



Online Agriculture Crop Marketing by using Cloud Service

L Pavani¹ | P Srinivasa Reddy²

¹Master of Computer Applications (MCA), SVKP & Dr K S Raju Arts & Science College(A), Penugonda, W.G.Dt., A.P, India

²Associate Professor in Computer science, SVKP & Dr K S Raju Arts & Science College(A), Penugonda, W.G.Dt., A.P, India

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ABSTRACT

A online programme called AGRI-MARKET was created for farmers. The village farmers who want to use this facility and who want to learn how it works and how they may use AGRI-MARKET to sell their goods are given the option to do so using this application. If the farmers are computer literate, they may register on the website and sell their goods directly; if not, they can get in touch with the company's computer expert, who will schedule classes to teach the fundamentals of computers and the internet. They can learn how to access the website, sign up, and sell their goods online, among other things. A project called AGRI-MARKET is being created to create a website that would assist farmers in selling their goods to various cities online. Farmers can use this facility to learn how it works and how to market their goods using AGRI-MARKET.

1. INTRODUCTION

India's economy is mostly agrarian, with the agricultural sector employing about half of the labour force (GoI 2016a). Approximately 48% of Indian households are agricultural households, earning a monthly income of Rs. 3140 from crop production alone, according to a survey performed by NABARD in 2016–17. (NABARD 2018). In terms of supply, India leads the world in the production of pulses, milk, fruits, vegetables, tea, sugarcane, cotton, and grains (GoI 2016b). This portrayal is quite positive. However, according to the World Bank (2016), one in five people in the nation live in poverty, and 80% of those people live in rural areas and rely mostly on agriculture for their living. According to studies by Xavier et al. (2001), Christiensen et al. (2006), Douglas (2009), Cerventes & Dewbre (2010), Dewbre et al. (2011), Sharma & Kumar (2011), and Grewal et al. (2012), agricultural

growth is more pro-poor and therefore holds promise for eradicating rural poverty as envisioned by the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Indian agriculture has been more and more geared toward the market and commercialized. The percentage of food grains produced that were marketed climbed from 30 to 35 percent in the early 1950s to more than 70 percent in recent years (Sharma & Wardhan 2015). In addition, there are significant post-harvest losses, ranging from 10% to 25% for perishables including milk, meat, fish, and eggs. Even larger losses are anticipated for fruits and vegetables, between 30 and 40%. These have a negative impact on the Indian economy (Hegazy 2013). A further estimate from CIPHET shows a yearly loss of Rs. 92,651 crores (Jha et al. 2015).

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

If the farmers have knowledge of computer then they can directly register in the site and sell their product otherwise they can contact company's computer professional who will schedule classes to teach the basics of computers and internet. They can know how they can open this site and register with it and sell their products online etc.

E-Farming is a project developed to build a website which will help farmers from to sell their products to different cities through online. Farmers can use this facility and can learn how is it possible and how they can use e-farming to sell their products. AGRI-MARKET is a friendly website. Basically this is developed keeping farmers' welfare as our main moto. Usually as we observe farmers being scapegoat all the time and the mediators getting benefitted for nothing they do. Our project develops direct interaction between farmer and the buyer. Finally, our project satisfies both the farmer and the buyer in such a way that would mostly avoid losses to both of them. Web applications are playing an ever increasing role in our daily lives. From entertainment to business workflow and from commerce and banking to social interaction, web applications are rapidly becoming a feasible, when not the dominant option for conducting such activities. Web applications are typically accessed through a web browser. Currently, users have the choice of using several web browsers, with the implicit expectation that web applications will behave consistently across all different browsers. Unfortunately, this is often not the case. Web applications can differ in look, feel, and functionality when run in different browsers. We call such differences, which may range from minor cosmetic differences to crucial functional flaws. A good Web site is more than just something to look at, it is functional interactive and flawless. As technologies are becoming smart so we need to be smarter enough to utilize them. With the rapid evolution of web technologies, the complexity of web applications has also grown up. Specially making a web application that works well with cross browser is a great challenge.

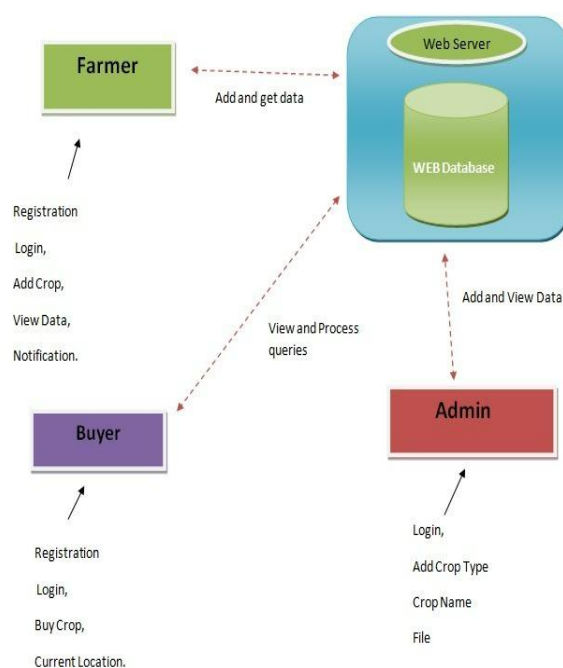
3. PROBLEM STATEMENT

In the current method, product sales and purchases are handled by hand. The product's price is set by the vendor. The manual maintenance of all the product's details for sale or purchase. Buyers or sellers are unable to obtain all available product information.

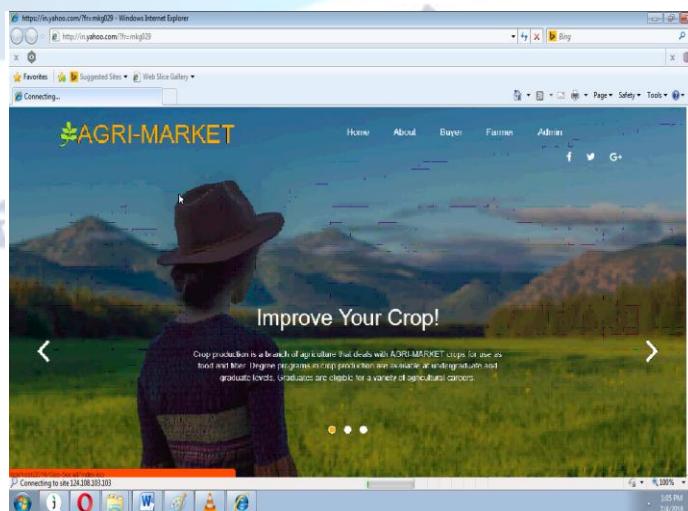
Disadvantages:

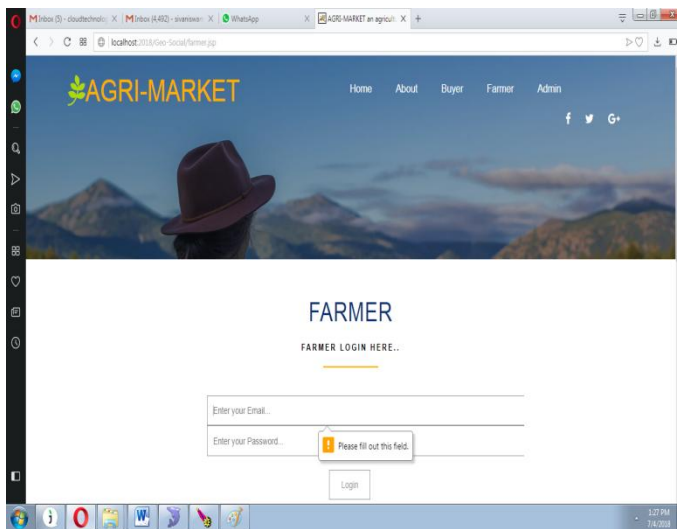
In existing system website it's a combination of all the products where farmers or farmers products dot have any type of marketing or selling.

4. ARCHITECTURE:



5. RESULTS





6. CONCLUSION

Agriculture marketplaces that are fragmented are the ideal setting for a centralized platform like AGRI-MARKET. There is a tonne of room for AGRI-ongoing MARKET's growth and modernisation, notwithstanding initial implementation challenges and a lower density of AGRI-MARKET across the existing wholesale regulated marketplaces. The shared agricultural platform combined with contemporary technologies will be a crucial catalyst to guarantee the best price to the producers for their output and will also ensure the availability of a range of high-quality items to the customers.

Conflict of interest statement

Authors declare that they do not have any conflict of interest.

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Authors Biography



L Pavani currently pursuing MCA in SVKP & Dr. K.S Raju Arts & Science College affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram. His research interests include Data Structures, Web Technologies, Operating Systems, Data Science and Artificial Intelligence.



P. Srinivasa Reddy is working as Associate Professor in SVKP & Dr. K. S Raju Arts & Science College, Penugonda, A.P. He received Masters Degree in Computer Applications from Andhra University. His research interests include Operational, Research, Probability and Statistics, Design and Analysis of algorithm, Big Data Analytics