

# **Mains Practice Question**

**Q.** Discuss the role of e-technology in transforming the agricultural sector in India. Elaborate on the various e-initiatives taken by the government to empower farmers in this regard. **(250 words)** 

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## **Approach**

- Introduce the significance of agriculture sector and need for harnessing e-technology
- Delve into the role of e-technology in transforming the agriculture sector.
- Highlight government's e-initiatives to empower farmers
- Conclude positively.

#### Introduction

In a nation where the agrarian sector employs over half the workforce and contributes around 15-17% to the GDP, harnessing e-technology has become imperative to unlock the sector's true potential.

By leveraging digital technologies (ICTs), the government is driving several e-initiatives aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, improving market access, and enriching farmer livelihoods.

#### Body

### Role of e-Technology in Transforming the Agricultural Sector:

- Precision Farming: E-technology enables precision farming techniques, such as remote sensing, GPS-based soil mapping, and variable rate technology, which optimize resource utilization, reduce waste, and increase yields.
  - Reports suggest using Agriculture-IoT (Ag-IoT) can reduce water usage by 30% with precision farming.
- Real-time Weather and Climate Information: Farmers can access real-time weather forecasts, climate data, and early warning systems through digital platforms, enabling better planning and decision-making.
  - Apps like AccuWeather, MAUSAM (developed by IMD) provide seamless and userfriendly access to weather. Users can access observed weather, forecasts, radar images and be proactively warned of impending weather events.
- Market intelligence: E-platforms provide farmers with up-to-date information on market prices, demand trends, and supply chains, empowering them to make informed decisions and fetch better prices for their produce.
- Access to Agricultural Expertise: E-technology facilitates the dissemination of agricultural knowledge and best practices through online forums, video tutorials, and virtual advisory services, bridging the gap between farmers and experts.
  - Portals/apps such as **mKisan, Kisan Suvidha,** etc. provide information on topics such as fertilizers, subsidies, weather, and market prices. They can also help farmers manage farm operations in their local language.
- Supply Chain Management: Digital solutions streamline the agricultural supply chain, enabling

efficient **tracking**, **traceability**, **and logistics management**, reducing waste and ensuring timely delivery of produce.

- **IIT Ropar** has developed an **IoT device called Ambitag**, which records real-time ambient temperature during the transportation of perishable products, body organs, and blood, vaccines, etc.
  - The AmbiTag temperature data log advises the user whether the transported item is usable or the cold chain has been compromised during the transportation.
- **Financial Inclusion:** E-technologies like **mobile banking and digital payment systems** have facilitated financial inclusion for farmers, providing them with easier access to credit, insurance, and government subsidies.
  - A few NBFCs like Clix Capital offer customised loan products through their private or quasicooperative digital platform, onboarding farmers and ag-tech start-ups.

#### **Government E-Initiatives to Empower Farmers:**

- Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP): It aims to digitize and modernize land records, ensuring transparent and efficient land management for farmers.
- Soil Health Card Scheme: It provides farmers with soil health cards containing soil nutrient status and recommended fertilizer doses, enabling better soil management and productivity.
- e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM): An online trading platform that connects farmers with buyers across the country, enabling better price discovery and reducing intermediaries.
- **Kisan Suvidha mobile app**: It provides farmers with information on weather, market prices, plant protection, and government schemes, among others.
- Agri-Udaan: An initiative to nurture startup growth in the agricultural sector by connecting promising innovators with institutional investors.
- National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A): To provide end-to-end digitized services to farmers, including information dissemination, input management, and market linkages.

While the government has undertaken various e-initiatives to empower farmers, there is still a need for continued efforts in bridging the digital divide, improving digital literacy, and ensuring last-mile connectivity to maximize the benefits of e-technology in the agricultural sector. Public-private partnerships and collaboration with agri-tech startups can further accelerate the adoption of e-technology and drive the transformation of Indian agriculture.

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