

REPORT ON online-course (digital agriculture and Agripreneurship)

Respected sir we know that India is an agriculture country where 59.06% people depend on agriculture. Lot of people belong from rural area mostly those people depend on their own livelihood mission their farm. Some rural people own livelihood sustain no form sector. We have been cultivating since 1960 to traditional farming, but we supposed to technical farming. Before green revolution we are not self depend for grain production. Credit goes to dr ms swaminathan who was the one of the person to suppose to green revolution. In current situation we are second largest producer of paddy and wheat in world completely we are self satisfied and self depend in grain production

The report comes with a short briefing paper that summarizes the contents of the report and it initially explores the concept of digital agriculture divide.

It recognizes the various divides (e.g. rural-urban, gender divide, etc.) that already exists and contends that digitalization will change agri-food value chain.

Digital agriculture has the potential to deliver economic benefits through increased productivity, cost efficiency and market opportunities, social and cultural benefits through increased communication and inclusivity.

The report identifies the following conditions for digital transformation:

- Basic conditions are the minimum conditions required to use technology and include: availability, connectivity, affordability, ICT in education and supportive policies and programmers for digital strategies;
- Enabling conditions ('enablers') are factors that further facilitate the adoption of technologies: use of internet, mobile phones and social media, digital skills and support for agripreneurial and innovation culture.

While governments are investing infrastructure and some even investing in e-government services, low income countries still cannot access e-services due to lack of financial investments, limited user capabilities and unfavourable regulatory environments.

To establish a 'digital agriculture ecosystem' requires the creation of an enabling environment for innovation by farmers and agripreneurs. This include investing in digital skills among rural populations and encouraging digital agripreneurial and innovation culture.

The publication offers examples and impact cases on the use of digital technologies in Agri Food systems, and these include the use of mobile applications in providing price information for farmers and use of agricultural robots. Actually government identifies the problem of farmer they are not educated and not awareness.

What can governments do to reap the benefits of digital technologies for agriculture sector?

Three key questions highlight the actions needed from governments to ensure the opportunities offered by digital technologies are realized:

- ❖ First, how can government policies and programmers appropriately facilitate the adoption of digital technologies by the agriculture and food sectors? Policymakers will need to consider potential benefits, costs and risks, and to understand the factors affecting technology uptake so that interventions can be targeted to where there is a market failure, or a public interest.
- ❖ How can governments make use of digital technologies to design and deliver better agricultural policies? This requires understanding how technology can help in different components of the policy cycle, and may require government bodies to expand their skill sets, invest in technology and training, or partner with other actors (both government and non-government).
- ❖ How might digital technologies change the roles of government? On the one hand, digital technologies may create new roles or responsibilities for governments, including to enable the digital infrastructure (is there a case for governments to be a provider or a rule maker of new digital infrastructure, and under what circumstances); but on the other hand, if technology can reduce information asymmetries and transactions costs, less government intervention may be needed.

For policymakers, the challenge will be to shape policy and regulatory settings so that they facilitate opportunities offered by digital technologies. At the same time and not unique to the agriculture sector, digital technologies rise questions about privacy, interoperability, and even potential liability issues, all of which will need careful consideration.