

Agri Tech in India

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Agri Tech in India: Pioneering Innovation by IIITB for a Sustainable Future

Context : Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore (IIITB) is leading several projects aimed at improving agricultural processes through technology. These efforts are part of a broader initiative to introduce **higher efficiency in agricultural practices** in India. As a predominantly agrarian country, India holds immense potential for technological innovations that could transform the agricultural landscape, improve productivity, and increase sustainability. **IIITB's innovative approach** is designed to help farmers make smarter decisions, utilize resources optimally, and improve overall crop yields.

What is Agri Tech?

Agri Tech refers to the use of technology to enhance the efficiency and productivity of agricultural processes. It encompasses a range of technologies that improve various stages of agriculture, including farming practices, distribution, and market access. The core goal of Agri Tech is to make agriculture **smarter**, **more sustainable**, and **less resource-intensive**.

Need for Agri Tech in India:

- **Primarily agrarian economy**: India has vast potential for **agricultural research** and technological innovation.
- Market potential: The Agri Tech sector in India is estimated to be worth \$24 billion, showcasing the growth opportunities.

Key Areas in Agri Tech:

1. Precision Farming:

Objective: Accurate application of resources like water, fertilizers, and pesticides.
Goal: Increase efficiency and reduce environmental impact.

2. Online Marketplaces:

- **Purpose**: Selling agricultural inputs such as **fertilizers**, **seeds**, and **tools** via online platforms or mobile apps.
- Advantage: Improves market access and reduces dependence on traditional supply chains.

3. Data-Driven Farming Solutions:

- **Technology**: Uses **AI** and **data analytics** to predict supply-demand trends and optimize resource use.
- Benefit: Helps farmers anticipate challenges, plan better, and improve crop yields.

4. Supply Chain Technology:

- **Platforms**: Connect farmers directly with buyers, eliminating middlemen.
- Impact: Ensures more equitable profit distribution for farmers.

Technologies Launched by IIITB

IIITB has launched several **groundbreaking technologies** to help optimize agricultural efficiency and reduce costs. These technologies are designed to be **automated**, **data-driven**, and **resource-efficient**:

1. AutoGrow - Autonomous Greenhouse System:

- Feature: Integrates biological food production with IoT and AI systems.
- Functions: Automated control of climatic conditions, irrigation, and nutrient supply.
- Benefit: Increases crop production efficiency and reduces production costs.

2. Vertical Open Field Hydroponic System:

- Feature: A non-linear control system for continuous monitoring of inputs.
- **Technology**: Uses **AI** and **machine learning** algorithms to administer required nutrients.

3. Smart Greenhouse Monitoring System:

- Feature: Uses IoT to automate environmental controls and provide real-time data for monitoring temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and pH levels.
- Benefit: Enables remote monitoring and precise control over crop conditions.

4. AgriSense:

• Feature: An IoT-based system that monitors soil health and optimizes watering levels.

• **Technology**: Uses **Agri-cone** (a mushroom-shaped soil-monitoring device) to detect gases like **CO**₂ and **ammonia**.

5. Remote Compost Monitoring System:

- Feature: A sensor-based IoT system that monitors pH, temperature, humidity, and CO₂ levels in compost.
- Benefit: Ensures high-quality compost and promotes sustainable farming practices.

Challenges in Agri Tech Innovation

Despite the significant potential of Agri Tech, several **challenges** hinder its widespread adoption:

1. Low Market Adoption:

Problem: Farmers have limited exposure to agri-tech solutions, leading to low adoption rates.

2. High Customer Acquisition Cost:

• Challenge: Initial costs of adopting Agri Tech are high, which deters many farmers.

3. Lukewarm Investor Interest:

• Issue: Inadequate interest from investors slows down the growth of agri-tech ventures.

4. Inadequate Finances:

• **Problem**: Lack of sufficient funding for research and scaling up of agri-tech solutions.

5. Fragmented User Base:

• Challenge: Farmers are spread across rural areas, making it difficult to reach and serve them effectively.

6. Illiteracy:

• **Obstacles: Digital illiteracy** and **traditional illiteracy** prevent many farmers from adopting new technologies.

What Needs to Change to Boost Agri Tech?

To overcome these challenges and accelerate the growth of Agri Tech, the following strategies should be implemented:

1. Adopt a Different Approach for Agri Tech:

• Agri-tech needs to be approached with **long-term funding** strategies and **sustainable growth** in mind, different from other tech sectors.

2. Interdisciplinary Approach:

• An **integrated effort** that combines **IoT**, **AI**, **machine learning**, and **sensors** is essential for developing comprehensive agricultural solutions.

3. Public Digital Infrastructure:

• Solutions should be developed as **public digital goods** to make them accessible to all farmers, irrespective of their financial capacity.

4. Engage with Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs):

• Workshops and direct engagements with FPOs can help understand farmers' real challenges and lead to tailored solutions.

Conclusion

Agri Tech has the potential to revolutionize India's agricultural sector by improving productivity, sustainability, and profitability. However, to unlock its full potential, it is crucial to address the challenges of high costs, low market adoption, and fragmented access. By adopting a holistic, interdisciplinary approach, integrating public infrastructure, and engaging with farmers directly. India can accelerate the adoption of Agri Tech, leading to greater efficiency and equitable profits for the farming community.