Review Article

Precision Water Management for Resource Conservation in India's Dryland Agriculture: Strategies and Technologies

ABSTRACT

Water is a critical input for agricultural production systems. Increasing water productivity in field crops through precision water management (PWM) is essential for optimizing resource use. PWM aims to achieve maximum crop yield with optimal water utilization, enhancing productivity and crop quality through judicious irrigation. Proper crop monitoring related to applied irrigation helps growers manage their fields efficiently, saving water, time, and costs while improving yields compared to conventional systems. Analysing crop-water requirements and applying irrigation based on these parameters is crucial. Geographic Information System (GIS) technology integrates spatial and temporal data, aiding practical managerial decisions for irrigation. Proper adoption of precision irrigation can save up to 25% more water than conventional practices. Agriculture, the largest water consumer, uses 70% of global water resources, with drylands producing over half of the world's food. In India, drylands encompass 68% of the net sown area, contributing significantly to crop production but facing freshwater scarcity, global warming, and erratic rainfall, impacting productivity. Despite efforts to improve irrigation efficiency in India, overall efficiency remains between 35% and 40%. Effective Precision water management, including drip and sprinkler systems, can significantly boost crop yields, ensuring food security and contributing to sustainable development goals (SDG).

***Keywords**: Precision water management (PWM), Central pivot system, water footprint, Sustainable development goals (SDG), Low Energy Precision Application (LEPA), Variable rate technology (VRT)*

1. Introduction

Agriculture is the largest consumer of water, utilizing 70% of the total consumption [1]. Over half of the world's food is produced on drylands, which represent 41.3% of global agricultural land [2]. In India, drylands encompass 177 districts and 68% of the net sown area (136.8 million hectares). These regions account for 68% of the area used for non-food crops and 48% for food crops. Nearly half of India's rural labour force and 60% of its livestock are concentrated in arid zones [3]. Sustainable rainfed agriculture in these drylands is essential for global food supply due to increasing freshwater scarcity. However, global warming and erratic rainfall patterns are depleting water resources and limiting agricultural productivity in these areas [1]. Agricultural cropping systems rely heavily on water resources for their survival, and the water requirements can vary across different areas within a field due to variations in soil characteristics like texture, topography, water-holding capacity, infiltration, and drainage rate. Consequently, the need for irrigation may differ from one zone to another within the same field. Conventional moving irrigation systems apply water at uniform rates, which can lead to some areas receiving too much water while others receive too little. Precision Water Management (PWM) aims to optimize water use for sustainable management by applying the right amount of quality water at the right time, place, and crop growth stage across the target area. Various strategies and technologies have been developed to support PWM, including computer-aided tools designed to enhance irrigation project management. Water is a critical input for crop growth and yield, with both excess and deficit water conditions causing stress to crops. Therefore, it is essential to provide crops with the optimal amount of water to maximize yield potential. Water quality is also crucial for the effective growth of crops, making PWM a practice that considers both water quality and quantity [4].

1.1. Significance of Precision Water Management in Indian context

Water is a critical input for crop growth and yield, and both excess and deficit water conditions can stress crops. Therefore, it is crucial to supply crops with the optimal amount of high-quality water to maximize yield potential. Recent news reports from sources like the ‘Times of India’ (2024), highlight the severe impact of drought in regions such as Maharashtra and Saurashtra (Gujarat), where crop failure and farmer suicides have become alarmingly common [5]. To address these issues, the government has promoted drip irrigation and other water-saving techniques, as evidenced by headlines like "Farmers take to drip irrigation to cut costs and save water" and "Make every drop of water count for sustainable agriculture." Despite these efforts, there remains a significant gap between the created and utilized irrigation potential. By the end of the Eleventh Plan, only 87.86 million hectares of the total 113.53 million hectares of irrigation potential had been utilized, leaving a gap of 25.67 million hectares [6]. This gap is widening as irrigation efficiency declines. According to a Central Water Commission report from 2015, the overall irrigation efficiency of major irrigation projects in India ranges between 35% and 40%, which is low compared to global standards. Improving irrigation efficiency is essential to meet the increasing water demands for food, the environment, urban areas, and industry [6].

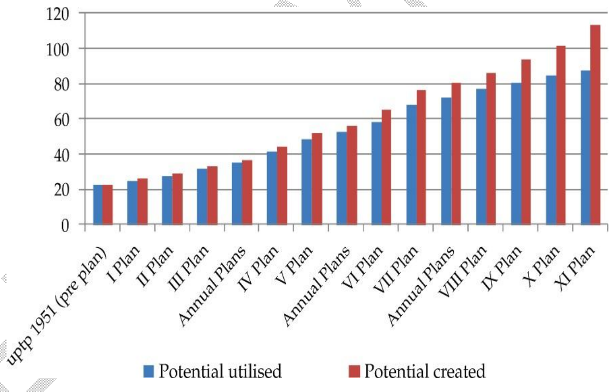


Figure 1: Gap between irrigation potential created Vs irrigation potential utilized

The low productivity in rainfed agricultural regions is due to various constraints, including environmental factors (drought, flooding, soil compaction), socioeconomic conditions of farmers, and other agronomic management issues. Rockström*et al.,* (2007) noted that India's actual crop yield is only 45% of its potential yield, suggesting that proper management in rainfed areas could significantly boost yields [7]. Recent research by Bal *et*

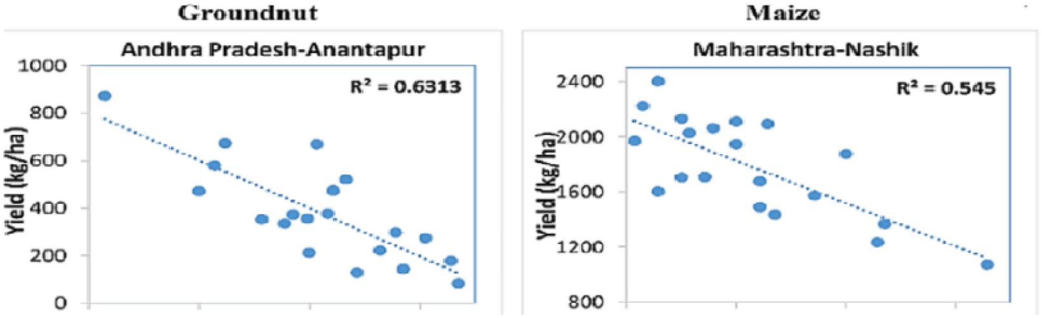


Figure 2: Effect of dry spell on groundnut and maize yield

al., (2021) indicated that the effect of dry spell (DSI) on crop yield decreases linearly, with regression coefficients of 0.63 for groundnut and 0.545 for maize [8]. To ensure food security and achieve potential yields, it is crucial to focus on efficient water management in agriculture.

2. Water and Dryland Scenario of India and Its Contribution to Indian Economy

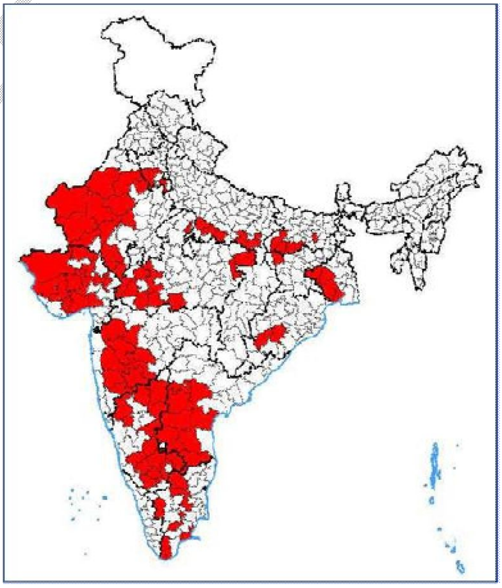


Figure 3: Drought affected area of India

India holds about 4% of the world's freshwater resources but must support around 17% of the global population. Despite this, it uses 2 to 4 times more water than countries like China and the USA to produce the same quantity of major agricultural products [9]. Annually, India receives approximately 4,000 billion cubic meters (BCM) of water, mainly from rainfall and some snowfall, but the distribution is highly variable across regions and seasons, impacting water availability. Of the 4,000 BCM of water received, around 1,869 BCM are accessible as water resources, with only 1,123 BCM (690 BCM from surface water and 433 BCM from groundwater) being usable. In 2000, water demand was 634 BCM, projected to increase to 1,093 BCM by 2025. The per capita water availability in India has dropped from 5,000 cubic meters annually in 1950 to an estimated 1,465 cubic meters by 2025, highlighting a significant decrease in water available for agriculture. The projected total water demand is expected to reach 814 BCM by 2025 and 1,077 BCM by 2050. In 2010, out of 781 BCM of total water withdrawal, approximately 91% (688 BCM) was used for agriculture, making it the largest consumer of freshwater in India.

Globally, out of the 1.5 billion hectares (ha) of cropland, 1.223 billion ha (82%) is rainfed, contributing to 70% of the world's staple food [10]. In India, out of 144 million ha of arable land, 32% (44 million ha) is irrigated, and the remaining 68% (100 million ha) is used for dryland agriculture. Within this 100 million ha, 65 million ha is rainfed, and 35 million ha is dry farming [11]. India's drought-prone areas, marked in red on the map, include almost all of Rajasthan (except Ganganagar district), the Kutch and Gujarat region, the rain shadow areas of the Western Ghats, parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, Bankura and Purulia districts of West Bengal, and the Bundelkhand region. The arid zone covers about 12% of India's geographical area, with 32 million ha of hot arid land spread across Rajasthan (61%), Gujarat (20%), Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (10%), and Punjab and Haryana (9%). Dryland farming accounts for approximately 91% of the area for coarse cereals (sorghum, pearl millet, maize, and finger millet), 91% of pulses (chickpea and pigeon pea), 80% of oilseeds (groundnut, rapeseed, mustard, and soybean), and 65% of cotton. Additionally, about 50% of the rice area and 19% of the wheat area are rainfed [12].

Over the past 25 years, significant changes have occurred in the area and yield of key crops in rainfed regions. The area for coarse cereals decreased by approximately 10.7 million hectares, mainly affecting sorghum. Conversely, the area for oilseeds increased by 9.2 million hectares, largely due to irrigated rapeseed, mustard, and soybean. The total area for pulses and cotton remained stable, although more cotton became irrigated, and there were regional shifts in crop areas. The area for chickpea decreased in the northern belt but increased in the central belt. This shift was driven by the expansion of the rice-wheat cropping system, which displaced chickpea, as well as pearl millet to a large extent and maize to a lesser extent [11].

2.1. Water footprints and water management of field crops

The concept of the water footprint was introduced by Hoekstra in 2003 [13]. It represents the total volume of water used to produce a product, typically measured in cubic meters per tonne (m^3/tonne). This includes the water used in all process steps involved in manufacturing the product. The water footprint for a specific geographic area, such as a province, state, basin, or river basin, is the cumulative water footprint of all processes occurring within that area.

Table1 : Types of water footprint [14]

Types of water footprint	**Characteristics**
Blue Water Footprint	This represents the volume of surface and groundwater consumed (evaporated) during the production of goods.
Green Water Footprint	This denotes the volume of rainwater used for the crop production and another use
Gray Water Footprint	This indicates the volume of freshwater required to dilute pollutants to meet existing water quality standards.

Table 2: Average Water Footprint (m^3/tonne) of different crops [15]

Crop Type	Average Water Footprint (m³/tonne)
Sugar crops	~200
Vegetables	300
Roots and tubers	400
Fruits	1,000
Cereals	1,600

Agricultural activities consume more than 70% of freshwater resources, amounting to 1,500 billion m³ out of the total 2,500 billion m³ used annually for crop production and related enterprises [16]. However, about 40% of this water is lost in developing countries through evaporation or percolation beyond the root zone of plants [17]. In these regions, nearly half (48.8%) of the cultivated area benefits from assured irrigation, while the remainder relies on rainfed conditions, out of a total cultivated area of 140 million hectares. As water availability per capita declines to around 1,000-1,100 m³, countries risk falling into the water-stressed category, making efficient water management crucial to enhance water use efficiency and reduce production costs. To address this, efforts over the past four decades have focused on micro-irrigation methods like drip and sprinkler irrigation across various parts of the world. Despite these advancements, a universally perfect irrigation method suitable for all weather conditions, soil structures, and crop varieties remains elusive. In developing countries, many small and marginal farmers depend on rainfall for their crops due to the high costs of powered irrigation. Therefore, preventing water loss and misuse through the development of efficient irrigation scheduling systems is essential. These systems must deliver the right amount of water at the right time and place, optimizing irrigation efficiency.

Figure 4: 17 Sustainable development goals of UN

Agricultural production is intricately linked to water sources, quality, and quantity, with variations due to soil characteristics (topography, texture, water-holding capacity, and drainage), crop type (short or long duration, water requirements), and regional climate. Consequently, water needs differ across agro-climatic zones, and irrigation frequency varies between fields and crops. Inefficient water distribution can harm crops, increase cultivation costs, and deplete water resources. Given the insufficient natural precipitation in different zones, irrigation from canals, rivers, bore-wells, and storage tanks become essential. Precision irrigation, therefore, emerges as the best option to enhance water productivity and efficiency. The concept of precision water management (PWM) is critical for the judicious use of water, ensuring it is applied in the right quantity, at the right time, place, and crop growth stage. This approach supports the achievement of FAO's sustainable development goals (SDG6) by optimizing water productivity and use efficiency across various agricultural settings [18].

3. Precision Water Management and technological innovations

Precision water management traditionally involves applying precise amounts of water to crops at specific locations and times, uniformly across the field. However, it is best viewed as a management approach where crops grow and yields are maximized only if soil moisture remains high and water is readily available throughout the growing season. Precision water management evaluates crop water requirements and applies the optimal quantity of water at the right time, place, and manner to enhance water use efficiency and crop productivity.

Defined generally, precision water management means applying the precise quantity of water to crops at precise locations and times [19]. Other definitions include "applying water in the right place with the right amount" [20], and "the application of water to a given site in a volume and at a time needed for optimum crop production and profitability" [21]. It also involves irrigation management based on crop needs, defining sub-areas of a field as management zones [22], and accurately applying water to meet specific plant requirements while minimizing environmental impact [4].

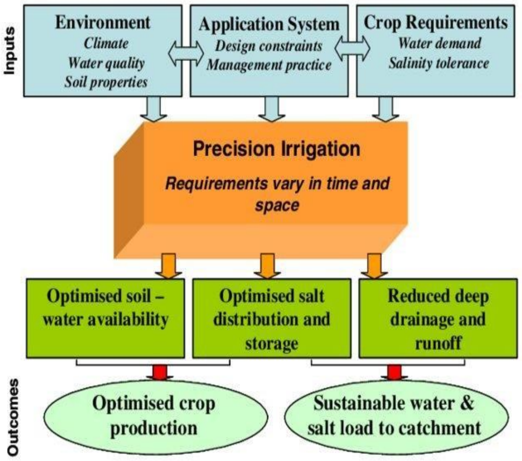


Figure 5: Input and output of precision irrigation system

Irrigation water is critical in agriculture as crop yields often maximize when soil moisture remains high throughout the growth period, and yields generally increase linearly with water transpired by the crop. Water quality is also crucial under precision water management. The main challenge is to improve water use efficiency and sustainability, achievable by increasing crop water productivity, reducing water losses through soil evaporation, and increasing soil water storage within the plant rooting zone through better soil and water management practices at both farm and area-wide scales. Environmental inputs such as climate, water quality, and soil properties, along with management practices and crop requirements, are key in designing precision irrigation. The optimized outcomes of precision irrigation include improved soil and water availability, optimal salt distribution and storage, reduced deep drainage and runoff, and ultimately, optimized crop production and sustainable water and salt load to the catchment.

3.1. Tools and technologies used in precision water management

To effectively gather and utilize information, those interested in precision farming should become acquainted with the available technological tools. These include hardware, software, and best practices.

Global Positioning System (GPS): Satellite-based navigation, known as GPS, was developed by the US

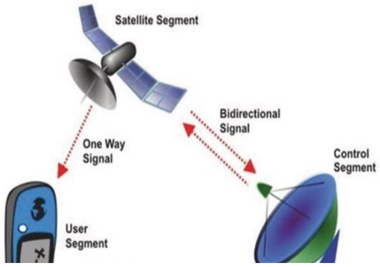


Figure 6: Working of GPS System

Department of Defense in the 1970s for military use in positioning and timing. Today, GPS has wide-ranging applications, including commercial use, agriculture, robotics, and clock synchronization. GPS, using a satellite network records positional information (latitude, longitude, elevation) with an accuracy of 100 to 0.01 meters [23]. In agriculture, GPS helps farmers identify precise field locations (soil type, pests, weeds, water holes, boundaries, obstructions) using an automated system with a DGPS, antenna, and receiver. GPS signals allow receivers to calculate positions, enabling targeted application of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and irrigation based on field performance and past inputs [24].

Geographic Information System (GIS): This system integrates hardware, software, and procedures to support compiling, storing, retrieving, and analysing feature attributes and location data for map production. GIS consolidates diverse information for easy retrieval. Unlike traditional maps, computerized GIS maps contain multiple layers of data such as yield, soil surveys, rainfall, crops, soil nutrients, and pests. GIS uses statistical and spatial methods to analyse geographic features and data. A agricultural GIS database can detail field topography, soil types, surface and subsurface drainage, soil tests, irrigation, chemical usage, and crop yields. Analysing this data helps understand the interrelationships affecting crops at specific locations [25].

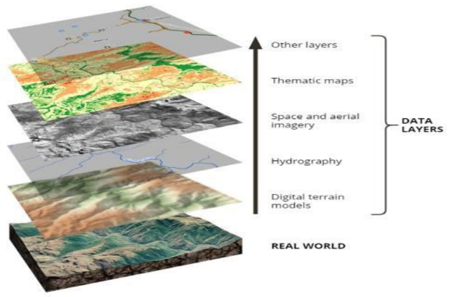


Figure 7: GIS produced thematic layers

Sensor Technologies: Various technologies like electromagnetism, conductivity, photoelectricity, and ultrasound measure humidity, vegetation, temperature, texture, structure, physical characteristics, nutrient levels, and vapor. Remote sensing data differentiates crop species, locates stress conditions, identifies pests and weeds, and monitors drought, soil, and plant conditions. Sensors collect extensive data without lab analysis. Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) use distributed sensors for automatic, wireless monitoring of weather, water status, and soil conditions. They are cost-effective and efficient compared to ground-based sensors, providing continuous, real-time measurements. WSNs employ sensor nodes across an area, each with wireless communication [26], integrated with cellular and internet technologies for remote measurement, data transmission, and access. This approach ensures long-term soil parameter monitoring without disturbing sensors during field operations like ploughing.

Digital Soil mapping: Digital soil mapping involves creating and populating a soil database with geographic references. This is done at a specific resolution using field and lab observations, coupled with environmental data, to establish quantitative relationships. Efforts have been made to create digital soil maps (DSMs) that integrate soil type, weather patterns, and chemical composition in a GIS. These maps aim to illustrate the

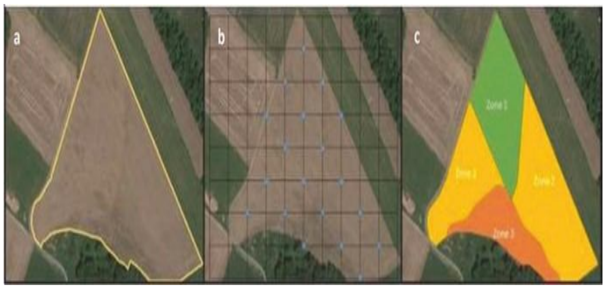


Figure 8: A digital soil map of crop field

fertility of agricultural regions or predict their productivity. Notably, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has developed a prominent regional soil map [27].

Software: Precision agriculture often relies on specialized software for tasks like interfacing display controllers, mapping information layers, and analyzing farm data. Key functions include generating yield and soil maps, filtering data, and creating variable rate application maps for inputs like irrigation, fertilizer and chemicals. These software solutions are crucial for efficient farm management in today's data-driven agricultural systems. They vary in complexity and cost, with some offering comprehensive mapping, statistical analysis, and record-keeping features. Challenges remain in data transfer between farmers, cooperatives, and consultants, and in effectively overlaying maps such as soil and yield data [28].

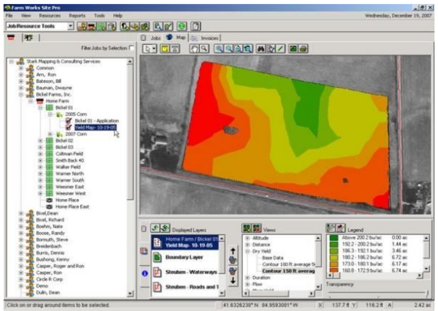


Figure 9: An image processing software

Variable rate technologies: Variable rate technologies (VRT) automate various farming tasks by adjusting input delivery rates based on soil type from soil maps. GIS-derived data directs processes like seeding, irrigation, fertilizer and pesticide application, and herbicide use, ensuring optimal variable-rate applications. VRT is widely adopted in the US, with grid soil sampling enhancing traditional soil sampling by intensifying sampling frequency and enabling precise mapping using location-tagged data [29].

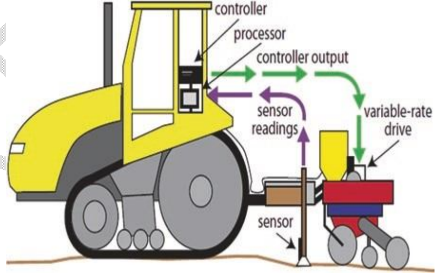


Figure 10: VRT hardware in tractor

3.2. Steps in Variable Rate Irrigation/ Precision water management

Hillel (1990) defines a well-managed irrigation system as one that efficiently distributes water spatially and temporally to maximize crop growth, yield, and economic returns [30]. Given the site-specific and seasonal nature of irrigation conditions, there is no universal solution for optimal development and management. Figure depicts the framework for precision irrigation strategy. Initial spatial variability data is derived from soil maps available at agricultural planning offices, but these maps alone are insufficient for precision irrigation due to their broad-scale coverage. Next, in-field data is gathered using fast, non-destructive real-time sensors and surrogate properties like electrical conductivity (EC). This data informs soil sampling and correlation with specific

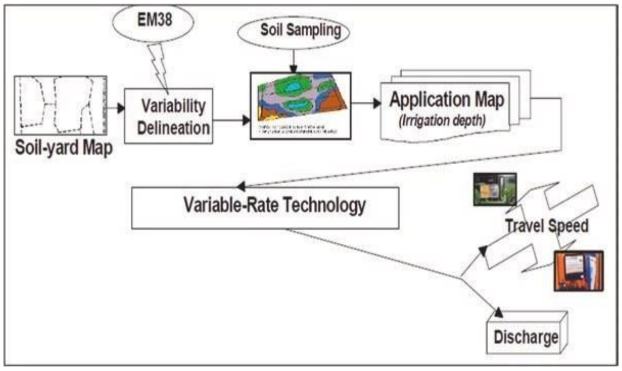


Figure 11: Steps involved in Precision irrigation application

properties (e.g., EC vs. available water capacity, AWC). Management zone maps (application maps) are then created to guide field activities, such as irrigation, specifying depths and locations [31]. Integration of variable rate technologies into existing machinery or new introductions is decided, involving evaluations of parameters like travel speed and discharge rate.

4. Precision Irrigation Methods for Dryland Agriculture:

Precision irrigation management, aided by data analytics, significantly enhances crop monitoring and water use efficiency. Advanced tools now support growers in optimizing irrigation practices, thereby conserving water, saving time, reducing costs, and improving crop yields compared to traditional methods. Effective irrigation management hinges on accurate data, including weather forecasts, evaporation rates, soil moisture levels, and crop types. This data guides the determination of additional soil moisture needs and ensures that irrigation is applied precisely based on crop requirements. Scheduling programs adjust irrigation amounts based on crop needs and current conditions, while monitoring systems track water distribution uniformity and identify any shortfalls or excesses. Information is displayed through maps, tables, and graphs to aid decision-making.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) integrate hardware and software for managing spatially referenced data, linking spatial information with descriptive details. GIS technology supports effective decision-making by synchronizing spatial and temporal data. It is particularly useful in rice farming for managing water resources through both simple and complex operations. GIS provides necessary numerical and graphical data for timely irrigation, enhancing water management efficiency. This approach minimizes costs and avoids over-irrigation, which can damage crops and increase cultivation expenses.

4.1. Precision Drip Irrigation system:

Drip irrigation is a highly efficient precision irrigation method widely used in agriculture. It significantly reduces water losses compared to conventional irrigation methods. Water is delivered through a filter into drip pipes, also known as drip-tape or drip-line, which have tiny emitters that release water directly into the root zone at low pressure maintained by software. This system can be fully automated, minimizing human effort. Advanced moisture-sensitive sensors enable automation, providing real-time data on temperature, evaporation, humidity, and soil moisture to regulate water supply. The

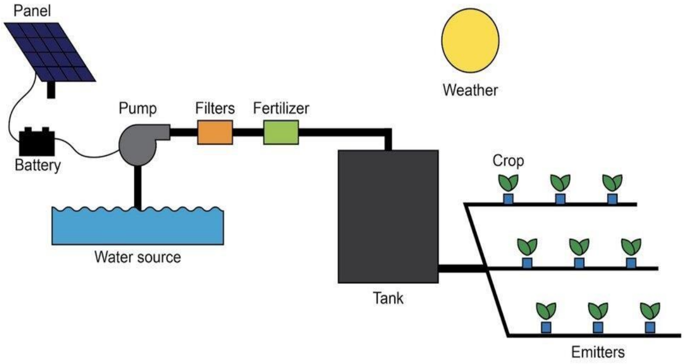


Figure 12: A systematic diagram of precision drip irrigation system

system's automation helps monitor and control the water flow accurately, ensuring the right amount is delivered to the crops. Water flow meters connected to sensors adjust the water quantity based on crop requirements. Additionally, analyzing the capacity of water discharge by the motor or irrigation pump ensures precise water application, enhancing water use efficiency and crop yield.

The ICAR-Indian Institute of Water Management in Bhubaneswar developed a sensor-based automated drip irrigation system for bananas, saving 25% water and increasing yield by 13% compared to manual drip irrigation. The All India Coordinated Research Programme on Irrigation Water Management (AICRP-IWM) in Bhubaneswar introduced precision irrigation techniques like drip fertigation, mini portable sprinkler systems, and alternate furrow irrigation. Studies showed drip irrigation significantly improves water use efficiency (WUE), with increases ranging from 14.3% in Chiplima, Odisha to 270.4% in Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan. At Rahuri, Maharashtra, drip fertigation enhanced tomato WUE by 77% and nitrogen uptake by 811% [32]. Drip fertigation increased productivity of bitter gourd, ladies' finger, and cowpea by 59.1%, 66.6%, and 141.6%, respectively, in a 2018 ICAR-IIWM study.

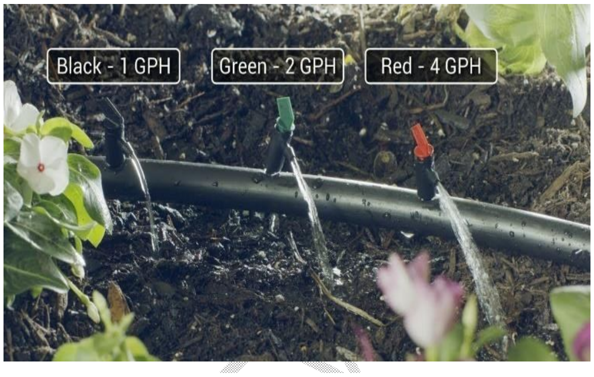
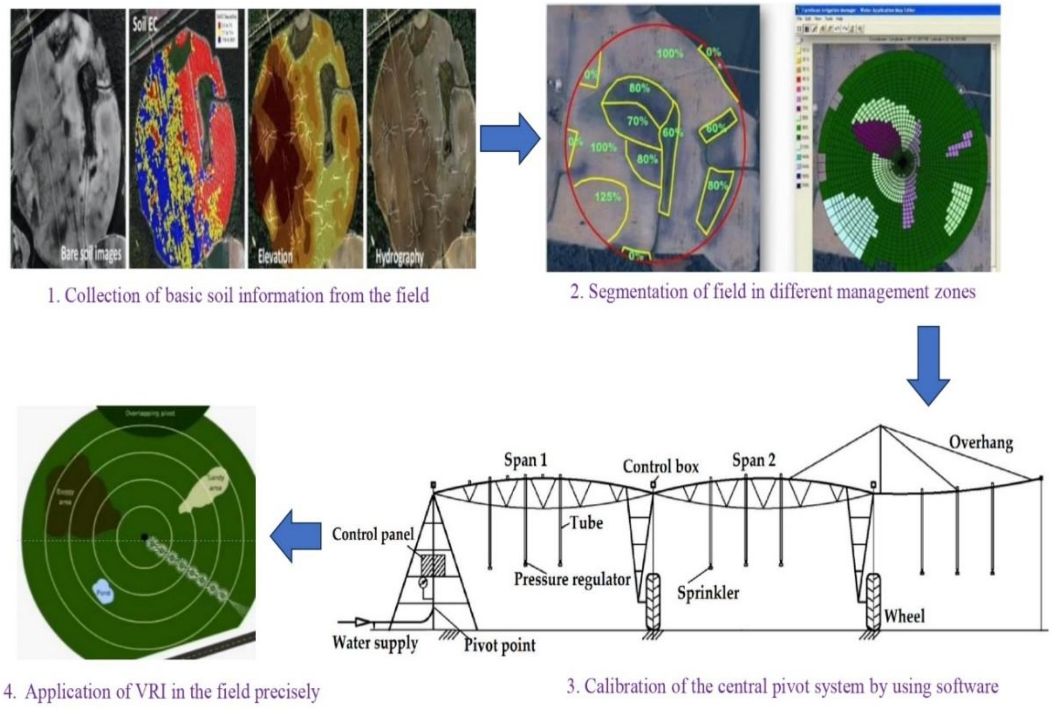


Figure 13: Controlled application rate of drip irrigation

4.2. Centre pivot (sprinkler) and lateral move machines:

The central pivot system is a type of sprinkler irrigation method that distributes water through a rotating mechanism, where water is sprayed into the air and falls onto the land like artificial rain. This process is accomplished by forcing water through small nozzles or orifices under pressure. The central pivot irrigation system, enhanced by GIS, GPS, and NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) technology, offers a sophisticated approach to water management. This system distributes water through a network of pipes and sprinklers arranged in a rotating pattern, effectively simulating natural rainfall. GIS and GPS technologies optimize the system by mapping field layouts, tracking the movement of pivot units, and ensuring precise water application. NDVI, a remote sensing technique, monitors crop health and water stress levels by analysing vegetation indices from satellite or drone imagery. This data helps in adjusting irrigation schedules and quantities based on real-time crop needs, reducing water waste and improving efficiency. By integrating these technologies, the central pivot system achieves uniform water distribution across large areas and diverse crops. It minimizes issues such as water stagnation and soil compaction while maintaining adequate air circulation for rapid seed germination. This approach not only enhances water use efficiency (WUE) but also adapts to varying field conditions and crop requirements. The use of GIS and NDVI further helps in addressing water scarcity challenges and supports sustainable agriculture by optimizing irrigation practices and reducing labour costs [33].

The field application of variable rate irrigation (VRI) through a central pivot system involves several key steps to optimize water use and enhance crop yield. Initially, the field's location is determined using GPS technology, followed by remote sensing to capture detailed imagery. This data is processed with Geographic Information System (GIS) software to create thematic maps, highlighting soil conditions, electrical conductivity, elevation, and hydrogeographic features. The field is then segmented into management zones based on soil and crop characteristics, which can also be refined through grid soil sampling. Calibration of the VRI system's hardware follows, utilizing algorithms or programming software to ensure precise water delivery tailored to the varying needs of crops and soil conditions. The calibrated central pivot system then delivers water variably, aligning irrigation with crop requirements and soil conditions to optimize water usage and field management


1. Collection of basic soil information from the field

2. Segmentation of field in different management zones

3. Calibration of the central pivot system by using software

4. Application of VRI in the field precisely

Figure 14:Diagram of field level implementation of central pivot irrigation system controlled by software

[19].

A two-year study in the USA assessed the efficacy of Site-Specific Irrigation Management (SSIM) versus Conventional Uniform Irrigation Management (CUIM) for potato cultivation. Irrigation was scheduled using near real-time soil water content, with average water application being nearly identical for both treatments: 503 mm (19.8 in.) in 2001 and 445 mm (17.5 in.) in 2002. SSIM showed a 4% increase in tuber yield distributions and a 4% to 6% higher total yield per unit of water applied compared to CUIM. Gross income averaged \$159/ha (\$65/acre) higher with SSIM, potentially covering half the cost of the technology. However, the system's economic benefit depends on its mobility and performance across different crops in the rotation [34].

5. Impact of Precision Water Management on Crop Yield and Sustainability:

In Tamil Nadu, a state-sponsored NADP project successfully implemented precision irrigation in the semi-arid regions of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts. Over three years, 750 acres were equipped with drip irrigation and fertigation, delivering nutrients precisely at critical crop stages. This resulted in a 60-80% increase in crop yields, with sugarcane yields improving by 90%. The project also achieved a 30-40% reduction in water and pesticide use, along with higher quality produce. To address small farm sizes and lack of farmer compatibility, a cluster approach was adopted, grouping 20 farmers in 20-hectare clusters for better logistics. Training and monitoring, guided by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), ensured technology transfer and success, making the project a model for other farms in the state [35].

In Gujarat's Chandrala village, precision irrigation through micro-irrigation significantly boosted vegetable yields by 20-30% and increased mechanization, despite reduced groundwater levels. The village's consolidated land holdings facilitated the adoption of drip irrigation, leading to a shift towards labor-intensive crops like vegetables and cotton. Surprisingly, laborers supported mechanization as it improved working conditions and maintained employment through increased irrigated areas. However, farmers noted that there were no savings on fertilizer costs due to the lack of subsidies on water-soluble fertilizers used in drip irrigation [36]. Similarly, in Chanvelly village, Andhra Pradesh, 70% of farmers adopted micro-irrigation after visits to government model farms, despite sufficient groundwater. Benefits included labor cost savings, expanded irrigated areas, reduced weed growth, and improved yields. The remaining farmers faced challenges due to a lack of awareness about subsidies and high initial costs [36].

Precision irrigation significantly enhances crop yields by tailoring water delivery to each crop's unique requirements [37]. In summer crops, where irrigation supplements up to 75% of the maximum water requirement, LEPA (Low Energy Precision Application) proves more advantageous than sprinkler systems. Under irrigation treatments providing less than 50% of the total water needed, SDI (Subsurface Drip Irrigation) achieves a 14% higher yield than LEPA, while LEPA outperforms sprinklers by 16%. At irrigation levels above 50%, sprinkler systems yield slightly more than LEPA, with SDI yields being 7% higher than LEPA [38]. Sprinkler irrigation, applied at 80% of crop evapotranspiration (ETC) alongside precise fertilizer management, results in significantly higher grain (2.63t/ha) and biological yields (8.37t/ha). This suggests that combining System of Crop Intensification (SCI) protocols with sensor-based precision fertilizer and irrigation control can enhance soybean yields and resource-use efficiency [39]. In addition to improving crop yields, precision irrigation revolutionizes soil health management. By applying the optimal amount of water, it prevents soil from becoming too wet, reduces waste, maintains a loose and crumbly soil structure, and inhibits erosion and salt buildup. This approach enhances water absorption and prevents soil compaction, which can suffocate roots and essential bacteria. Loose soil allows for better movement of water, nutrients, and roots, promoting root growth. Early, frequent light watering can keep soil at field capacity for optimal root development, especially in loose areas [40]. Additionally, precision irrigation prevents nutrient leaching, enabling plants to use nutrients more efficiently. Healthy roots contribute to increased organic matter in the soil, improving its ability to retain nutrients and overall fertility.

Precision irrigation techniques in agriculture and landscape play a crucial role in water conservation by optimizing water and resource utilization, mitigating environmental impacts, and enhancing crop productivity and quality. These technologies minimize water wastage from evaporation and runoff through methods like drip and sprinkler systems, which deliver water directly to the plant root zone. This efficient water use is especially vital in regions prone to drought and water scarcity. Furthermore, precision irrigation helps reduce water pollution by minimizing the use of fertilizers and pesticides, applying them directly to the root zone to prevent runoff and leaching into water systems. By targeting nutrient application, these techniques also reduce soil damage and the potential for nutrient runoff into water bodies [37].

5.1. Barriers to Adoption of Precision Water Management:

The adoption of precision water management (PWM) technologies, such as drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, faces significant socio-economic challenges in India.

1. **Small Land Holdings:**Precision irrigation systems are more viable for large farms, typical in the USA and Europe. However, in India, 82% of farmers have less than 2 ha of land, making it challenging to adopt such systems. Drip and sprinkler systems require significant investment, unsuitable for small land sizes.

2. **Lack of Investment Capacity**: Small and marginal farmers in India invest only 9% of their total assets in agriculture. The high initial cost of precision water management (PWM) systems is unaffordable for most, limiting adoption.

3. **Insufficient Infrastructure:**The rural areas lack the necessary infrastructure, such as computers and controllers, required for PWM. This infrastructure gap hinders the implementation of these advanced systems.

4. **Technical Expertise and Maintenance:**There is a shortage of technically qualified personnel to operate and maintain PWM systems. The complexity of these systems demands new skills, which are lacking among rural farmers.

5. **Awareness and Demonstrations**: The low level of field demonstrations limits farmers' awareness and understanding of the benefits of PWM.

6. **Non-uniform Development:**The uneven development of micro-irrigation across Indian states presents a challenge, with states like Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra leading in adoption while others lag behind.

Addressing these barriers through targeted policies, infrastructure development, training programs, and extensive field demonstrations is essential to enhance the adoption of precision water management in India.

5.2. Policy Recommendations and Research Needs:

To address these challenges, government policies should incentivize the formation of farmers' cooperatives, increase comprehension, application, and adoption of precision water management techniques and technologies, and support deeper research and development. Research and development should focus on developing cost-effective PWM technologies suitable for small and marginal farmers, creating robust and scalable supporting infrastructure in rural areas, and implementing training programs to develop local technical expertise [41]. Additionally, research on adaptive cropping systems that align with the precision irrigation framework is essential [42]. Extensive field demonstrations and pilot projects are needed to showcase the benefits and practical applications of PWM technologies, promoting their widespread adoption [43]. By addressing these areas, PWM can become a viable option for small and marginal farmers, enhancing agricultural sustainability and water use efficiency in India.

Conclusion:

In the context of climate change, utilizing water resources judiciously is crucial to address scarcity and quality issues. Precision water management (PWM) enhances water and nutrient use efficiency, ensuring food security. In India, 68% of the total net sown area (136.8 mha) is dry land, spread over 177 districts, with dry land crops accounting for 48% of food crop area and 68% of non-food crop area. Despite advances in some nations, precision irrigation is still primitive in India, facing challenges such as small landholding sizes, high investment needs, and field heterogeneity. Adoption can increase through cooperative farming models, national research projects, public-private partnerships, and mobile app-based digital solutions. This transition requires significant human and capital infrastructure, supported by government policies. To meet global food demands and achieve sustainable development goals (SDG 6), enhancing water use efficiency is vital. Precision water use in agriculture boosts production, water productivity, and crop quality. PWM aims to maximize yield with optimal water use, economizing water, saving time, reducing costs, and improving yields compared to conventional systems. Reliable information on weather, evaporation, soil moisture, and crop types is essential for determining soil moisture needs. GIS technology integrates spatial and temporal data for informed irrigation decisions. Accurate irrigation, applied only when necessary, can save up to 25% of water compared to conventional practices, highlighting the importance of adopting precision irrigation.

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