

**Smart Agri Goods Transportation with
Daily Market Price**

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Abstract - Technological significance has been an important boost to the decision-making process in different fields, especially in agriculture. Because of an absence of awareness about agriculture and environmental change, agricultural growth has been under development for the past few years. The primary objective of this organization is to keep farmers notified. The study used a computer research modelling methodology to gather knowledge from farmers about their e-commerce skills. Agriculture constitutes the stage for promoting the sale of agricultural goods. Participation in e-commerce activities requires that both buyers and sellers have ingress to the Internet. The objective of product traceability is to furnish all stakeholders involved in the manufacturing and distribution process with clear guarantees and to eliminate faulty goods from the markets rapidly in to minimize the unfavourable effects on end consumers and also to prevent customers from delivering healthier products. The system will also improve the confidence of end-customers in products and establish a trustworthy relationship between customers and producers.

And waste/extra food disposal is allocated to deprived NGOs in the various functions of the remainder of food e-Agriculture. To gather information from farmers about their e-commerce abilities, the study used a computer research modelling approach. e-Agriculture applications, such as precision agriculture and agricultural e-commerce, will only operate in a zone where large ICT infrastructure exists. Precision farming requires costly, complicated technologies are feasible only in intensive agricultural systems. Product traceability aims to provide transparent assurances to all parties involved in the production and distribution process and to quickly withdraw defective goods from the markets to reduce adverse effects on end-customers and also to deter customers from supplying healthier products. And for the different purposes of the unused food, the deprived NGOs are provided with waste/extra food disposal.

Keyword -NGO, Android Device, Google API

I. INTRODUCTION

In India, for most of the population, farming is perceived to be a major occupation. As their main occupation, more than half of rural people depend on agriculture. Nevertheless, India's agriculture is in a state of stagnation and turn needs regeneration, India's leading cybersecurity researcher, a specialist in techno-legal ICT and cyber law, and managing director of the Association for People of India (AFPOI) are researching the characteristics of agricultural development taking into account the arrival of India's 'e-Agriculture.' The agriculture sector is transforming the population's socio-economic climate due to liberalization and globalization. In rural India, about 75% of individuals live and are still dependent on agriculture. Around 43% of India's geographic area is occupied for farming activities. Agriculture continues to play a significant role in the Indian economy by contributing 1/6th of the export production. Agriculture is vital to India's economy as it generates 20% of GDP and hires more than half of the population. However, most of India's poor people are subsistence smallholder who has little to no access to technology to correctly repair damaged crops. Farmers lack knowledge of pharmaceutical goods or plant harm management procedures. Due to some essential diseases and poor management, large quantities of agricultural products are lost in India every year. Very often, farmers do not receive any instructions in rural areas on the proper scientific approach to be practised for a particular crop. Thus, they create lower volumes of harvest by incurring more costs. At present, India's agriculture sector is facing a difficult time. Because of insufficient investment in irrigation and agricultural facilities, lack of focus, inefficient land management, inadequate crop prices for farmers and inadequate land reform in India, India is

Fig2: System Architecture

IV. CONCLUSION

In developing countries, there is a great opportunity for e-agricultural applications; however, e-agricultural applications such as precision agriculture and agricultural e-commerce will only operate in an area where there is a powerful ICT infrastructure. Precision farming requires costly, sophisticated technologies that are feasible in intensive agricultural systems. Participation in e-commerce activities includes access to the Internet for both buyers and sellers and the ability to use the necessary hardware and software efficiently for farmers, consumers (hotels), disadvantaged citizens.

V. FUTURE SCOPE

Primarily attributed to the increasing demand for higher crop yield are the market growth, the growing penetration of information and communication technology (ICT) in farming, and the increasing need for climate-smart agriculture. In the coming years, smart farming is estimated to generate a massive impact on agricultural wealth by bridging the gap between small and large-scale businesses. However, such thoroughgoing changes in the farming application will prove to be a restraint in the development of the market. Awareness and knowledge will help in upgrading the farmer's financial status. Data collection will play an increasingly larger role in farm management as farming relies more on complex equipment with lots of electronics. But data collection will lead to a huge database which will further lead to data security. Hence security needs to be looked in and privacy should be maintained.

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