

Transformative Pathways: Agriculture as a Catalyst for Inclusive Development in the Indian Economy

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Received: 14 Feb 2024; Revised accepted: 30 Apr 2024

Abstract

This study aims to examine the role of agriculture as a development tool for the Indian economy, focusing on key dimensions such as productivity trends, policy impacts, technology adoption, climate change resilience, gender disparities, and government interventions. Through an analysis of secondary data and published literature, the study reveals notable improvements in agricultural productivity across major states, driven by targeted investments, policy interventions, and technological advancements. Agricultural policies such as Minimum Support Prices (MSP), subsidies, and insurance schemes have positively influenced farmer incomes and market stability, although challenges related to market integration and climate change resilience persist. The increasing adoption of climate-smart technologies shows potential for improving sustainability and tackling climate risks. However, persistent gender gaps in agriculture hinder women's access to resources. government spending in agriculture development is on rise, signaling a dedication to rural well-being and inclusive growth. Overall, the study underscores the need for holistic and inclusive approaches to agricultural development, integrating gender perspectives, environmental sustainability, and social equity. By fostering innovation, strengthening institutions, and promoting multi-stakeholder collaborations, India can harness the transformative potential of agriculture to achieve sustainable development goals and ensure food security for all stakeholders across the agricultural value chain.

Key words: Agriculture, Indian economy, Minimum support price, Inclusive growth, Sustainable development

Agriculture stands as the backbone of the Indian economy, intricately woven into its social, cultural, and economic fabric [1]. With a significant portion of the population dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods, the sector plays a pivotal role in shaping India's development trajectory [2]. Over the decades, agricultural policies, technological advancements, and socio-economic changes have transformed the landscape of Indian agriculture, influencing its contribution to the overall economy [3]. India's agricultural sector has a rich historical legacy, dating back thousands of years, marked by diverse agricultural practices across regions [4]. However, the contemporary scenario presents a complex picture, characterized by challenges and opportunities that shape the sector's role in driving economic growth and development. In understanding the role of agriculture as a development tool for the Indian economy, it becomes imperative to delve into its historical context, the contemporary challenges it faces, the transformative policies it has undergone, and the potential it holds for fostering inclusive growth and sustainability.

Historical context

India's agricultural heritage traces back to ancient civilizations, where agriculture served as the primary occupation and source of sustenance [5]. The Green Revolution of the 1960s marked a significant turning point in India's agricultural history, introducing high-yielding varieties of

seeds, modern irrigation techniques, and chemical fertilizers to enhance agricultural productivity [6]. This period witnessed a substantial increase in food grain production, catapulting India from a food-deficient nation to one of self-sufficiency.

The subsequent decades witnessed a series of policy reforms aimed at liberalizing the agricultural sector, including the dismantling of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) system and the introduction of minimum support prices (MSP) to support farmers [7]. However, despite these interventions, the agricultural sector continued to face challenges such as fragmented landholdings, inadequate infrastructure, water scarcity, and socio-economic disparities.

Contemporary challenges

The contemporary agricultural landscape in India is marked by a myriad of challenges that hinder its potential as a development tool. One of the most pressing issues is the problem of small and fragmented landholdings, which limits economies of scale and impedes mechanization and technological adoption [8]. Moreover, the sector grapples with water scarcity, soil degradation, unpredictable weather patterns, and pest infestations, exacerbating the vulnerability of farmers and affecting productivity.

The plight of Indian farmers has come to the forefront in recent years, with instances of agrarian distress, farmer suicides, and protests demanding policy reforms and greater

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support from the government [9]. The skewed terms of trade, wherein input costs rise disproportionately compared to output prices, further exacerbate the agrarian crisis, pushing farmers into debt traps and perpetuating a cycle of poverty and vulnerability.

Transformative policies

In response to the myriad challenges facing the agricultural sector, successive governments have introduced transformative policies aimed at enhancing productivity, improving farmer incomes, and ensuring food security. The National Agricultural Policy (2000) emphasized sustainable agriculture, diversification of crops, and rural infrastructure development to promote holistic growth in the sector.

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) aimed at enhancing water use efficiency through the development of irrigation infrastructure, water harvesting techniques, and watershed management. Similarly, initiatives such as the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) sought to promote organic farming, enhance soil health, and empower farmers through capacity building and technology dissemination.

Despite the extensive literature on Indian agriculture, notable gaps persist, including the need for comprehensive assessments of the socio-economic impacts of agricultural policies, understanding technology adoption patterns and extension services efficacy, exploring market integration and value chains, examining climate change adaptation strategies, and addressing gender dynamics in agriculture. There is a scarcity of research on the grassroots impacts of policies such as minimum support prices and subsidies, factors influencing technology adoption among farmers, market functioning, climate-resilient agriculture, and the role of women in agriculture. These gaps necessitate interdisciplinary research approaches to integrate insights from economics, sociology, agronomy, environmental science, and gender studies. Bridging these knowledge gaps can inform evidence-based interventions to promote inclusive growth, enhance resilience, and ensure the sustainability of Indian agriculture amidst evolving challenges and opportunities.

The study aims to comprehensively examine various dimensions of Indian agriculture and its contributions to economic development. Its primary objectives include evaluating the socio-economic impacts of agricultural policies such as minimum support prices, subsidies, and loan waivers on different stakeholders within the agricultural sector. Additionally, the study seeks to investigate the factors influencing technology adoption among farmers and assess the effectiveness of extension services in disseminating agricultural best practices. It also intends to analyze the functioning of agricultural markets, explore market integration dynamics and value chains, and identify barriers hindering market access for smallholder farmers. Furthermore, the study aims to assess climate change adaptation strategies and resilience-building measures within the agricultural sector, including the adoption of climate-smart technologies and policy frameworks for mainstreaming climate resilience. Moreover, it will explore the gender dynamics in agriculture, including women's contributions to farm production, processing, and marketing, and examine strategies for promoting gender-sensitive policies and women's empowerment in the agricultural sector. Through addressing these objectives, the study endeavors to contribute insights towards a deeper understanding of agriculture's role in driving economic growth, enhancing food security, and fostering sustainable development in India. Additionally, the

findings seek to inform evidence-based policy interventions, programmatic initiatives, and research agendas aimed at promoting inclusive and resilient agricultural systems benefiting all stakeholders across the value chain.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology adopted for the study relies predominantly on secondary data sources, including published literature, reports, and datasets from reputable government agencies, research institutions, and international organizations. The study employs a systematic approach to gather, analyze, and synthesize existing information to address its research objectives comprehensively.

Firstly, a thorough review of peer-reviewed academic journals, government publications, policy documents, and relevant books is conducted to establish a comprehensive understanding of the historical context, policy frameworks, and socio-economic dynamics shaping Indian agriculture. Secondly, key indicators and datasets pertaining to agricultural productivity, land use patterns, crop yields, market trends, technology adoption rates, climate change impacts, and gender disparities are identified and extracted from reliable sources such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, National Sample Survey Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Bank, and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Thirdly, quantitative data analysis techniques, including descriptive statistics, trend analysis, and regression modeling, may be employed to analyze the collected data and identify patterns, trends, and correlations relevant to the study objectives. Statistical software packages such as SPSS, STATA, or R may be utilized for data processing and analysis. Fourthly, qualitative data obtained from policy documents, research reports, and stakeholder interviews may supplement the quantitative analysis, providing insights into the socio-economic contexts, policy implementation challenges, and stakeholder perspectives shaping agricultural development in India.

Additionally, thematic analysis techniques may be employed to identify recurring themes, emerging issues, and policy implications embedded within the literature and datasets. This approach facilitates the synthesis of diverse sources of information and the generation of nuanced insights into the multifaceted dimensions of Indian agriculture. Furthermore, the study acknowledges potential limitations associated with secondary data, including data reliability, consistency, and completeness. Sensitivity analyses and validation checks may be conducted to assess the robustness of the findings and mitigate data-related biases or uncertainties.

Overall, the methodology emphasizes a rigorous and systematic approach to secondary data analysis, grounded in established research principles and methodologies, to generate evidence-based insights into the role of agriculture as a development tool for the Indian economy. By leveraging existing knowledge and data resources, the study aims to contribute to informed policy discussions, programmatic interventions, and research agendas aimed at promoting inclusive, sustainable, and resilient agricultural systems in India.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data indicates a positive trend in average crop yields across major states in India from 2010 to 2020 (Table 1). Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh witnessed notable

improvements in yield, reflecting advancements in agricultural practices, technology adoption, and policy interventions. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh also showed moderate increases in productivity, albeit at a slower pace. These trends underscore the importance of targeted investments in infrastructure, research, and extension services to sustainably

enhance agricultural productivity and food security [10]. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh also showed moderate increases, albeit at a slower pace, underscoring the importance of sustained investments in infrastructure, research, and extension services to enhance agricultural productivity and ensure food security in the long term.

Table 1 Comparison of agricultural productivity trends across states

State	Average yield (kg/ha) - 2010	Average yield (kg/ha) - 2020	Change (%)
Punjab	4500	4700	+4.4
Uttar Pradesh	3200	3400	+6.3
Maharashtra	3800	3900	+2.6
Andhra Pradesh	4100	4200	+2.4
Madhya Pradesh	3000	3100	+3.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2021

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waivers, and crop insurance schemes have positively influenced farmer income levels (Table 2). The implementation of MSP has provided price stability and income security to farmers, while subsidies and loan waivers have eased financial burdens and enhanced access to credit [11]. However, the sustainability and effectiveness of these policies warrant further scrutiny, particularly in terms of addressing regional disparities, promoting equitable distribution of benefits, and mitigating unintended consequences such as market distortions and fiscal burdens [12].

Table 2 Impact of agricultural policies on farmer income

Policy measure	Impact on farmer income (% Change)
Minimum support prices (MSP)	+10
Subsidy programs	+8
Loan waivers	+5
Crop insurance schemes	+7

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Gol, 2021

The analysis reveals that agricultural policies such as Minimum Support Prices (MSP), subsidy programs, loan

The data illustrates a commendable increase in technology adoption rates among farmers over the past decade (Table 3). Adoption rates for hybrid seeds, drip irrigation, farm machinery, and biotechnology have shown significant improvements, reflecting the growing awareness and acceptance of modern agricultural practices [13]. These advancements hold promise for enhancing productivity, resource efficiency, and resilience to climate change. However, challenges related to accessibility, affordability, and knowledge dissemination remain, necessitating targeted capacity-building efforts, extension services, and public-private collaborations to facilitate widespread adoption and ensure inclusive growth [14].

Table 3 Technology adoption rates among farmers

Technology	Adoption rate (%) - 2015	Adoption rate (%) - 2020	Change in adoption rate (Percentage points)
Hybrid seeds	50	60	+10
Drip irrigation	25	35	+10
Farm machinery	55	65	+10
Biotechnology	20	30	+10

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2021

Table 4 Market integration and price variability

Market indicator	2010	2020	Percentage change
Price spread (%)	18	15	-16.7
Market integration index	0.50	0.60	+20%
Price volatility index	1.6	1.4	-12.5%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2021

The analysis indicates improvements in market integration and reduced-price variability across agricultural commodities (Table 4). Lower price spreads and enhanced market integration indices suggest improved efficiency and transparency in agricultural markets, benefiting both farmers and consumers [15]. However, persistent price volatility underscores the need for effective price stabilization mechanisms, risk management strategies, and market infrastructure investments to mitigate price fluctuations and

ensure fair returns to farmers [16]. Additionally, efforts to promote value addition, market diversification, and access to institutional markets are essential for enhancing farmers' bargaining power and income security. Promoting value addition, market diversification, and access to institutional markets are crucial for enhancing farmers' bargaining power and income security in the agricultural sector.

The data highlights the mixed impact of climate change on crop yields, with variations observed across different crops

and regions (Table 5). While some crops such as wheat exhibited modest yield gains, others like rice and cotton experienced marginal declines, reflecting the complex interplay of biophysical, agronomic, and socio-economic factors [17].

Climate-resilient farming practices, including drought-resistant crops and weather index insurance, offer promising avenues for mitigating climate risks and safeguarding farmer livelihoods. However, concerted efforts are needed to

mainstream climate adaptation strategies, strengthen early warning systems, and build adaptive capacity at the grassroots level to address emerging climate challenges effectively. Policymakers, development practitioners, and agricultural stakeholders can work together to build a more climate-resilient agriculture sector that safeguards farmer livelihoods, ensures food security, and promotes sustainable development in the face of ongoing climate change.

Table 5 Climate change impact on crop yields

Crop	Yield (kg/ha) - 2010	Yield (kg/ha) - 2020	Percentage change in yield
Rice	3400	3300	-2.9%
Wheat	4200	4300	+2.4%
Cotton	2900	2800	-3.4%
Sugarcane	8100	8200	+1.2%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2021

Table 6 Gender disparities in agriculture

Indicator	Male participation (%)	Female participation (%)	Gender gap (%)
Land ownership	75	25	50
Access to credit	70	30	40
Decision-making	80	20	60
Labor allocation	65	35	30

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2021

The analysis underscores persistent gender disparities in agriculture, with women continuing to face barriers in land ownership, access to credit, decision-making, and labor allocation (Table 6). Gender mainstreaming initiatives, women-focused extension services, and policy interventions are essential for promoting gender equality, empowering women farmers, and unlocking the untapped potential of women as agents of change in agriculture [18]. Addressing structural constraints, social norms, and institutional biases is imperative for fostering inclusive and sustainable agricultural development that benefits all stakeholders.

The data highlights the increasing adoption of climate-smart technologies such as drought-resistant crops, weather index insurance, and agroforestry practices among farmers (Table 7). These technologies offer promising solutions for enhancing climate resilience, reducing vulnerability to extreme weather events, and promoting sustainable land management practices [19]. However, scaling up adoption, addressing affordability constraints, and integrating indigenous knowledge systems are critical for maximizing the effectiveness and equitable distribution of climate-smart innovations across diverse agro-ecological contexts.

Table 7 Impact of climate smart technologies

Technology	Adoption rate (%) –		Change in adoption rate (Percentage points)
	2015	2020	
Drought-resistant crops	15	25	+10
Weather index insurance	5	15	+10
Agroforestry	10	20	+10

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2021

Table 8 Government expenditure on agricultural development

Year	Total expenditure (in crores)	Allocation to subsidies (in crores)	Allocation to research and development (in crores)
2015	50000	20000	8000
2020	60000	25000	10000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2021

The analysis reveals an upward trend in government expenditure on agricultural development, with increased allocations towards subsidies, research and development, and rural infrastructure (Table 8). These investments signify a renewed commitment to revitalizing the agricultural sector, enhancing farmer welfare, and fostering inclusive growth [20]. However, ensuring optimal resource allocation, enhancing institutional effectiveness, and promoting accountability are essential for maximizing the impact and sustainability of public investments in agriculture.

The data indicates improvements in food security indicators, including a decline in the prevalence of undernourishment, an increase in dietary diversity scores, and improved food affordability indices (Table 9). These trends reflect progress towards achieving food security and nutrition goals, driven by concerted efforts to enhance agricultural productivity, expand social safety nets, and promote inclusive development [21]. However, persistent challenges such as food access, distribution inefficiencies, and dietary quality disparities necessitate continued investments in nutrition-

sensitive agriculture, social protection programs, and targeted interventions to address underlying determinants of food insecurity [22]. These improvements are attributed to concerted efforts aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, expanding social safety nets, and promoting inclusive development.

Continued investments in nutrition-sensitive agriculture, social protection programs, and targeted interventions are necessary to address underlying determinants of food insecurity and ensure equitable access to nutritious food for all segments of the population.

Table 9 Trends in food security indicators

Indicator	2010	2020	Percentage change
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15	10	-33.3
Dietary diversity score	3.5	4	+14.3
Food affordability index	80	85	+6.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2021

Table 10 Comparison of agricultural policies across states

State	Dominant agricultural policies	Key initiatives	Challenges
Punjab	MSP, Subsidies	Crop diversification programs	Groundwater depletion, soil degradation
Uttar Pradesh	Subsidies, Loan waivers	Farm loan interest rate reduction	Fragmented landholdings, low mechanization
Maharashtra	Crop insurance schemes, Drip irrigation	Technology adoption incentives	Water scarcity, market access
Andhra Pradesh	MSP, Climate-resilient farming	Zero-interest farm credit schemes	Erratic weather patterns, post-harvest loss
Madhya Pradesh	Subsidies, Agroforestry	Watershed development projects	Land degradation, pest infestations

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2021

The comparative analysis highlights variations in dominant agricultural policies, key initiatives, and challenges across different states in India (Table 10). While Punjab emphasizes minimum support prices (MSP) and crop diversification, Uttar Pradesh focuses on subsidies and loan waivers to support farmers. Maharashtra prioritizes crop insurance and drip irrigation, while Andhra Pradesh emphasizes climate-resilient farming practices and zero-interest farm credit schemes. Madhya Pradesh emphasizes subsidies and agroforestry to address soil degradation and water scarcity. Tailoring policies to regional contexts, strengthening institutional capacities, and fostering multi-stakeholder collaborations are essential for promoting context-specific, equitable, and sustainable agricultural development across diverse agro-climatic zones [23].

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive examination of the role of agriculture as a development tool for the Indian economy reveals the intricate interplay of policies, technologies, market dynamics, climate change impacts, gender disparities, and government interventions shaping the agricultural landscape. Across diverse agro-ecological regions and socio-economic contexts, agriculture remains the backbone of India's economy, providing livelihoods to millions, ensuring food security, and contributing significantly to GDP growth. Through a meticulous analysis of agricultural productivity trends, it becomes evident that targeted investments in research, extension services, and infrastructure have led to improvements in crop yields and farmer incomes. Agricultural policies such as Minimum Support Prices (MSP), subsidies, and crop insurance schemes have played a pivotal role in enhancing farmer welfare, stabilizing markets, and promoting inclusive growth. However, persistent challenges related to market integration, price

volatility, and climate change resilience underscore the need for continued policy reforms, institutional strengthening, and innovation diffusion. The increasing adoption of climate-smart technologies and sustainable farming practices offers promising avenues for mitigating climate risks, enhancing resource efficiency, and promoting environmental sustainability. However, gender disparities in agriculture persist, limiting women's access to land, credit, and decision-making opportunities. Addressing gender inequalities, promoting women's empowerment, and mainstreaming gender perspectives are imperative for realizing the full potential of agriculture as a driver of inclusive and sustainable development. Furthermore, government expenditure on agricultural development has witnessed an upward trajectory, reflecting a renewed commitment to revitalizing the sector and promoting rural livelihoods. However, ensuring optimal resource allocation, enhancing institutional effectiveness, and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships are critical for translating investments into tangible outcomes and equitable benefits for smallholder farmers and marginalized communities. In conclusion, the study underscores the importance of adopting a holistic and integrated approach to agricultural development, one that prioritizes inclusive growth, environmental sustainability, and social equity. By harnessing the transformative power of agriculture, leveraging technological innovations, and strengthening institutional capacities, India can unlock new opportunities for rural prosperity, food sovereignty, and sustainable development in alignment with national development goals and global sustainability agendas. As we navigate the complexities of a rapidly evolving agricultural landscape, collaborative efforts, evidence-based policies, and participatory approaches will be essential for building resilient, inclusive, and equitable agricultural systems that meet the needs of present and future generations.

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