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A Study of E- Farming

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Abstract-: ***The farmers who grow crops according to the season and fertility of the soil, after growing the crops they accumulate the crops, further process and pack them and contact the wholesale vendors regarding the availability of stock. The wholesale vendor first asks the price to the farmer who tells the price at which he/she can trade at. The wholesale vendor aiming for his own profits negotiates with the farmer regarding the price the poor framers sacrificing their profits generally accept the price quoted by the wholesale vendor. So, he/she sell their stock at low prices due to some un favorable conditions such as financial problems, unavailability of wholesale vendors or market etc. Some farmers who live very near to the cities bring their stock directly to the wholesale markets and sell their stock to the retailers and end customers.***

Keywords-: ***Online, Farm, Agricluture***

I. INTRODUCTION

Food is one of the basic necessities of a human being, which is fulfilled by the framers. However, they fail to get proper price of the stock they sell in the market. Hence, they are deprived from getting profits for their stock. AGRICULTURE MARKET helps them in getting proper price for their stock and even get profit for their efforts. In a city many people invest in shares sold by the companies, they buy shares in highest quoted price by the way of biding. In large stock markets such as BSE and NSE stocks are sold to the prospective shareholders on bid price from this the company gets profit through shares and acquire funds for various purposes. In this way companies get profits through shares which are sold through a highest bid price. Here, we think of a similar scenario for the farmers in which they can get maximum pricing for their outcomes. To be sold to the wholesale venders. This idea is AGRICULTURE SHOPPING stock trading in which farmers can ask for the highest bid price for their stock to be sold and can earn profit. Also, farmers can register themselves and have various other facilities such as feedback, contact to the wholesalers, price notifications etc.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Agricultural Market Information Systems (AMIS, referred to hereafter as MIS) are designed to collect, analyses and disseminate data on the status and the dynamics of agricultural market prices. In developed countries, they have been in use for approximately a century; in most developing countries, they were not fully promoted until the 1980s, although there were early pioneers in, for example, Indonesia, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania (Mawazo et al., 2014). Described as an essential part of the reform process (Coulter and Poulton, 2001), the development of MIS in the 1980s was partly a response to the market liberalization and structural adjustment policies that aimed to promote a greater role for the private sector by reducing the role of state-owned marketing bodies, particularly for the marketing of staple crops (Inter-réseaux, 2008).

However, some of these new MIS also covered horticultural crops, roots and tubers, and livestock. Certain others, particularly in Asia, were developed outside the context of structural adjustment, such as the GTZ's efforts to expand Indonesia's MIS (Schubert et al., 1988; Shepherd and Schalke, 1995). Initially, MIS were developed mainly by the public sector, with considerable donor support. However, the twenty-first century has witnessed the development of a number of private services, such as Reuters Market Light (RML) in India and Esoko1 in Africa. The commercial viability of these services is yet to be demonstrated. Indeed, even in some countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), market information is considered a public good.

An example is the Market News Service operated by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA. However, Shepherd (1997) considers the provision of "current" or up-to-date commercial information as the prime purpose of an MIS. This information could subsequently be used to generate "historical" information, which is of value to both value chain actors and policymakers. MIS users are thus defined by their need for information for decision making, whether in the short term (when and where to sell, at what price) or in the longer term (what and when to plant or, in the case of governments, how to support agricultural development). Potential users therefore include farmers, farmer organizations, traders, market wholesalers, food processors, local and central policy analysts and policymakers, researchers, educational institutions, extension officers, other private companies, donors and, sometimes, consumers (Kizito, 2011). Kizito also notes that different environmental features (e.g. government policies, macroeconomic and social characteristics, level of ICT use) can affect the impact of an MIS. All actors involved in agricultural value chains can theoretically benefit from improved MIS.

Farmers can use market information to decide to whom to sell and at what price, plan their production and harvest and, in some cases, select the optimal market channel. The availability of market information should facilitate negotiations with traders. As for agricultural traders, improved MIS provide support in making efficient decisions on where to trade. MIS also provide fundamental inputs

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into assessments of food security and enable issuance of early warnings of impending problems, as they can help to identify areas of possible shortage and signal whether prices are below or above seasonal trends (David-Benz et al., 2011).

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

We have developed a system for the agricultural marketing information system to fulfil the information needs of all the stakeholder of the have to be used by the system to achieve its functionalities and services. From this it is clear that the objective is met and accomplished successfully.

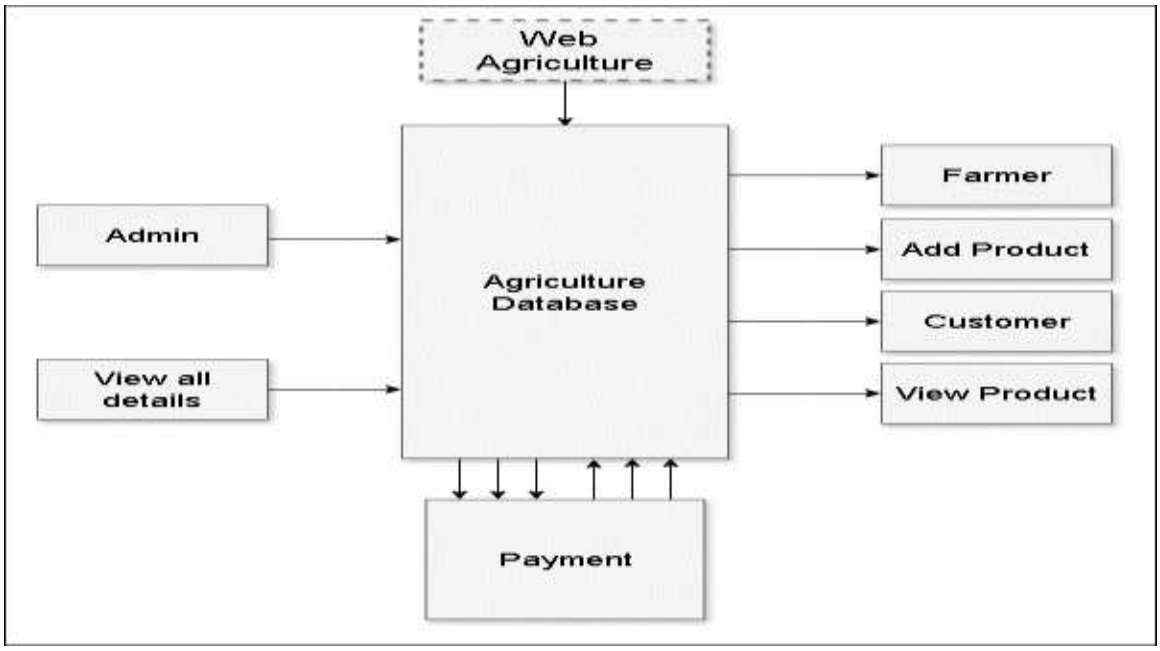

Figure 1. Detail System architecture

This study is aimed at developing a “Web-based Agriculture Shopping System” which has the ability to customer can easily buy products online and cancel choice and the farmer will get the required profit by selling the products online with ease. This study is aimed at developing a “Web-based Agriculture Shopping System” which has the ability to customer can easily buy products online and cancel choice and the farmer will get the required profit by selling the products online with ease. System analysis involves examining a system to understand its components and how they interact. It is crucial for designing, modifying, and maintaining complex systems. The term "E Framing" in system analysis isn't widely recognized, but it might be an interpretation or a specific approach used in system analysis. I'll explain the general process of system analysis and touch upon a possible meaning of "E Framing" within this context.

CONCLUSION

We have conducted an analytical study of all the services that an agricultural marketing information system can provide for the kingdom. We proposed a system designed to meet the information needs of all stakeholders, ensuring the system's functionalities and services are effectively utilized. This demonstrates that our objective has been successfully met and accomplished.

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