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Revolutionizing Crop Management with Artificial Intelligence: Advancing Viksit Bharat through Smart Agriculture

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the transformative role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in advancing crop management to drive the vision of a Viksit Bharat, a progressive, prosperous India. AI applications in agriculture, particularly in crop monitoring, pest control, and resource optimization, offer substantial potential to address challenges such as climate change, resource scarcity, and low productivity that have long hindered agricultural development in India. By leveraging machine learning, computer vision, and IoT integration, AI-enabled solutions can enhance precision, predictability, and sustainability in farming. This paper presents case studies of AI implementations in Indian agriculture, discusses their economic, social, and environmental impacts, and identifies challenges such as high costs, infrastructural gaps, and the digital divide. It concludes with policy recommendations that advocate for inclusive AI adoption in agriculture through public-private partnerships, farmer training, and enhanced data infrastructure. Enabling AI-driven smart agriculture can significantly contribute to India's

journey toward achieving self-sufficiency, food security, and sustainable rural development, marking a crucial step toward a Viksit Bharat.

1. Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy, contributing approximately 18% of the GDP and employing around 60% of the rural population (Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, 2022). Despite this, Indian agriculture faces multiple challenges, including climate variability, limited access to advanced technologies, and inefficient resource utilization, which contribute to stagnant productivity and low farmer incomes. With a rapidly growing population, the pressure on Indian agriculture to increase food production sustainably is more critical than ever.

In this context, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative technology with the potential to address these challenges through innovative, data-driven solutions. AI applications in agriculture, such as predictive analytics, machine learning, and robotics, offer ways to enhance productivity, reduce waste, and make farming practices more resilient to climate change (NITI Aayog, 2021). For instance, predictive models using AI can help farmers determine optimal planting schedules and identify early warning signs of pest infestations, enabling timely intervention and reducing crop loss (ICAR, 2023).

A key advantage of AI lies in its ability to analyze vast datasets, providing insights that would otherwise remain hidden. By utilizing data on soil health, weather patterns, and crop performance, AI tools can offer farmers precise recommendations on fertilizer use, irrigation schedules, and pest control measures, fostering sustainable farming practices (IAMAI, 2022). This data-driven approach aligns well with the Government of India's vision for a *Viksit Bharat,* a developed India where technological advancements empower traditionally underserved sectors like agriculture (NITI Aayog, 2022).

Globally, the adoption of AI in agriculture has been accelerating, with promising outcomes in countries such as the United States, Israel, and Japan. In India, however, the integration of AI into farming practices remains limited due to infrastructural challenges, financial constraints, and a lack of digital literacy among farmers (MSDE, 2022). Addressing these barriers requires a multi-faceted approach, involving policy support, public-private partnerships, and educational programs aimed at building digital capabilities in rural areas (Mehta & Gupta, 2023).

1.1 Objectives of the Study

The study aims to examine the potential and challenges of adopting Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Indian agricultural sector, focusing on key technologies, techniques, and practical applications. Through an in-depth analysis, the research identifies critical factors influencing AI adoption, assesses the effectiveness of AI technologies in enhancing productivity, and explores solutions to overcome existing barriers. Specific objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the main AI technologies and techniques used in Indian agriculture.

2. To analyze the challenges limiting the adoption of AI in the sector

3. To evaluate the effectiveness of AI in improving agricultural productivity and sustainability.
4. To propose strategies for addressing barriers to AI adoption among small and marginal farmers.

1.2 Methodology

This conceptual paper uses a qualitative approach, focusing on a literature review of academic sources, reports, and case studies related to AI in agriculture. Key themes include AI technologies, adoption challenges, and impacts on productivity and sustainability. Secondary data enhances the contextual analysis, offering insights into agricultural practices and infrastructure in India. This synthesis provides a framework to address AI adoption barriers in Indian agriculture.

2. The Role of AI in Crop Management

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming crop management by enabling precise, data-driven approaches that enhance productivity, optimize resource usage, and reduce environmental impact. Through various applications, AI can address critical aspects of crop management, including monitoring crop health, predicting yields, managing resources, and preventing pest and disease outbreaks. In India, where the agricultural sector is significantly impacted by climate variability and resource limitations, AI-based tools present innovative solutions to drive sustainable growth (ICAR, 2023).

One of the primary applications of AI in crop management is precision agriculture, which uses data from sensors, satellites, and drones to provide real-time insights on crop health, soil moisture, and nutrient levels. For instance, AI-driven remote sensing technology enables farmers to monitor crop conditions

across large areas and detect early signs of stress, such as water deficiency or nutrient imbalances, which can help prevent yield loss (IAMAI, 2022). By deploying machine learning models, farmers can identify patterns that may indicate pest infestations or disease outbreaks, allowing them to apply targeted interventions instead of indiscriminate pesticide use (Mehta & Gupta, 2023).

Predictive analytics powered by AI is another significant advancement, offering accurate yield predictions based on historical data, weather patterns, and soil conditions. Predictive models help farmers plan better, from choosing optimal planting dates to estimating harvest times, which is crucial for reducing post-harvest losses and aligning with market demands. In drought-prone areas, AI-based forecasting models can inform water management practices by predicting rainfall patterns and helping farmers conserve water more effectively (NITI Aayog, 2021).

AI also facilitates effective resource management in agriculture by recommending optimized input levels for fertilizers, water, and pesticides, which minimizes waste and promotes environmental sustainability. For example, AI systems analyze soil and crop data to provide customized fertilizer recommendations, which helps in enhancing nutrient use efficiency and reducing environmental harm. Such resource-optimized practices are essential for regions with resource constraints and high input costs, directly supporting India's goal of achieving sustainable agriculture (MSDE, 2022).

Furthermore, AI-driven automation has the potential to simplify labor-intensive tasks, such as sowing, weeding, and harvesting, which can be particularly beneficial in areas facing labor shortages. Autonomous machinery equipped with AI can perform these tasks with precision, enhancing efficiency and reducing the time and labor costs associated with crop production (Singh & Menon, 2023). These advancements reflect the broader role of AI in driving the Indian agricultural sector towards greater productivity, economic viability, and environmental stewardship, aligning closely with the vision of a *Viksit Bharat*.

By transforming crop management practices, AI is reshaping Indian agriculture, enabling farmers to make informed decisions that contribute to long-term resilience and sustainability. The integration of AI tools into everyday farming practices can help farmers adapt to changing environmental conditions, optimize yield outcomes, and reduce resource dependencies, ultimately paving the way for a modernized agricultural sector in India.

3. Key AI Technologies and Techniques in Agriculture

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is now a cornerstone in modern agriculture, employing a range of technologies and techniques that drive efficient, data-driven farming. From machine learning and computer vision to the Internet of Things (IoT) and drones, each technology plays a role in enabling precise, scalable, and sustainable agricultural practices across diverse farming landscapes (IAMAI, 2022).

Machine learning (ML) and predictive analytics are central to AI's agricultural applications, allowing the development of models that support crop yield estimation, pest and disease forecasting, and resource optimization. By processing vast amounts of historical and real-time data, ML algorithms provide insights on optimal planting times, irrigation schedules, and crop health. For example, ML models trained on local weather and soil data offer accurate predictions for yield and disease risks, enabling farmers to take proactive measures. Predictive analytics further aids farmers in selecting the best crop varieties according to climate and soil conditions, aligning farming practices with sustainability goals (NITI Aayog, 2021; Mehta & Gupta, 2023).

Computer vision and remote sensing also play a critical role in AI-powered agriculture, particularly in monitoring crop health. This technology, often combined with satellite imagery and drones, analyzes visual data to detect patterns of pests, diseases, or nutrient deficiencies. For instance, multispectral imaging from drones or satellites can pinpoint stressed areas within fields, enabling farmers to apply targeted interventions instead of blanket treatments. Computer vision also helps assess plant growth stages and estimate biomass, improving crop management and harvest planning (ICAR, 2023).

IoT sensors and smart devices create a connected network that monitors soil moisture, temperature, and nutrient levels. Real-time data from these sensors allows farmers to make immediate adjustments in irrigation, fertilization, and other field practices. IoT devices can alert farmers to changing field conditions, helping them respond promptly to adverse weather events or resource shortages. Smart irrigation systems, using sensor data, optimize water usage to tackle water scarcity, a common issue in many parts of India, conserving resources while lowering operational costs (IAMAI, 2022; MSDE, 2022).

Automation through robotics and autonomous machinery is transforming labor-intensive tasks such as planting, weeding, and harvesting. AI-powered autonomous tractors and harvesters can perform these functions with accuracy and minimal human intervention, making them valuable in areas facing labor shortages. Robotic weeders, for example, use AI to differentiate between crops and weeds, applying

herbicides only where necessary, which reduces chemical usage and promotes eco-friendly farming. Robotics is anticipated to play a growing role in high-value crop sectors, addressing labor bottlenecks in the agricultural supply chain (Singh & Menon, 2023).

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and spatial analysis further enhance precision farming by mapping soil types, tracking land use, and evaluating crop performance across regions. Integrating GIS with AI provides detailed, location-specific insights, enabling farmers to match crops with the most suitable land and resources. GIS-driven spatial analysis supports a nuanced understanding of regional soil and climate conditions, aiding in crop selection and resource allocation—an approach especially beneficial in large agricultural regions with varying resource needs (NITI Aayog, 2022).

Blockchain technology, though emerging, shows promise in enhancing data transparency and traceability in agricultural supply chains. Blockchain's decentralized, immutable ledger can store records of crop quality, origin, and transaction history, crucial for food safety and sustainability. When integrated with AI, blockchain improves data transparency for predictive models, fostering trust in AI-driven insights and encouraging broader farmer participation in tech-enabled farming (Mehta & Gupta, 2023).

These AI technologies collectively enable smarter, more efficient farming practices essential for achieving agricultural sustainability. By adopting such advanced techniques, Indian farmers can optimize resource usage, reduce waste, and boost productivity, propelling Indian agriculture towards the vision of a Viksit Bharat.

4. Case Studies of AI-Driven Crop Management in India

The implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in crop management has shown promising results across various regions in India. This section presents notable case studies that highlight the successful application of AI technologies in improving agricultural productivity, resource efficiency, and sustainability. These examples illustrate how AI can help farmers tackle specific challenges and enhance their overall farming practices.

4.1 AI-Powered Crop Health Monitoring in Maharashtra

A collaborative project between the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kharagpur and farmers in Maharashtra has demonstrated the effectiveness of AI in crop health monitoring. Researchers developed a mobile application that leverages machine learning and computer vision to assess crop health based on

images captured by farmers using their smartphones. The app analyzes leaf patterns and color variations to identify diseases such as bacterial blight and nutrient deficiencies in real-time.

In a pilot study involving paddy crops, farmers using the app reported a 30% reduction in crop losses due to timely disease detection and targeted interventions (Mahendra et al., 2023). By facilitating access to real-time data, this AI-driven solution not only improved yields but also empowered farmers to adopt sustainable practices by reducing pesticide use.

4.2 Predictive Analytics for Pest Management in Punjab

The Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) implemented an AI-based pest management system that employs predictive analytics to forecast pest outbreaks. By analyzing historical data on weather patterns, crop types, and pest life cycles, the system predicts when and where pests are likely to strike. Farmers receive alerts via SMS and mobile apps, allowing them to take preventive actions before infestations occur.

During the 2022 growing season, the implementation of this AI-driven system led to a 25% reduction in pesticide usage among participating farmers while maintaining crop yields (Kumar et al., 2022). This case underscores the potential of AI to promote environmentally friendly pest management strategies.

4.3 Precision Irrigation in Gujarat

A partnership between the Gujarat government and a private agri-tech company, CropIn Technology Solutions, has resulted in the development of an AI-based precision irrigation platform. The platform integrates IoT sensors to monitor soil moisture levels and weather forecasts, providing farmers with real-time irrigation recommendations.

In a trial involving cotton and wheat farmers, the system increased water use efficiency by 40% while improving crop yields by an average of 20% (Patel et al., 2023). This case highlights the critical role of AI in addressing water scarcity issues, particularly in arid regions of India.

4.4 AI-Enabled Supply Chain Optimization in Rajasthan

In Rajasthan, the state government partnered with an AI startup, Agribazaar, to optimize agricultural supply chains using AI algorithms. The platform analyzes market trends, weather conditions, and crop yield forecasts to connect farmers with the best market prices for their produce. By providing farmers with

insights into demand and pricing, the platform helps them make informed decisions about when to sell their crops.

During the first year of implementation, participating farmers experienced a 15% increase in income due to better price realization and reduced post-harvest losses (Sharma & Verma, 2023). This case exemplifies how AI can enhance market access and economic viability for farmers.

4.5 Climate-Resilient Farming in Tamil Nadu

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) developed an AI-based decision support system (DSS) to help farmers adapt to climate variability. The DSS integrates data on soil health, weather forecasts, and crop-specific recommendations to guide farmers in selecting appropriate crops and practices based on changing climate conditions.

In a pilot project involving smallholder farmers, the implementation of the DSS resulted in a 30% improvement in crop resilience and a significant reduction in input costs (Ravi et al., 2022). This case demonstrates the potential of AI to foster climate-resilient agricultural practices, supporting farmers in adapting to the impacts of climate change.

These case studies illustrate the diverse applications of AI in crop management across India, highlighting its potential to enhance productivity, sustainability, and resilience in agriculture. By leveraging AI technologies such as predictive analytics, precision irrigation, and decision support systems, Indian farmers can effectively address challenges related to climate change, resource management, and market access. As AI continues to evolve, its integration into agricultural practices will play a crucial role in realizing the vision of a *Viksit Bharat*, where sustainable farming practices lead to increased food security and rural prosperity.

5. The Road to a Viksit Bharat: Implications of AI in Agriculture

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in agriculture is paving the way for a modernized, efficient, and sustainable farming sector, which is essential to India's vision of a Viksit Bharat (developed India). Given India’s vast agricultural landscape and the pressing challenges posed by climate change, water scarcity, and a growing population, the need for transformative technological solutions in agriculture has become urgent. The broader implications of AI in agriculture are immense, encompassing increased productivity, sustainability, farmer empowerment, and rural economic growth. AI-driven technologies

like precision farming and automated irrigation are instrumental in enhancing productivity by promoting efficient resource usage and reducing wastage. For instance, AI systems that monitor soil moisture and crop health enable farmers to apply water, fertilizers, and pesticides only where and when needed, thereby improving yields and cutting input costs (Patel et al., 2023). Studies demonstrate that AI-powered pest management solutions, like predictive pest alerts, substantially lower crop losses and reduce pesticide use, aligning with sustainable farming practices (Kumar et al., 2022). Through resource-efficient practices, AI can help India address its agricultural productivity gap, a critical step toward achieving food security and economic stability in rural areas.

India's agricultural sector is particularly vulnerable to climate change, with unpredictable weather patterns impacting crop yields and farmers' incomes. AI-based solutions, such as climate-smart decision support systems, provide valuable insights for crop planning and adaptive practices. In Tamil Nadu, an AI-enabled decision support system helped farmers adjust crop choices and management practices in response to climate variability, enhancing resilience and reducing input costs (Ravi et al., 2022). By supporting climate-resilient farming, AI helps India mitigate climate-related risks, fostering stability and long-term productivity for farmers across diverse regions. A significant challenge in Indian agriculture is the lack of real-time information and advisory services for smallholder farmers. AI-driven applications and mobile platforms offer actionable insights and guidance in local languages, making technology accessible to rural farmers with diverse literacy levels. For example, an AI-powered crop health monitoring app developed by IIT Kharagpur enabled farmers in Maharashtra to detect crop diseases early, reducing crop loss and allowing timely intervention (Mahendra et al., 2023). By facilitating data-driven decision-making, AI empowers farmers, decreasing their reliance on traditional, less efficient practices and helping them maximize returns.

Efficient supply chains are crucial to ensuring that agricultural produce reaches markets promptly, reducing post-harvest losses and ensuring fair prices for farmers. AI-driven platforms, like those piloted in Rajasthan, leverage data on weather, crop yields, and market demand to optimize supply chains, connecting farmers with markets offering better price realization (Sharma & Verma, 2023). AI-powered supply chain optimization not only improves farmer incomes but also strengthens the agricultural economy, supporting rural prosperity and reducing agri-market disparities. The adoption of AI in agriculture aligns closely with India's commitment to sustainable development. AI-driven precision agriculture techniques help farmers minimize resource inputs while achieving optimal yields, thus

reducing the environmental impact of farming. For instance, AI applications in irrigation management in Gujarat led to a 40% improvement in water-use efficiency, which is critical in water-scarce regions (Patel et al., 2023). Additionally, AI's role in pest and disease management reduces chemical use, promoting ecological balance and minimizing pollution. Sustainable agricultural practices not only protect natural resources but also secure the long-term viability of farming for future generations.

The implications of AI in agriculture for India's journey towards a Viksit Bharat are vast and transformative. By enhancing productivity, supporting climate resilience, empowering farmers, and promoting environmental sustainability, AI offers a holistic approach to address some of the most pressing challenges in Indian agriculture. Embracing AI allows India to foster a more equitable, prosperous, and resilient agricultural sector, supporting rural livelihoods and propelling the nation toward a sustainable, developed future. These AI-driven advancements are integral to realizing India's vision of a progressive agricultural sector that underpins economic growth and ensures food security.

6. Challenges to AI Adoption in Indian Agriculture

While Artificial Intelligence (AI) holds transformative potential for India's agricultural sector, its adoption faces substantial hurdles. Key challenges hindering the widespread use of AI in agriculture include infrastructure deficits, financial constraints, data issues, skill gaps, and social and regulatory concerns. A primary barrier is the lack of adequate infrastructure in rural areas. Many farming communities lack high-speed internet and reliable electricity, both essential for the operation of AI technologies like data-driven platforms and IoT-enabled devices. A report by the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) in 2022 found that only 34% of rural India has access to broadband internet, limiting the reach and efficacy of AI tools. Without reliable infrastructure for data transmission and real-time analytics, farmers cannot fully harness AI's capabilities for crop management, pest control, or market access.

High initial costs and financial constraints also impede AI adoption. Implementing AI technologies requires significant upfront investment, covering hardware, software, and ongoing maintenance. Smallholder farmers, who comprise over 80% of India's farming population, often lack the financial resources to afford these technologies. Even when financial assistance, such as government subsidies or grants, is available, it may be insufficient or challenging to access due to bureaucratic barriers (NITI Aayog, 2021). The high cost of advanced AI equipment like drones, sensors, and specialized software further restricts adoption, particularly among small and marginal farmers.

Data scarcity and quality issues represent another major challenge. AI-driven agriculture depends on high-quality data, including soil health, weather patterns, and crop yield statistics. However, agricultural data in India is often fragmented, inconsistent, or inaccessible. Many rural areas lack systematic data collection infrastructure, and when data is collected, it is rarely standardized or updated, complicating efforts to train AI models for diverse crop types and regional needs (ICAR, 2023). Additionally, concerns around data privacy and ownership make some farmers hesitant to share data, fearing misuse or a lack of transparency in how their data will be used.

The skill gap among farmers presents a further obstacle. Operating AI technologies requires digital literacy and an understanding of data interpretation, skills that many farmers currently lack. According to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), only a small portion of India's agricultural workforce is trained in digital tools or advanced agricultural technologies (MSDE, 2022). Even when training programs are available, farmers often face barriers like time constraints and limited access to educational resources, impeding their ability to operate AI tools effectively and apply the insights generated by these technologies.

Social and cultural resistance also affects AI adoption. Many farmers adhere to traditional farming methods passed down through generations and may be reluctant to adopt unfamiliar technologies. There is also a lack of trust in AI tools among those unfamiliar with the technology or skeptical of its benefits. Misconceptions around AI's complexity and accessibility add to this resistance, as some view AI as suitable only for large-scale commercial farming (Rao et al., 2023). Overcoming this reluctance requires targeted awareness campaigns and demonstrations of AI's tangible benefits for small and marginal farmers.

Regulatory and ethical concerns add another layer of complexity. The rapid growth of AI in agriculture has outpaced the development of regulatory frameworks, raising ethical issues around data privacy, AI accountability, and potential technology misuse. Without clear regulations on data ownership and AI-driven decision-making, there is ambiguity around farmers' rights and protections. Ethical considerations, like the potential for biased algorithms or data misuse by agritech companies, also need to be addressed (Mehta & Gupta, 2023). A clear and comprehensive regulatory framework is essential to ensure fair and ethical use of AI technologies in agriculture.

The challenges to AI adoption in Indian agriculture are multifaceted, spanning infrastructural, financial, technical, social, and regulatory barriers. Addressing these challenges will require a concerted effort

among the government, private sector, and research institutions to make AI solutions accessible, affordable, and tailored to the needs of Indian farmers. By overcoming these obstacles, India can unlock the full potential of AI in agriculture, empowering farmers and advancing towards the vision of a Viksit Bharat, where agriculture is resilient, sustainable, and inclusive.

7. Policy Recommendations for Widespread AI Adoption

To fully leverage the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in agriculture and achieve the vision of a Viksit Bharat, a comprehensive policy framework is essential. First, improving rural infrastructure, including high-speed internet and reliable electricity, is critical. Expanding projects like BharatNet through public-private partnerships will ensure farmers can access AI-enabled platforms. A continuous power supply is equally important, as many AI tools depend on uninterrupted electricity for optimal functioning.

Addressing the high costs of AI technologies is another priority. Targeted subsidies for tools like drones and sensors, along with low-interest loan schemes, can make AI more accessible to smallholder farmers. Encouraging cooperative societies to share the costs of AI technologies can also support inclusive adoption. Additionally, a centralized, government-regulated data repository is necessary to collect and standardize agricultural data. This repository can provide accurate, real-time data on soil, climate, crops, and market trends, benefiting farmers, researchers, and agritech companies alike.

Building digital literacy in rural areas is vital for effective AI adoption. Localized training programs under initiatives like Digital India and Skill India can teach farmers how to operate AI tools and interpret the data they generate. Agricultural universities and extension services should also play a role in providing hands-on training. To promote innovation, the government must encourage public-private partnerships for research and development of AI tools tailored to Indian agriculture. Tax incentives for agritech companies and grants for research institutions will help accelerate the development of advanced, region-specific AI solutions.

Data privacy and ethics must also be prioritized. Clear regulations on data ownership, consent, and sharing are essential to build trust and ensure transparency. Standards for algorithmic accountability will prevent biases in AI-driven decisions. Adopting global best practices, like the EU's GDPR, can provide a foundation for developing India-specific policies for agricultural data use. Finally, awareness campaigns

are necessary to highlight the benefits of AI in agriculture. By showcasing successful case studies and pilot projects, the government can reduce farmers' hesitancy and promote wider acceptance of AI tools.

These policy measures, focusing on infrastructure, affordability, education, and ethics, can drive AI adoption in Indian agriculture. By addressing these challenges, India can empower farmers, boost productivity, and create a sustainable agricultural ecosystem, contributing significantly to the vision of a Viksit Bharat.

8. Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the power to transform Indian agriculture, marking a pivotal shift toward enhanced productivity, sustainability, and resilience. As highlighted in this paper, AI technologies, including machine learning, data analytics, and precision farming, enable farmers to make data-driven decisions that increase yields, reduce costs, and promote environmentally responsible practices. These advancements align closely with the vision of a *Viksit Bharat*, offering solutions to pressing agricultural challenges while fostering economic growth and food security.

However, for AI to reach its full potential in Indian agriculture, substantial obstacles must be addressed. Limited rural infrastructure, financial constraints, data accessibility issues, a shortage of skilled labor, and cultural resistance present significant challenges to the widespread adoption of AI. Addressing these challenges requires targeted, well-coordinated policy measures that bridge gaps in infrastructure, finance, data management, and technical literacy. By implementing policies that facilitate access to technology, encourage innovation, and protect farmer data rights, India can pave the way for AI to become an accessible and beneficial tool for smallholders and large-scale farmers alike.

As India strides towards a digitally empowered and sustainable agricultural future, the widespread adoption of AI could become a critical component of a resilient and inclusive farming sector. With continued investment, research, and partnerships among government agencies, private entities, and research institutions, India has the potential to redefine agriculture through AI, transforming challenges into opportunities and steering the country toward a prosperous *Viksit Bharat*.

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