrainian region of Russia, the mainland of China, Plains of USA, the Prairie provinces of Canada, the Pampas of Argentina, the Murray-Darling basin of Australia, the Indo-Ganga Plain of India are important wheat growing regions of the world.

❐ WHEAT YIELD AND PRODUCTION

The yield rate of wheat varies greatly. The world average yield rate is about 2,750 kg/hectare. The highest yields of wheat are not found in the commercial wheat regions of the world. It is highest in the West European countries. The table 4.4 shows the yield rate of wheat in selected countries.

Table 4.4
Yield Rate of Wheat in Selected Countries
(kg. per hectare)

Countries	*Yield*
India	2,620
China	3,910
USA	2,970
Russian Federation	1,710
France	6,230
Germany	6,500
U.K.	7,780
Australia	2,000
Canada	2,250
Argentina	2,080
Egypt	6,150
Italy	2,750
Brazil	2,370
Japan	4,030
World	2,750

Courtesy—F.A.O., 2003.

The total world production of wheat is more than that of other cereals. In 1987, the world production of wheat was 516 million tons but it rose to 549 million tons in 2003. The production of wheat has greatly increased in the recent years due to the advancement of science and technology. Now-a-days, the cultivation of wheat becomes possible in semi-arid and semi-polar areas. The cold resistant-varieties of spring wheat can be grown in Sub-Arctic regions also. The production and area under wheat in selected countries of the world are shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5
Wheat Area and Production in Selected Countries in 2003

Countries	*Area (in million hectares)*	*Production (in million kg.)*
China	22.0	86.1
India	24.9	65.1
USA	21.4	63.6
Russian Federation	20.0	34.1
France	5.0	30.6
Australia	12.5	24.9
Canada	10.5	23.6
Germany	0.3	19.3
Argentina	7.0	14.5
UK	1.8	14.3
Egypt	1.0	6.2
Italy	2.3	6.2
Brazil	2.5	5.9
World	204.6	549.4

Courtesy—F.A.O., 2003.

It is observed from the above table that the five countries viz.—China, India, USA, Canada and Russian Federation cover about half of the world's total area under wheat and produce half of the total world output.

❒ MAJOR WHEAT PRODUCING COUNTRIES

The important wheat producing countries of the world are China, India, USA, Russian Federation, France, Australia, Canada, Germany, Argentina, U.K., Egypt, Brazil, Italy etc. But only a few countries have been selected for discussion.

❐ CHINA

The cultivation of wheat is increasing in China in recent years and it becomes the leading producer in the world. In 2003 the country produced 86.1 million tons which was 15.7 per cent of world's total output of wheat.

Till recently, wheat was a subsidiary crop only in the southern part, but now it is grown in almost all parts of China. Now the main wheat growing area in China is found in northern China in between Kokonor and Honan. The spring wheat region lies in the marginal belt extending from east to west and following the Mongolian border. The Loess plateau is important for winter wheat. Along with rice wheat is also produced in Yantze area.

❐ USA

The geographical condition of USA favours the cultivation of wheat. The country produced 57 million tons of wheat in 1987 and it rose to 63.5 million tons in 2003. USA contributed 11.6 per cent to the total world output of wheat.

The wheat regions of USA are widely distributed. Both spring and winter wheat varieties are grown in USA. The spring wheat is cultivated in Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota.

The winter Hard wheat is grown in Western Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado. The winter Soft wheat variety is cultivated in the northern parts of the country. It is mostly concentrated in Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia etc.

Wheat is also grown in Colombia plateau. In California wheat cultivation is concentrated in Sacramento river valley and low lying coastal areas of north-western and southern parts.

❐ INDIA

Among the wheat producing countries, India occupies a pride place. Now, India is becoming the second largest producer of wheat with 65.1 million tons (2003). The country contributed 11.9 per cent to the world output of wheat. It has about 12.1 per cent of the world area under wheat.

The chief wheat growing states of India are U.P., Punjab, M.P., Rajasthan, Haryana and Bihar. About 85 per cent of country's wheat comes from these states. The other wheat producing states are Gujarat, Maharastra, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Karnataka etc.

❐ RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The most important food grains of Russia is wheat. The country was a leading producer of wheat for many years. Wheat was formerly concentrated on the black and brown earth areas. The Ukraine region was known as the 'bread basket' of Russia. Now, wheat is grown in vast areas of the country. The cultivation of wheat is extended upto 60°N. This northward advancement becomes possible due to the introduction of quick ripening and frost resistant variety. Both Winter and Spring wheat give a better yield in Russia. Spring wheat is extensively grown in the northern areas while Winter wheat is concentrated mostly in the southern parts.

The total wheat production of Russian Federation was 34.0 million tons in 2003 which was 6.2 per cent of world's total output.

❐ AUSTRALIA

The Murray-Darling basin of Australia is an important producing region of wheat in Australia. The geographical condition of eastern Australia favours the cultivation of wheat. Most of the Australian production comes from this area. The total production of wheat in Australia was 24.9 million tons which was 2.36 per cent of world output of wheat (2003).

❐ ARGENTINA

The Pampas of Argentina is famous for wheat. Argentina is traditionally a leading producer of wheat in the world. The country produces 7 per cent of the total world wheat. Its production was about 14.5 million tons in 2003. A major portion of its production comes to the world trade.

❐ CASH CROPS

The crops which are produced mostly for sale are called cash crops. The food grains are not considered as cash crops. The major cash crops are cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, oil seeds etc. Here the discussion is limited only to cotton, jute and sugarcane.

to beverage crops.

❐ TEA (Camellia thea)

As a beverage, tea is most popular and favourite for a majority of the people of the world. It has a great demand in the international market. Tea is made when the processed leaves of the tea are infused with boiling water. Tea is used as a drink for its inherent quality. It is a mild stimulant because tea possesses caffeine and tannin. Due to these special content it removes fatigue and brings freshness to the body and mind.

Tea plants are grown in slopy areas. The plants are pruned periodically in order to maintain a height of about one metre and to encourage the growth of new leaves. The leaves are handplucked. Only the smallest, youngest leaves are used to produce tea. The three main types of tea being produced are black (fermented), green (unfermented) and brick. Black tea is produced in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka ; while green tea is produced mostly in China and Japan. Brick tea is prepared from the inferior leaves and twigs.

❐ GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS FOR GROWTH

Tea grows best in the warm climate. So, its cultivation is confined mainly in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. The tea plant requires high temperature ranging from 26°C-32°C during the producing period from June to September. High humidity (about 90 per cent) and high rainfall (not less than 200 cm) favour the growth of tea. The waterlogging is harmful for the plant. So, gently sloping areas are suitable. The soil should be rich in humus content. The quality of tea depends largely on the chemical composition of the soil. The presence

of phosphorus, potash and iron ensure quality and growth of tea.

▢ DISTRIBUTION

The cultivation of tea is confined in the countries of South-East Asia, Africa and South America. The monsoonal lands of Asia *viz.* : China, India, Sri Lanka, Japan, Indonesia are leading producers of tea. Recently, African countries are engaging in the cultivation of tea. Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Malawi are principal producers of African tea.

▢ YIELD AND PRODUCTION

The yield rate of tea largely depends upon various factors. The quality of soil, regular supply of water, fertilizer etc. enhance the growth of tea. On the other hand, the yield rate decreases with the increasing age of the tea bush. The age-old tea bushes do not give much yield. So, replanting is become essential after a period of 50-75 years.

The yield rate of Chinese tea about 1,800 kg./hectare whereas in India it is about 1,700 kg./hectare.

The world production of tea was 2,380 million kg. in 1987. About 50 per cent of the world's output comes from India and China.

▢ MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

The leading producers of tea are India, China, Sri Lanka, Kenya etc. These countries are responsible for about 65 per cent of the world's total production.

▢ INDIA

In both area and production of tea, India stood in first position. Both are increasing in recent years. The area under tea has increased from 3.14 lakh hectares in 1950-51 to 5.32 lakh hectares in 1998-99. The country has more than 13 thousands tea estates with a total production of 780 million kg. She contributes about 34 per cent to the world output. Tea is now the most important cash crop in India.

The largest production of tea comes from north-eastern and southern parts of the country. The important tea growing states are Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura, Karnataka etc. The area-wise production of tea in India is shown in the table 4.11.

Table 4.11
Area-wise Production of Tea in India

Areas/States	Production ('000 kg.)	
	1979	1995-96
Tamil Nadu	77,235	114,000
Karnataka	3,507	5,000
Kerala	58,036	62,000
Assam	328,418	—
West Bengal	123,078	—
Others	6,746	—
Total South India	138,978	—
Total North India	408,242	—
Grand Total	547,020	780,000

About half of the India's tea is grown in Assam. Tea is cultivated extensively in Brahmaputra and Surma valleys of the state. The Brahmaputra valley is the largest producer of tea in North-East India accounting for about 40 per cent of the total area and 44 per cent of the total production of the country. Although tea is grown in almost all the districts of the valley yet the large concentration of tea estates is found in the districts of upper Assam.

The Surma Valley accounts for about 9 per cent of the total area and 5 per cent of the country's total production. Here tea cultivation is done on small hills or 'teelas'.

Next to Assam West Bengal is a major producer of tea. Tea is grown mainly in the dooars and Darjeeling district of the state. The dooars is a 16 km. wide strip at the foot hills of Himalayas extending from Cooch Behar to Jalpaiguri.

Tamil Nadu is the largest producer in South India. The other producing states of South India are Kerala and Karnataka.

❐ CHINA

In the production of tea China ranked second in the world. China is a traditional grower of tea. Tea areas of Western and Southern China are famous for tea. The principal tea growing

provinces are Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Fukien, Anhwei and Kwangtung. The other areas lie in the southern Yunnan and western Szechwan.

It has a total area of 91.7 thousand hectares under tea crop. The yield rate of Chinese tea is comparatively high than that of India. China mostly produces green tea. Its total production was 500 million kg. in 1987. The country contributes about 21 per cent to the world output.

❐ SRI LANKA

In recent years Sri Lanka is emerging as a leading producer of tea. The country is now the world's third largest producer of tea. About 9 per cent of the world output comes from Sri Lanka. Its production was 214 million kg. in the year 1987.

The geographical conditions of Sri Lanka favour the growth of tea cultivation. Its warm and humid climate is ideal for this crop. Tea is successfully grown in central highlands. Some tea gardens of Kandy and Gompola are situated at a height of 700 metres above sea level. The cultivation of tea is also concentrated in the area north of Ratanpura.

❐ KENYA

Among the African country's Kenya is the largest producer of tea. Its production is gradually increasing. In 1987 the country produced 155 million tons. It contributes about 7 per cent to the world output.

❐ COFFEE (Coffea)

Like tea coffee is also the most popular beverage in the world. Coffee is a sub-tropical evergreen shrub. The seeds of the coffee tree are processed to produce coffee. Firstly, the seeds are collected from trees and taken out of stalks and then processing is done in the factories.

❐ GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS FOR GROWTH

Coffee requires almost same type of geographical conditions as that of tea. Well drained soil, warm temperature, high humidity and abundant rainfall are necessary for its cultivation. Coffee grows well in hot and wet climate. Warm and sunny weather is essential during growing and harvesting seasons. The average rainfall of 100-200 cm is ideal but below 100 cm irrigation is necessary. The principal coffee growing regions of the world have an average annual temperature of about 25°C to 35°C. The coffee

plants require fertile soil, rich in humus. The plants grow best in the newly cleared soil. Coffee can also be grown by using fertilizers.

❐ DISTRIBUTION

Coffee is mostly grown in the warm humid areas where the average annual temperature ranges from 20°C-25°C. It is extensively grown in the southern hemisphere. The principal coffee producing countries of South America are Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Equador and Guiana. Among the African countries Ethiopia, Zaire, Uganda, Angola and Cameroon are famous for coffee cultivation. In Asia the coffee production is less. Indonesia, India, and Sri Lanka are major coffee producing countries of Asia.

❐ YIELD AND PRODUCTION

The yield rate of coffee depends upon many factors. Above all, climate is a deciding factor of coffee production. The quality of soil, elevation, crop variety also play an important role in coffee cultivation. In India the yield per hectare ranges from 500-600 kg.

As the demand for coffee is increasing in the world market, the production is also increasing. In 1987 the world production of coffee was 6,185 thousand tons and it rose to 93,800 thousand of 60 kg. bags in 1990-91. The world coffee production and percentage share of various countries are shown in the table 4.12.

Table 4.12
Coffee Production ('000 of 60 kg. Bags)

Countries	*1990—91*	*Percentage of world total*
Brazil	26,000	27.7
Colombia	13,000	13.9
India	6,400	6.8
Ivory Coast	5,000	5.3
Indonesia	4,000	4.3
Mexico	3,200	3.4
Guatemala	2,250	2.4
Other Countries	34,950	36.2
World Total	93,800	100.00

Source : F.A.O., 1993.

❐ MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Coffee is cultivated in as many as fifty countries of the world but the production of most of the countries is meagre. About 60 per cent of the world's total output comes from only four countrys' *viz.* : Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia and Mexico. The other countries together produce 40 per cent of the world's coffee.

❐ BRAZIL

In coffee production Brazil is maintaining the first position in the world. Coffee is widely grown in Brazil. The soil and climate of Brazil favour the growth of this crop. The country produces about 34 per cent of the world's coffee. In 1987 its total production was 2.1 million tons and 26 million bags (of 60 kg. bags) in 1990-91.

The major coffee growing states are Parana, Sao Paulo, Matto Grosso, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janerio, Espirito Santo etc.

❐ COLOMBIA

Next to Brazil, Colombia is the second largest producer of coffee in the world. It produced about 690 thousand tons in 1987 and 13 million bags (60 kg. bag) in 1990-91. The country contributes 11 per cent to the world output of coffee.

Most of the coffee grown areas of Colombia lie in the west of the Magdalena River and south of Medellin. The slopes of Central Cordillera provide best sites for coffee production in Colombia.

❐ INDIA

In India coffee has been cultivated on commercial basis since the early part of nineteenth century. It was started near Chikmaglur in Karnataka. Now, the coffee cultivation is found on the vast hilly tracts of Nilgiris, Cardamom, Palni and Anamallai in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

India produces mostly Arabica and Robusta varieties of coffee. The Liberica variety is found only in a negligible area. The Arabica variety is cultivated on relatively higher areas whereas Robusta variety is grown mostly on slopes.

India produces about 2.8 per cent of the world's output. During 1990-91 India's production was 220 thousand tons ; but in 2000-01 the production rose to 295 thousand tons. The table 4.13 shows the production of India's coffee in different years.

Table 4.13
Coffee Production in India (in tons)

States	1970—71	1995—96
Karnataka	83,405	1,45,000
Kerala	18,420	46,000
Tamil Nadu	6,970	16,000
All India	1,10,300	2,26,000

Coffee cultivation in India covers less than 2 per cent of world's area under coffee. It is mostly concentrated in South Indian states. Karnataka has the largest area under coffee (58 per cent of the total area) followed by Tamil Nadu (24 per cent) and Kerala (18 per cent). Coffee is also grown in Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra and Orissa. Coffee cultivation is also started in Assam and West Bengal. The geographical conditions of Andaman and Nicobar islands also favour the growth of coffee cultivation.