## IoT Adoption in Indian Agriculture A 2020 Landscape



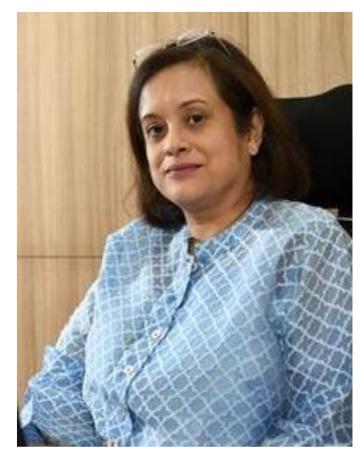


### Foreword

At 16% of national GDP,USD 421 bn GVA, 44% of nation's workforce employed, 9<sup>th</sup> position in agricultural exports to the world, and with record absolute production of food grains and horticultural crops (at nearly 300 MTs of each), Indian agriculture has yielded historically high outputs in 2019, despite softening of overall economic growth. Globally, high-performing agricultural practices have demonstrated significant positive impact of employing basic farm mechanization, such as tractors, weather SMS alerts, drip irrigation, etc., on yield and crop-mix optimization. IoT-enabled deployments, with even basic sensor technology for real-time alerts, can be game-changing.

Yet, the biggest employer, of all sectors, is struggling with historically
Iow resources in terms of land, labor, liquidity, and digitalization. Less
than 1% of the total farmlands use a tractor, since 87% of the farms
are <3 acres in size rendering mechanization unviable. Result – one of</li>
the lowest farmer incomes globally, at USD 1,700 per farmer.

NASSCOM and Cisco have collaborated on a study of the Agri value-chain to discover the extent of technology adoption in the sector, primarily the use of IoT-enabled solutions. The study, titled "IoT Adoption in Indian Agriculture: A 2020 Landscape," highlights the major gaps and opportunities with IoT-led digitization of Indian agriculture.



Debjani Ghosh President, NASSCOM



Sameer Garde President, Cisco India and SAARC

A snapshot of emerging IoT adoption practices by enterprises, AgriTech startups, and innovating farmers aims to further highlight the criticality of "connected agriculture" and our recommendations to achieve it.

We hope you find this report a useful read. Your feedback is solicited and welcome!



### Scope of The Study

IoT Adoption in Indian Agriculture is an initial study of the sector to explore current state of economic output, limiting challenges, and potential role of IoT-enabled solutions to bring sustainable growth to the sector

This study aims to combine learnings from primary surveys of a wide cross-section of stakeholders in the agriculture value chain with global best practices to formulate recommendations for enhancing the productivity and profitability of this critical sector.



#### **Specific areas of analysis**

- Awareness and usage-based assessment of IoT adoption across the agricultural value chain
- Future roadmap of IoT implementation areas with low adoption and high potential benefits
- Snapshot of emerging IoT-in-Agri solutions by enterprises and startups, and recommendations

### **Current State of Indian** Agriculture

- Economic impact of Indian agriculture
- Emerging agrarian stress points
- Farmer incomes and regional
- disparities
- PM 7-point agenda on doubling
  - farmer income
- Global agricultural technology
- transformation cases
- Global IoT in agriculture market
  - trends and enabling
  - developments

### Twin Challenges of The Non-**Digitized Indian Agri Sector**

2

- The twin challenges of low productivity and declining profitability across the Agri value chain
- Nascent but emerging IoT adoption in Indian agriculture
- Four core areas of integrated farm-to-market digitization
- Example of an integrated farmto-market Agri Digital Architecture

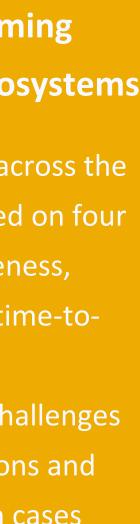
### IoT – Transforming **Agriculture and Ecosystems**

3

- IoT Adoption Index across the Agri value chain based on four parameters of awareness, usage, benefits and time-toscale
- Adoption gaps and challenges
- Enterprise IoT solutions and value chain adoption cases
- State government AgriTech initiatives
- AgriTech startups and key focus areas
- CSR-led AgriTech investments
- Sector transforming recommendations

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### **Executive Summary**

### **Section I: Current State of Indian Agriculture**

Section Summary Economic Contribution of Indian Agriculture, FY 2019-20 Emerging Stress Points in Indian Agriculture Regional Farmer Income and Cost Trends PM 7-Point Agricultural Strategy Global Agri Transformation Via Farming Technology Global Adoption Trends in IoT in Agriculture

### Section II: Twin Challenges of The Non-Digitized Sector

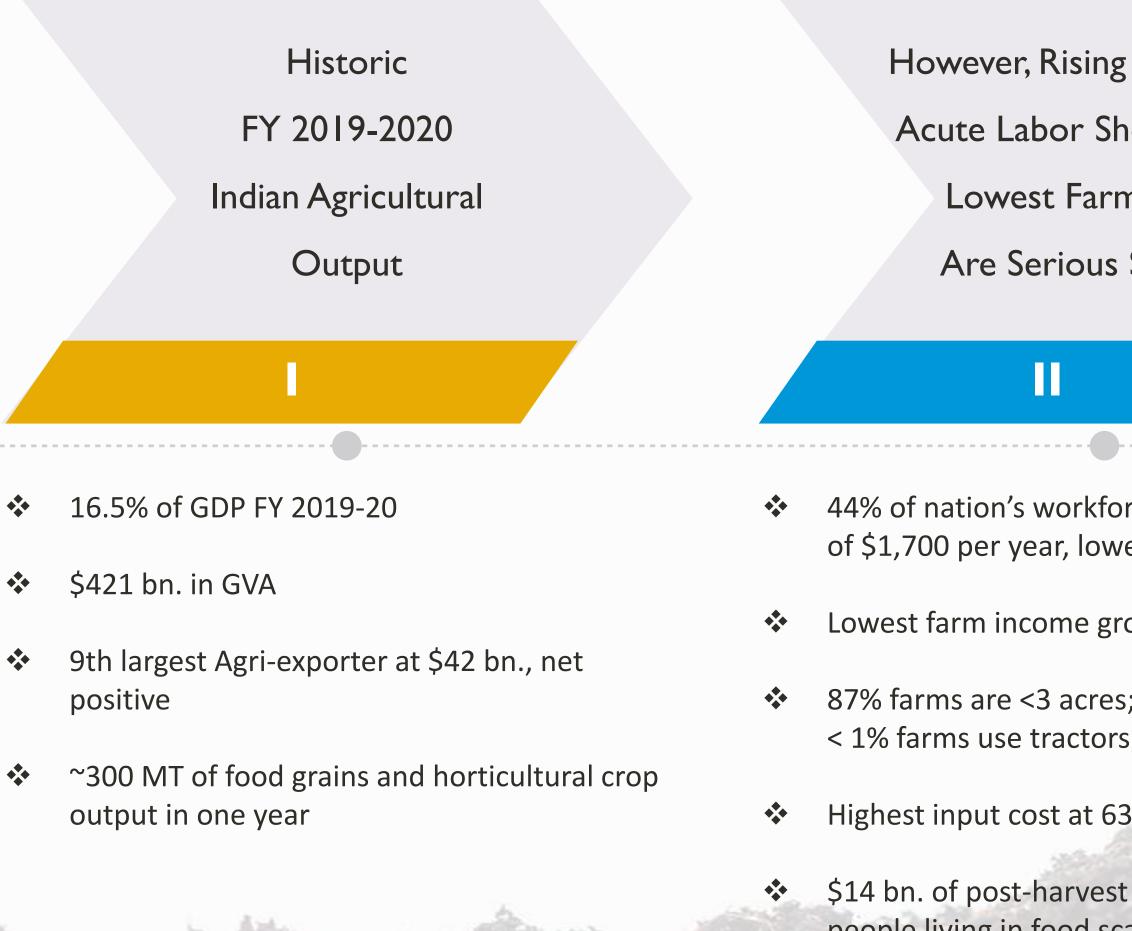
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### Executive Summary (1/2)



Standard usages in the study:

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- 1. \$ refers to US Dollars or USD. For forex conversion, 1 USD = INR 70
- 2. Mn. is million and bn. is billion
- 3. Agri is used a short form of agriculture in certain references
- 4. IoT refers to Internet of Things in its most standard definition
- 5. AgriTech refers to a specific set of companies enterprises and startups that are Tech-first in their approach to building/deploying solutions for the sector

- However, Rising Input Costs, Acute Labor Shortage, And Lowest Farm Income
  - Are Serious Stressors

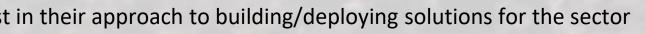
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- 44% of nation's workforce; with mean income of \$1,700 per year, lower than GDPPC of \$2,338
- Lowest farm income growth at 3.4%; no surplus
- 87% farms are <3 acres; >45% tenant farmers;
- Highest input cost at 63% of selling price
- \$14 bn. of post-harvest produce lost; 300 mn. people living in food scarcity

Government Policies, With Farm Mechanization And IoT Adoption, Transform Agri Yield, Profits

### 

- PM 7-point agenda aims to double farmer \* income by 2022 with technology, capital, policy, and cost/MSP support.
  - More initiatives launched during COVID-19 -VedKrishi and Krishi Mitra platforms
  - Productivity and profit disruptions reported in countries combining technology with policy
- Global IoT-in-Agri adoption will grow 3X in 6-7 \*\* years, with better economics and effectiveness

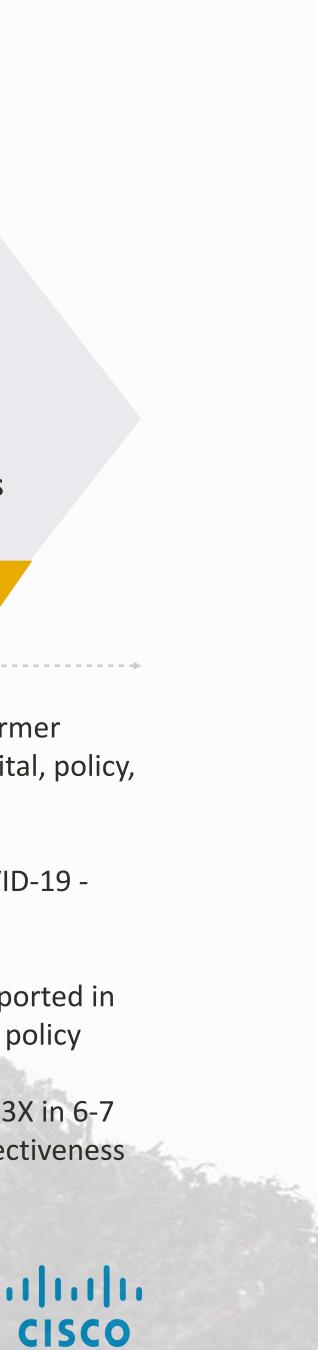


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### Executive Summary (1/2)

IoT Solutions Can Solve

The Twin Challenges

Of Productivity And

Profitability In Indian Agri

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- Twin challenges of Indian agriculture are low \* productivity and untenable returns
- IoT-based solutions solve for the core problem \* of timely, actionable, real-time data access
- In India, IoT in farming tools and techniques is \* nascent – some states are setting up programs
- IoT adoption can be progressively ramped up \* from point sensors to "connected agriculture"

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- 180+ enterprises, across pre- and post-harvest, \*\* surveyed, 40 AgriTech startups surveyed
- IoT Adoption Index is a weighted score of IoT awareness, implementation, Rol, and scale-up efforts across the value chain
- Between 27%-37%, the adoption is very low, \* with a 3X drop from knowing IoT to using it
- **Biggest gaps in usage of any advanced IoT** \*\* solutions beyond point sensors
- Minimum 3-5 years to mainstream adoption if \*\* solutions are found to lower TCO, improve usage consistency, and demonstrate Rol

- NASSCOM'S IoT Adoption Index
  - **Reveals Massive Gap**
  - In Awareness Vs. Use
  - Across the Agri Value Chain

### V

Tech-Driven Self-Sustaining Agri Transformation Will Need Coordinated **Ecosystem Action** 

### VI

\*

- More AgriTech innovation CoEs on lines of STPI models; advanced R&D on high-yield inputs
- Cluster-led development; focus on lowest cost \* tech and highest RoI with capital infusion
- Dedicated farmer training; more formal Agri \*\* education avenues
- IoT integration into existing farm tools, greater • post-harvest and value-chain digitization
- Market-linked real-time visibility of cost of \*\* inputs and product pricing



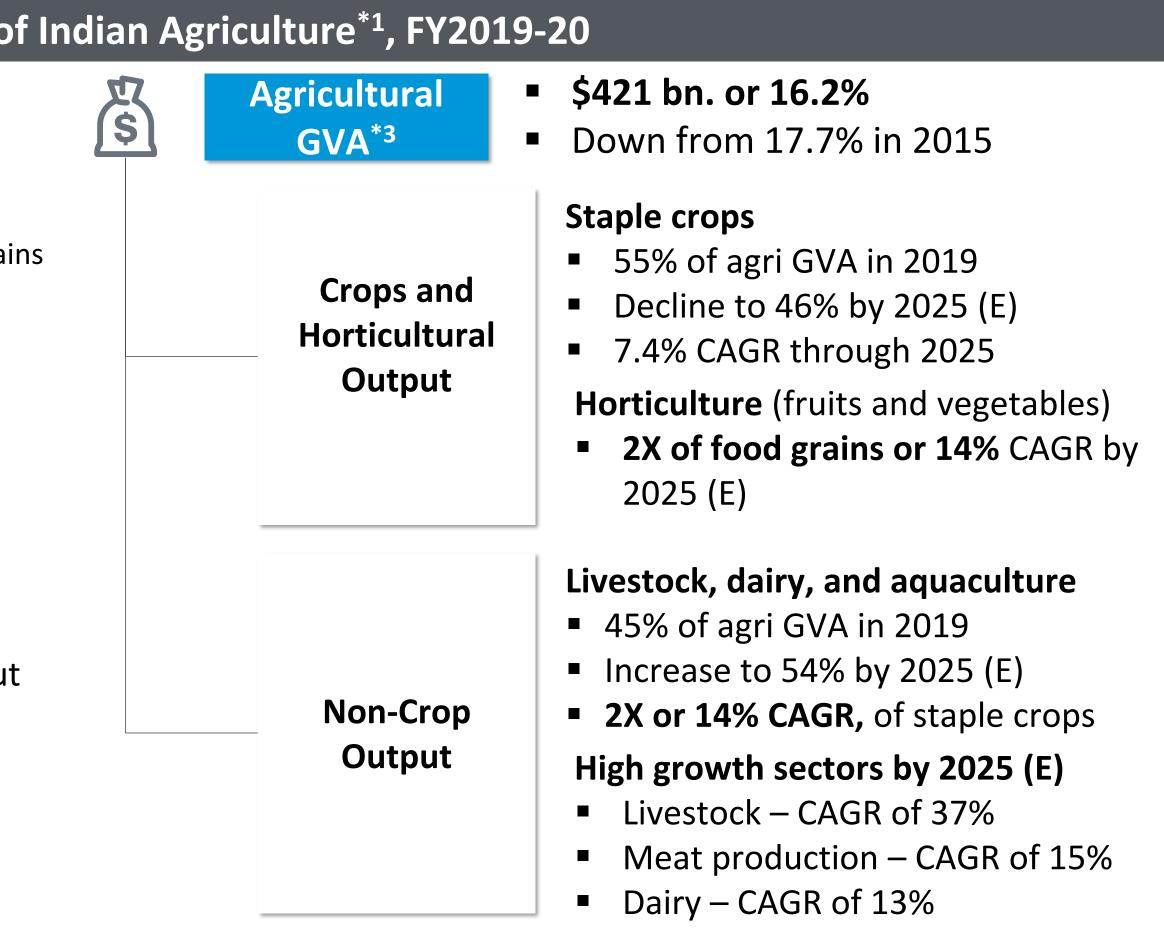


### Despite a services shift, India continues to be a dominant agrarian economy with a 16% Agri-to-GDP ratio, relative to global 6.4%

	<b>Economic Contribution o</b>
Agricultural GDP* <sup>2</sup>	<ul> <li>16.5%</li> <li>Down from 17.5% in 2015</li> </ul>
<b>Domestic</b> <b>Consumption</b>	Dairy, 10% Food Grain 40% Livestock, 20% Vegetables /Fruits 30%
Exports	<ul> <li>9<sup>th</sup> largest exporter, net positive</li> <li>\$42 bn. of total agriculture output</li> <li>\$60 bn. by 2025 (E)</li> </ul>
Farmer Income	<ul> <li>Below \$2,000 per year and less than 2019 GDPPC of \$2,338</li> </ul>

\*1 - Indian Agriculture comprises crop output – food grains and horticulture (fruits and vegetables) – and non-crop output – poultry and livestock, dairy farming, fisheries and aquaculture

\*2 - GDP is the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country in a defined period. Agri-to-GDP ratio is in real GDP accounting for inflation 7 \*3 - GVA is Gross Value Added, measured in gross value added by all products and services, not net of cost of value creation, in a defined period Sources: Economic Survey of India 2019, Livemint, Statistics Times, The Sunday Guardian, IBEF, and Business Standard

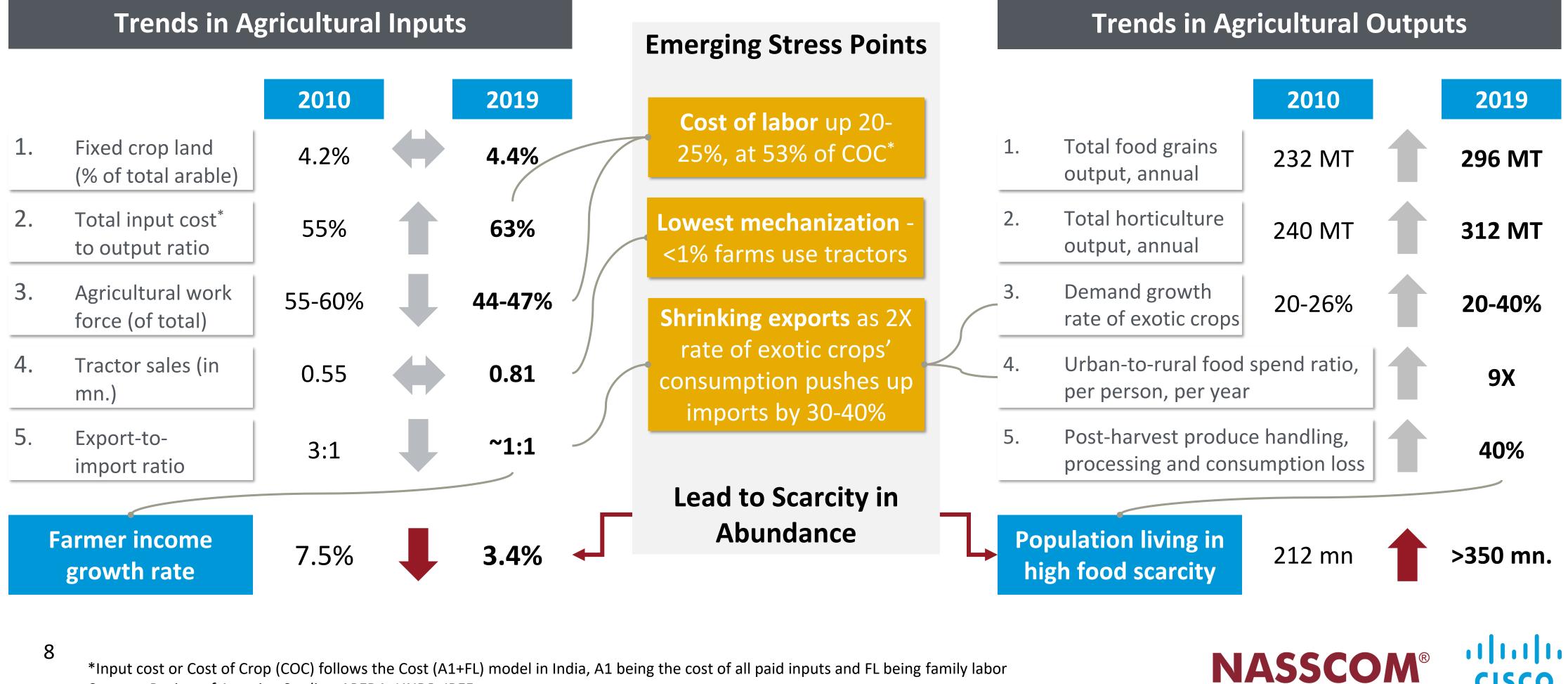


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### The sector has yielded higher outputs with lesser, costlier inputs, and yet, more Indians face the paradox of "scarcity in abundance"

During 2010-2019, Agri inputs have either flattened or gotten costlier and farmer investible surplus has eroded even while Agri output and consumption have consistently risen. Will this sustain when India becomes a 1.7 bn. people nation in 2050?



<sup>8</sup> 

\*Input cost or Cost of Crop (COC) follows the Cost (A1+FL) model in India, A1 being the cost of all paid inputs and FL being family labor Sources: Review of Agrarian Studies, APEDA, UNDP, IBEF

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### Regional disparities in land size, input costs and farmer incomes make a "one-size-fits-all" solution implementation ineffective

Regions that have focused on maintaining a minimum viable farm size, sustainable crop mix to suit local demand and farm productivity, and use of tractors and irrigation techniques, have yielded higher outputs and superior margins.

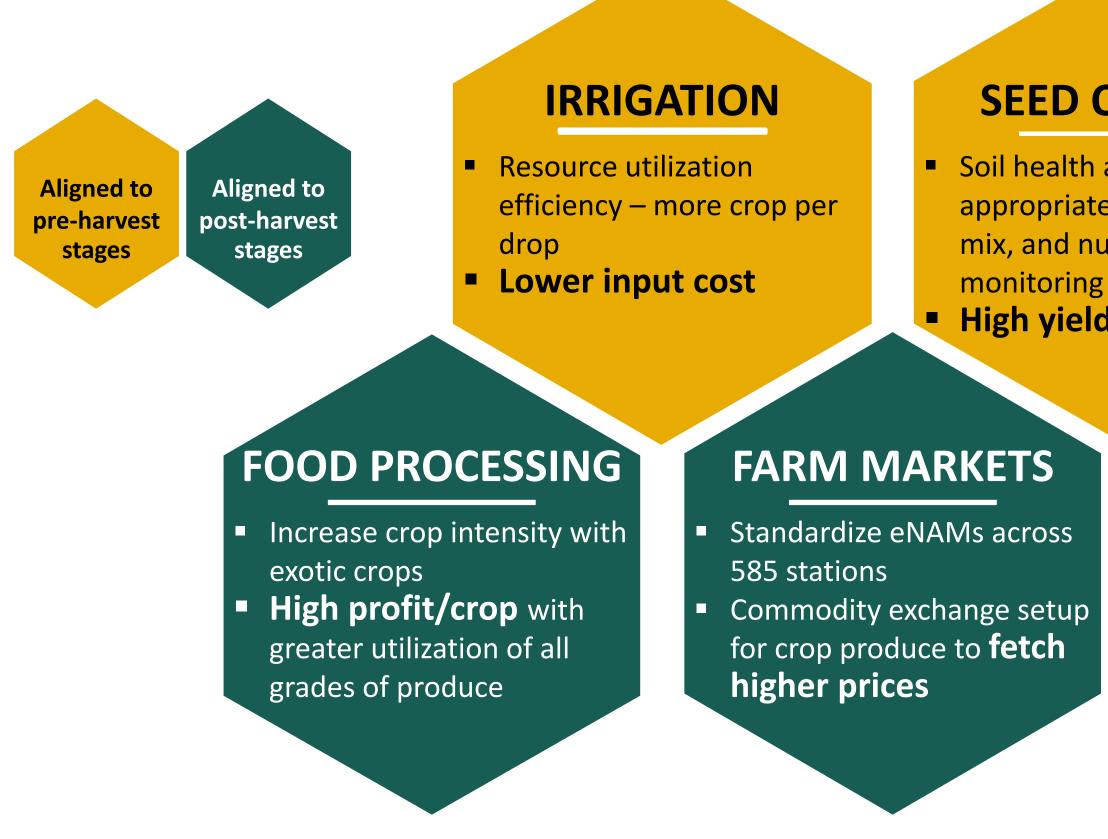
Select Agri Metrics by Farm Income, 2015-19	Average income (per farmer pa)	Average acreage (per farmer)	Average input cost (% of output)	Share of total population Rural population	States and UTs in income zones
High Income (> \$2000 pa)	\$2,602	>6 acres	<50%	15%   51%	Delhi, Lakshadweep, Punjab, Haryana, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Karnataka, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Medium Income (\$1700 - \$2000 pa)	51.798 2-6 acres 60-70% 6% 57%		Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Nagaland		
	National average \$1,700/farmer/p				Manipur, Sikkim, Goa, Gujarat, MP, HP, Daman & Diu, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry,
Low Income (< \$1700 pa)	\$1,259	<2 acres	>70%	79%   68%	Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana, Assam, Jharkhand, UP, Tripura, WB, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Bihar
Middle-income fa focused credit infu access to move up	ision and market	led crop mi	<b>ne states</b> focus on dem x, more tech, and e markets to boost mar	GVA genera	ibuting most to Agri te <b>lowest farmer</b> <b>to small farm sizes</b>

State-wise farmer income information is available in the Appendix. *Sources: MoSPI, MoA&FW* 



### PM's 7-point agenda is an in-progress, coordinated set of strategies to minimize regional disparities and double farmer income by 2022

Raising crop production, reducing cultivation costs, arresting post-production losses, and reforming farm-to-market ecosystem and access with policies and technology are the primary focus areas to double farmer incomes.



Several state governments have initiated Agri reform programs, some of which are briefly discussed in later sections, as part of the overall PM 7-10 point agenda that has been in progress since mid of 2017 with irrigation techniques as the core focus in boosting cultivation. *Sources: MoA&FW, LiveMint* 

### **SEED QUALITY**

Soil health analysis for appropriate seeding, crop mix, and nutrition

#### High yield per acre

### WAREHOUSING

- Large infrastructure spend on cold chains
- Arrest post-harvest loss of produce and profits

### **CROP INSURANCE**

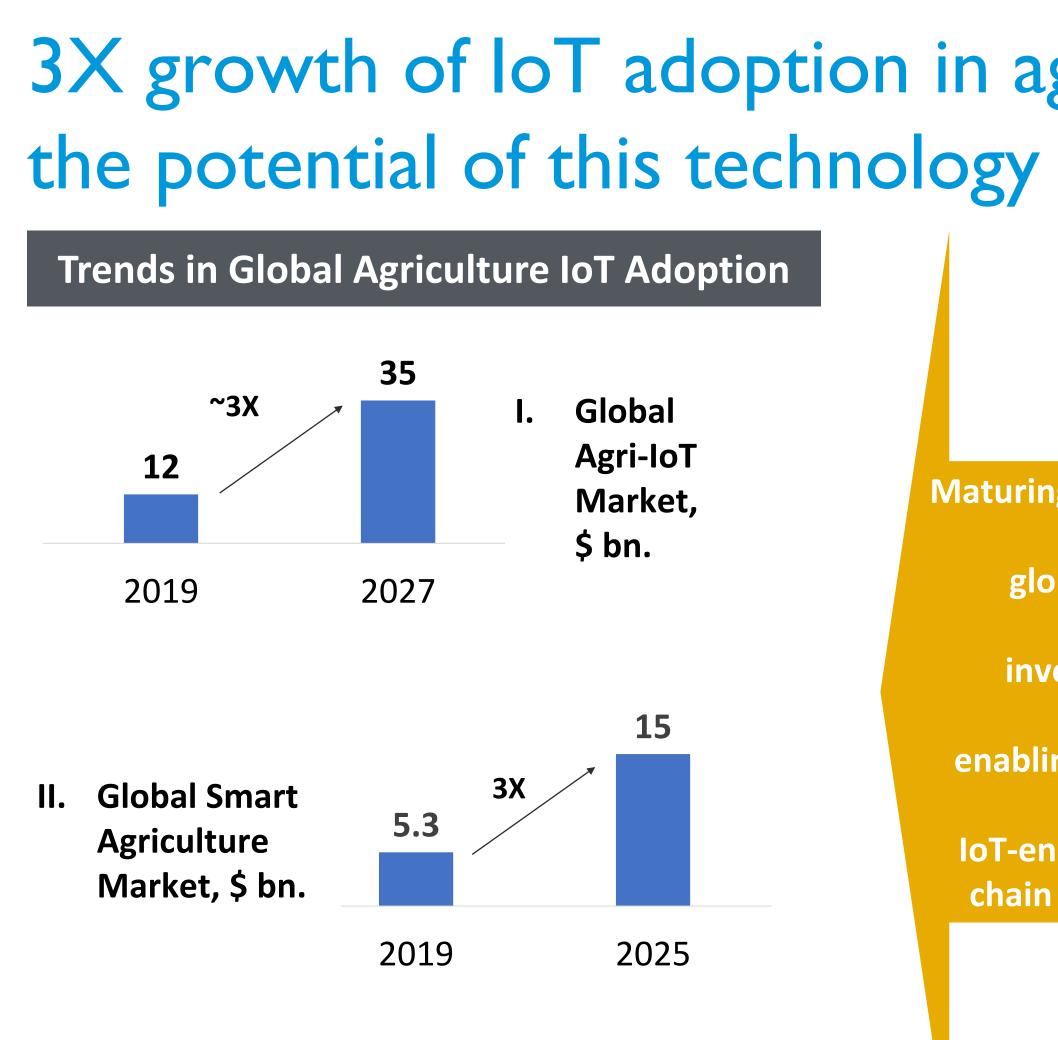
- PM Fasal Bina Yojana PM Kisan Samman Yojana **Risk management and**
- input cost coverage

### **NON-CROP OUTPUT**

- Impetus to high-margin livestock, dairy and fisheries
- Value maximization with minimum inputs

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- III. 75 Million IoT device installations in the agricultural sector globally, by 2020
  - Agri-IoT is the combined use of specialized equipment, wireless connectivity, software and IT services that lead to precision farming. 11 Smart Agriculture is the idea of combining precision farming with the optimization economics of quantity and quality to maximize profits Sources: Meticulous Research, Statista, Crunchbase, NASSCOM Research

### 3X growth of IoT adoption in agriculture, globally, is indicative of the potential of this technology to transform the Agri value chain

Maturing IoT technologies global standards investor interest enabling tech (AI, Edge) IoT-enabled Agri value chain transformation

#### Improving Economics of IoT in Agriculture

70% fall in sensor cost, from \$1.3 in 2004 to \$0.4 in 2019

Tech standardization – IoT, M2M, and IOTA

\$20 bn. AgriTech funding – 1.3% up in preharvest farm robotics & software, sensors, IoT

AgriTech startups – 3,000+ global | 450+ Indian

#### **Growing Effectiveness of IoT Solutions**

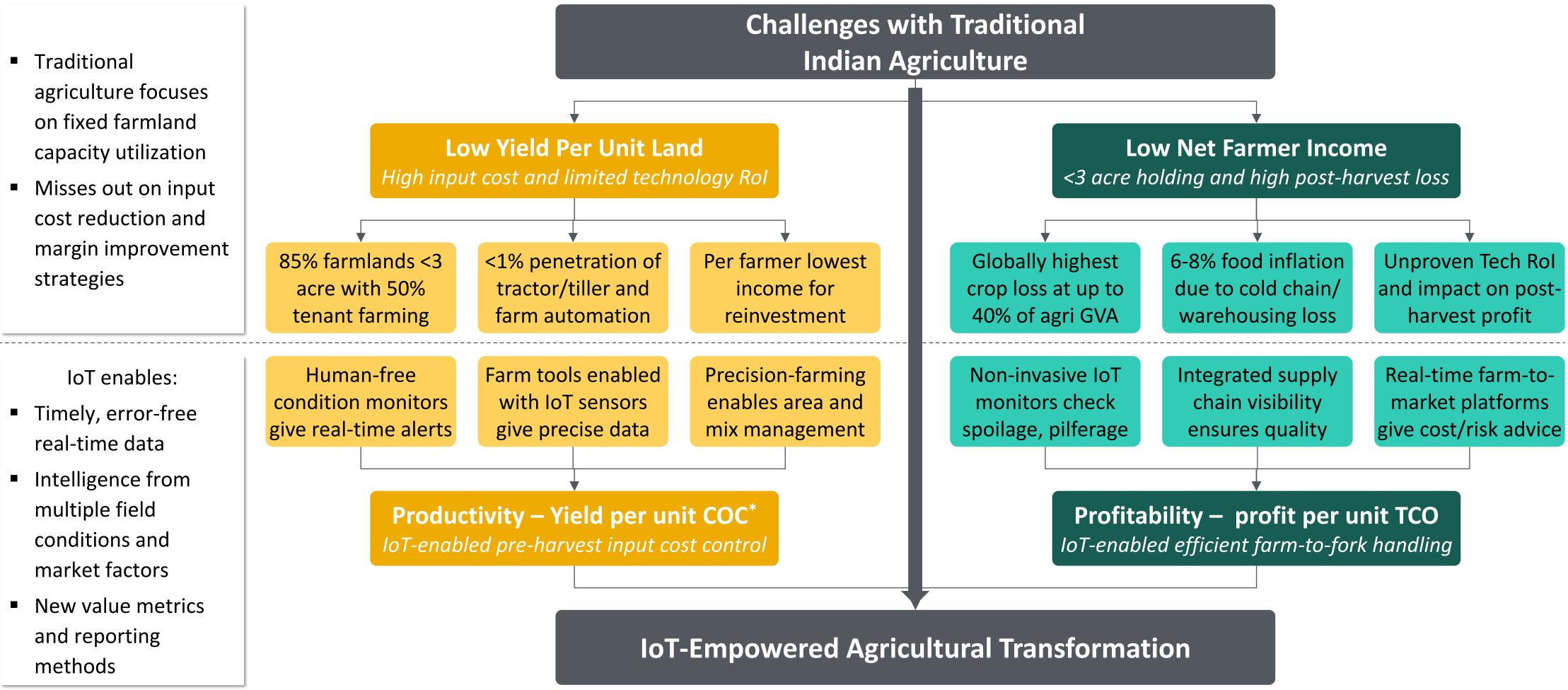
More sensitive and accurate tracking

Tech convergence with Edge and data analytics

Diverse solutions – point-to-platform – and convergence

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### The twin challenges of productivity and profitability in Indian agriculture have sustainable solutions in IoT-enabled approaches



Our analysis and research of global best practices indicates modifying the key output metrics to focus on productivity per unit input cost and 12 profitability per unit TCO includes debt or credit taken, long-term capital expenditures in technology, training costs, and cost burden due to broken infrastructure and unfavorable pricing-led losses.

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## Current state of IoT deployment in Indian Agri is nascent and disparate, both in available solutions, and in the initiatives taken

**Pre-Harvest** 

Cultivation or pre-harvest stages have lowest IoT adoption, despite most critical need to precisely optimize soil, crop, nutrient, and final produce health, due to unproven viability with small farms, tenant farming, and high input costs.

#### 90% AgriTech startups are focusing on pre-Current state of harvest solutions, but scale-up will take 5+ years IoT adoption in Only 2% farmers use mobile Apps for farm-agriculture related activities and real-time alerts Govt. of Maharashtra building AI/ML for crop yield modeling and crop surveillance AgriTech focused Govt. of Tamil Nadu uses AI/ image analytics government tool to alert on crop diseases in real-time, as initiatives well as, a comprehensive Agri-Tech portal for insights, policies, alerts, and real-time support Early Steps, \$245 mn. funding put into AgriTech startups in 2019, up 350% YoY Need More

Sources: Review of Agrarian Studies, APEDA,

### **Post-Harvest**

- 50% enterprise adopters at PoC or Proof of Trial
- Mainstream adoption to take 2-3 years or more
- Higher adoption in Agri-distribution and Agriprocessing sectors
- Govt. of Maharashtra has plans for an exclusive dashboard with integrated DSS and a geo-portal for holistic agriculture management
- Govt. of Tamil Nadu has the Uzhavan App to track and alert at each value chain stage, and give a real-time market view on crop pricing

\$910 mn. or 2% of \$50bn FDI in 2019-20 came into the Agri-processing sector 3-4 state governments have AgriTech policies and are planning investment frameworks



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### Progressive, step-by-step integration of point IoT solutions into connected farm-to-market solutions will build scale and value-add

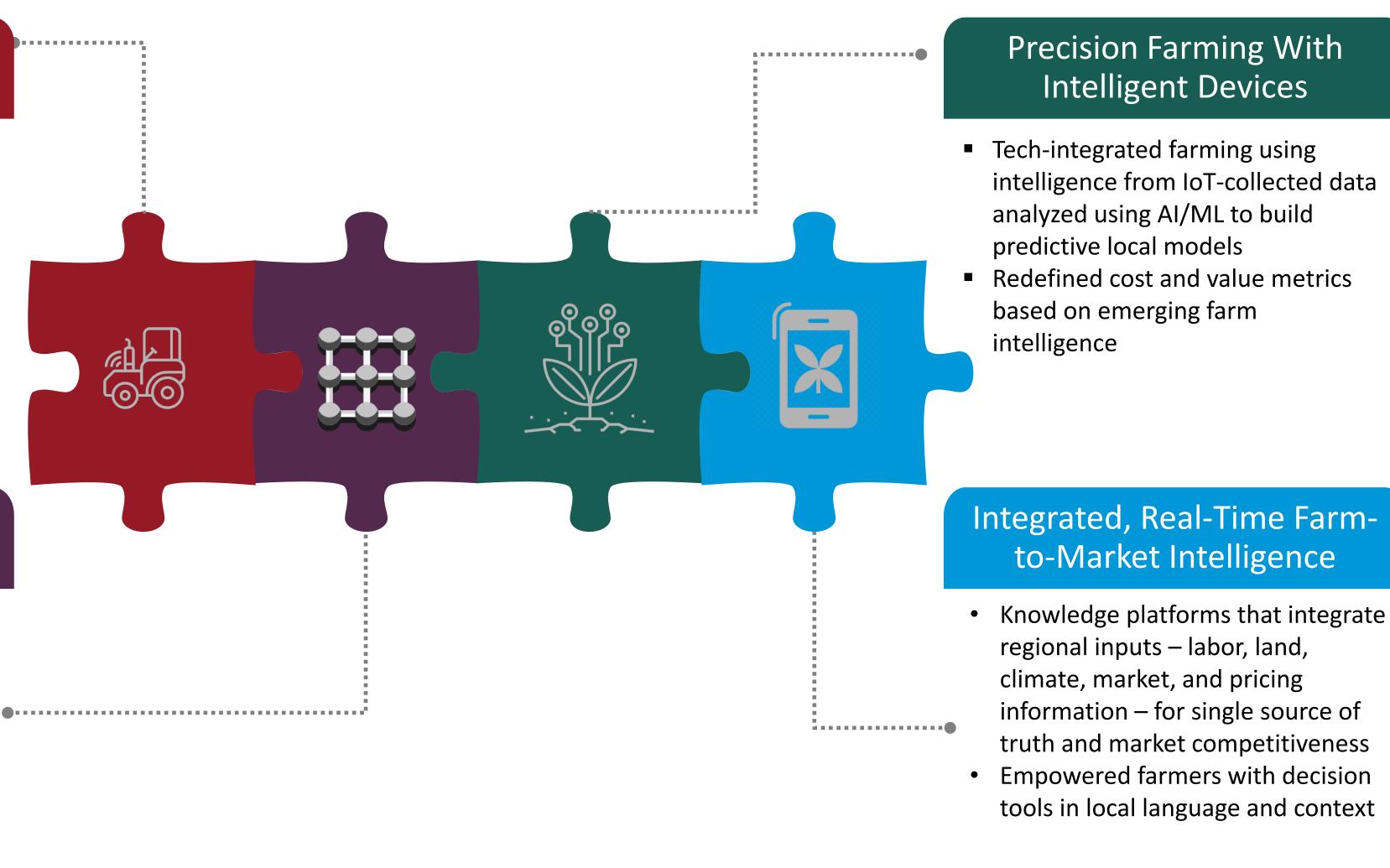
### Point IoT Sensors Integrated into Basic Farm Machinery

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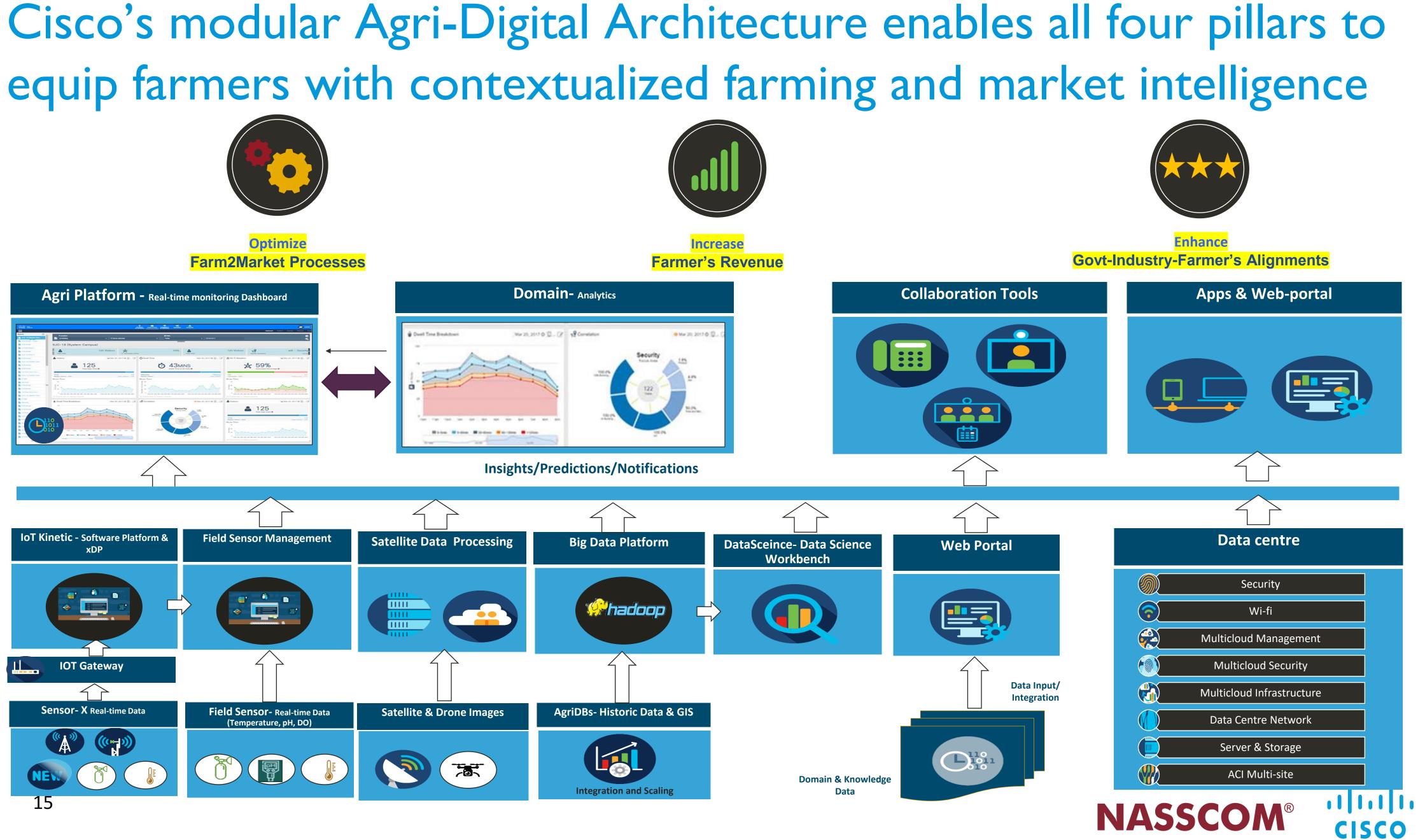
Tractors, tillers, post-harvest sorting machines, etc., integrated with sensors/RFID and IoT devices

### Wider Deployment of Real-Time Condition Monitors

- Land preparation and soil quality remote sensing
- Water utilization sensors
- Crop-health field data analyzers
- Weather-based yield monitors
- Unmanned condition monitors to analyze cultivation factors







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# NASSCOM IoT Adoption Index survey covered 184 enterprises, government departments, and 40 startups across the value chain

### Participants' Profile – Primary Research Group

CIO's & Tech Heads in Post Harvest Companies Technology resources in value chain companies System Integrators & Large IoT providers in Agri Start-up CEO and Product Heads in Post Harvest Startups

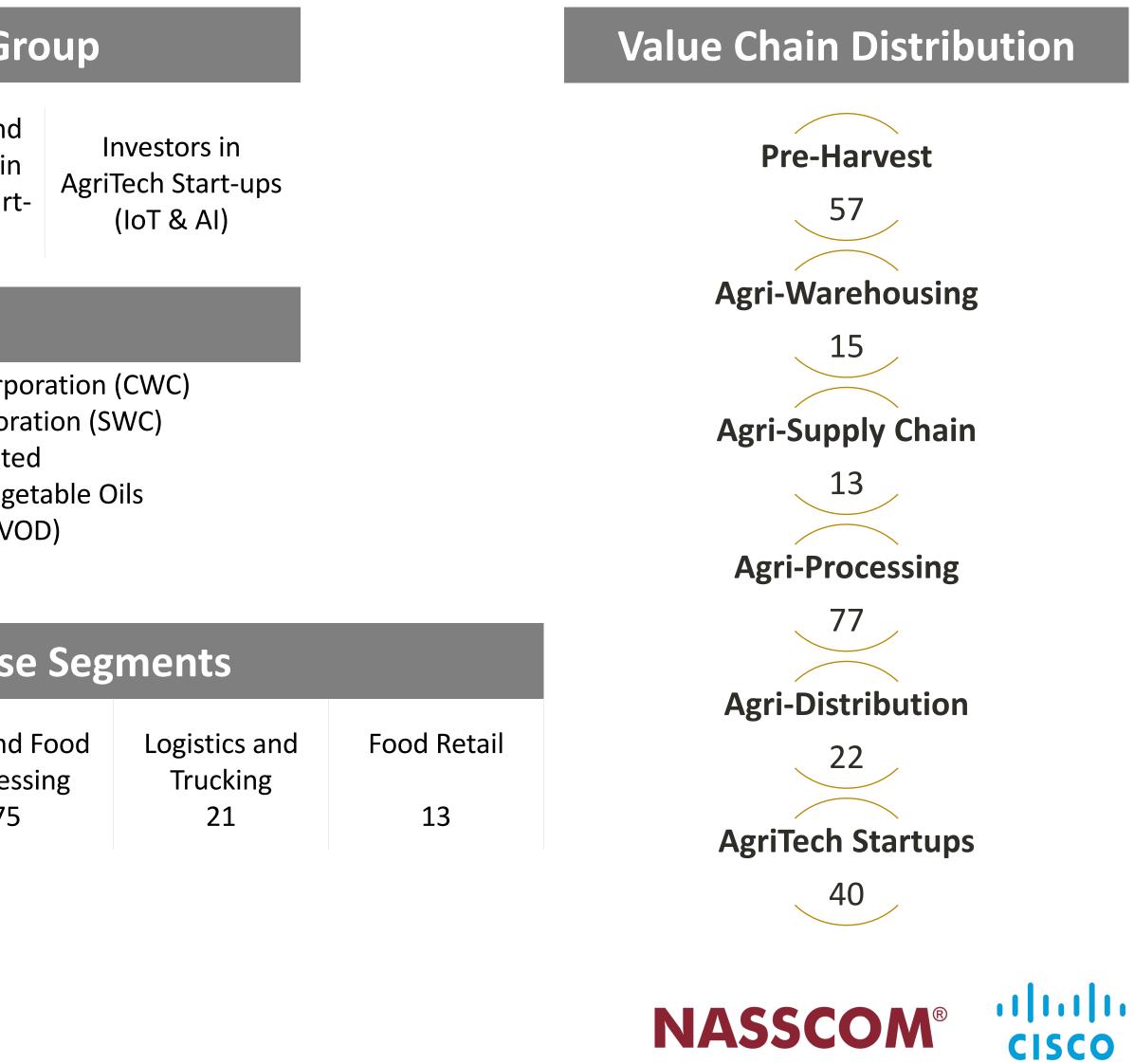
### **Government Departments**

- NABARD
- ICAR
- NHB
- International Crop Research Institute
- Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre
- Food Corporation of India

- Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)
- State Warehousing Corporation (SWC)
- IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited
- National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils
   Development Board (NOVOD)
- All India Agro Kendra

### Surveyed and Interviewed Enterprise Segments

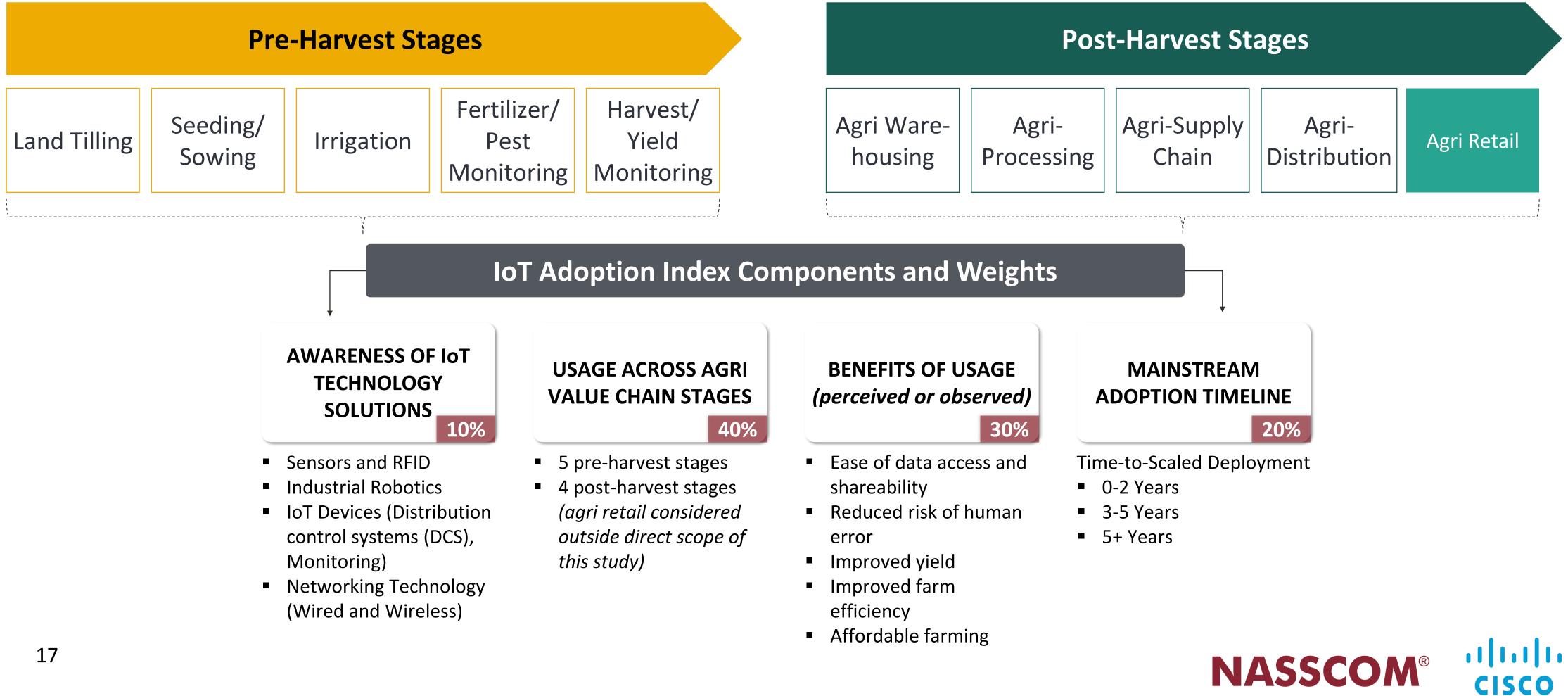
Seeds and Crop	Farm and Agro-	Fertilizers and	Warehousing and	Agri and
Science	Machinery	Pesticides	Bulk Handling	Proces
18	29	5	12	75



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## NASSCOM IoT Adoption Index is a composite of weighted scores across awareness, usage, benefits, and time to scaled deployment

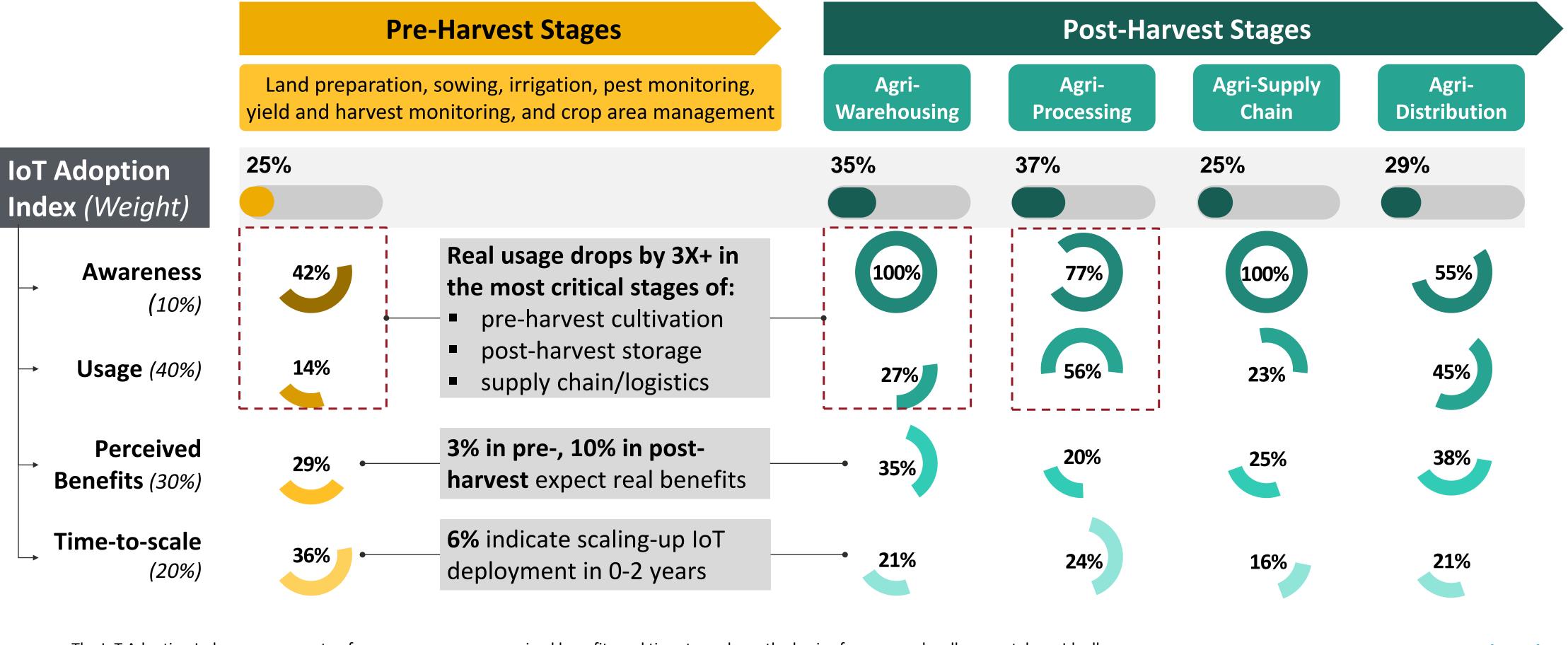
This IoT Adoption Index is a first-of-its-kind assessment framework to track various IoT technologies, their deployment and usage maturity, and challenges to mainstream adoption across the agricultural value chain.



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## Between 27-37%, IoT adoption is significantly low across the Agri value chain, lowered by unclear benefits and longer time to scale

Lack of IoT advantages in pre-harvest stages stems from low farmer incomes and large-scale tenant farming; while in the postharvest stages, with more organized companies and higher investment potential, unclear Rol is the stumbling block.



The IoT Adoption Index measures rate of awareness, usage, perceived benefits and time-to-scale on the basis of responses by all survey takers. Ideally, usage 18 should be the base for benefits and time-to-scale. Respondents who are aware, but not using, have a notion of benefits and time-to-scale that can explain the adoption barriers. Further, the weighted sum of all four parameters may not always equal the adoption index, since the index further considered differentially scoring individual response options for each question. For instance, use of sensors was weighted lower than use of industrial robotics.

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### Awareness and use of IoT solutions in the pre-harvest stages is limited to basic sensors, RFID, and limited IoT devices

Since 40% farming production occurs through tenant farming done on <3 acre land holdings, need for awareness about technological solutions in the critical pre-harvest stages meets the high barriers of lack of intent, capability, capital, and credit.

			Pre-Harvest IoT Ad
50		71%	Most Used Tech – Sensors/RFID, IoT dev
Usir	0	29%	Least Used Tech – Industrial robotics use
Aware and Using		57%	Most Automated Stages - >40% adopter irrigation
War		57%	Least Automated Stages – Sowing, pest
A			
			Time-to-mainstream adoption – 5+ year
ing t		57%	<b>Time-to-mainstream adoption</b> – 5+ year <b>Tech Likely to be Used</b> – 50% indicate Se
t Using dopt		57% 14%	• <i>/</i>
		14%	<b>Tech Likely to be Used –</b> 50% indicate Se
			<b>Tech Likely to be Used –</b> 50% indicate Se <b>Tech Least Likely to be Used</b> – Networki

\* - IoT devices include multiple monitors, such as Distribution Control Systems (DCS), Condition Monitors, Electronic Shelf Labels (ESL), Cameras, Yield Monitors, 19 Interface Boards, Flow or Application Control Monitors, and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) technologies. Sources: NASSCOM IoT Adoption Index survey analysis

### doption

- vices
- sed only in land preparation
- ers use 3 of 4 solutions in land preparation and
- t monitoring, and crop harvest
- ars
- ensors/RFID
- king technologies (wired/wireless)
- icate deployment in land preparation
- ars

#### IoT Technologies Legend



Sensors/ RFID

Industrial Robotics



IoT Devices<sup>\*</sup> (DCS, monitors)

Networking Technologies (Wired/Wireless)





## Post-harvest Agri-warehousing and supply chain have low adoption, close-to-retail Agri-processing and distribution stages use more IoT

Encouraging growth in post-harvest IoT adoption is largely attributable to traceability using RFID and processing using robotic processing operations and packaging. Post-harvest warehousing and supply chains stages need automation to minimize losses.

### **Post-Harvest IoT Adoption**



Using

and

Aware

### 67-100%

0-12%

21-90%

0-7%

#### Most Used Tech

Sensors/RFID – heaviest use in processing operations and packaging (agriprocessing), storage (agri-warehousing), and logistics (agri supply chain)



seen in supply chain/distribution

and packaging, Agri-distribution

Least Automated Stages – Agri-warehousing (except storage), Agri supply chain

#### **Time-to-mainstream deployment**

- 3-5 years in case of providers in processing and distribution closer to retail 5+ years for warehousing and supply chain solutions
- \*- IoT devices include multiple monitors, such as Distribution Control Systems (DCS), Condition Monitors, Electronic Shelf Labels (ESL), Cameras, Yield Monitors, 20 Interface Boards, Flow or Application Control Monitors, and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) technologies. Sources: NASSCOM IoT Adoption Index survey analysis

- IoT Devices only deployed tech solution in agri-distribution; used across all agri-
- **Least Used Tech** no sensor/RFID use in agri-distribution; networking tech use not
- **Most Automated Stages** Agri-processing stages comprising processing operations



Perceived usage trends are vague as many providers cited lack of awareness about the solution benefits

#### **IoT Technologies Legend**



Sensors/ RFID



Industrial Robotics



IoT Devices<sup>\*</sup> (DCS, monitors)



Networking Technologies (Wired/Wireless)





# Pre-harvest benefits – few human errors in data access and analysis; post-harvest – less time-to-market, waste control, and lower prices

Perceived or realized benefits suggest that IoT solutions need to be built and deployed at scale such that the impact is measurable in real-time and in the local context, and interdependent value-chain benefits reinforce greater adoption.

<b>Pre-Harvest IoT Adoption Benefits</b>					
Real-Time Data Access	Direct benefit of low-cost sensor/RFID tech				
Usable Field Data Capture	Field data captured and shared in a usable format				
De-risked Human Error	Lower data collection errors, more use of robotics will lower process errors also				
Improved Yield	Land and irrigation monitors improve yield, but soil quality must be addressed				
AgriTech Startup Impact	75% of adopters plan to partner with AgriTech startups for focused solutions				

Post-Harvest IoT Adoption Benefits					
<b>Operational</b> Ease/Efficiency	Direct benefit of low-cost sensor/RFID tech and IoT monitors				
Faster Time-to- Market	IoT devices monitor loss, waste, pilferage and diversions in distribution				
Ease of Deployment	More effective monitors in smaller, tamper-proof packaging ease adoption				
Solution Scalability	Standardized sensor and monitors enable cross-segment application				
AgriTech Startup Impact	75-100% of adopters plan to partner with AgriTech startups for EoS				



### Adoption gaps and challenges emerge from lack of awareness, workforce resistance to change, and unproven Rol

Adopters are hesitant to scale-up rapidly as they have not clearly established the RoI on their initial investments, further creating internal resistance, constraining access to funds, and delaying R&D and innovations.

#### **Pre-Harvest IoT Adoption Barriers**

Unwillingness to Change	Majority pre-harvest non-adopters cite workforce resistance as a key barrier
IoT Tech Not User Friendly	Adopters rated IoT tech very low on ease of access and adoption, and cost
Affordability Concerns	Aside of the cost of solutions, impact on reducing cost of farming unproven
Deployment indecision	Non-adopters are undecided on whether to self-deploy or partner
Stretched timeframe	Most adopters suggest 5+ years to scale adoption, giving a sense of non-urgency

Post-Harvest IoT Adoption Barriers						
Privacy and security	Data privacy and security concerns of companies using IoT monitors					
Limited IoT awareness	Knowledge of existence and applicability of IoT in agriculture					
Trust in value of IoT lacking	Point solutions make it difficult to assess the impact on an overall process					
Unwillingness to Change	Adopters cite workforce resistance as the key reason for not scaling up					
Insufficient funds	>75-80% IoT solutions adopt basic, low- cost sensors with limited functionality					



## "Connected Agriculture" planning and architecture is needed to converge sporadic loT solutions into integrated, intelligent platforms

	Pre-Harvest Stages						Pos	st-Harvest S	tages	
	Land Tilling	Seeding/ Sowing	Irrigation	Fertilizer/ Pest Monitoring	Harvest/ Yield Monitoring	Agri Ware- housing	Agri- Processing	Agri-Supply Chain	Agri- Distribution	Agri Retail
Sensors/ RFID	<ul> <li>Precision agriculture with defining and monitoring soil health, local data collection and analysis</li> <li>Smart fertigation and ambient nutrition management</li> <li>Smart irrigation management</li> </ul>					managem	nent (cold cha	monitoring a ain solutions) c quality moni	nd ambient co toring	onditions
Industrial Robotics	<ul> <li>Automated farm management</li> <li>Water shed management system</li> </ul>					<ul> <li>Contactle</li> </ul>	ss automated	d crop proces	sing and pack	aging
IoT Devices (DSS, monitoring)	and p Weath	roductivity o <sup>-</sup> ner advisory a	f crops and warning	gence to impo system warning and i		Produce s computer		on crop grad	e and quality	using
Networking Tech (Wired/ Wireless)	<ul><li>Crop a</li><li>Large</li></ul>	nd water reso acreage estin area crop mo and livestock	nation onitoring and	d classificatior	۱S		locational tr	acing, automa	y chain tracea ated alerts on	-



# Adoption roadblocks aside, more evolved IoT solutions, from single-stage applications to integrated platforms, are mainstream

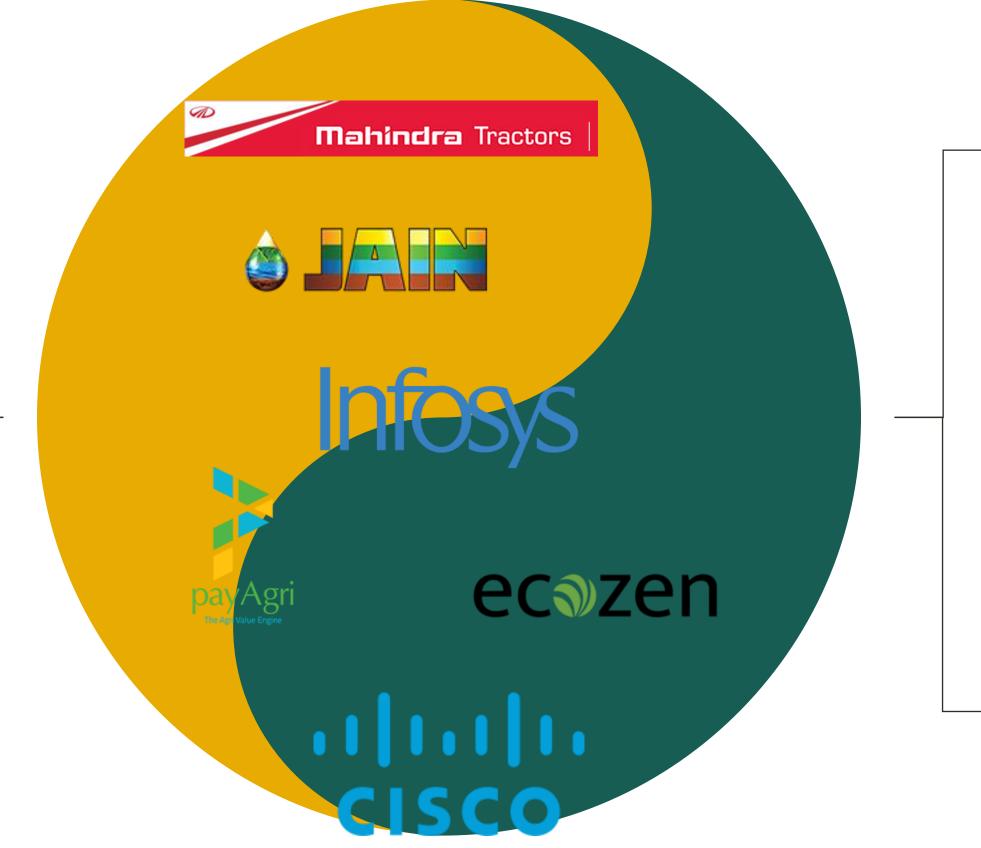
### Select IoT Solution Providers in the Agri Value Chain



IoT-led irrigation resource planning

Agri value chain fintech platform

End-to-end farm management



Solar powered cold storage

Produce health and loss monitor

E-marketplace for dynamic pricing

Digital agriculture architecture



### Rana, a small-time farmer from Haryana, has delf-deployed loT sensors and devices to optimize water productivity in his fields

Pre-Harvest Stages							
Land Tilling	Seeding/ Sowing	Irrigation	Fertilizer/ Pest Monitoring	Harvest/ Yield Monitoring			

#### **Problem Statement**

Erratic and uneven rainfall across India increases the challenges for small and marginal farmers with limited ground water access to manage water efficiently, while also managing the mix of crops based on water constraints.

A farmer, named Rana, in the Nandana village near Karnal district in Haryana devised an IoT-enabled solution to this problem.

### **Solutions and Impact**

### Solution

- Installed telemetry devices along with panels mounted onto poles on the road adjoining his fields
- Buried all the sensors / IoT enabled devices under the ground which helped him to check the moisture level in the soil
- Both devices and sensors are low cost from domestic providers which helped him adopt for a small 5 acre land

#### Impact

- 30% water use reduction, thereby lowering the dependence on rainfall or ground water
- 8% to 12% reduction in COC (input cost) and harvesting costs, net of technology investment
- Rana's 5-acre land is able to generate higher yield and income, thus creating an easy-to-replicate model farm example for the district



# Cisco's Connected Agriculture IoT deployment for livestock tracking and water management

Pre-Harvest Stages							
Land Tilling	Seeding/ Sowing	Irrigation/ livestock	Fertilizer/ Pest Monitoring	Harvest/ Yield Monitoring			

### **Problem Statement**

Llanelli faced two main challenges in the daily management of their business; livestock tracking and water management.

Every single animal needed to be counted and managed manually once a month; a lengthy and tedious process prone to human error. Additionally, with eleven dams and three water tanks spread across a 1,300 mountainous land, Llanelli's staff lost a sizable amount of time travelling to each dam and tank to verify water levels and action the appropriate measures. And, they had to perform that

task daily, and multiple times a day during draughts.

Llanelli is a 1,300 acres family farm located in Bathurst, NSW.



### **Solutions and Impact**

Through a solution combining Cisco IoT and Enterprise Networking products, third party sensors, and Farmdeck, an in-house analytics platform, Outcomex enabled Llanelli to track and identify livestock, manage water tanks and dams' levels, and surveillance the perimeter of the property.

**Solution:** The solution consists of:

- Cisco Solution for LoRaWAN, Cisco Camera
- Semtech Sensors, Custom High Frequency RFID sheep tags, Outcomex online platform

**Impact:** By providing access to data and analytics for water (levels, leaks, volumes and usage) and livestock (track, count and identification), Outcomex has enabled the Bathurst farm to more proactively address their many challenges, such as drought preparation, tank damage, stray livestock, and budget constraints.



## Ecozen's solar-powered portable cold rooms improve self-life and minimize the biggest challenge of 40% post-harvest produce loss

### **Post-Harvest Stages**

Agri Warehousing

Agri-Processing Agri-Supply Chain

Agri-Distribution

Agri Retail

### **Problem Statement**



Ecozen Solutions is an Agri-Tech company manufacturing cold storages rooms & solar water pump controllers in India. Approximately 25,000 farmers in India use Ecozen's products.

Employees: 70+ Industry: Agri-Tech Corporate Office: Pune Website: www.ecozensolutions.com



Sources: Company website, NASSCOM research



### **Solutions and Impact**

**Ecozen Solutions** offers Ecofrost, a solar-powered, portable cold room based on thermal energy storage for on-farm cooling and storage of perishable produce immediately after harvest.

### Solution

- Ecofrost uses in-built IoT sensors to control temperatures
- Mobile unit for remote rural areas and small farms
- Farmer-controlled mobile App for remote control
- Automatic battery mode switchover during cloudy conditions or lower solar panel output
- Innovative 'Lease-a-Cold-Room' model for cyclical or unplanned needs or to manage high-perishability conditions

#### Impact

- Shelf life of highly perishable crops, such as Spinach, Capsicum, Tomatoes went up from 24-72 hours to 21 days
- Profit margins on exotic vegetables, such as Broccoli, went by 20-30% with a 2-day shelf-life improvement
- Remote farmers able to access Tier-I/Tier-II cities located ~1000 kms away with better produce shelf-life, resulting in more sales



### Infosys's IoT and AI/ML based agri-information platform enables farmers to make "environment- and market-linked" crop selections

Pre-Harvest Stages						
Land Tilling	Seeding/ Sowing	Irrigation	Fertilizer/ Pest Monitoring	Harvest/ Yield Monitoring		
Post-Harvest Stages						

#### **Company Overview**

Infosys has developed a platform leveraging IoT, Big Data & Analytics, Mobility and Cloud, combined with customizable algorithms, business logic, and strong agriculture domain expertise through collaboration with agricultural universities and research institutes.

Employees: 2.2 Lakh+ Industry: IT services Corporate Office: Bengaluru Website: www.infosys.com

### **Solutions and Impact**

**Infosys** has deployed IoT-enabled devices for crop production at one of its campuses in Hyderabad.

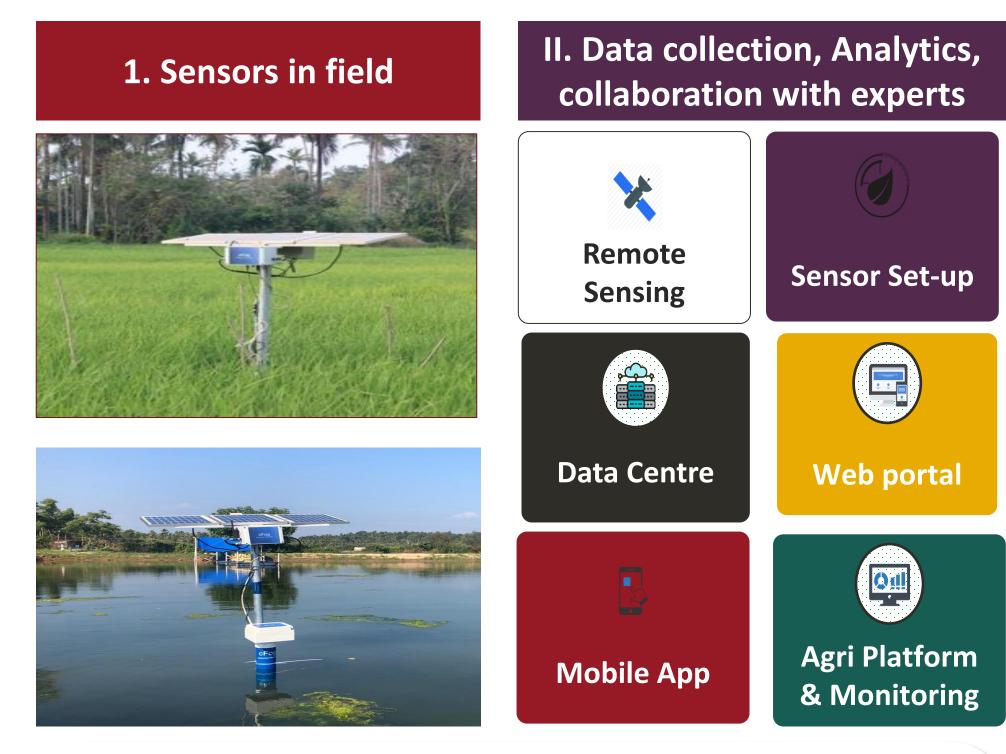
**Solution:** The IoT-enabled farming platform has been built as an endto-end solution that integrates domain expertise, market intelligence, and big data analytics to draw relevant and actionable insights for a farmer/cultivator or a crop advisor.

The platform has been used over seven crop seasons. The platform intakes data from a wide variety of field sensors and devices, such as field wireless sensors, drone and satellite images, actuators, wireless communication gateways, third party services such as weather data and market price exchanges or sources, and applies a host of open source built multiple simulation models using AI/ML techniques such as CNN. The platform is hosted on cloud and can be accessed through multiple channels, such as the Web, a mobile device, etc.

**Impact:** Infosys has observed significant improvement in overall cultivation cost reduction and increase in water productivity.



## Cisco aims to digitally strengthen the farming system in Kerala using digital technologies and IoT-enabled integrated farm management



#### **Objectives**

- Leveraged power of Technology and Data in Agriculture
- Implemented precision agriculture solutions and remote sensing for real time status for monitoring, control.
- Deployed Agri Platform with Agri Digital Infrastructure and Mobile App for insights & outcomes.
- Built Village Knowledge Centres (VKCs) for enablement & skill development of farmers.

III. Setting up of a Village Knowledge Centre with customized dashboards for farmers, VKCs and govts.



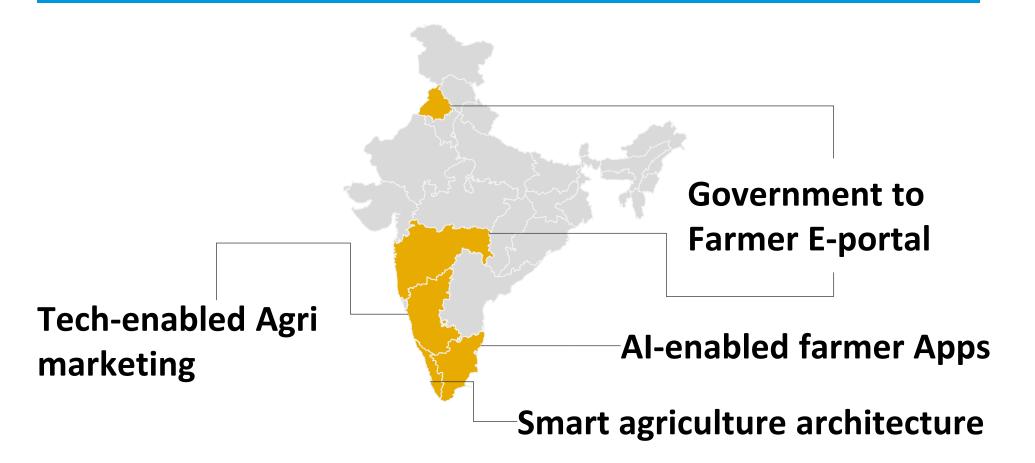
#### Outcomes

- Real-time information on farm water level, temperature, pH, etc. to plan and execute the farming activities.
- Alerts and predictions on weather hazards, pest infestations for better planning and preventive measures.
- Region wise crop health, harvest progression and readiness data for better department planning at district/ state level.
- Collaboration between Farmers- FPO's-Krishi Panchayat- Agri Dept.-Industry NASSCOM®

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## State governments are building support portfolios, enterprises are dedicating CSR funds, and AgriTech startups are innovating rapidly

### **State Governments With Active AgriTech Initiatives**



### **Rapidly Growing AgriTech Startups**

- 80-90% of AgriTech startups focused on pre-harvest digitization using low-cost sensors and devices
- **Post-harvest higher adoption in close-to-retail stages** with focus on more advanced communication tech

### Emerging Ecosystem Support, Programs, and Innovations to Drive Tech Adoption in Agriculture

#### **Enterprise CSR Funding into AgriTech Programs**

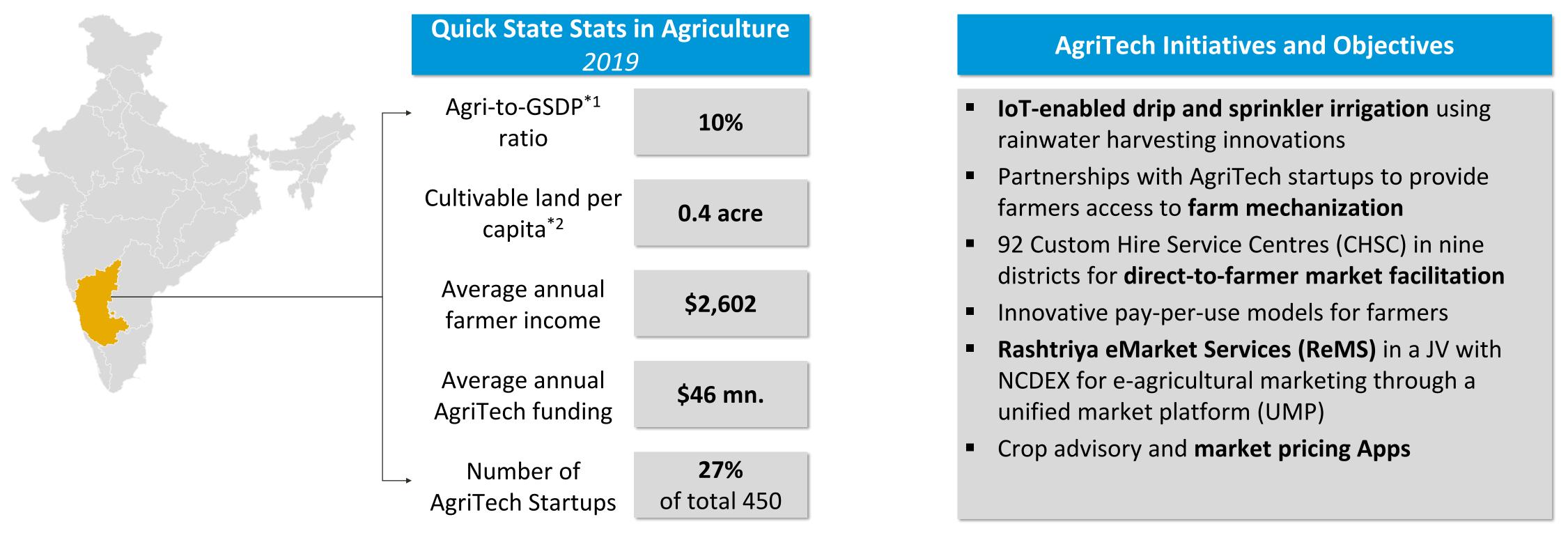
CSR Allocation	<ul> <li>\$17.8 Million or 0.3% of \$10 bn. "utilized"</li> <li>CSR funds by 7,300+ Indian enterprises</li> <li>during 2014-2019</li> </ul>
Funds Distribution	<ul> <li>~95% or \$17 mn. in pre-harvest stages</li> <li>Irrigation techniques</li> <li>Crop efficiency and pest monitoring</li> <li>&lt;5% is directed to post-harvest stages</li> </ul>
Mode of Engagement	<ul> <li>Direct-to-farmer (D2C or B2C) models via not-for-profit (NGOs) or self-help groups (SHGs) at the village level</li> </ul>
Key Support Areas	<ul> <li>Infrastructure support in drip irrigation, solar energy powered farm equipment</li> <li>Digital Tech support through real-time alert Apps, farm management portals, and e-agri marketing platforms</li> </ul>



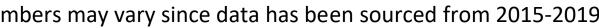


## Karnataka has adopted one of the most effective technology interventions in agriculture marketing of farming equipment

Karnataka has adopted a market-driven approach to bringing innovations in farming, equipping farmers with the right balance of equipment, information, and market access to enable higher profits from shrinking agri output and cultivable land



31 \*1 – GSDP is Gross State Domestic Product \*2 – Cultivable land per capita is calculated as the ratio of Net Sown Area/Total Population; numbers may vary since data has been sourced from 2015-2019 Sources: Government of Karnataka, YourStory



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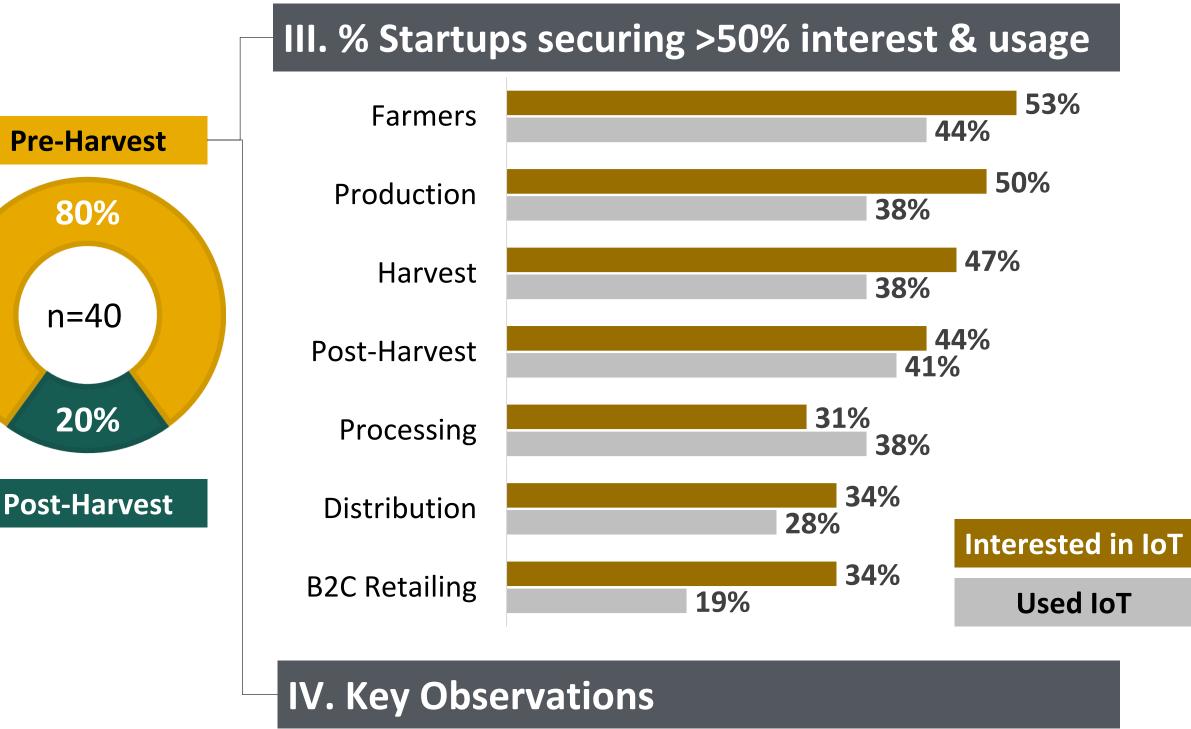
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# In AgriTech startups, 80% surveyed offer pre-harvest solutions, but full-spectrum solutions need stronger farm-side interest and usage

**AgriTech Startups in the Pre-Harvest Stages,** 80% of the total respondents

I. 50% operate i or hybrid me		66% generate revenue				
II. IoT technologies adopted						
Sensor		53%				
RFID		34%				
Industrial Robotics		34%				
DCS		44%				
Condition Monitoring		50%				
Electronic Shelf Label		31%				
Camera		34%				
Yield Monitor		47%				
Interface Board		25%				
GPS/GNSS		50%				
Flow/Appln.Control		44%				
Networking Tech		38%				

Sources: NASSCOM IoT Adoption Index survey analysis





- Usage is limited to simpler IoT Tech
   Interest from end users, i.e. farmers, is
  - Interest from end users, i.e. farmers, is unpredictable and dependent of investible surplus

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### For post-harvest AgriTech startups, low-cost, scalable, and replicable loT solutions are key to commercial success

### I. IoT technologies adopted

50% use simpler IoT tech – sensors, RFID, and flow/application control

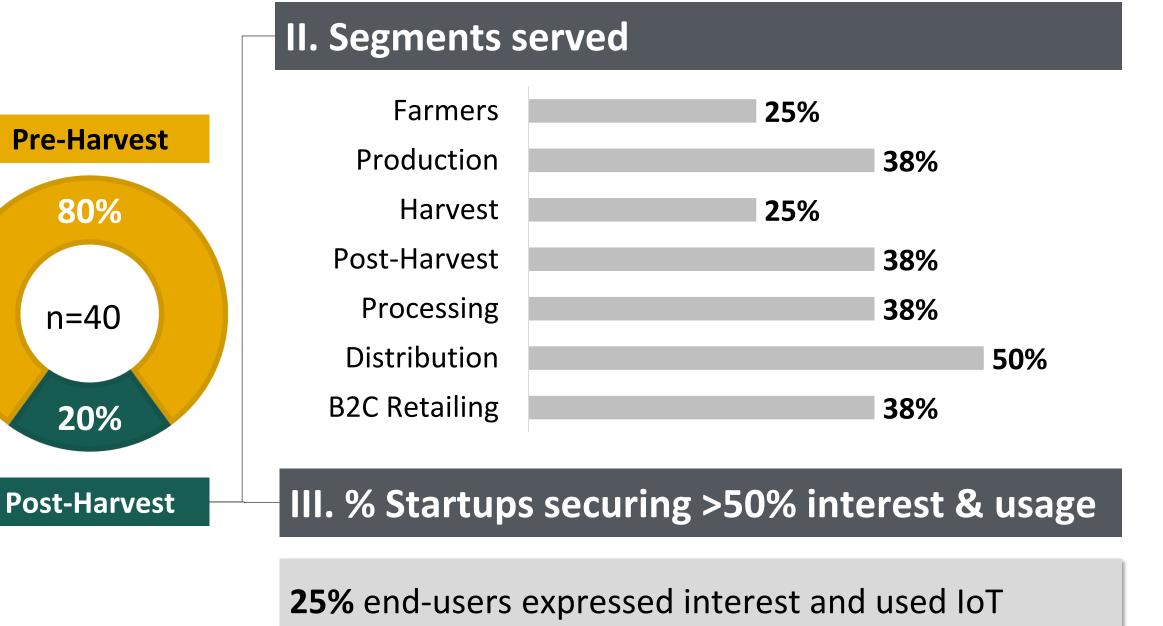
**50%** offer yield and condition monitoring solutions to help farmers manage real-time field conditions

**50%** offer GPS/ GNSS solutions to track crops to warehouses, processing units, and retail ends

**3%** providers find networking tech solutions profitable after heavy upfront capex

**2%** providers offer DeepTech solutions with IoT / AI sub technologies

### **AgriTech Startups in the Post-Harvest Stages,** 20% of the total respondents



solutions in the processing, distribution and retailing segments



### AgriTech contribution by enterprises, at 0.3% of CSR budgets, lags as enterprises assess right partnerships, models and tech solutions

### **Pre-Harvest Stages**





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476 rainwater channels, 60,000 horticultural crop areas covered with drip irrigation, 681 small rain-water harvesting and 14 ponds to improve soil quality implemented in Rajasthan

36,000 farmers across 11,000 villages impacted by implementation of solar Irrigation pump sets and integrated farming models

CCI CSR initiatives impacted 4,500 apple growing farmers who were able to increase their income





ΤΛΤΛ **CONSULTANCY** SERVICES



Reliance Foundation Information Services (RFIS) provides information, such as, tackling pest attacks on crops, cyclone alerts for fishermen, or preventive measures against livestock diseases, thereby having impacted 2 mn. farmers

mKrishi, mobile agri advisory system giving information in local languages on agriculture related advice, has been used by more than 1 mn. farmers across 10 states. Aim is to reach 100 mn. farmers

50,000 farmers have benefited from "Krishi Mitra" & "Seed the Rise" CSR initiatives

Efficiency

Q

Cro

Irrigation

### \$17 mn. or 95% of CSR Funding in AgriTech has been in pre-harvest

Pro-bono installation of solar water pump sets impacting 100+ farmers

#### **Post-Harvest Stages**

### 5% of CSR funding in AgriTech



- Total Farmland size of more than **4.15 lakh** acres impacted
- E-Choupal Agri business platform & advice has been beneficial to lakhs of farmers
- Deployed across Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & many more states

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# Recommendations for technology infusion in Indian Agri to enable a systemic shift to self-sustainable value creations

Access to Cutting-Edge R&D, Cluster Development, Education •-------

- Institutionalize R&D and innovation in agriculture by enabling access to top Tech capabilities within the country – co-location within STPIs or startup hubs, open platform Agri datasets
- Build Agri corridors on the lines of industrial corridors with PPP-mode development and farmers' equity
- Formalize Agri education via multiple routes vocational training at primary farming schools, more Agri degrees, and Agri MBAs

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#### **Connected Agriculture Foundation**

- Establish global standards in Agri containerization, storage, distribution
- Invest in low-cost high-speed wireless infrastructure and satellite connectivity for real-time data use
- Mobilize CSR and digital tech funds to adopt, and innovate with, AgriTech startups

Agri Enterprises

#### ------ Tech Solutions for Agriculture as an Industry

- Create low-cost, open source, cloud-based platform solutions for easy integration, access, and device support
- Develop modular IoT-integrating applications that are interoperable across various farmer information portals
- Build internal business case and CoEs to serve Agriculture as an industry, with organic/inorganic approach to incubating specialist AgriTech ventures

Tech Solution

Providers

Government

AgriTech Startups

#### Pivot and Collaborate

- Establish local presence along Agri clusters for ecosystem integration and access to government, industry, local NGOs, and FPOs
- Pivot to either a verticalized solution for the broader market, or an end-to-end horizontal solution for a cluster of farms

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