

Original content

Sustainable intensification of rice-wheat cropping system is essential in ensuring food and nutritional security in the eastern Indo-Gangetic Plains covering the eastern parts of India (eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal provinces), Nepal and Bangladesh. Small-holder farmers of the region depend on rice and wheat for their staple food, and also for animal feed. The current production practices in rice-wheat system (transplanting of 25–30 days old rice seedlings into puddled soil, and repeated tillage in wheat) require a large number of resources (labour, water, energy) with low resource-use efficiency (Kumar et al., 2018; Mishra et al., 2021). Besides, these traditional practices also deteriorate soil health (Mondal et al., 2020; 2019), increase greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Kumar et al., 2018; Mishra et al., 2021), and adversely affect the productivity of post-rice crops (Kumar et al., 2018; Kumar et al., 2020).

After version change

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