

Impact of technology on an Indian agriculture Scenario

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Abstract

This paper examines about India's technology participating in Indian agriculture sector. Under the technology schemes being implemented by the Indian Agricultural Department, the facilities given to the farmers can be changed from time to time, as per the requirement, so that the departments of the departments should keep in touch with it. This strategy for increasing agricultural production with the help of technology successfully in many of the more favourable wheat' and rice, producing areas of India, Technological based agricultural is better as compare to Traditional Agriculture. This paper has been told about new technologies for farming.

Key words: Fertility & Sowing, traditional farming, Technological based agricultural

Introduction: Farming is an important and key factor for the economy of developing countries. Since last several years, farmers once again welcomed many traditional farming systems to get crop yield for completion of food requirement. The information related to the agricultural related equipment has been given in this paper and the information related to agriculture related products is related to cleaning related / Category /Separation Equipment, Plowing Equipment (Farm equipment),New advanced agricultural machinery.

In the coming time, the drone will be seen guarding the crops. It will tell about the disease by taking a picture of the fields. Accordingly, the pesticide will be sprayed in the field accordingly. As a result, the health of crops will improve. At the same time, in India, farmers are being persuaded to use drones to monitor the farm and crop.

Objective

- To find out the role of technology in Indian agriculture sector.
- What is the scope of composition scheme under Indian government in technology?
- To assess the impact of Indian agriculture scenario.

It is easy to cultivate new technologies in today's modern era. We are using the Indian equipment to cultivate it more easily, this comment is as follows.

1) Cleaning / Category / Separation Equipment:

- a) Manual tweed grain cleaning machine

It is a batch tool in which grains are put in a certain quantity for cleaning. This unit is designed to replace the conventional process of cereal cleaning, such as wind or horizontal vertical sprays.



This fall separates the impurities of husk soils from wheat gram soya beans and other grains and pulses. This includes a main structure upper cereal cleaning and lower grain grading holes, Draper rod hand shower etc. It is operated with four ropes tied to a higher position. It should be noted that its handle should be equal to the height of the waist. Grains are cleaned by filling 5-10 kg of grain in this unit once in the unit and shaking the unit backwards by hand.

Features of the machine

Overall measurement mm			Weight kg	Cleaning efficiency	Capacity kg / hour	Required labor work hours / q	Estimated cost
Length	width	height	14	99.0-99.8	150-225	0.5	4500
900	600	140					

b) Steering and grading machine

This pedal or HP single phase electrical motor is a moving device, which can be used to clean dust griddle and other varieties of grains and pulses as well. The main structure is the Hopper Filling system, Sieve box cleaning and grading hinges, Transmission system, Akandraq (Ententric unit Centrifugal Blower bicycle unit etc.).



Features of the machine

Overall measurement mm			Weight kg	Cleaning efficiency	Capacity kg / hour	Required labor work hours / q	Estimated cost
Length	width	height	100-110	99.1-99.9	330-800	0.4	20,000
1600	500	1000					

c) Fruit cell caring machine

This device is suitable for separating four categories of fruits based on size measurement. This unit has leftovers leased which categorize different spherical fruits. Styrofoam layers have been installed in all contact parts of the machine to prevent loss of time during fruit sorting. The machine is equipped with a 0.5 horsepower motor. This unit can be adjusted for light weight and various fruit vegetables.



Features of the machine

Overall measurement mm			Weight kg	Cleaning efficiency	Necessary labor	Estimated cost
Length	width	height	130	1200-1500	2	30,000
2100	950	1100				

2) Plowing Equipment (Farm equipment)

a) Tractor-driven rotavator

In the proper moisture stage in the field, the seed culture bed is prepared in one time operation. The soil is flat with the help of leveler in rotavator. Its main part is carbon shaft blade gear box assembly, spurgere assembly, televised board etc. The farm is not planted deep in that field, it is planted with this instrument by planting paddy, saving 30-35% of the time, saving 20-25% operating cost and 25-30% high quality Do the work.

Characteristics of the machine

- 1) Executive width: 1500 mm
- 2) Working depth: 110 mm
- 3) Functionality: 0.31-0.36 O / hour
- 4) Estimated value: 1,25,000

b) Power tiller run Aggar Digger

300 mm from this device Diameter and 450-600 mm It is used to make the land of depth, so that the work of gardening can be easily done. This device can be made using 40-50 pH per hour. Whose estimated amount is Rs. 22000

c) Mole hill

This solution is used temporarily for drainage from deep black soil filled with water. These pipe-free drains are formed from the surface of the soil about 600 mm depth by adding solution to the 75-horsepower tectonic combination of the tray. The duration of this drain depends on the physical condition of the soil and the weather. It can be used for one month after the end of monsoon. To make drains at the desired depth, the soil should be in a plastic state.



Characteristics of the machine

- 1) Working depth: 600 mm
- 2) Working capacity: 0.42 O / h (Distance between drains 2000 mm) 0.28 O / hour
(Distance between drains 4000 mm) 0.14 O / h (Distance between drains 6000 min M.m.)
- 3) Estimated Rupees: 18000
- d) Power tiller running faultless device

This tool is designed for a 8-10 horsepower power tiller, by which it can be done by a human being, through a wide range of crops. This device is equipped with sweep blade, main frame, operating wheel and stretch system etc.



Device name	Executive width, mm	Executive Depth, mm	Fuel consumption, lit / hour	Work capacity, hours / hour	Necessary labor, working hours	Estimated value, rupees
Power tiller running sleeping machine	1350	50	0.7-1.0	0.18-0.25	4-6	8,000

3) New advanced agricultural machinery

a) Axial Flow Paddy Thresher

The loss of paddy for the farmers has always been a major problem. Paddy can not be avoided by the prevailing threshers. The area of paddy is increasing day by day as a result of which farmers demanded special type of threshers. Keeping this in mind, the Axial Flow Paddy Thresher was introduced in the scheme of Front Line Demonstration. It does not break the paragraph by using it which can be easily used as a food animal.



b) Sunflower thresher

Cutting is a major problem in sunflower farming because the pestle breaks from the prevailing threshers and due to excessive moisture, thresher is repeatedly choke. In view of this problem, the Front Line Demonstration arrangement was taken in view of this problem. This thresher can easily be cashed at once. It also breaks the grains very little.



c) Reaper

Considering the problem of laborers during the harvesting of paddy and wheat crops, the use of reaper was encouraged, resulting in high enthusiasm. Given its usefulness this year, farmers have purchased 19 RIPs on subsidy.



d) Straw reaper

Currently the use of the Combine Harvester is increasing. A large portion of the harvesting is left in the form of stalks by the Comwin Harvester, which is why the farmers suffer loss of straw and besides they have to be cleaned separately. Straw Reaper bites the remaining stems in the farm and makes the straw.



e) Seed graders

Even today, most farmers use their own seeds which do not have proper grading. Mixed-size seeds have an adverse effect on production. Hence, Front Line Demonstrations were organized to get more value by grading the yield from seed graders for suitable seeds. Farmers also called it very useful and beneficial.



f) Forest pass mini rice mill

The main feature of this mill is that, there is a disintegration and polishing of paddy at one go and the rice also breaks less and the consumption of energy is also less. This mill can be easily transported from village to village on the tractor trolley. The result has been very enthusiastic, due to which the demand for farmers is increasing.



g)

With the Smart Drone technique prepared by IIT Kharagpur (West Bengal), farmers from Punjab and Haryana can take photographs of their fields and send them to the concerned company, who will be able to assess the situation of the crop and provide information about the need for fertilizers, insecticides etc. This will help the farmers to find the disease growing on any plant within their crops in the field and it will be able to diagnose timely. Giving information about drone technology, MD Tarun Singh of Organex said that this technique has been adopted by the farmers in foreign countries.

With the supervision of their farms, they are immediately alerted through the drone to the problems of weather, pest attack, and weak crop. Crop is also good as it is time to get treatment.

Drone can stay in the air for 45 minutes



Conclusion

Giving information about the modern agricultural plants being run in our country, which can lead to greater agricultural production of the country, and the maximum benefit of the country's farmers is to get the main objective of the Papers and the innovative farming technology coming up. Could this paper can benefit those farmers who have been using innovative technology to upgrade agriculture by the Department of Agriculture and Government of India.

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