

# AGRI MAGAZINE

(International E-Magazine for Agricultural Articles)
Volume: 02, Issue: 07 (July, 2025)

Available online at http://www.agrimagazine.in

\*\*Open Comparison of Com

## The Role of ICT in Agricultural Advisory Systems: Empowering Farmers with Information

\*Vinayak Savalagi<sup>1</sup>, Preeti Y.H.<sup>2</sup> and Sumayya Mullal<sup>3</sup>

Department of Agricultural Extension Education, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka, India

Department of Agricultural Extension Education, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru – 560056, Karnataka, India

Department of Seed Science and Technology, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru – 560056, Karnataka, India

\*Corresponding Author's email: vinrick030@gmail.com

Agriculture is the backbone of rural livelihoods in many countries, yet millions of farmers face challenges such as unpredictable weather, pests, declining soil fertility, and volatile markets. In such a dynamic environment, access to timely, accurate, and actionable information is as vital as seeds or water. This is where Information and Communication Technology (ICT) comes into play. ICT refers to tools like mobile phones, the internet, radio, satellite systems, and digital platforms that help deliver agricultural knowledge to farmers. Through ICT-enabled advisory systems, farmers are better equipped to make decisions that improve productivity, income, and resilience. Today, ICT is revolutionizing agricultural extension services and bridging the information gap between research institutions and farmers in even the remotest villages.

## Bridging the Knowledge Gap

Traditional agricultural extension services have long been the mainstay of farm advisories. However, limited outreach, high costs, and staffing shortages have restricted their effectiveness. ICT tools expand reach and efficiency dramatically. Mobile applications and SMS-based services provide farmers with weather forecasts, market prices, pest alerts, and crop management tips. In India, platforms like Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) and mKisan allow farmers to call toll-free numbers or receive SMS advisories in their local language. Similarly, in Sub-Saharan Africa, services like Esoko and iCow are transforming how smallholders access farm knowledge.

#### Real-Time, Personalized Advice

One of the biggest advantages of ICT is its ability to offer real-time, location-specific information. With the use of GPS, remote sensing, and data analytics, advisory systems can now recommend the best time to plant, irrigate, or harvest, based on local conditions. Digital platforms like e-Choupal in India or Digital Green allow farmers to interact with experts and even view customized video tutorials in regional languages. These systems not only inform but also empower farmers to make data-driven decisions, reducing risk and increasing profitability.

### **Boosting Market Access and Transparency**

ICT also plays a key role in connecting farmers directly to markets. Many farmers suffer due to lack of price transparency or middlemen exploitation. ICT-based platforms provide up-to-date market prices, e-auction facilities, and even direct-to-consumer selling opportunities. For

AGRI MAGAZINE ISSN: 3048-8656 Page 604

example, AGMARKNET and eNAM in India have helped farmers secure better prices by providing real-time market intelligence and reducing information asymmetry.

## Climate Resilience and Early Warning Systems Real-Time, Personalized Advice

As climate change makes agriculture more unpredictable, ICT becomes even more vital. Satellite-based weather forecasts and early warning systems for floods, droughts, or pest outbreaks can help farmers prepare and adapt. Applications like FAO's AgriTech tools or Africa's Sauti app combine climate data with advisory content to enhance resilience and minimize losses.

### **Challenges and the Way Forward**

Despite its potential, ICT adoption in rural areas faces challenges—limited digital literacy, poor connectivity, language barriers, and affordability. To overcome these, governments and NGOs must invest in digital infrastructure, training, and inclusive content that considers gender, literacy levels, and local contexts. Public-private partnerships can further scale these innovations, making ICT-enabled advisory services affordable, accessible, and farmer-friendly.

#### **Conclusion**

ICT is reshaping the landscape of agricultural advisory systems. From providing weather alerts to linking farmers with markets and experts, ICT empowers farmers with knowledge, confidence, and control. As the world works towards food security and sustainable agriculture, investing in digital advisory services is not optional—it is essential. With the right support, ICT can unlock the true potential of rural agriculture and transform the lives of millions of farmers.

#### References

- 1. Mittal, S., Gandhi, S., & Tripathi, G. (2010). *Socio-Economic Impact of Mobile Phones on Indian Agriculture*. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER).
- 2. FAO. (2017). Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Agriculture: A Report to the G20 Agricultural Deputies. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- 3. Meera, S. N., Jhamtani, A., & Rao, D. U. M. (2004). *Information and Communication Technology in Agricultural Development: A Comparative Analysis of Three Projects from India*. Agricultural Research and Extension Network.
- 4. World Bank. (2011). ICT in Agriculture: Connecting Smallholders to Knowledge, Networks, and Institutions. e-Sourcebook.

AGRI MAGAZINE ISSN: 3048-8656 Page 605