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Harnessing Disruptive Technologies for Agricultural Revolution: A Systematic Literature Review on Impact and Sustainability

Gabriel Wee Wei En[1*], Irving Ting Shou Hui[1]

[1] Faculty of Business, Design and Arts, Swinburne University of Technology Sarawak Campus, Malaysia

*Corresponding Author: gwewee@swinburne.edu.my

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Abstract: *This literature review employs the Scientific Procedures and Rationales for Systematic Literature Reviews (SPAR-4-SLR) framework to comprehensively analyze the impact of disruptive technologies on the agricultural sector, often characterized as the Agriculture Revolution. The review's primary focus lies on understanding how disruptive technologies influence business model transformation, enhance operational efficiency, promote sustainability, and mitigate supply chain disruptions within the agricultural domain. By systematically reviewing existing research, this study seeks to consolidate knowledge, identify research gaps, and provide valuable insights for the future development of agriculture in the era of disruptive technologies.*

Keywords: Disruptive Technologies, Agriculture, Sustainability, Agriculture Value Chain, Systematic Literature Review

1. Introduction

The agricultural sector is currently undergoing a profound transformation driven by the rapid advancement of disruptive technologies. Termed the Agriculture Revolution, this transformation represents a pivotal shift in the way agriculture operates, from traditional practices to a technologically-driven, data-centric approach. To comprehend the intricate web of changes unfolding within this sector, this literature review adopts the Scientific Procedures and Rationales for Systematic Literature Reviews (SPAR-4-SLR) framework. SPAR-4-SLR is a structured methodology that enables a systematic and thorough examination of existing literature. It serves as a rigorous tool to dissect the multifaceted impact of disruptive technologies on agriculture, facilitating the extraction of key insights, trends, and research gaps. Within this systematic literature review, we will delve into three primary aspects:

Business Model Transformation: We will investigate how disruptive technologies prompt significant shifts in agricultural business models. This includes exploring emerging models and strategies adopted by industry players to stay competitive and innovative in the digital age.

Supply Chain Disruption and Innovation: In an interconnected world fraught with unforeseen disruptions, we will explore how disruptive technologies act as a safeguard against supply chain disruptions. This involves understanding the role of technologies in ensuring the reliability and resilience of agricultural supply chains.

Operational Efficiency and Sustainability: The review will examine how disruptive technologies, such as precision agriculture, automation, and data analytics, optimize operational efficiency in agriculture. We will assess how these technologies streamline processes, maximize resource utilization, and increase overall productivity.

By employing the SPAR-4-SLR framework, this systematic literature review aims to provide a structured and comprehensive analysis of the ongoing Agriculture Revolution, offering insights essential for businesses, policymakers, and researchers navigating the dynamic intersection of agriculture and disruptive technologies.

2. Conceptual background

Agriculture plays an important role in providing food security, economic development, and livelihoods for a huge portion of the global population (Mozumdar, 2012). However, the agricultural sector is facing numerous sustainable challenges (Masud et al., 2017; Mohamed et al., 2021) such as increasing global population, limited resources, climate change, and the need for sustainable practices. In order to address these challenges, there has been a growing focus on disruptive technologies in various industries, with the agricultural sector being one of the key areas of interest (Spanaki et al., 2022). The article aims to explore the impact of disruptive technologies on agriculture business models, operational processes, and supply chains.

Disruptive Technologies in Agriculture:

Disruptive technologies refer to innovations that radically shift industries or create entirely new markets by introducing new products, processes, or business models (Rayna & Striukova, 2016). In the context of agriculture, several disruptive technologies have gained prominence in recent years, revolutionizing traditional farming practices. These technologies include precision agriculture (Shafi et al., 2019), the Internet of Things (IoT) (Kour & Arora, 2020), robotics and automation (Mahmud et al., 2020), artificial intelligence (AI) (Jung et al., 2021), blockchain (Xiong et al., 2020), and gene editing techniques (Jansing et al., 2019). The agriculture sector had experience significant impacts on its business model, supply chain, and operational processes due to these disruptions.

Business Models Transformation:

The integration of disruptive technologies in agriculture has the potential to reshape traditional business models. Precision agriculture, enabled by AI, allows farmers to collect real-time data on soil conditions, crop health, and weather patterns (Thilakarathne et al., 2022). This data-driven approach enables more accurate decision-making, optimizing resource allocation, and minimizing waste (Patel et al., 2023). Moreover, blockchain enables producers and consumers to create credible supply chains by allowing secure information exchange about the status of farms, product stocks, and contracts (Chandan et al., 2023). Business models that do not incorporate a technology-driven approach will become obsolete.

Supply Chain Disruption and Innovation:

The integration of disruptive technologies also disrupts and transforms agricultural supply chains. Traditional supply chains are often characterized by complex and fragmented processes, resulting in inefficiencies, information gaps, and lack of transparency. However, technologies such as blockchain serves as a foundation for automating processes within the agricultural sector and serves as a link connecting digital advancements with conventional agri-food production (Pakseresht et al., 2022). Furthermore, e-commerce platforms and digital marketplaces establish direct connections between farmers and consumers, eliminating the need for middlemen and facilitating localized food systems and more equitable distribution of value (Altarturi et al., 2023). Farmers can achieve these goals by leveraging e-commerce platforms or marketplace applications to sell their products, expand their customer reach, and engage in equitable price negotiations.

Operational Efficiency and Sustainability:

Disruptive technologies offer opportunities for significant improvements in operational efficiency and sustainability within the agriculture sector. Robotics and automation technologies facilitate labor-intensive tasks (Prause, 2021; Taneja et al., 2023), such as planting, harvesting, and sorting. These automations ultimately lead to increased productivity and reduced labor costs. Furthermore, the application of AI algorithms enables predictive analytics for disease detection, pest management, and yield forecasting (Abd El Kareem Gomaa, 2022), leading to better resource management and risk mitigation. These advancements contribute to sustainable farming practices by optimizing resources usage.

3. Methodology

The data collection process in this study involved two main stages: assembling and arranging. In the assembling phase, the study utilized specific search keywords related to disruptive technology (e.g., "disruptive technolog*") and agriculture (such as "farm" and "agri*"). These keywords were employed in a search within the Scopus database, which is a renowned scientific database containing bibliographic data. The search was conducted in the "article title, abstract, and keywords" field, yielding a total of 159 documents.

Moving on to the arranging phase, the study initiated the search without specifying a start date, aiming to encompass a wide range of relevant articles. However, the end date was set as August 30, 2023, corresponding to the date when the search was conducted (the search period). The study focused on specific subject areas, including Computer Science, Engineering, Decision Sciences, Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Business, Management and Accounting, Materials Science, Social Sciences, Physics and Astronomy, Environmental Science, Energy, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, and Earth and Planetary Sciences, as these fields were deemed most pertinent to the research. The document type was restricted to "article" and "review" to ensure the inclusion of high-quality conceptual and empirical research that undergoes peer review. The publication stage chosen was "final" to enable future replication, as articles marked as "in press" may later be assigned to different years. The source type was narrowed down to "journal" due to the presence of peer review, making it a reliable source of comprehensive research. Other source types like "conferences" were excluded because they often represent ongoing research, while "book chapters" tend to provide explanations rather than exploratory research. Lastly, the language criterion was set to "English" to align with the language proficiency of the author(s). After applying these filters, a total of 74 documents were included in the study, while 85 documents were excluded.

Table 1: Search mechanism

SPAR-4-SLR	Consideration	Decision
Assembling	Search focus	Disruptive technology on agriculture
	Search keywords	“Disruptive technolog*” AND “agri*” OR “farm”
	Search database	Scopus
	Search field	Article tittle, abstract, and keywords
	Search result	159 documents
Arranging	Search period	Up until 30 August 2023

	Subject area	• Computer Science, • Engineering, • Decision Sciences, • Agricultural and Biological Sciences, • Business, Management and Accounting, • Materials Science, • Social Sciences, • Physics and Astronomy, • Environmental Science, • Energy, • Economics, Econometrics and Finance, • Earth and Planetary Sciences
	Document Type	"Article" and "Review"
	Publication	Final
	Source Type	"Journal"
	Language	English
	Search result	74 documents
Assessing	Content analysis	Business Model Transformation
		Supply Chain Disruption and Innovation
		Operational Efficiency and Sustainability

4. Findings

4.1 Business Model Transformation

Table 2: Summary of Business Model Transformation

Disruptive Feature	Impact on Business Model Transformation	Reference
Prawn Farming and Innovation Management	Innovation management and the shrimp farming business model	(Beltrán-Lugo et al., 2023)
Agtech Advancements in Argentina	Improve competitiveness and mitigate environmental impacts	(Lachman & López, 2022)
Waste Transformation Through Enzymatic Technology	Opportunities for economic recovery and growth, particularly in developing countries	(Rojas et al., 2022)
Blockchain Integration in Energy and Agriculture	Empowers small farmers to become energy producers, sellers, and consumers within their own associations	(Enescu et al., 2020)

The examination of recent literature reveals a tapestry of transformative insights across various dimensions of agricultural innovation. To commence, (Beltrán-Lugo et al., 2023) illuminate a compelling connection between prawn farming's business model and the intricacies of innovation management. Within this context, respondents resoundingly champion the cause of innovation, recognizing its indispensable role in the realm of sustainable management. Furthermore, their research underscores how innovation exerts a profound influence, essentially sculpting the very essence of the prawn farming business model.

Shifting our gaze to the dynamic agricultural landscape of Argentina, (Lachman & López, 2022) embark on an exploration of the remarkable strides taken within the Agtech sector. Their work casts a spotlight on the transformative potential unleashed by disruptive technologies, with a particular emphasis on the surge of digital platform-driven services and the seamless integration of Industry 4.0 advancements. Within this context, the noteworthy example of CREA Lab, an incubator lending its support to nascent Agtech startups, serves as a tangible manifestation of the industry's immense potential for growth and innovation.

(Rojas et al., 2022) extend the discourse by shedding light on the fascinating terrain of waste transformation facilitated by enzymatic technology. Their research revolves around the conversion of agro-industrial waste, guided by the principles of reducing, reusing, recycling, recovering, and restoring (the 5R principles). The outcome of this endeavor is the generation of an array of valuable non-energy products, poised to cater to the diverse needs of industries such as food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Importantly, this pioneering approach holds promise for economic growth, particularly in the context of developing nations seeking sustainable and natural solutions to pressing challenges.

In a distinct but equally transformative arena, (Enescu et al., 2020) introduce us to the groundbreaking integration of blockchain technology, with a focus on utility tokens like SolarCoin. This technological disruption is revolutionizing traditional paradigms within the energy and agricultural sectors. By enabling decentralized energy and water trading among small farmers' associations, blockchain empowers local agricultural communities. It presents them with the remarkable opportunity to actively engage in energy production, sales, and consumption, thereby fostering sustainability and community-driven approaches within these pivotal industries.

Collectively, these illuminating findings paint a vivid portrait of innovation's pervasive influence across the agricultural spectrum, propelling these sectors towards enhanced sustainability, operational efficiency, and heightened community involvement. The literature underscored how innovation stands as the linchpin, sculpting the very contours of business models and ushering in transformative changes throughout the diverse realms of agriculture.

4.2 Supply Chain Disruption and Innovation

Table 3: Summary of the Impact on Supply Chain Disruption and Innovation

Disruptive Feature	Impact on Supply Chain Disruption and Innovation	Reference
Laser-induced strategy for producing heterostructure (HT) Films based on graphene/transition metal dichalcogenides (TMD)	Revolutionizing the sourcing, production, and distribution of HT films for sensors	(Della Pelle et al., 2023)
Logistics 4.0	Increased speed, accuracy, and efficiency across various aspects of the supply chain	(Soledispa-Cañarte et al., 2023)
Blockchain, smart contracts, and the Internet of Things (IoT)	Real-time monitoring, transparent traceability, and secure transactions	(Raza et al., 2023)
Halal blockchain technology	Transparency throughout all halal supply chain transactions, ensuring integrity and trust in the Halal certification process	(Kartika et al., 2022)
Blockchain technology, Particularly smart contracts and IoT	Access reliable and transparent information, and the ability to track goods	(Ronaghi, 2021)
Machine learning	Enhance their forecasting accuracy, optimize inventory management, and streamline logistics operations	(Aamer et al., 2020)
IoT-driven technologies	Enhance food traceability, accountability, and overall supply chain efficiency	(Kaur, 2021)

A comprehensive review of recent research underscores the profound impact of innovative technologies on supply chain dynamics across various industries. (Della Pelle et al., 2023) present an innovative approach integrating laser-induced strategies into nitrocellulose sensors, enabling semi-automated and reproducible manufacturing processes for high-throughput (HT) films. This disruption promises to revolutionize sourcing, production, and distribution of HT films, with potential ramifications across the supply chain for electroanalytical sensing devices. Furthermore, (Soledispa-Cañarte et al., 2023) emphasize the transformation brought about by Industry 4.0 technologies within Logistics 4.0. This integration encompasses data analysis, blockchain, optimization, IoT, and agrifood-tech, resulting in faster, more accurate, and efficient supply chain operations. The profound influence extends to improved decision-making, streamlined operations, and overall enhanced supply chain management.

(Raza et al., 2023) extend the discourse by exploring the potential of IoT-driven technologies in supply chains, offering real-time monitoring, traceability, and secure transactions. This transformation fosters improved visibility, collaboration, and automation of procedures through smart contracts, effectively converting the traditional linear supply chain into a dynamic and interconnected ecosystem. This evolution enhances resource efficiency and bolsters supply chain resilience.

In a distinctive realm, (Kartika et al., 2022) introduce blockchain technology as a cornerstone in ensuring integrity and confidence in the Halal supply chain. This technology offers total transparency across all transactions, enabling comprehensive tracing of goods and adherence to Shariah Law. The adoption of blockchain results in increased supply chain efficiency, accuracy, and confidence while reducing administrative costs and expediting decision-making processes.

Additionally, (Ronaghi, 2021) explores the transformative power of blockchain in the agricultural supply chain, reducing reliance on intermediaries and enhancing product tracking, reliability, and financing options. This disruptive technology streamlines contract clarity among various entities, ultimately improving transparency, trust, and the efficiency of the Agri-food supply chain.

(Aamer et al., 2020) bring the discussion to the realm of machine learning, where advanced algorithms revolutionize demand forecasting, inventory management, and logistics operations. While promising improved efficiency, cost reductions, and enhanced customer satisfaction, this innovation poses challenges related to data privacy and workforce adaptation, necessitating proactive strategies to harness its potential.

Lastly, (Kaur, 2021) introduces the transformative impact of IoT-driven technologies in the food supply chain. This innovation enhances traceability, accountability, and overall supply chain efficiency, addressing challenges related to food security amidst population growth and environmental changes. By employing sensors, data analytics, and real-time monitoring, the supply chain becomes more agile, efficient, and sustainable, reshaping the complex landscape of food security challenges.

These collective findings highlight the pivotal role of innovation in reshaping supply chain dynamics across diverse sectors, offering unprecedented opportunities for efficiency, transparency, and resilience.

4.3 Operational Efficiency and Sustainability

Table 4: Summary of Operational Efficiency and Sustainability

Disruptive feature	Impact on Operational Efficiency and Sustainability	Reference
Semantic technology and deep learning	Addressing limitations, enhanced predictions and user-level explainability	(Chhetri et al., 2023)
Living Sansevieria Cylindrica plant as a chemo-electrical transducer	Eco-friendly and biodegradable approach, sensor's self-generating nature, simplicity, and low-cost	(Trigona et al., 2023)
E-Livestock architecture	Ecosystem for decision-making in agriculture 4.0	(Gomes et al., 2023)

Cloud-edge computing, AI-enabled drones, sensors, robotics, immersive technologies, and blockchain	Revolutionise the operational process in the fisheries and aquaculture industry	(Rowan, 2023)
Novel bio-based and biodegradable materials	Applications of these sustainable substrates in precision agriculture and remote sensing devices	(Raucci et al., 2023)
3D printing technology	High levels of product customization, on-demand production, and waste reduction in the food processing industry	(Yoha & Moses, 2023)
Smart farming	Automate and streamline farming operations	(Yadav et al., 2022)
Automation and data- driven decision-making	Change in farming practices, integration of automation and data driven decision making	(Henchion et al., 2022)
Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation	Tackle the scarcity of manpower, automated pest and disease control	(Anitha & Saranya, 2022)
Digital twin technology	Better understanding of animal behavior, health, and well-being	(Neethirajan & Kemp, 2021)

The comprehensive literature review encompasses a diverse range of seminal findings across various domains within the agricultural and agri-food industries. (Chhetri et al., 2023) illuminate the effectiveness of semantic technology and deep learning in the identification of cassava diseases, exhibiting a remarkable predictive accuracy of 90.5% even on challenging, noisy datasets. This approach not only excels in prediction but also stands out in generating user-level explanations while seamlessly incorporating contextual and domain knowledge. Furthermore, its notably low average prediction latency of 3.8514 seconds over multiple samples underscores its practical applicability. User feedback, as highlighted in the study, is overwhelmingly positive, with 95% of users finding the explanations helpful and 85% comprehending them without difficulty.

Utilizing living plants as radiation sensors offers an eco-friendly and biodegradable solution with the added benefit of carbon dioxide absorption, significantly influencing various operational processes (Trigona et al., 2023). These sensors possess self-regeneration capabilities, are user-friendly, and come at a low cost, disrupting established procedures in a positive way. Furthermore, their potential applications span across diverse sectors, including security, cultural preservation, smart home management, and precision agriculture, enhancing their impact on operational situations.

The e-Livestock architectural framework introduces a transformative approach to agricultural decision-making by effectively managing diverse data sources and contextual information, which has a profound impact on operational processes (Gomes et al., 2023). This approach uncovers hidden patterns and optimizes livestock management strategies through the application of machine learning techniques. The incorporation of ontologies further refines data organization, improving data comprehension. The architecture's flexibility, scalability, and reusability enable seamless integration of additional controllers, intelligent models, and algorithms, resulting in minimal disruptions to operations. This innovative approach leverages ecosystem dynamics, fostering collaboration among partners and creating new avenues for agricultural decision-making, thereby generating value.

In the context of the fisheries and aquaculture industry, digital technologies such as cloud-edge computing, AI-enabled drones, sensors, robotics, immersive technologies, and blockchain hold the potential to revolutionize operational processes (Rowan, 2023). This digitalization has the overarching effect of enhancing productivity, sustainability, and innovation in the industry. A multidisciplinary approach, coupled with the Quadruple Helix hub concept, facilitates the industry's adaptation to digitalization. Additionally, the integration of digital technology aligns with sustainable development objectives, including promoting the circular economy, mitigating climate change, safeguarding biodiversity, and optimizing supply chains. Collectively, the adoption of digital technology to reshape operational procedures has led to substantial improvements in the productivity, sustainability, and resilience of the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

In a pioneering departure from conventional materials, (Raucci et al., 2023) present a promising alternative with their examination of poly(3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyvalerate) (PHBV) and HBV substrates blended with micro-fibrillated cellulose (PHBV/MFC). These materials exhibit suitability for screen-printed electrodes, imparting a significant transformative effect on operational processes. Their utility extends to electroanalytical sensing, particularly in the detection of iron ions and organophosphate inhibitors. The innovation goes further by addressing contamination and waste disposal concerns, offering potential revolutionization in remote sensing and precision agriculture applications. This disruptive shift towards sustainable materials aligns perfectly with the industry's growing demand for eco-friendly solutions.

In the context of a literature review, the paper authored by (Yoha & Moses, 2023) primarily explores the operational procedures associated with the integration of advanced 3D printing technology within the agri-food industry. The central focus revolves around elucidating the potential of 3D printing to contribute significantly to waste reduction and enable a high degree of product personalization within the food processing sector. The paper underscores the critical role of 3D printing technology in addressing pressing issues related to food waste and sustainability, emphasizing its strategic incorporation into the operational workflows of the industry.

(Yadav et al., 2022) shed light on the transformative impact of Smart Farming (SF) technologies, characterized by data-driven approaches, information communication technologies (ICTs), and disruptive technologies like machine learning and big data. The adoption of SF not only revolutionizes agricultural practices but also significantly influences operational procedures. By harnessing data from sensors and ICTs, SF enhances decision-making in agricultural operations, fostering predictive and innovative tools to tackle challenges like climate change and an expanding global population. This transformative approach introduces novel ways of managing farming processes, optimizing resource utilization, and mitigating losses attributable to unpredictable factors such as extreme weather conditions and calamities.

Furthermore, (Henchion et al., 2022) shed light on the ongoing transformation in traditional farming practices driven by the introduction of new technologies and innovations. Notably, technologies like "automatic calf feeding" and "pasture feeding" are altering the care of calves and the feeding of cows, respectively, redefining how these tasks are performed on the farm. The paper underscores the role of automation, including robotics and automated systems, in daily farm operations. Automation facilitates data collection and analysis, influencing decision-making processes on the farm. Farmers increasingly rely on data-driven insights to make informed choices regarding aspects such as animal health and productivity.

Furthermore, (Anitha & Saranya, 2022) underscore the pivotal role played by AI-enabled automation in agriculture. Tasks such as crop health monitoring, disease identification, and weather forecasting are seamlessly automated, circumventing traditional agricultural bottlenecks. AI-based tools like bots and drones are introduced to combat the scarcity of manpower, while machine-vision techniques find applications in automated pest and disease control. These advancements redefine the operational landscape of agriculture by streamlining tasks, enhancing accuracy, and ultimately boosting productivity. Farmers stand to gain from this technological transition, with the promise of improved efficiency and profitability.

Digital twins, as elucidated by (Anitha & Saranya, 2022), emerge as a game-changer in livestock farming. These real-time digital replicas of livestock and farm environments constantly monitor and analyze data, providing invaluable insights into animal behavior, health, and well-being. By enabling precise decision-making, they contribute significantly to operational efficiency. Predicting heat cycles for breeding, optimizing machinery and equipment usage, and discouraging negative livestock behaviors are just a few examples of the transformative potential of this technology. Ultimately, digital twins promise to enhance the overall management of livestock farming operations, thereby rendering them more sustainable and profitable.

In a realm where labor-intensive weed management has long been a challenge, (Prabhu et al., 2021) introduce a disruptive solution through the utilization of hybrid-powered drones equipped with AI and GPS data. This innovative technology offers farmers the means to significantly reduce losses attributed to weed growth, approaching near-zero levels. The profound impact on operational processes is evident as these drones autonomously identify and target weeds, minimizing the physical efforts required by farmers. Beyond increasing crop yields, this development simultaneously reduces wastage and losses, consequently enhancing farmers' income and elevating their standard of living.

Moreover, (Fennimore & Cutulle, 2019) shed light on the disruptive feature of robotic weeders and advanced machine-vision technology in specialty crop farming. These technologies overhaul the traditional manual weeding and herbicide application processes. Robotic weeders, equipped with autonomous capabilities, can detect crop rows and execute intra-row cultivation, thus significantly reducing labor-intensive and costly manual weeding practices. Furthermore, the integration of machine-vision technology in processes like lettuce thinning offers a more efficient and selective approach to crop management. This disruption revolutionizes the operational process by introducing automation and precision into weed control, potentially lowering labor costs and reducing the reliance on herbicides. In essence, it transforms how specialty crops are cultivated and maintained.

The aforementioned findings, spanning a spectrum of innovative approaches and technologies, collectively signify a profound shift in the operational landscape of agriculture and agri-food industries. These discoveries hold the potential to not only optimize existing processes but also to pave the way for more sustainable, efficient, and profitable agricultural practices.

5. Discussion

In synthesizing the extensive body of literature examined under the SPAR-4-SLR framework, it becomes evident that disruptive technologies—ranging from precision agriculture and the Internet of Things (IoT) to artificial intelligence (AI) and blockchain—are at the forefront of transforming the agricultural sector. These technologies are not merely altering specific aspects of farming practices but are fundamentally reshaping agricultural business models, supply chains, and operational efficiencies. The adoption of such technologies facilitates a data-driven approach to agriculture, enabling farmers to make more informed decisions that optimize resource use, improve crop yields, and enhance the sustainability of farming practices.

The implications of these transformations extend far beyond the immediate operational improvements. For stakeholders across the agricultural spectrum, the integration of disruptive technologies heralds a shift towards more resilient and sustainable food systems. Farmers, in particular, stand to benefit from increased productivity and reduced environmental impact, but this requires a readiness to embrace new technologies and adapt to changing market demands. For policymakers and regulatory bodies, the challenge lies in crafting policies that support technological innovation while ensuring equitable access and addressing potential socio-economic disparities. For the research community, these developments open new avenues for exploration, particularly in assessing the socio-economic impacts of technology on rural livelihoods and environmental sustainability.

Despite the comprehensive insights provided, the literature review reveals certain limitations. A notable gap is the relative scarcity of longitudinal studies examining the long-term effects of disruptive technologies on small-scale farmers and rural communities. Moreover, the environmental impact of deploying these technologies at scale remains underexplored, raising questions about the sustainability of tech-driven agricultural practices over time. The existing body of literature also tends to focus on specific regions or countries, potentially overlooking the global diversity of agricultural contexts and the varying challenges they face.

6. Future research direction

Future research should endeavor to fill these gaps by focusing on the long-term socio-economic and environmental impacts of technology adoption in agriculture. There is a pressing need for empirical studies that investigate the effects of these technologies on smallholder farmers, particularly in developing countries. Additionally, interdisciplinary research that combines technological innovation with social, economic, and environmental perspectives could offer more holistic insights into the sustainability of these technological interventions. Exploring the scalability of innovative business models and their adaptability across different agricultural contexts could also provide valuable guidance for stakeholders.

The integration of disruptive technologies in agriculture marks a pivotal step towards addressing the pressing challenges of food security, sustainability, and resilience in the face of global change. While the promise of these technologies is immense, it is imperative to approach their adoption with a balanced view that considers the economic, social, and environmental dimensions. As we navigate this Agriculture Revolution, a concerted effort from farmers, businesses, policymakers, and researchers is essential to harness the full potential of these technologies while ensuring they contribute positively to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The journey towards a more sustainable and efficient agricultural future is complex and multifaceted, yet undeniably propelled forward by the winds of technological innovation.

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