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Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Weather Prediction and Agricultural Risk Management in India

Aldi Bastiatul Fawait [1], Puteri Aprilani [2], Sugiarto [3], Vann Sok [4]
[1] *Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda, Indonesia*
[2] *Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda, Indonesia*
[3] *Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda, Indonesia*
[4] *Pannasastra University, Cambodia*

Corresponding Author: Aldi Bastiatul Fawait, E-mail; aldi.bas.fawait@uwgm.ac.id

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ABSTRACT
Agriculture in India is particularly vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather conditions, which can negatively impact productivity and food security. This research was conducted against the background of the importance of developing technology to help farmers in dealing with weather uncertainty and managing agricultural risks. The purpose of this study is to explore the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in accurately predicting weather as well as managing the risks associated with extreme weather in India's agricultural sector. This study uses a descriptive method with a quantitative and qualitative approach, where data is collected through interviews with agricultural experts, analysis of historical weather data, and AI modeling. The results show that the AI application is able to predict weather patterns with an accuracy rate of up to 90%, which helps farmers make more informed decisions regarding planting timing, irrigation, and pesticide use. In addition, AI-based risk management systems allow for early detection of extreme weather, thereby reducing crop losses. The conclusion of the study is that artificial intelligence applications have great potential to improve food security and agricultural productivity in India by helping farmers anticipate weather changes and manage risks more efficiently. However, the adoption of this technology requires adequate training and infrastructure to ensure its optimal use in the field.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Risk Management, Weather Prediction*

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INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) has become one of the most developed technologies in various sectors, including agriculture. In recent years, AI has been widely used to aid in more accurate decision-making, especially in managing challenges faced by farmers, such as weather prediction and risk management (T dkk., 2022). In India, where much of the

region relies heavily on agriculture, weather uncertainty is one of the main challenges affecting food production and farmers' livelihoods.

Traditional farming systems in India often rely on manual weather forecasts or short-term available weather information, which is not always accurate (Jato-Espino & Mayor-Vitoria, 2023). Farmers often face problems in determining the best time to plant, irrigate, or protect crops from extreme weather (T. dkk., 2023). This uncertainty often leads to low yields or even crop failures. With the increase in climate change, weather patterns are becoming increasingly unpredictable, which further exacerbates this situation.

The application of AI in weather prediction has brought significant changes in how weather information is processed and delivered to farmers (Zandi dkk., 2020). AI is able to analyze historical weather data, climate patterns, and other variables to produce more accurate and long-term predictions (Vaishya dkk., 2020). This technology allows farmers to better plan agricultural activities, such as determining the ideal planting time and using resources such as water and fertilizer more efficiently.

Agricultural risk management is also a major focus in the application of AI. This technology not only helps in predicting the weather, but also provides an early warning system regarding extreme weather such as storms, floods, or droughts (Dwivedi dkk., 2021). This information allows farmers to take the necessary preventative measures to reduce potential losses (Weyn dkk., 2020). For example, with early warning, farmers can protect crops or speed up harvests before disasters occur.

The use of AI in agriculture has been supported by several government and private sector initiatives in India (Mor dkk., 2021). These programs aim to provide farmers with wider access to technology and information, especially in rural areas (Chen dkk., 2020). While there are still challenges related to the adoption of this technology, such as inadequate digital infrastructure and lack of training, efforts continue to be made to expand its use.

Artificial intelligence is considered as one of the long-term solutions to improve food security in India (Reyes dkk., 2020). With a growing population, the need to increase agricultural productivity is even more urgent (Guntukula, 2020). Technologies like AI offer great potential to reduce weather uncertainty, improve agricultural efficiency, and ultimately help achieve better food security in the future.

Although artificial intelligence has shown great potential in weather prediction and agricultural risk management, there is still much unknown regarding its effectiveness and implementation in the field, particularly in India (Schultz dkk., 2021). One of the main gaps is how this technology can be accessed by smallholders in rural areas who have limited access to digital infrastructure and training (Datta dkk., 2022). Most farmers in India still use traditional methods that are less effective in dealing with extreme weather challenges, so more inclusive and easy-to-adopt solutions are needed.

Understanding of the long-term impact of AI adoption in agriculture in India is also limited (Praveen & Sharma, 2020). Research related to the effectiveness of AI in helping farmers manage extreme weather risks and increase productivity has not been done in depth (Cho dkk., 2020). Most existing studies focus on the technology's ability to predict

the weather, but lack of highlighting how its implementation can affect farmers' economic livelihoods in the long term, especially in remote areas.

Another gap that needs to be filled is related to the integration of local weather data with global AI models (Markovics & Mayer, 2022). Weather data in India is highly diverse due to varying geographical conditions, and this integration requires a deeper understanding of how to tailor AI-based weather prediction models to be accurate in each region (Nishant dkk., 2020). How AI can be adapted to respond to local weather variables is still a challenge that needs to be solved.

The lack of technological literacy among farmers is also one of the biggest obstacles in the application of AI in the agricultural sector (Rasp & Thuerey, 2021). Many farmers do not understand how to use the available AI-based tools and applications, which causes this technology to not be fully utilized (Ren dkk., 2021). Further research is needed to identify the best approach to educate farmers in order to use these technologies effectively and improve their agricultural yields.

The gap in access and utilization of artificial intelligence for weather prediction and agricultural risk management in India needs to be addressed urgently to improve productivity and food security (Birthal dkk., 2020). Farmers in India, especially those in rural areas, rely heavily on weather conditions that often cannot be accurately predicted by conventional methods (Meza dkk., 2021). By leveraging AI technology that can provide more accurate weather predictions and early warning systems, farmers will be better prepared to face increasingly uncertain climate change and better manage risks.

The application of artificial intelligence also has great potential in improving the efficiency of the use of agricultural resources, such as water and fertilizers, which are crucial needs in regions with limited resource availability (Barredo Arrieta dkk., 2020). With more accurate weather predictions, farmers can determine more precise planting and harvesting times, as well as optimize the use of irrigation water and other inputs (Kong & Castella, 2021). The study aims to explore how artificial intelligence can be used effectively by farmers in different regions of India and find solutions to overcome barriers to technology adoption.

Filling the gap in technology literacy and digital infrastructure is also an important step to ensure that this technology can be utilized to the fullest (Antolini dkk., 2020). The development of accessible AI tools and applications, along with affordable and efficient training programs, will help farmers adopt this technology more broadly (Deng dkk., 2021). The study hypothesizes that with a more inclusive approach and a focus on education and infrastructure, artificial intelligence can significantly increase agricultural productivity and help farmers face future climate risks.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative and qualitative research design with a case study approach (Tripathi dkk., 2023). The approach aims to understand how artificial intelligence can be implemented in weather prediction and agricultural risk management in India, as well as evaluate its impact on farmers' productivity (Bochenek & Ustrnul,

2022). The study combines numerical data analysis to assess the accuracy of weather predictions generated by AI systems, as well as in-depth interviews with farmers and agricultural experts to identify challenges and opportunities in the application of this technology.

The population of the study is farmers in India who live in rural areas, especially in regions that are vulnerable to extreme weather such as drought and floods. The sample was selected purposively by involving 100 farmers who have used AI technology and 100 farmers who have not used the technology as a comparison group (Barmuta & Tuguz, 2021). In addition, this study also involved 10 agricultural and meteorologist experts as resource persons to provide insight into the effectiveness of AI-based weather prediction systems.

The research instruments used included a structured questionnaire to collect quantitative data related to agricultural productivity and the impact of climate change, as well as a semi-structured interview guide to collect qualitative data from farmers and experts (Ming dkk., 2020). In addition, historical weather data and weather predictions generated by AI applications are analyzed to evaluate the level of accuracy and relevance of those predictions in the context of agriculture in India.

The research procedure begins with data collection through questionnaires and interviews conducted directly in the field. Historical weather data is collected from national meteorological agencies, while AI-based weather prediction data is obtained from applications used by farmers (Plambeck, 2020). Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics to identify important patterns, while qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis to find key themes related to the challenges and benefits of AI application in the agricultural sector.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study collected data from 200 farmers in India consisting of 100 farmers who use artificial intelligence (AI) in weather prediction and risk management, and 100 farmers who are non-users as a comparison group. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it was found that farmers who use AI experience an average productivity increase of 15% compared to non-user farmers. In addition, AI users reported a reduction in crop losses by up to 25% during the erratic rainy season. Statistical data also shows that the accuracy of AI-based weather predictions reaches 85%, which is higher than conventional prediction methods which only reach 60%.

Farmer Category	Increased Productivity (%)	Loss Reduction (%)	Weather Prediction Accuracy (%)
AI Users	15%	25%	85%
Non-AI users	5%	10%	60%

Table 1. The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture

The above data shows that the use of artificial intelligence in agriculture significantly increases productivity and reduces losses caused by extreme weather. The 15% increase in productivity among farmers using AI can be attributed to the AI system's ability to provide more accurate weather predictions, allowing farmers to better plan their farming activities. On the other hand, non-user farmers only experienced a 5% increase in productivity, indicating that they still rely on less efficient traditional methods.

The table also shows that the reduction in crop losses for farmers using AI is as much as 25%, especially during the often unpredictable rainy season in India. This can be explained by the early warning system provided by AI, which allows farmers to take mitigation measures, such as speeding up the harvesting process or protecting crops from bad weather. In contrast, non-AI farmers were only able to reduce losses by 10%, which shows the limitations of traditional weather prediction methods.

In addition to increasing productivity, artificial intelligence also helps farmers in optimizing the use of resources, such as water and fertilizers. Data shows that farmers using AI are able to reduce water use by up to 20% and fertilizer use by 15%, thanks to accurate weather predictions and better management of inputs. In contrast, non-AI farmers are only able to reduce water use by 5% and fertilizer use by 7%, because they do not have access to real-time and accurate weather information.

Further analysis shows that farmers who use AI are also more efficient in managing the workforce. They can plan more precise working hours, thereby reducing operational costs by 10%. In contrast, non-AI farmers are having difficulty managing their workforce, as they still rely on less accurate weather predictions and often face unpredictable weather conditions, leading to increased operational costs.

The use of AI allows farmers to manage agricultural inputs more efficiently, which in turn increases economic profits. The reduction in water and fertilizer use by 20% and 15%, respectively, in farmers using AI shows that this technology is not only helpful in weather prediction, but also in resource management. Optimizing the use of these inputs is one of the important factors in improving the sustainability of agriculture in India, especially in areas that are prone to water shortages.

Efficiency in workforce management is also one of the significant benefits of using AI. With accurate weather predictions, farmers can plan planting, maintenance, and harvesting times in a more structured manner, reducing costs resulting from uncertain weather conditions. In contrast, non-AI farmers often have to adjust their schedules abruptly, resulting in increased labor costs and decreased operational efficiency (Furuoka dkk., 2023).

The relationship between increased productivity, reduced losses, and efficient use of resources shows that artificial intelligence has a significant positive impact on the agricultural sector in India (Karevan & Suykens, 2020). Higher weather prediction accuracy allows farmers to make better decisions, which not only increases crop yields, but also reduces losses caused by extreme weather. Efficiency in the use of resources such as water and fertilizer also contributes to the sustainability of agriculture in the long term.

The increased productivity and reduced yield losses achieved with the help of AI show a strong correlation between accurate weather predictions and better risk management (R. Kumar dkk., 2022). This relationship reinforces the argument that AI technology could play an important role in facing increasingly uncertain climate challenges, especially in countries like India, where agriculture relies heavily on often changing weather conditions.

A case study from one region in Maharashtra, India, shows that the use of artificial intelligence in weather prediction has helped local farmers cope with irregular rainy seasons. A farmer using an AI application reported a 20% increase in crop yields compared to the previous season. With an early warning system, the farmer managed to protect rice plants from unexpected heavy rain, by adjusting the planting and harvesting schedule based on weather predictions.

In addition, the farmer was able to reduce irrigation water use by 25%, because the AI application provides accurate information about the water needs of crops based on weather predictions. The use of AI also allows farmers to predict pest attacks that are often associated with weather changes, so pesticide use can be reduced by up to 30%. These results show that AI technology not only increases productivity, but also helps farmers manage resources more efficiently.

Case studies in Maharashtra show that artificial intelligence has a direct impact on increased productivity and risk reduction in the field. A 20% increase in crop yields and a significant reduction in water and pesticide use prove that this technology can be relied upon to manage more sustainable agriculture. Farmers can take advantage of the information provided by AI applications to better plan all aspects of their farming, from planting time to mitigation measures against extreme weather.

This success also shows that AI can help farmers in overcoming one of the biggest challenges in the agricultural sector, namely weather uncertainty. With access to more accurate weather predictions, farmers can not only increase crop yields, but also reduce operational costs and excessive resource use (Ch. M. S. Kumar dkk., 2023). This case study provides tangible evidence of how AI can be effectively implemented in Indian agriculture.

The relationship between the results of the case study and the overall research findings suggests that artificial intelligence has great potential to improve food security in India. The use of this technology helps farmers in overcoming extreme weather risks, increasing productivity, and optimizing resource use (Li dkk., 2020). The results achieved in Maharashtra are in line with the trends seen in the quantitative data of this study, where farmers who use AI experience significant increases in crop yields and reduced losses.

These findings reinforce the argument that the adoption of AI in the agricultural sector can be a sustainable solution in the face of uncertain climate change (Mahto dkk., 2021). With more accurate weather predictions and better risk management, farmers in India can significantly increase their productivity, while reducing negative impacts on their environment and economy.

The study shows that the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in weather prediction and agricultural risk management in India results in an average 15% increase in productivity in farmers who adopt this technology. Farmers using AI also experienced a 25% reduction in crop losses, especially in the face of extreme weather such as unexpected heavy rains. In addition, the study found that farmers who use AI are able to manage resources such as water and fertilizer more efficiently, reducing their use by up to 20%. The accuracy of weather predictions generated by AI reaches 85%, much higher than traditional prediction methods.

This research is consistent with previous studies that show that AI can help farmers increase productivity and reduce losses due to climate change (Clark dkk., 2020). Several studies in other countries, such as in the United States and China, have also found that AI can predict the weather with high accuracy and help farmers make better decisions regarding planting and resource use. However, the results of this study show a more significant impact on water and fertilizer management, which has been underhighlighted in other studies. This difference can be attributed to the characteristics of agriculture in India which is highly dependent on irrigation and irregular seasonal weather.

The results of this study are a sign that artificial intelligence can play an important role in addressing the challenges faced by farmers in India, especially related to weather uncertainty and climate change (Schwalbert dkk., 2020). The success of AI in predicting weather and reducing agricultural risks shows that this technology can be an effective solution to improve food security. It also indicates that the adoption of modern technology in agriculture is no longer an option, but an urgent need, especially in countries that are highly vulnerable to extreme weather changes.

The implications of the results of this study are very significant for the agricultural sector in India. Increased productivity and reduced crop losses driven by AI technology provide real solutions to the food security problems facing the country. Farmers who adopt AI can be better prepared to deal with climate change and minimize the financial risks of crop failure. Another implication is the importance of governments and related institutions to facilitate wider access to these technologies, especially for smallholders in rural areas who need support in adopting technological innovations.

The results of this study occur because artificial intelligence is able to process historical weather data and predict climate patterns with better accuracy than conventional methods. AI technology uses machine learning algorithms that can take into account many weather variables, so that the predictions generated are more precise and relevant for agriculture. Farmers using AI can respond more quickly to extreme weather warnings and adjust their farming activities, ultimately improving productivity and resource efficiency (Tanti dkk., 2022). The reduction in crop losses is also driven by the early warning of AI systems, allowing farmers to protect their crops before severe weather occurs.

The next step is to expand the adoption of artificial intelligence in the agricultural sector, especially in areas most vulnerable to climate change. Governments, research institutions, and the private sector need to work together to provide broader access to these technologies, including through training for farmers and the development of digital

infrastructure (Loukola-Ruskeeniemi dkk., 2022). Investing in the development of AI-based weather prediction tools that are more accessible and affordable should be a priority, so that the benefits of this technology can be felt by farmers across India. In addition, further research is needed to continue to improve the AI model, so that weather predictions can be more targeted and adjusted to different local geographical conditions.

CONCLUSION

The study found that the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in weather prediction and agricultural risk management in India has a significant impact in increasing farmers' productivity and reducing losses due to extreme weather. An important finding that sets this study apart is the ability of AI not only to provide more accurate weather predictions, but also to help manage resources such as water and fertilizer more efficiently. A 15% increase in productivity and a 25% reduction in crop losses suggest that AI has the potential to be a sustainable solution for agriculture in India, especially in climate-change-prone regions.

This research makes an important contribution to the development of AI-based agricultural management methods, which can be widely applied to improve food security. However, this study still has limitations, especially related to the scale and distribution of the sample that is limited to several regions in India. For further research, further exploration is needed regarding how AI technology can be adapted to different geographical conditions and how technological literacy among farmers can be improved to maximize the adoption of these technologies across countries.

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