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E Agriculture an Excellent Opportunity for Indian Farmers in India

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Abstract

This study reveals knowledge about the E-agriculture and the significance of internet through agriculture. This field of study in E-agriculture is for improving its productivity and efficiency to with stand in core Competency mapping of business world. An emerging field focusing on the improvement of an agricultural and rural development through improved information and communication processes. More specifically, e-Agriculture involves the conceptualization, design, development, evaluation and application of innovative ways to use information and communication technologies (ICT) in the rural domain, with a primary focus on agriculture.

Key words: E-agriculture, productivity, information and communication technology (ICT)

1. Introduction

E-agriculture is the Internet platform of this global innovation aimed at promoting sustainable agricultural growth and food security by improving the use of information, communication, and associated technologies in the sector. To enable community member to exchange opinions, experiences, good practices and resources related to E-Agriculture and to ensure that the knowledge created is effectively shared and used worldwide. An emerging weld is focusing on the enhancement of agricultural and rural development through improved information and communication processes. More specifically, E-Agriculture involves the conceptualisation, design, development, evaluation and application of innovative ways to use information and communication technologies (ICT) in the rural domain, with a primary focus on agriculture.

E-agriculture strategy in India

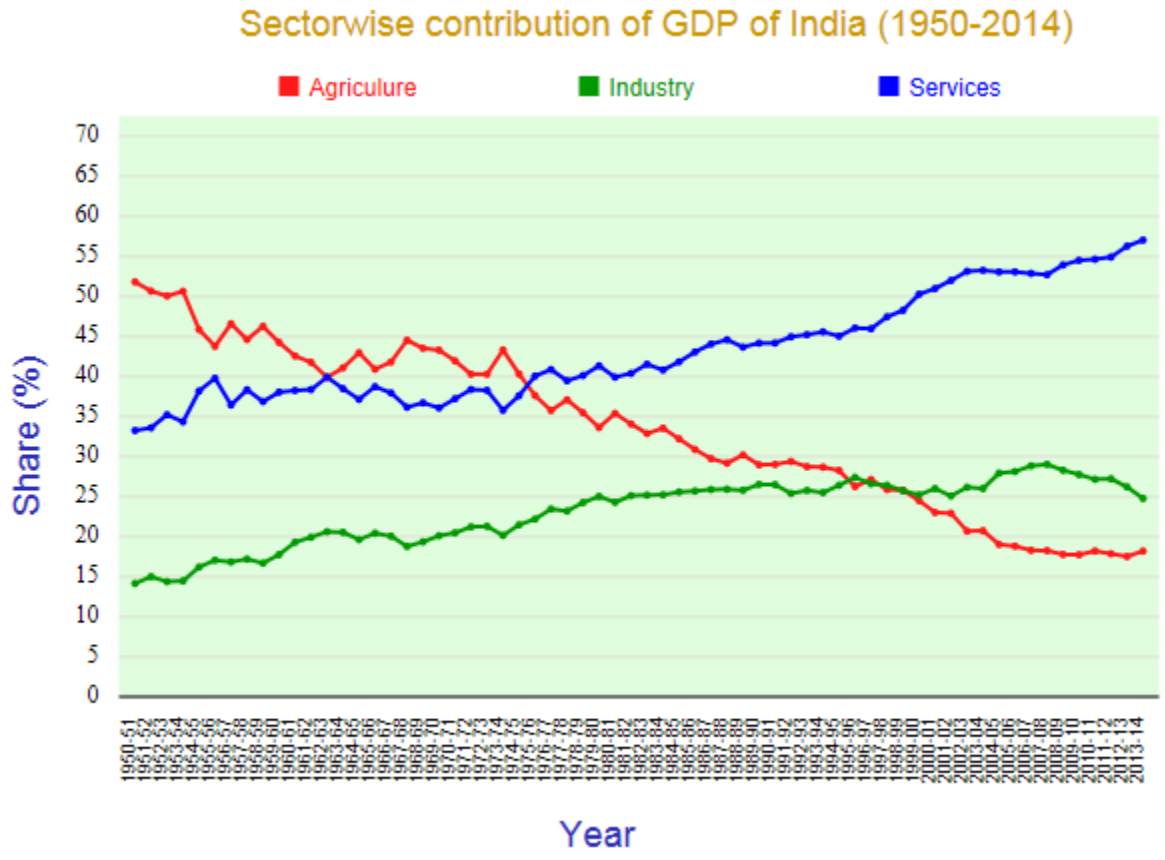
By "E-agriculture strategy", we mean a national holistic ICT strategy that is been designed to respond to the agricultural sector development issues and challenges and which are developed by the government in collaboration with stakeholders from the civil society or the private sector. It has been observed that these kinds of strategy documents are also called "cyber-strategies" for agriculture, "ICT for agriculture strategies", etc.

2. Objectives of the study

1. To realise the growth and development of agriculture through information and communication technologies in India
2. To suggest the importance of E-Agriculture for improving productivity in India

3. Scope of study

The main focus of the study is to create the awareness among rural people about E-Agriculture. India is basically an agricultural society; where close to 59% of our population is dependent on it. For the past 20 years , economic reforms has brought growth in services and manufacturing sectors, but contribution of agriculture has been coming down. It is now currently close to 15% of GDP as per Government of India statistics. During last fiscal year 2014-2015, Agriculture growth has been 17.9% against the expected bumper crops every year, we still house most hungry and malnutrition people in whole world. The food prices are rising, but this is not transforming into income growth to agriculture. The aim of study is to suggest the farmers and the rural people for developing the level of agriculture in India and help to do farm in an easiest way.



Source: planning commission, government of India

4. Limitations of research

This study clearly reveals the importance of new technology towards agriculture. India has been selected as a research area to create the awareness among people about E-Agriculture. Further, Indian farmers need the support of the government.

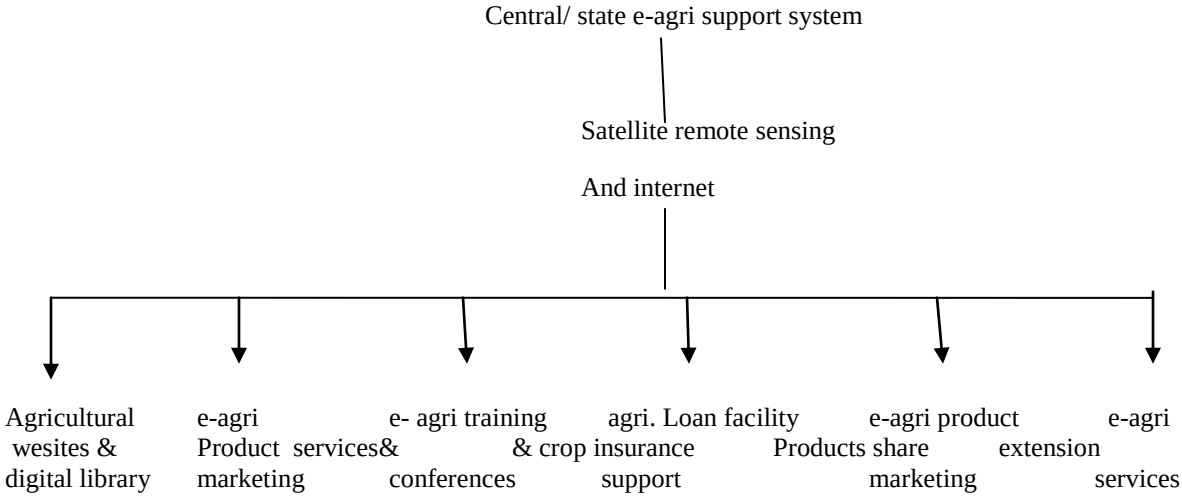
5. Last five year plan for agriculture

The average of annual growth rates of GDP in agriculture and allied sectors during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is now placed at 3.7 per cent. This is short of the target of 4 per cent but is significantly better than the achievement of 2.4 per cent in the Tenth Plan. Failure to reach the target growth is one reason for the high inflation in prices of food and other primary commodities that persist despite the recent slowdown in overall GDP growth. Consequently, although the overall GDP growth target of the Twelfth Plan has been revised down since the Approach Paper, the growth target for agriculture is maintained at 4 per cent.

5.1 E-agriculture in India

E-Agriculture in India is an initiative of Association for People of Haryana (AFPOH), Perry Law and Perry Law's Techno-Legal Base (PTLB TM/SM) to augment sustainable agricultural development and food security in India by facilitating the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for the Agriculture Sector of India. It also intends to enable the concerned players in this field to exchange opinions, case studies, experiences, good practices and resources related to e-agriculture, and to ensure that the knowledge created is effectively shared and used in India and Worldwide. Perry Law is also actively involved in the "Empowerment and Emancipation" of various "Socially Weak and Physically Challenged People". Association for People of Haryana (AFPOH) is the chief component of these activities of Perry4Law. Some of the works of Perry4Law raising "Social Causes and Issues" are Empower Women, Use of ICT for Women Empowerment in India, Discrimination against Differently Abled People, Privacy and Data Rights of Netizens, E-Governance and Informational Rights, etc. Further Perry4Law's Techno-Legal ICT Training Center (PTLITC) is supporting the Techno-Legal ICT Training Requirements of various segments.

5.2 E –Agricultural support module



5.3 Role of mobiles and applications in agriculture

Objective	Methods
Education and awareness to farmers	providing information via registered mobile phones to farmers and agents about produces, crop varieties ,weather report, disease management
Price and market information	price in their regional markets for decision marking
Data collection	provide collected data from geographic region
Pest and disease outbreak warning and control	provide and get feedback data on outbreak of diseases

5.4 Present status in India

- Contribution to GDP 14%
- Acceleration in growth rate from 2.4% in X plan to 3.6% in XI plan.
- Growth in 15 states over 4%
- Low irrigation states performed better.
- Gross capital formation improved from 17.9% to 20% of Agri-GDP.
- Highest employer in rural area-37%.
- Higher growth in productivity of all crops

5.5 Agriculture research in India

- Income funding to Agricultural R&D.
- Farming system based technology developments.
- National initiative on climate resilient Agriculture
- Inter- departmental platforms for multi-disciplinary research in priority Areas.
- Agri-innovate to promote researcher industry partnership.
- National Agricultural Entrepreneurship project to nurture entrepreneurship through translational research.
- National Agriculture Education project to improve education quality in SAUs.

5.6 Programs for Agriculture in India

Flagship scheme

- Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yogana

Five missions

- National ford security mission.
- National Horticulture mission.
- National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil palm.
- National Mission on Agriculture extension and technology.
- National Mission on sustainable Agriculture.

Four central sector schemes

- Integrated scheme on Agricultural marketing.
- Integrating scheme on Agricultural co-operations.
- Integrated scheme for farmer's income security.
- Integrated scheme on Agri.census statistic

Expected outcome

- Faster and inclusive growth through more diversified Agriculture.
- Economics of scale to small & marginal farmers.
- 4% Growth in GDP of Agriculture & Allied sector.
- Enhanced food & Nutritional Security.
- Stability in food prices.

6. Suggestions

The Government of India must come up with "Suitable Policies" and "Incentives" for the farmers so that they may be motivated and encouraged to give their best. This must be supported by the use of ICT that can do wonders for the agriculture sector of India. ICT can be used to improve the lives of the rural communities by leveraging of agriculture outputs through technological interventions. Some of the benefits of ICT for the improvement and strengthening of agriculture sector in India are:

(a) Timely information on weather forecasts and calamities,

(b) Better and spontaneous agricultural practices,

(c) Better marketing exposure and pricing,

(d) Reduction of agricultural risks and enhanced incomes,

(e) Better awareness and information,

(f) Improved networking and communication,

(g) Facility of online trading and e-commerce, and

(h) Better representation at various forums, authorities and platform, etc.

7. Contribution in e-Agriculture

In February 2009, over 4300 stakeholders from 155 countries were involved in the development of the e-agriculture.org platform, and will contribute in the further development of the e-Agriculture Community of Expertise. We invite you to join this growing community.

8. Conclusion

Agriculture is crucial resource in India. Now a day's agriculture productivity level is diminishing. India is the country which is fully depended agriculture. In case the same will be continuing in India, totally it will be spoiled and destroyed. Indian government provides more facilities for the farmers to improve their status as well as productivity. All the facilities and plans are not reaching farmers properly. Most of the farmers do not know about using the new technologies in agriculture. Hence government makes plans to create the awareness to knowing about the facilities and plans. After that they can utilize all the facilities for improving the productivity.

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