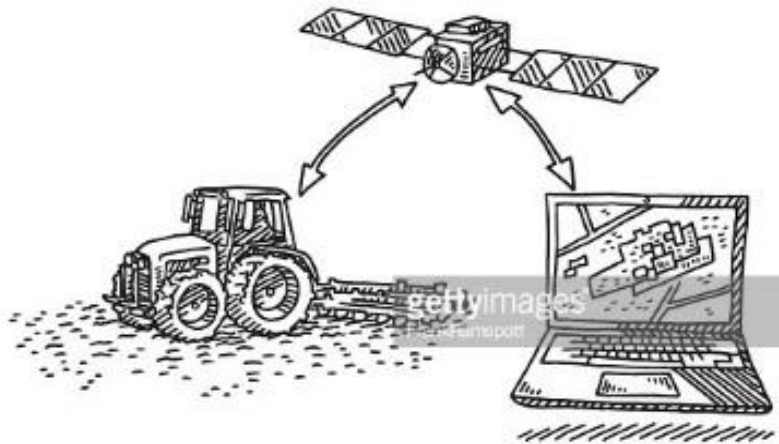
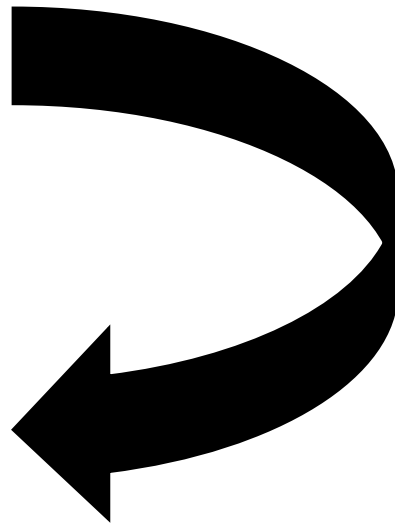
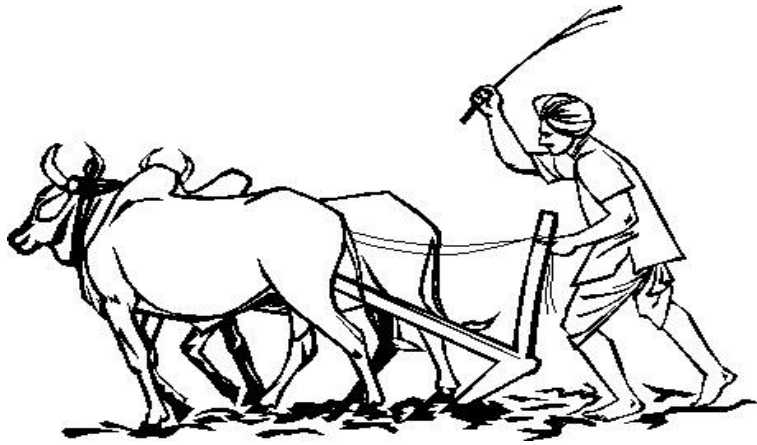


CONNECTING FARMERS TO TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA



PROJECT GROUP NO: 5

SAUNDARYA KUMARI MISHRA

BARBRA WANJIKU

SONALI BEDI

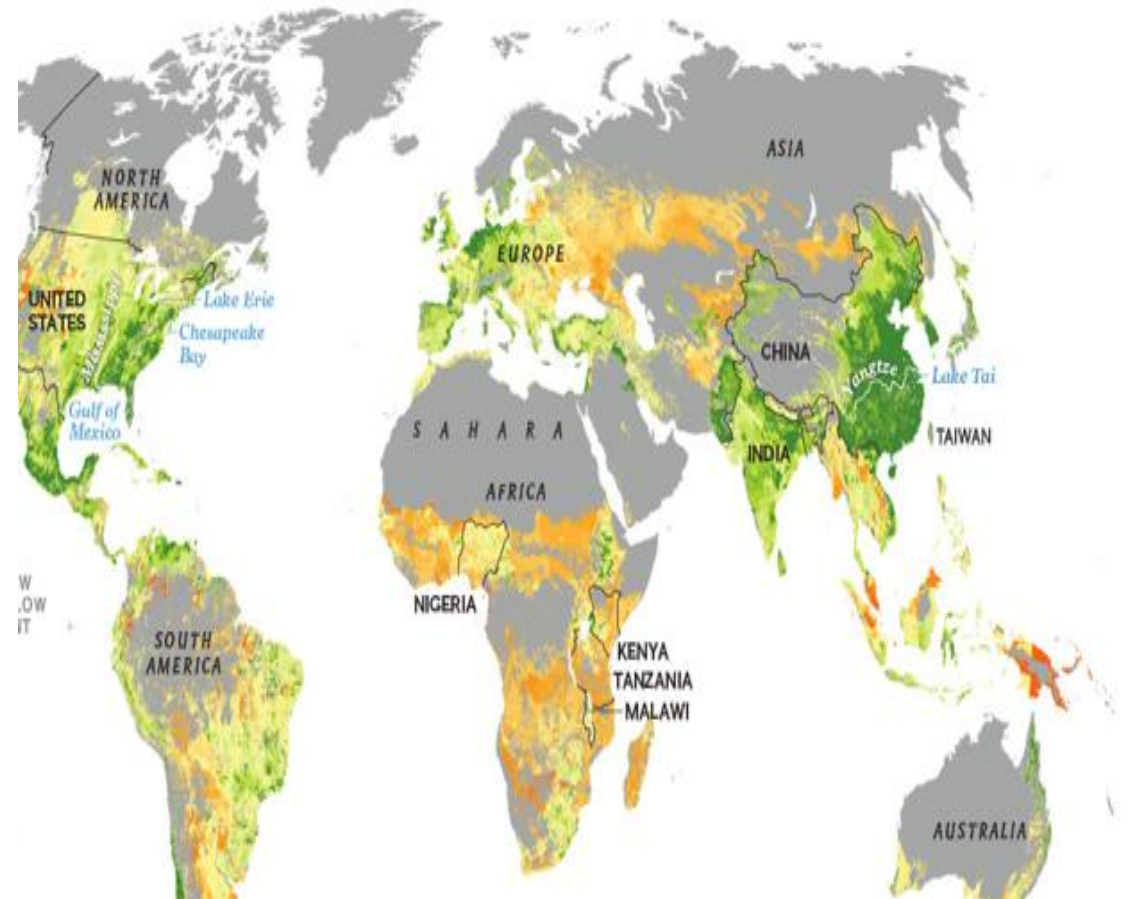
XIAOFEI YANG

TUONG NGUYEN MANH

CELINE SNEHA

INTRODUCTION

- South East Asia
- Indus Valley Civilization Era
- Domestication
- Economic Growth



Traditional farming



Modern farming



Cont...

➤ Technology Development is a response of scientific knowledge.

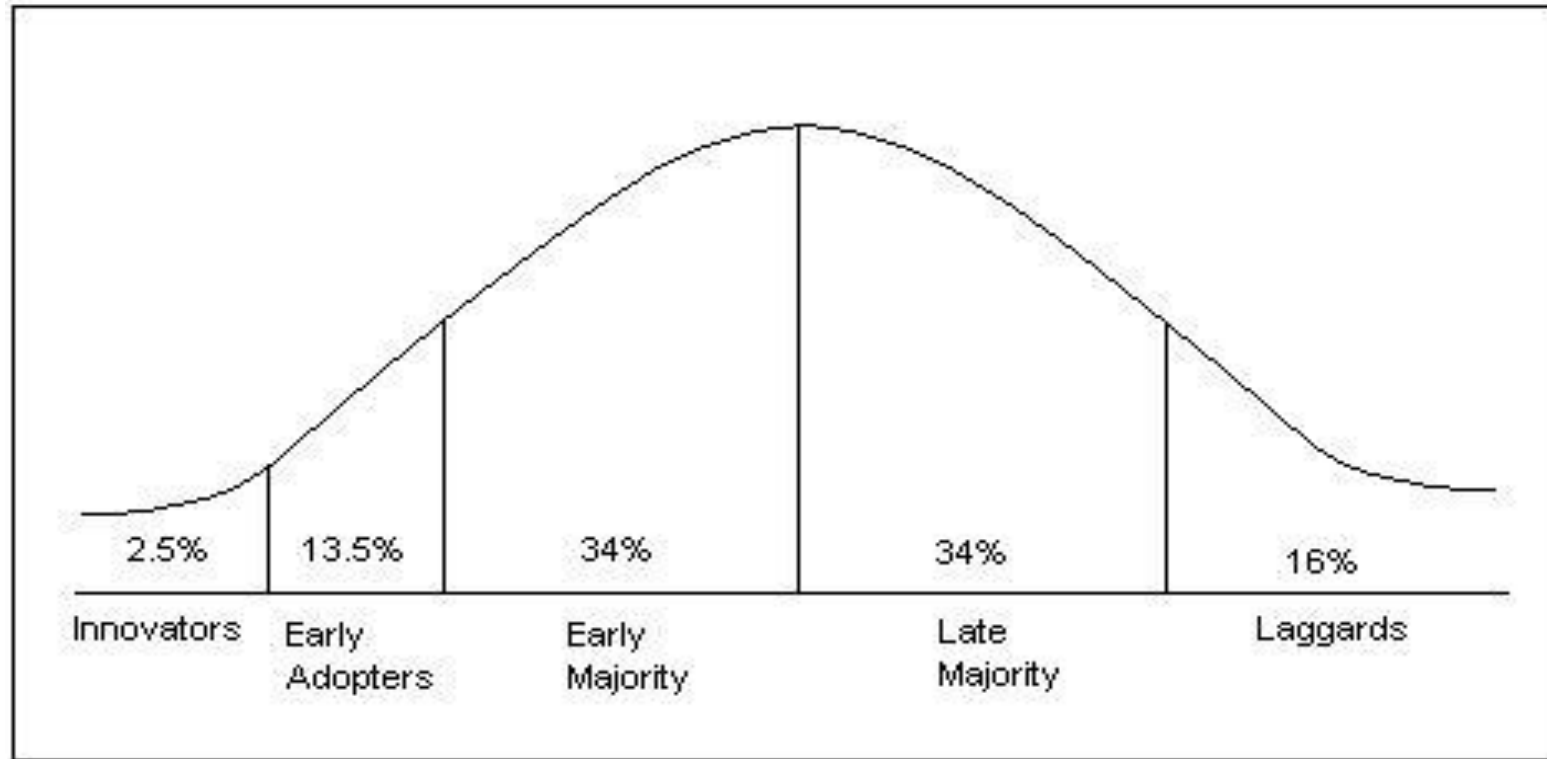
➤ Human need

➤ Technology Transfer is a dynamic process.

➤ Farmer adoption



Farming community



Rogers *et al.* 1971

MAJOR PROBLEMS

Small holdings of farmers

- The increase in population, subdivision and fragmentation of land holdings due to breakdown of joint family system encouraging conversion of large and medium group of farmers into group of small and marginal farmers, which result in un-economic land holdings in general.

Illiteracy of farmers

- Lack of education among farmers has kept them from accessing to the technological developments in the country. Many farmers in rural areas do not have up to date information on how to grow food efficiently and economically.
- This has resulted in farmers carrying on with the old and ordinary acts of husbandry like land ploughing unlike other areas where mechanization has resulted low production cost by saving time, energy and cost of repeated ploughing.



Unawareness of farmers

- Farmers are unaware of certain essential things like, the recommended dose fertilizer application, government policies and efficient irrigation application (drip irrigation), weather forecasting.
- Although the government has played its role in helping farmers by promoting new policies which can uplift a farmer, the farming community are unaware of them. Hence they fail to obtain the good out of these policies.
- Indian farmers are still dependent on the seasonal rains which are highly variable both in time and space including weather events like drought, flood, heat waves, and tropical storms cyclones severely effects the agriculture production.

Communication gap between farmer and scientist

- Agriculture specialists can come up with excellent agriculture programs and projects, but these may not succeed because they have not been properly communicated to the farmer.
- Politics of GMO's,
India, as many countries GM crops are a controversial technology. The farming society fails to accept the non-natural production systems having the belief that only naturally produced crops are good.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

➤ Kisan mela



➤ Kisan call center



Cont..

➤ Farmer field demonstration



➤ Workshop



➤ Agricultural extension



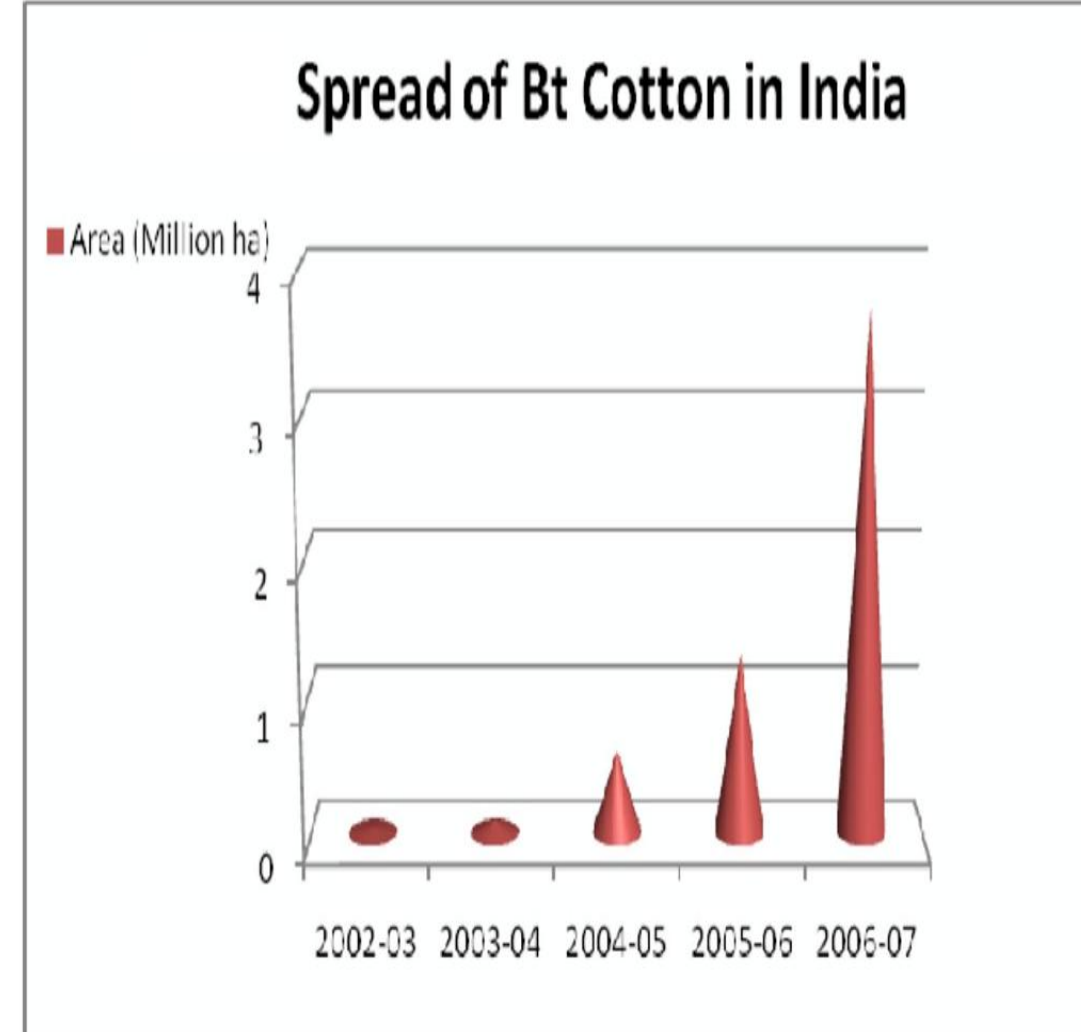
➤ Broadcasting of government policies ,Communication .



SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLES

GMO Cotton Cultivation in Maharashtra

- The area under Bt cotton hybrids has gradually increased from 38,038 ha in 2002-03 to 0.56 million ha by 2004-05 and showed a steep increase to 1.3 million ha. in 2005-06, an increase of 160%.
- Thus within a span of five years nearly 41% of the cotton area in India came under Bt hybrid umbrella



Drip irrigation in South India

- Drip irrigation has come in handy to the extent that not only can save water for the crops, but also on the quantity of fertiliser and deployment of labourers. Not to stop there, the yield has been very encouraging.
- A farmer said that he was growing tuberose flowers in the locality with the support of drip irrigation now. Prior to this, he harvested close to 25 kilograms per hectare, but after the installation of drip irrigation, his yield has gone up to 55 kg per hectare.

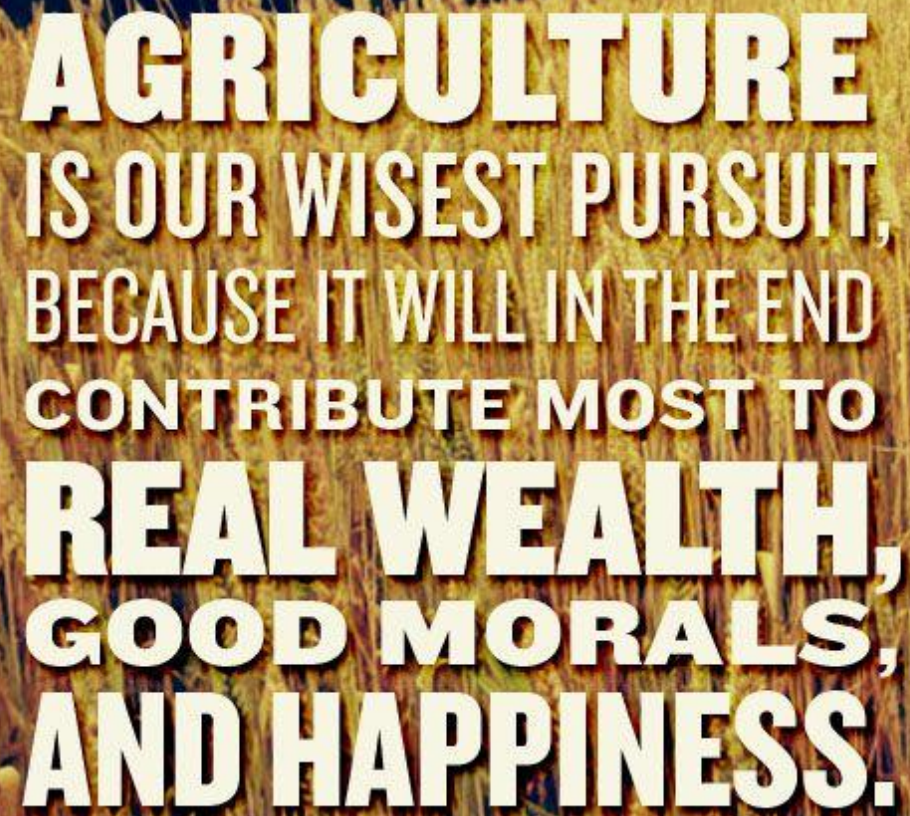


<https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/drip-irrigation-a-success-story/article3660659.ece>

CONCLUSION

TECHNOLOGY





**AGRICULTURE
IS OUR WISEST PURSUIT,
BECAUSE IT WILL IN THE END
CONTRIBUTE MOST TO
REAL WEALTH,
GOOD MORALS,
AND HAPPINESS.**

— Thomas Jefferson

