

Mains Practice Question

Q. Define Artificial Intelligence(AI). In the context of agriculture in India how can AI be harnessed for various applications?(150 Words)

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Approach

- Define Artificial Intelligence in brief.
- Mention the applications of AI in agriculture incorporating some examples.
- Conclude with a positive outlook.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines, enabling them to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. In the context of agriculture in India, AI can play a transformative role by improving productivity, efficiency, and sustainability.

Body

Applications of AI in Agriculture:

- Precision Agriculture: Al technologies, such as machine learning and satellite imagery, can analyze soil conditions, weather data, and crop health to optimize irrigation, fertilization, and pest control.
 - For instance, the proposed "Bharat Krishi Satellite Programme" in India can use satellite data to offer real-time information to farmers.
- Crop yield Prediction and Monitoring: Al can predict crop yields and help farmers make informed decisions.
 - IBM's Watson Decision Platform for Agriculture uses AI to provide insights into crop management.
- Pest and Disease Management: Al-powered image recognition can identify pests and diseases in crops, allowing for timely intervention.
 - Apps like Plantix use AI to diagnose plant issues through photos.
- Supply Chain Management: Al can streamline supply chain operations, reducing post-harvest losses.
 - For instance, AgNext's tech aids in quality assessment and grading of agri-produce.
- Farm Labor Optimization: Al-driven robots and drones can assist in tasks like planting, weeding, and harvesting, addressing labor shortages.
- Market Analysis and Price Prediction: Al can analyze market trends, helping farmers make informed decisions on when and where to sell their produce.

Conclusion

Al holds immense promise for Indian agriculture, addressing critical challenges like resource optimization, increasing productivity, and reducing post-harvest losses. However, to harness its full potential, India must invest in infrastructure, provide training to farmers, and promote Al research and development in

agriculture. A synergy between traditional farming knowledge and Al-driven innovations will be pivotal in ensuring food security and sustainability in the country.

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