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A survey on farmkart: E-farming Interface

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ABSTRACT

The Major Occupation in India is the Agriculture; the people involved in the Agriculture belong to the poor class and category. The people of the farming community are unaware of the new techniques and Agro machines, which would direct the world to greater heights in the field of agriculture. Though the farmers work hard, they are cheated by agents in today's market. Now a days, world is like a global village due to computerization and internet facility. Here, we are interested to introduce a new concept for advanced, well-educated and interested farmers who are adopting latest technologies in farming. We are providing the facilities like guidance regarding different crops, seeds, machinery, fertilizers, weather report and forecasting, market updates of different commodities, facilities and subsidies provided by central and state Govt., facilities and subsidies provided by non-government organizations in India and abroad. Expert opinions on different diseases on crops and animals, maintaining dealers market information of different cities. Our project intended to provide reliable and efficient platform or Environment to interact with different marketing facility. Farmers are able to sale their goods (Crops, vegetables, fruits etc), machinery, and buy new machinery or hardware from web. This serves as an opportunity to solve all the problems that farmers face in the current world.

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I. INTRODUCTION

E-farming is the web application that will help the farmers to perform the agro-marketing leading to achieve success and increase in their standard of living. The Marketing facility would allow the farmers to have a view of the bills created and the related information in their accounts. An Authorized-agent would serve as a way for the farmers to sell their products in the market. The Centralized market committee will have control on the Agents through business activities review. Website will also provide market-wise, commodity wise report to the farmer in interactive way. In rural area, this facility would give the required market information where internet cannot be availed. Government will put forward the new schemes for the farmers. Compensation will be provided for the farmers in case of any loss to the production due to some natural calamities. Unique interface will be provided for applying and viewing the schemes Farmers and the Agents will be provided with a Unique ID for logging into their accounts leading towards secure access.

II. RELATED WORK

aKrishi-Bharati: An Interface for Indian Farmer. Proceeding of the 2014 IEEE Students' Technology Symposium
Authors: -SoumalyaGhosh, A. B. Garg, SayanSarcar, P.S.V.S Sridhar, OjasviMaleyvar, and Raveeshkapoor
Rapid growth in the field of ICT helps in basic aspects of mankind like- agriculture, education, healthcare etc. However, the moderate technical growth of ICT

applications is confined to the community of a limited number of people, who live in digital pockets. The illiterate people like – farmer, shopkeeper etc. are unable to take the advantages of the ICT revolution. According to the UNESCO report, population of such people in the globe is 64% who are unable to use the technology either language or technical barrier. Moreover the percentage (76%) must be increased in the context of developing countries. The essential agriculture information is very useful to a farmer for taking effective decision thus we proposed to develop an iconic interface which is integrated with speech based interaction in Indian languages. The proposed interface is critically evaluated with the farmer from different states of India. The evaluation resultsproved the effectiveness of the proposed interface**.**

Management OfOnline Processing Farms In The ATLAS Experiment.IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON NUCLEAR SCIENCE, VOL. 55, NO. 1, FEBRUARY 2008
Authors: -Y. Marc Dobson, Usman Ahmad Malik, and HegoiGaritaonandiaElejabarrieta.
The ATLAS experiment will use of order three thousand nodes for the online processing farms. The administration of such a large cluster is a challenge. The ability to quickly turn on/off machines, especially after a power cut, and the ability to remote monitor the hardware health whether the machine be on or off are some of the major issues. To solve these problems ATLAS has decided wherever possible to use Intelligent Platform Management Interfaces (IPMI) for its nodes. This paper will present the mechanisms which were developed to allow the distribution of management and monitoring commands to many machines. These commands were run simultaneously on the prototype farm, by taking into account the specificities of the different IPMI versions and implementations, and the network topology. Results from timing measurements for the distribution of commands to many nodes, for booting and for shutting down of the nodes will be shown with an extrapolation to the final cluster size.
Quantifying Water Savings with Greenhouse Farming.Humanitarian Engineering and Social Entrepreneurship (HESE) Program College of Engineering, The Pennsylvania State University University Park, PA 16802
Authors:-Kelsey A. Czyzyk, Shayne T. Bement, William F. Dawson and Khanjan Mehta
Greenhouses can help farmers reduce spoilage and increase yields, and therefore improve their livelihoods. As compared to open air farming, greenhouse farming requires less water due to reducedevapotranspiration. Current estimates on water savings vary from 10 to 100% and fail to clearly specify relevant test parameters such as the irrigation method, size of the greenhouse, or climatic conditions at the time of the study. This article focuses on a study conducted to accurately quantify the water savings in small-scale greenhouses. The test methodology involves a simplified pan evaporation measurement used with the Penman-Monteithand Hargreaves equations. Data, including air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and water loss inside and outside the greenhouse, were collected from similar greenhouses in Kenya and Cameroon. Results indicate that the water savings within greenhouses are around 50-90%. This significant reduction in water consumption allows foragricultural intensification as well as horticultural production in arid and semi-arid regions that make up over 80% of the land in several African countries.
KrishiConnect.IRACST - International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology & Security (IJCSITS), ISSN: 2249-9555Vol. 3, No.1, February 2013
Authors:-Prof.D.K.Joshi, and PushkarN.Jaju,
The main objective of this project is to build a web service application which will help farmers from Indian villages to sell their goods to different cities. Any farmer can use thisfacility to sell his stock. This project will help farmer to find potential buyer for his farm goods at the same time he can look for farming tools &different things that he will need in his farm while farming. Similarly a Retailer and Dealer can also register themselves on this website where Retailer can find raw material & Dealer can find customers for his farm related goods.
This project includes Graphical GUI with less dependency on language issues to make system most user friendly for farmers from all regions. Also there is no need for farmers to check their profile for notification related to trading as this notification will be sent directly on farmer's mobile phones as SMS Project name-Surveying and analyzing security, privacy and trust issues in cloud computing environments

III. CONTRIBUTION

Innovative farmer information systems are a blended learning process in which faceto-face interaction, learning by doing, learning through evaluation and experience,participatory research, etc. convert the generic information into location specificknowledge and then empower its members through horizontal transfer of knowledge. Itshould enhance the self-directed learning among the rural community.There will never be a 'one fit for all' system. But the inventory suggests that systemswhich use a voice-platform or audio files provide an innovative and promising entrypoint to farmer information while the other platforms (SMS and web-based platforms)remain essential to provide a back-end offering more detailed information.

IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY DISCUSSION

When data owner wants to send file on cloud server first file is dividing into fragments and then fragments are encrypted. These encrypted fragments are then send to cloud server. These fragments are then allocated using concept of T-coloring graph on cloud server. To maintain integrity we are using the Third Party Auditor (TPA) which makes the audit of the stored file on cloud and sent audit report to the data owner by mail. If the file is modified by attacker then TPA sends audit report as modified file to data owner and Proxy Agent which replace the modified code with original contents

ARCHITECTURE

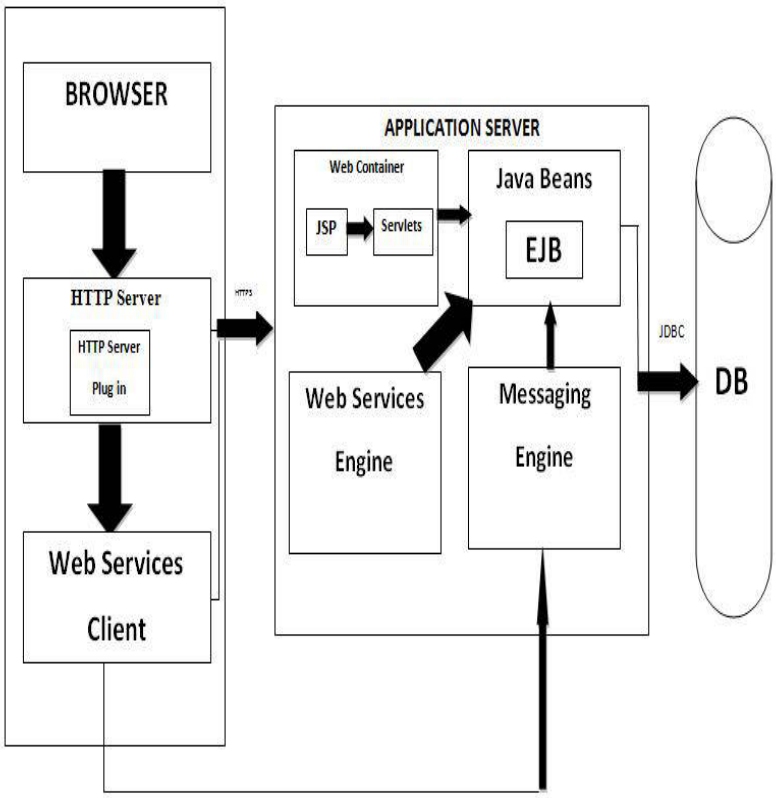

Fig No 01.Farmkart Architecture

V.CONCLUSION

This project will be helpful for farmers to know more about market information; will act as unique interface of schemes and compensation. Through this they will be always in touch of new technique and trends of farming. But some extends, new user may feel some kind of stress about its use. Overall this system is faster, secure and comfortable.

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