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| Paper Title | INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN  AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF  THREE PROJECTS FROM INDIA |
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**Summery Table:**

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| **Title** | **Description** |
| Goals |  |
| Findings |  |
| Major Achievements |  |
| Targeted Audience |  |
| Limitations |  |
| Results |  |
| Literature |  |
| Conclusion |  |
| Challenges |  |
| Future Work |  |
| Keywords |  |

**Summery Paragraph:**

This is the paper where author discusses three ICT projects from India that were for the agriculture department. These projects were for the rural Indian people which don’t understand the ways of reading and writing. All of the three projects are different but all have the same focus on providing the facility of agricultural tips just at right time to the people related to this sector and to enhance the production of agricultural products. These all of the projects are under the developing platform of ICT in India. One of the project was by the government of Madhya Pradesh to provide the facility of e-governance so as to make the tasks rather more easy and secure. The second project was by some sugar corporates with some government assistance in order to handle the network of sugarcane growers and between the corporates so as to exceed the growers. The third project was in Andhra Pradesh, was actually an experiment for providing the information services to farmers.

The projects considered here vary according to the environment and the type of people interacted with, so it is really important to consider the target community. Furthermore these were also under the consensus of ICT in India, so working of ICT is actually considered and the then the coverage of ICT is later on measured and compared. These three of them were to provide different functionalities as defined in their goal sets, like the land records maintaining, farmer’s data, online registration, question-answer services, latest marketing services, weather forecasting, last best packages, latest technology, input prices and management, early threats and diseases, general agriculture information, dairying and milk, accounting and payments, soil tests, poultry and animal caring services, latest in market small businesses and farmer caring.

These all facilities were embedded in almost all of the three projects just in accordance to their environment and strategy. These were the real goals of these projects to achieve. Well, we in this paper consider these three papers relative to these parameters and then the working of ICT and the response to that work. We provide the statics of our research and work in this paper in the later part.