

## EDITORIAL

Technological innovations being the crucial for enhanced productivity, the farm prices remain a key concern as India fights climate impact. To realize the dream of *Viksit Bharat*, finding business models that make development process more inclusive, rationalization of subsidy and welfare programmes, increased spending of agricultural R&D as well as agricultural extension. With the government focus on infrastructure development, technological advancement and promote exports, India is well positioned to witness agricultural export growth. The overall agricultural credit flow during 2025 is expected to surpass 28 lakh crore rupees. The Australian success in expanding exports has also come through Farm Export Facilitation programme, export hubs, better trade agreements and market access. India needs to accelerate the hybrid technology in pulses and oilseeds to address production deficits, and reduce import burden. The focus must be on meeting the nutrient requirements from crop diversification and breeding for biofortification instead of artificial biofortification as healthy diets are unaffordable for the world's poorest people, and 30% of food produced is lost or wasted. The UN estimates that ending poverty and hunger requires additional financing in agriculture and rural development of \$140 billion per year, of which \$50 billion per year is needed from the private sector, primarily for on-farm and agro-processing investments. There is a \$2 trillion gap in private financing to meet the SDGs and create sustainable, green agricultural value chains.

The current issue (January- March, 2025) contains five research notes, and seventeen full-length research papers. The *full length papers* focused on; Water resources and fisheries production dynamics, students' "communication skill", development of media package, study on SHC, research trend in family farming, home science career aspirations, correlates of agripreneurial competency, performance evaluation of CFLD, drivers of IPM adoption, knowledge towards sustainable agricultural practices, effectiveness of NGO-led livelihood initiatives, impact of crop insurance and employment support, beekeeping knowledge among farmers, climate change adaptation strategies among rural women, adoption of makhana technology, farmers' preference for iari wheat varieties and adoption levels of ipm among vegetable cultivators, whereas, constraints faced by rural youth for opting entrepreneurship as career and by pineapple farmers in adopting climate smart adaptation strategies, usage pattern of ICT tools among university faculty members, training needs assessment of member fish farmers of FFPOs and exploring the strategies, utilization and limitations of digital tool adoption in sugarcane Farming made the '*research note*' section. It continues to be indexed in almost all major databases which includes; SCOPUS, CAB International, AGRIS, Index Copernicus International, Plum X, Medley, SCILIT, UGC-CARE List, Crossref, Semantic Scholar, World Cat, EBSCO, etc. NAAS has given a score of 5.02 for year 2025. The cite score tracker of SCOPUS shows that with steady start of 0.4 (on 05 May, 2024 of 2023) we are at 1.0 on 05 December, 2024. (<https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100846015> )

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Chief Editor