

THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE PERFORMANCE IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the one of the most important sector in India and also it is a pillar of Indian economy. Now it demands second green revolution and it is possible only through the transfer of technologies from lab to land. The generation and application of agricultural knowledge is progressively important, particularly for small and marginal farmers, who require relevant information in order to improve, sustain, and diversify their farm enterprises. Information technology support new methods and ideas for precision and healthy agriculture like computerized farm, weather forecasting, use of pesticides, fertilizers, and kind of crops. In this paper we will try to find how information technology is useful for decision making, improve planning and better produce of agro products and study the key elements and basic issues of information technology in farm practice.

Role of information technology in Indian agriculture.

Agriculture sector of Indian economy is the mainstay of the rural Indian economy. Presently agriculture sector accounts (approx) 18% of the total Indian GDP. There was a low productivity level and a mass of widespread poverty and Unemployment before green revolution in India. To counter these Issues, new policies were framed introducing modern technologies like green

revolution in India referring to a period of time when agriculture in India changed to industrial system due to the adoption of modern methods and technology such as high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, tractors, irrigation facilities, pesticides, fertilizer etc... within India which was started in early 1960s led to increase in food grain production like higher-yielding varieties of wheat, and rust resistant strains of wheat during the early phase. The result of this study is intended to advance Knowledge of development associated with technology with issues like Green Revolution to overcome the Agricultural backwardness's with context to Indian Economy. This paper is based on primary data which the direct relationship and challenges between agriculture and technology would be analysed and technology would be considered as significant piece of the overall socio-economic development of India.

Agriculture is an important part of India's economy and at present it is among the top two farm producers in the world. This sector provides approximately 52 percent of the total number of jobs available in India and contributes around 18.1 percent to the GDP. Agriculture is the only means of living for almost two-thirds of the employed class in India. As being stated by the economic data of financial year 2006-07, agriculture has acquired 18 percent of India's GDP. The agriculture sector of India has occupied almost 43 percent of

நவீனத் தமிழியல் (பன்னாட்டுப் பன்முகத் தமிழ் களஞ்சியத் திட்டத்தின்) 6 & 7 பிப்ரவரி 2021 - சிறப்புத் திட்டம் (ISSN : 2321-984X)
Modern Tamizh Research (A Quarterly International Multilateral Tamizh Journal) 6&7 February 2021 - Special Issue (ISSN : 2321-984X)

Two Days National E-Conference on Societal Trends

Pearl Research Centre for History, Culture and Tourism, Department of History, St. Mary's College (Autonomous), Thoothukudi