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Farmer Product Trading System

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Abstract:
Farmers can easily register into our application as it is made as easy as possible, also people who want can also make use of this application. This Application reduces the time and effort of farmers and helps out the farmers to post the daily market price for different fruits and vegetables without visiting the market in a simple and more effective way. The main aspiration of this application is for the agricultural society, as farmers are some of the most important people who are the backbone of our Indian economy and have always been innovators. Every detail is bought into a single application that regularly updates price when there is a change in it.

Keywords: Farmer cart, Farmer product cart information, selling, buying, Database.

I. Introduction:

The main objective of applications for farmer and consumer project is to help the farmers to increase the sales through online application. Any user can purchase the available products in anywhere. This application helps farmers a lot and keeps them in update.

This application is the buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the Internet. These business transactions occur business-to-business, business-to- consumer, consumer-to-consumer or consumer-to-business. The terms e-commerce and e-business are often used interchangeably. There are increasing numbers of educated peoples in agriculture field and they started using smart phones in rural areas. This application can make sharing of the information and knowledge more effective way.

The benefits of e-commerce include its around-the-clock availability, the speed of access, a wider selection of goods and services, accessibility, and international reach. It's perceived downsides include sometimes limited customer service, not being able to see or touch a product prior to purchase, and the necessitated wait time for product shipping.

India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China. It accounts for about 15 per cent of the world's production of vegetables.

Produce	Fruits	Vegetables	Spices
Production	812.85	1621.9	57.86
Area	69.82	91.0	31.0

Table 1. Area and production of fruits and vegetables

As per the latest estimates, by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana,the wastage of fresh horticultural produce is upto 18 per cent due to poor postharvest management practices. Hardly 2 per cent of perishable horticultural produce is processed to value added products. Hence, there is huge scope for processing of fruits and vegetables.This wastage can be easily prevented by adopting various methods of preservations. At the same time,there is market glut during harvesting season and farmers are forced to sell their produce at throw away prices.Therefore, food processing industries can help farmers to get sure income for their produce and also avoid market glut.

II. Literature survey:

Agricultural produce markets are actual buying and selling of agricultural commodities takes place in market yards, sub-yards and rural markets/ haats spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. Agricultural produce regulated markets have been playing a major role in the smooth distribution of food grains, oilseeds, fiber crops and fruits and vegetables to meet the supply and demand needs of the farmers, traders, processors and consumers of the State by Kahlon, A. S. and M.V. George;(1995).

The research studies revealed that farmers on an average gets 8 to 10 per cent higher price and higher share in the consumer's rupee by selling their produce in the regulated markets compared to rural, village and unregulated wholesale markets. The benefits got by the farmers by sale of agricultural produce in the regulated market varies from area to area because of the variation in the spread of regulated markets over the regions and the existence of necessary infrastructural amenities/ facilities in these regulated markets by Jairath, M. S. (2004).

The share of specialized markets like fruits and vegetables in total regulated markets is low. Only few states have separate Fruit and Vegetables wholesale regulated markets. Their availability is not even one per thousand-sq. km. Area. Even the horticulture States which accounts for nearly 20 per cent of fruits and vegetables production does not have even one regulated market per 00' sq. km area by Jairath, M. S. (1996) Further the markets, which have been exclusively developed for handling of fruits and vegetables, do not have sufficient facilities for handling the total produce available in the area.

III. Objective:

- The main objective of this application is to help the farmers to increase the sales through online application.
- Farmers can easily register into our application as it is made as easy as possible, also people who wants can also make of use of this application.
- This Application reduces the time and effort of farmers and helps the farmers to post the daily market price for different fruits and vegetables without visiting market in a simple and more effective way.
- The main aspiration of this application is for the agricultural society, as farmers are some of the most important people who are the backbone of our Indian economy and have always been innovators.

IV. Proposed System:

The current concept of a farmers' market is similar to past concepts, but different in relation to other forms – as aspects of consumer retailing, overall, continue to shift over time. Similar forms existed before the Industrial Age, but often formed part of broader markets, where suppliers of food and other goods gathered to retail their wares. Trading posts began in 1930s, a shift toward retailers who sold others' products more than their own.

General stores and grocery stores continued that specialization trend in retailing, optimizing the consumer experience, while abstracting it further from production and from production's growing complexities.

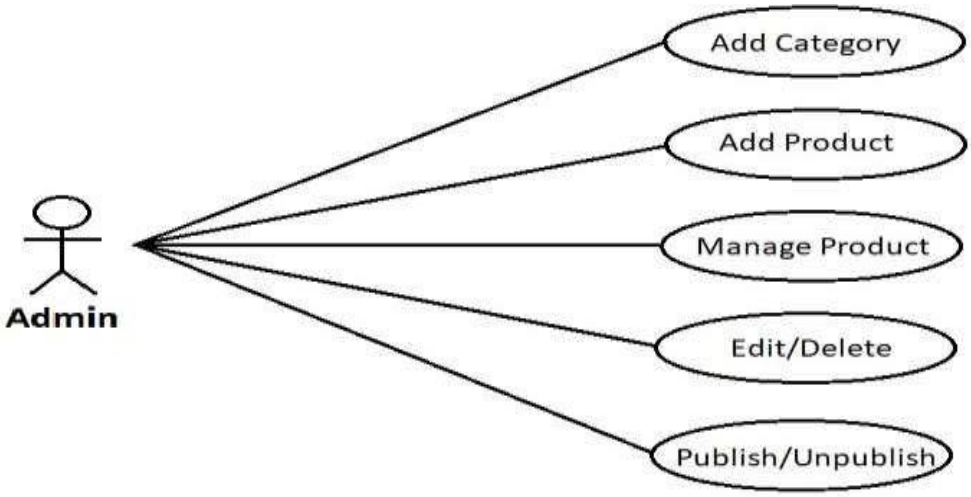

Fig No. 1 usecase diagram

Modern industrial food production's advantages over prior methods depend largely on modern, cheap, fast transport and limited product variability. But transport costs and delays cannot be eliminated. So, where distance strained industrial suppliers' reach, where consumers had strong preference for local variety, farmers' markets remained competitive with other forms of food retail. Starting in the mid-2000s, consumer demand for foods that are fresher (spend less time in transit) and for foods with more variety—has led to growth of farmers' markets as a food-retailing mechanism.

V. Architecture Diagram:

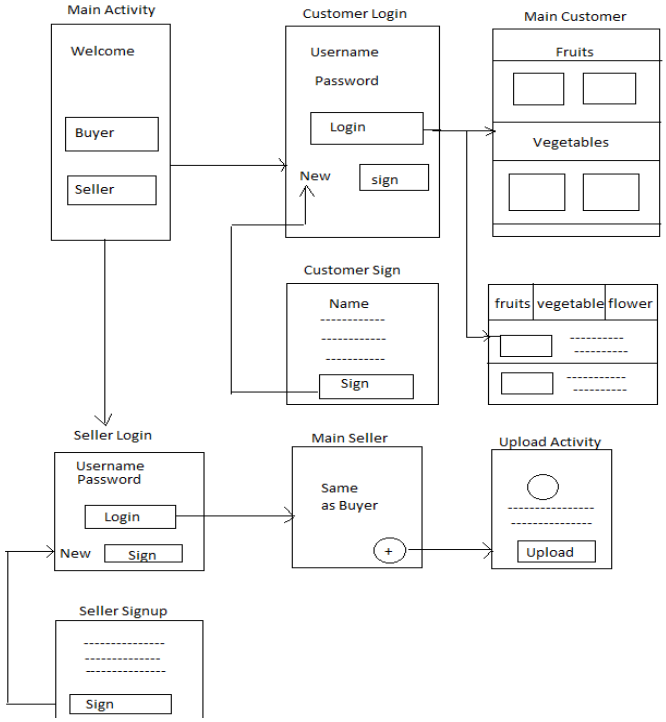

Fig No. 2 Architecture diagram

Mathematical Modeling:

Let S be the system and it consists of the following:

- S={I, P, O}
- where,
- I= Input
- P= Process
- O= Output
- O=O1,O2,....On
- Su=Success cases
- In the Success case, Buyer can interact with farmer successfully and can communicate each other
- Fc= Failure Condition Fail to Buyer can't get their expected product
- Problem is solvable, it is NP-Complete.

Advantages:

- Digital Platform: It provides Digital Platform to Farmers And Labours to interact with each other.
- Time saving: Farmer can Sell their product easily from their farm.
- Farmer can get Estimste Price of their product.
- Middle merchant chain will be break.

Disadvantages:

- Need to provide proper training for using app

VI. Result and Discussion:

Farmer has to go market and sell their agricultural product to merchant so farmer does not get estimate price of their product , so in this project we will make digital platform for farmers so they can sell their product online and it help to break a merchant chain and farmer can get estimate price of their product.

VII. Conclusion:

Before development of the computerized system, which study the manual system in very detail and, we develop computerized system. When manual and computerized systems are compared, at that time it is concluded that computerized system is more and more advantageous then the manual system.

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