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An Overview of Smart Farming Practices in an Indian Context

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Abstract:-

(a)Introduction:-Smart farming is the need of a hour of every peasants who wants to develop and enhance their knowledge, information as well as skill in order to cope up with today's dynamic environment. Nowadays, Latest technologies, techniques has been launched or introduced in the field of agriculture .
(b)Motive:-The main agenda behind formulating this research paper is to carefully examining the technologies installed in agricultural system and providing some strong recommendations to eliminate the negatives highlighted by researcher
(c)Results &Discussion:-Study has covers all the technologies and interconnected technologies employ in smart farming as well as investigates the possible application areas of smart farming and Govt. Projects handled by officials or bureaucrats in the smart farming field.
(d)Conclusions & Recommendations:-Lastly, paper gets concluded by recording various facts which hamper smart farming practices and studies concept of climate smart agriculture. Here are some recommendations to eliminate the issues faced by peasants-(i)Govt.Officials should focused on IOT based concept employs in smart farming and (ii)training centres should be opened for peasants to trains them new technologies and techniques used in smart farming.

Keywords:- *Smart Farming, Stumble, Plowable, Contiguous and Meticulous.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the era of digitalization as well as upgradation, the entire Indian agricultural system has revolt, our peasants has also becomes so smart and innovative having quality training and knowledge of all inputs, technologies, methodology and practices involved in farming. Our peasants starts switching from traditional to smart one, Smart agricultural practices is also known as precision farming, which is responsible for eliminating or mitigating wastage, enhances manufacturing and enabling effectiveness and efficiency of administration system with the help of remote sensing. This kind of farming practices comprises of remote sensing, Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, large statistical analysis in order to preserve and conservate our environment .

II. OBJECTIVES

(a) To examine latest and innovative tools and techniques implicated in smart farming practices.
(b) To furnish recommendations in order to mitigate or eliminate drawbacks involved in smart farming practices.

III. SIGNIFICANCE OF SMART FARMING PRACTICES

(a) Enhanced Manufacturing.
(b) Hydro Maintenance.
(c) Stumble period and construction vision.
(d) Reduce service expenditure.
(e) Improved aspect of operation.
(f) Meticulous estate and pasture analysis.
(g) Reformed cattle cultivation.
(h) Mitigate substantial impression.

IV. APPLICATION AREAS OF SMART FARMING

(a) Rapid Administration:-Capture of graze wagon.
(b) Plowable cultivation, broad and narrow ground harvesting.
(c) Cattle survelience.
(d) Sedentary cultivation:- conservatory and reservoir.
(e) Extricate cultivation.
(f)silviculture.
(g) Repository supervision-aqua cisern and ammunition cisern.

V. SMART FARMING INTERCONNECTED TECHNOLOGIES

(a) Administration Intelligence Structure:-Comprises of systematic procedure for recording,conserving,furnishing data in order to conducting day to day operational activities of estate.
(b) Exactitude Cultivation:-Maintenance of contiguous and materialistic variability in order to acquire best return on absorption and mitigating substantial influences with the help of DSS.
(c) Farming industrialization and artificial intelligence:-In order to make cultivation more smart and innovative applications of latest artificial intelligence and drones are in hike.

VI. SMART FARMING TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) Sensuous for land scantier and aqua ,radiation, moisture and climate institution.
(b) Automation machinery i.e.,progressive circulate etc.
(c) Hardware and software techniques used as specialized utilizations and IOT based techno.
(d) Statistics analysis techniques for judgement formulating and forecasting.Statistics recording feasible from output.

VII. SMART FARMING TECHNIQUES.

(a) Radio-wave propogation anticipate.
(b) Harvest apparatus rigor.
(c) Clay estate perceive.
(d) Slot explicit land farming.
(e) Yield features perceive.
(f) Slot explicit growing.
(g) Slot explicit pollinating.
(h) Slot explicit drag oversee.

VIII. DRAWBACKS OF SMART FARMING.

(a) Facing so much controversies in practical implementation of smart farming tools and techniques in agricultural practices.
(b) Expenses incurred in smart farming practices.
(c) High rate of probability for incorrect examination of climate forecasts.

IX. GOVT.PROJECTS RUNNING IN THE FIELD OF SMART FARMING PRACTICES OF INDIA

(a) Hydroponics based vegetable production.
(b) Organic vegetable cultivation.
(c) Mushroom spawn culture and cultivation.
(d) Mustard cultivation.
(e) Groundnut cultivation.
(f) Backyard country chicken farming.

X. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

After proper evaluation and analysis of various facts and figures related to smart farming practices in an Indian context. Researcher concluded her study by recording some issues or challenges faced by our peasants in this smart farming and the latest techniques used in this kind of agriculture.The entire paper as discussed about "How the IOT technologies has transformed and revolt our Indian traditional agricultural scenario. Unfortunately, there are many negatives highlighted by researcher in smart farming practices which hampers its smooth functioning. Researcher will tries to understand the concept of inter linkage of bio-technology with smart agriculture. Climate Smart agriculture concept is in hike nowadays in order to make entire agriculture system smart and techno based.

Here are some useful recommendations furnished by researcher in order to eliminate the isues arising in smart agriculture scenario:-

(a) To make agriculture system smart, innovative, govt.buerocrats, ministers and other persons should emphasise more on IOT based concept in each and every region of India especially in remote areas.
(b) A proper well furnished training centres should be open in each and every areas of India by govt. for peasants in order to develop and enhance their knowledge and skill better related to latest technologies as well as techniques applied in today's farming practices.

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