Ask:

Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets,pulses, tea, coffee,sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton

and jute, etc. of canalirrigation and tubewells have made it possible togrow rice in areas of less

rainfall such as Punjab,Haryana and western UttarPradesh and parts of Rajasthan.

Uttar Pradesh is India's top farming state, with considerable state-level crop production including

bajra, rice, sugarcane, food grains, and many others. It ranks frst among India's wheat-producing states,

ahead of Haryana, Punjab,and Madhya Pradesh.

Thinks:

Indian agriculture began by 9000 BCE on northwest India with the early cultivation of plants, and

domestication of crops and animals. Indian subcontinent agriculture was the largest producer of wheat and

grain. They settled life soon followed with implements and techniques being developed for agriculture.

M.S.Swaminathan is known as the Father of Indian Agriculture, or the Father of Crops due to his

critical role in bringing about the Green Revolution in India. He championed the use of high-yielding

varieties of wheat and rice,transforming the agricultural landscape of India.

Systems thinking is a way of understanding complex real-world situations such as those often

encountered in sustainable food and farming careers.

Does:

This climate change leads to higher temperatures and unanticipated rainfall across the country,

resulting in reduced crop yields and overall food production.Due to the rise in temperature and

changes in water availability, climate change can affect irrigated agricultural production throughout

Agro-ecological zones.

Agriculture plays a substantial role in climate change. Some herds, crops,and fertilizers can

generate substantial amounts of methane and nitrous oxide,and agriculture is also a major cause of

deforestation and used long-distance transportation, which involves burning fossil fuels.