# Indian Agriculture: Mechanization to Digitization

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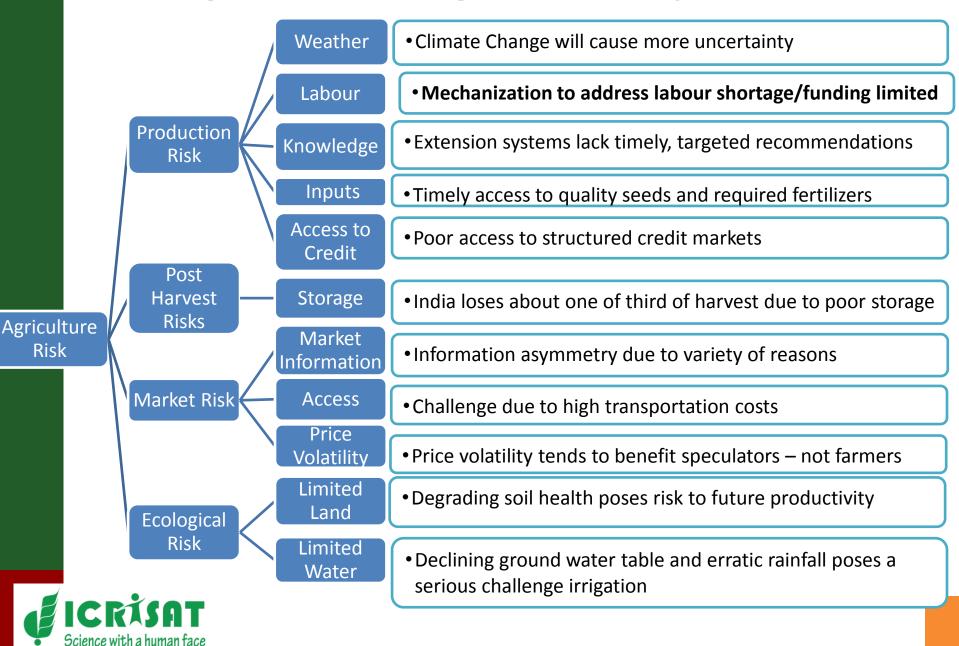


#### **Indian Agriculture – a quick reality check**

- India is characterized by small farm holdings.
  - More than 80% of the land holdings are less than 2 ha (5 acres)
  - About 55% of India's population is engaged in Agriculture with 40% farm mechanization
  - Due to non-remunerative nature of farming, more than 50% farmers in India are in debt.
  - This situation has constrained farmers from investing in mechanization and other technologies.
  - Most crops in India are rain fed with just 45% of land irrigated
- Without mechanization, farming is difficult work.
  - Most children of farmers opt out of farming.
  - The average age of farmers globally is sixty years.
- However the following events in the last few years made farming riskier
  - Volatility in commodity markets post the Global Financial Crisis (GFC)
  - Climate Change and global warming leading to erratic and unpredictable weather patterns
  - Redeployment of farm labour into other areas of the economy
- Apart from just mechanization, farmers must be tooled with a suite of tools and knowledge to better manage these risks.



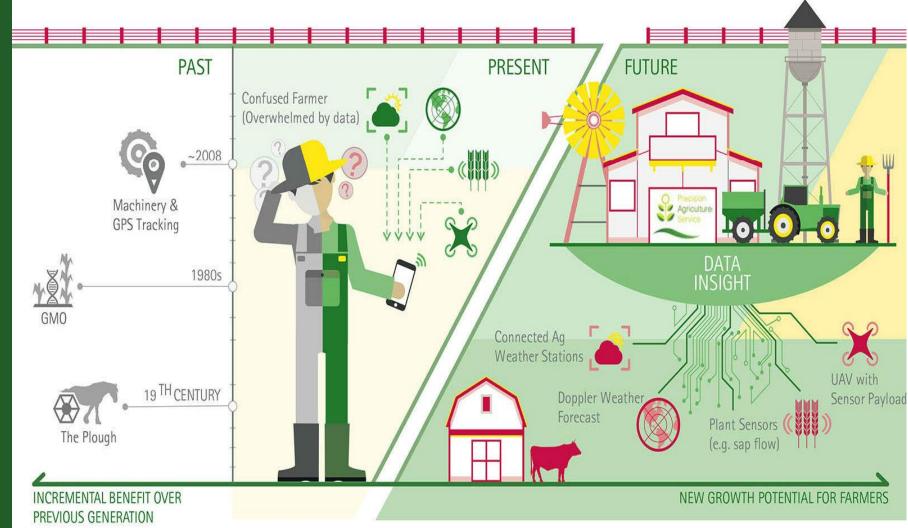
#### **Indian Agriculture is a High Risk Activity**



#### Digital technologies to manage risk and create opportunity

- Mechanization can address just one of the many risks that have been listed.
- To mitigate most of the risks faced by agriculture today, technology adoption is an imperative.
- Technologies that are important for modern agriculture are:
  - Remote Sensing
  - Drones/Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
  - Big Data and Analytics
  - Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories
  - Soil Health Cards
  - Digital Soil Maps
  - Mobile Money/digital wallets
  - National Identity Databases ( Aadhaar)
  - Mobile Phones
  - E-Commerce
  - Sensors Networks (plants, soils, irrigation, etc)
- Digital Technologies have the potential to create equitable opportunities for Small Holder Farmers along the Agriculture Value Chain
- Digitization along the agricultural value chain maximizes benefits to the two ends of the value chain - Farmers and the Consumers





Ref: Accenture Precision Agriculture Services



## Potential "digital rails" to support end-to-end services for farmers

**Smallholder farmer** 

**Agro-entrepreneur** 

Large-scale buyer

Individual consumer

Government

Farmer database

 Holds information on each farmer – land boundaries, soil type, varieties grown, etc.

Updates in real time so buyers can track and forecast supply

Data ecosystem

 Aggregates geospatial and temporal datasets for sustainable intensification (e.g. digital soil maps, weather, variety adaptation zones, crop systems)

Stores data in the cloud

eCommerce platform

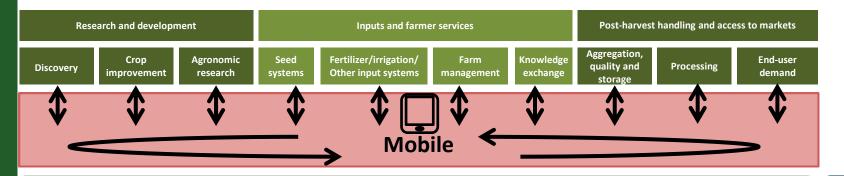
- Allows consumers to buy directly from farmers through mobile and web interfaces
- Includes supply chain management to ensure quality and traceability

Mobile banking

 Gives farmers access to payments, savings, and direct deposit services



#### Digital agriculture to support equitable value chains



Demand-driven innovation supported by rapid feedback loops

Ecosystem of Integrated services offered through public- and private-sector providers, civil society and farmers organizations

Services

**Financial** 

Commerce

MOOCs & Advisory

Coordination/ Collaborati on

R&D for accelerated genetic gains and improved nutrition

**Bio-informatics/Systems Biology** 

Leverage location and time to drive market insight





**Cloud-enabled Geospatial/Temporal Data Infrastructure** 

Global Unique Identifier Database (e.g. Aadhaar, Service Providers)

Enabling policy environment (e.g. Big Data Governance to protect Personal Information)





### Thank you!



ICRISAT is a member of the CGIAR Consortium



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