



Modern Technology Overtakes the Old Technology

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Agriculture, despite employing nearly 65% of the workforce, contributes only 18% of India's GDP. Despite progress in food production, there are still challenges to be addressed as the government aims to increase agriculture as a part of the gross domestic product.

Indian agriculture is based on nature, but climate challenges and global warming have made agriculture unpredictable. The need of the hour is to teach farmers how to use modern technology and new techniques to increase productivity and profitability. It is reasonable to expect that the human population will continue to grow, placing increasing demands on agricultural ecosystems. Therefore, technology has played and will continue to play a significant role in agriculture and sustainability. Agricultural innovation is the change in agriculture that reduces costs and increases efficiency. This has a positive impact on farmers. The use of digital technology and analytics is driving continuous development in agriculture, and this trend will continue to increase the yield and income of farming communities. Technology includes the use of modern technologies such as sensors, data sources, robotics, analytics, artificial intelligence, blockchain, remote sensing, geographic information systems, drones and robots. These technologies help monitor and control crop yields, soil health, fertilizer sales, animal health and marketing. The government has introduced many policies and measures to promote technology and innovation in agriculture. Some of the latest innovations and innovations in Indian agriculture are:

Agri-Stack: A collection of technologies in agriculture such as farmer information, connecting farmers to farmers and making data-driven decisions. ✓

Digital Agriculture Mission: A mission set up by the government from 2021-25 to promote projects based on new technologies such as artificial intelligence, block chain, remote sensing and GIS technology, drones and robots.

Impact on agriculture: Technology can change daily farming practices in the fields. The use of modern technology in agriculture can enable millions of farmers to benefit from real access to agricultural information. Farmers have instant access to weather data and disaster alerts, as well as farm data.

Agritech in India: Agritech in India refers to the use of digital and biotechnological innovations to increase the productivity, efficiency, sustainability and profitability of agriculture. Some examples of agriculture in India are: ▪ Artificial Intelligence (AI): AI can help farmers monitor crop health and fertility, measure land, and improve equipment.

Drones and Robots: Drones and robots can help farmers with tasks such as planting, spraying, harvesting, and mapping.

Remote Sensing and GIS: Remote Sensing and GIS can help farmers with weather forecasting, crop insurance, water management and land use planning.

Block chain: Block chain can help farmers achieve traceability, transparency and security of transactions and information.

Genetic Engineering: Genetic engineering can help farmers grow crops and animals with better outcomes like insect resistance, drought resistance and better nutrition.

Latest News - PM to interact with women: PM to interact with beneficiaries of Visit Bharat Sankalp Yatra on November 30. In a move that emphasizes on women empowerment, PM to announce Pradhan Mantri Mahila Kisan Drone Kendra in 15,000 Drones to be given to women SHGs in next three years

More About: Prime Shri Narendra Modi will interact with beneficiaries of Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra through video conferencing at 11 am on November 30. Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra is being conducted across the country to ensure that the government's major schemes are successful by ensuring that the benefits of these schemes reach everyone within the stipulated time frame. Women-led development is a goal that the President is working towards. Taking another step in this direction, the Prime Minister will announce the Pradhan Mantri Mahila Kisan Kendra. It will provide drones to women self-help groups (SHGs) so that they can use this technology for livelihood support. 15,000 drones will be provided to women SHGs in the next three years. Women will also be given proper training in flying and using drones. The initiative will encourage the use of farm equipment.

Farm Mechanization: S M Sehgal Foundation, in partnership with GE, has launched the Gram Utkarsh Project in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, to help farmers improve farming.

Here are some areas where these ideas can help:

Dry thresher: Through the Gram Utkarsh project, Brijesh Pal, a farmer from Chakanur village, has purchased a threshing machine that helps separate wheat from rice.

Seed Drill: Farmer Inderjeet Singh of Miyan Khurd village in Chakpura is using the seed drill he acquired as a strategy. It has shown many benefits like deep penetration of seeds into the soil with fertilizers, even distribution of seeds, saving water, less seeds, good growth and of course saving money.

Solar Sprayer: Kamlesh Pandey from Rahikala village is using a solar sprayer in his field with the help of this project. He has shown that now he can spray on his own and can spray one bigha in thirty minutes whereas spraying takes more time and requires physical effort.