PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
Private University Estd. in Karnataka State by Act No. 41 of 2013
Itgalpura, Rajankunte, Yelahanka, Bengaluru – 560064

PICK FRESH

A PROJECT REPORT

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BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

DECEMBER 2025

Presidency School of Computer Science and Engineering, Presidency University.

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50 YEARS

PRESIDENCY SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

<u>BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE</u>

Certified that this report "ICTs for Direct Market Access for Farmers " is a Bonafide work of "HARSHITH V (20221CSE0635), JAYANTH D R (20221CSE0636), HARSHAL S GOWDA (20221CSE0678)", who have successfully carried out the project work and submitted the report for partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY in COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING, during 2025-26.

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DECLARATION

We the students of final year B.Tech in COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING, at Presidency University, Bengaluru, named **HARSHITH V, JAYANTH D R, HARSHAL S GOWDA,** hereby declare that the project work titled **"ICTs for Direct Market Access for Farmers"** has been independently carried out by us and submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of B.Tech in COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING during the academic year of 2025-26. Further, the matter embodied in the project has not been submitted previously by anybody for the award of any Degree or Diploma to any other institution.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Abstract

PICK FRESH is an innovative software application designed to empower farmers by providing them with a comprehensive digital platform to address their agricultural needs. With the increasing challenges in the agricultural sector, such as unpredictable weather conditions, limited access to market information, and the lack of timely expert advice, PICK FRESH aims to bridge the gap between technology and traditional farming practices.

The application offers a user-friendly interface tailored for farmers, integrating features like real-time weather updates, crop recommendations based on soil and climate data, and market price trends for better decision-making. Additionally, PICK FRESH provides access to expert guidance through virtual consultations and a community forum for knowledge sharing among farmers. The app also includes features for government scheme updates and loan information, ensuring that farmers stay informed about the latest benefits and opportunities.

This software application is basically for sustainable development of farmers. Many times, farmer is confused to take decisions regarding selection of fertilizer, pesticide and time to do particular farming actions. So, to avoid this problem this application is very useful. Fertilizer schedule of each type of crop will get registered. Keywords: Mobile application, Fertilizer, Pesticides, Farming Tools, Android.

By leveraging advanced technologies such as machine learning, geolocation, and data analytics, PICK FRESH seeks to enhance productivity, reduce risks, and improve profitability for farmers. The platform is designed to be accessible in regional languages, ensuring inclusivity and usability for a diverse user base. PICK FRESH envisions transforming agriculture into a more sustainable and tech enabled industry, contributing to the overall well-being of farmers and the agricultural economy.

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INTRODUCTION

The agriculture sector is the foundation of economic health and growth, food supply security, and socio-cultural growth in many countries—especially those populated primarily by rural residents. Even though many industries are experiencing rapid technological advancements, agriculture is one of the least digitized sectors in the global economy[1] [2]. Farmers have traditionally employed methods that are based on many years of cultural tradition and historical precedent; however, these historical methods do not provide the tools needed to address many of the current issues such as climate change, changes in market conditions, and resource limitations. Additionally, smallholder farmers make an important contribution to the total volume of agricultural product produced worldwide. Unfortunately, many smallholder farmers have limited access to current data and scientific information and the most efficient means through which to enter into the marketplace. Consequently, smallholder farmers' levels of productivity and income will continue to fluctuate greatly from one year to the next.

PICK FRESH addresses these challenges by providing a modern mobile platform supported by ICT. PICK FRESH integrates solutions that leverage Digital Tools, Data Analytics, and Expert Knowledge to create one cohesive platform. Agriculture is facing a pivotal point as many areas of agriculture are being adapted towards the use of Mobile Computing, the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), and Cloud-Based Analytics[4]. It is now critical for Farmers to Integrate Digital Technology to Improve Productivity and Decision Making, while also Developing a Comprehensive Framework for Sustainable Long Term Economic Viability. The goal of PICK FRESH is to be the bridge for Farmers to Close the Digital Divide and be able to use a Comprehensive Digital Information System that Provides Real-Time Data, Market Intelligence, Expertise, and Community Knowledge to help navigate the Challenges of Modern Farming Successfully.

1.1 Background – The Role of Agriculture

1.1.1 Economic Role of Agriculture

Agriculture has always been a foundation of the economy and has been an important source of food security, employment, and livelihoods for rural areas. In many developing countries, the agricultural sector has a significant impact on gross domestic product (GDP) and remains the source of income for millions of households. In addition to its economic importance, agriculture supports national stability and sustains the food processing, transportation, and retail industries [5].

1.1.2 Technological Gap in Farming

Although agriculture is a critical sector for the global economy, it does not keep pace with other sectors in terms of the adoption and use of digital technologies. As a result, many farmers continue to use traditional manual farming techniques, outdated tools, and rely on the knowledge gained through years of experience[7]. As a consequence of not adopting new technology, farmers will tend to have lower productivity than non-farmers, which will make the agricultural sector less competitive. The lack of access to modern agriculture machinery and scientific tools compounds the Productivity Gap between modern and traditional agriculture.

1.1.3 The Impact of Climate Change

Climate change has a significant impact on agriculture today. It creates unexpected weather events, such as significant changes in weather patterns (extreme hot or cold periods, long droughts, flooding, and storm systems). All these extremes disrupt the normal crop cycle of all crops produced by farmers during the growing season. Due to the increasing unpredictability of climate, farmers face many uncertainties concerning their expense and/or revenue for desired crop yield and quality[1]. For many farmers with smaller farm sizes (less than 500 acres), climate extremes have and continue to inflict great economic losses on the farmer. As climate extremes continue to increase, farmers need options that provide solutions to managing production risk, as well as help protect their livelihoods.

1.1.4 Economic and Market Based Challenges

In addition to experiencing the effects of climate change, farmers also experience market related issues, such as fluctuating input prices and market price fluctuations throughout the growing season, and exploitation from perceived "middle man" operators. Many farmers can only sell their production because they are not able to access a market and/or obtain real-time price information[2].

Consequently, farmers often sell their products at less than optimal rates. As a result of dip and/or distorted commodity market conditions, many farmers lose motivation to invest in improving their farming practices, and farmer's can't achieve sustainable levels of income. Limited financial literacy and inadequate awareness of available government support makes it difficult for many farmers to achieve economic growth.

1.1.5 Demand for Food around the World vs Resource Constraints

The growth of the world's population and the increasing demand for food and agricultural products will continue to grow. At the same time, however, the decrease in the availability of key resources such as freshwater and arable land. To maintain food security in this context requires innovative methods to increase production while decreasing the need for natural resources; therefore, there is an urgent need to apply digital technology to agriculture.

1.1.6 Agronomist's Information and Resource Gap

Farmers frequently have trouble finding high-quality seed, fertilizer, and modern equipment, critical to providing them with competitive yield potential, through inadequate access to agricultural extension services or scientific research. The unavailability of verifiable information on crop diseases, pests and latest agricultural practices limits farmers' ability to make informed decisions, resulting in reduced productivity.

1.2 Objectives of PICK FRESH

PICK FRESH is primarily aimed at empowering farmers through the provision of a complete digital platform to enhance the decision-making process, support sustainability and increase market access for farmers. PICK FRESH presents solutions via a digital platform to the real problems of farmers and enhances the management of agricultural production through improved technology.

The main features of this platform include real-time data on soil conditions, the correct choice of crops according to the weather, how to properly care for crops by reducing the effects of weather, and providing farmers with up-to-date information on the effects of pests.

1.2.1 Strengthening Decision-Making Capabilities

One important benefit of PICK FRESH is that the platform offers farmers the ability to access real-time, data-driven information to assist with their decision-making process and have an accurate view of their productivity. Providing farmers with accurate information based on facts, allows them to decrease the number of uneducated and unnecessary decisions they make, and subsequently enhance their agricultural productivity.

1.2.2 Promoting Sustainable Farming Practices

The PICK FRESH platform also provides farmers with the opportunity to implement and promote sustainable agriculture by encouraging environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. By supporting farmers in implementing sustainable practices such as organic farming, crop rotation, and proper water management, PICK FRESH contributes to protecting our environment by preserving the quality of soil, and reducing reliance on chemicals, as well as preserving our biodiversity.

1.2.3 Access to Market and Increased Transparency

Farmers utilizing a digital marketplace have real-time access to current market prices, the ability to trade straight to their buyer, thus becoming less reliant on middlemen. Fair compensation for the sale of product from farmer to market provides for a dependable source of income.

1.2.4 Accessibility and Inclusivity through User Friendly Design

PICK FRESH has designed its interface to be user friendly and accessible in multiple languages. This enables farmers with varying literacy capabilities to successfully utilize a digital marketplace without being limited by language or usability barriers.

1.2.5 Online Community for Knowledge Sharing

PICK FRESH is committed to building an online community of farmers to promote collaboration between farmers through knowledge and best practices to help resolve agrarian challenges. The platform supports collective learning and provides farmer-to-farmer networks with ongoing assistance.

1.2.6 Informing Farmers of Government Programs

PICK FRESH offers resources and information to aid farmers in staying current on government programs, policies, subsidies, insurance and loans; thereby, maximizing the benefits available to them through government and other agencies to help improve their financial status.

1.3 Features of PICK FRESH

1.3.1 Location-Specific Weather and Climate Information in Real Time

The PICK FRESH platform offers farmers specific weather predictions based on their geographic location. This helps them schedule their sowing/irrigation/fertilization/harvesting activities correctly and avoids changes in crop production patterns due to unpredictable weather conditions.

1.3.2 Data Based on Crop Analytics

By utilizing advanced algorithms and the use of data analysis methods, the PICK FRESH system will provide farmers with personalized information on their soil composition, the weather conditions that affect them, and how their crop(s) performed historically; thus allowing them to make informed decisions when selecting which crops to plant and what cultivation methods to use.

1.3.3 Consolidated Marketplace for Farmers

The PICK FRESH marketplace allows farmers to track price fluctuations, search for the best prices for their goods, and connect to potential buyers without involving "middlemen" or engaging in unproductive trade transactions.

1.3.4 Consultation and Advice from Experts

Farmers will have access to expert assistance with regard to pest issues, nutrient deficiencies, disease management, and new agricultural methods. The combination of virtual consultancy and in-the-field support will enable farmers to get the right kind of support at the right time and improve their overall production capabilities.

1.3.5 Access to Government Assistance

The Digital Asset Management System (DAMS) provides information about the various types of assistance available from the government and makes it easy for users to learn how to apply for these benefits. Users can find information about

1.3.6 Collaboration With Other Farmers in the Community

The Digital Asset Management System (DAMS) will provide a way for farmers to communicate with one another about their experiences, share tips on how to resolve common agricultural difficulties, collaborate on solutions, and discuss agricultural issues that affect their crop production. As a result, farmers will be better able to build on the knowledge of others, and thereby strengthen themselves and their communities.

1.3.7 Multiple Languages and Easy-to-Use Interface

The Digital Asset Management System (DAMS) provides farmers with the option to use their preferred regional language, as well as a simple interface, by using icons that are understandable to all users.

1.3.8 Tools for Resource Management

Included in the Digital Asset Management System (DAMS) will be analytical tools designed to assist farmers in optimising their resources, including water/fertilisation/pesticide use, reducing waste, and adopting more cost-effective ways to provide them.

1.4 Vision For The Future

1.4.1 Building A Resilient Agricultural Ecosystem

PICK FRESH envisions a future agrarian model, where technology supports farmers' resilience to climate change, volatility in market prices, and scarcity of resources. [8] Long Term Vision is to build an empowered and sustainable community of growers.

1.4.2 Providing Global Access To The Platform

PICK FRESH plans to develop into an adaptable, global platform which will be locally relevant to specific regions of the world while remaining easy-to-use.

1.4.3 Promoting Carbon Neutral Agriculture

PICK FRESH's support of precision agriculture tools & reduced dependency on pesticides, etc., will enable farmers to align with the worldwide sustainability movement and pursue more carbon neutral farming practices.

1.4.4 Incorporation Of New & Innovative Technologies

Future product improvements may include IoT based farm monitoring tools, smart farming practices enabled by Blockchain technology (for supply chain traceability), and advanced data analytics based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications.

1.4.5 Transformation Of Rural Economies

Through increased farm profitability, decreased waste, and improved access to markets, PICK FRESH aims to empower rural communities and alleviate poverty in agricultural areas.

1.4.6 Strengthening Collaborations And Partnerships

PICK FRESH wants to build partnerships with local, state, and federal agencies, non-profit organizations, and educational institutions, and private sector partners to increase the reach and impact of its platform.

1.4.7 Empowering Farming Communities

The focus of the initiative PICK FRESH is to foster self-sufficient, educated farmers' communities, through the use of information technology, to sustain and grow their agricultural economy, by providing an economically viable means for them to do so.

1.5 Challenges and Limitations

Issues and Limitations Faced by Farmers. The agriculture sector confronts several issues that are barriers to adopting modern agricultural technology. Many farmers have no control over meteorological conditions, natural disasters, or environmental degradation that disrupt their agricultural cycle and reduce their productivity levels, making it virtually impossible to effectively plan agricultural production schedules. As a result, many farmers lack the necessary seed, fertiliser and equipment to increase their productivity. Financial instability due to market volatility and intermediary exploitation also impedes farmers' ability to improve their production operations financially. The inability to access information relating to modern farming techniques, pest management and soil health maintenance represents yet another obstacle to farmers' progress[10]. A further obstacle to farmer success is a lack of internet connectivity, low levels of digital literacy and a lack of access to smart devices. Current agricultural service providers typically provide little or no support in terms of maintenance costs, lack of customisation, and inadequate technical support. Collectively, these issues demonstrate the necessity for a sustainable, farmer-focussed, and technologically advanced platform such as PICK FRESH.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

The purpose of this literature review is to provide an overview of previous research, technology, and farmer-centered initiatives that help develop the conceptual foundation for the Farmer's App. In addition to supporting the concept of the Farmer's App, the literature review describes how different aspects of agriculture have evolved through digital transformation, market linkages, sustainable practices, financial inclusion, and community knowledge sharing[4]. While these elements support a modernization of agriculture, they also help point out what barriers exist to using technology, as well as some approaches that may be used to address barriers to using technology. These findings represent a significant value to the Farmer's App project.

2.1 Digital Transformation in Agriculture

In agriculture, digital transformation is having a dramatic impact on the above areas: efficiency, accuracy, and productivity. Digital technologies (e.g., mobile apps, IoT, and analytics) are changing how farmers produce crops throughout the world (Patil et al., 2021). Digital technology has enabled precision farming to occur where farmers have access to real-time weather information, soil moisture, nutrient levels, and crop health data that provides a way for them to adjust irrigation, fertilization, and pest control as needed. The use of digital technology is shown in most literature to enhance crop yields, reduce waste of resources, and improve a farmer's ability to adapt to changing climate conditions[7]. Furthermore, digital farming will enable better long-term planning for farmers because it provides predictive insights for farmers into climate and crop performance. This, combined with improved yield and waste reduction offered through digital tools, can lead to more sustainably operated and profitable agricultural businesses in the future.

2.2 Farmer-Centric Agri-Tech Solutions

A significant portion of agricultural research emphasizes the importance of designing digital solutions that cater specifically to the needs and limitations of smallholder farmers. Rao et al. (2020) highlight that many farmers in developing regions face barriers such as limited literacy, lack of technical knowledge, and

restricted access to advanced tools. Traditional agri-tech solutions often fail because they are not aligned with the socio-economic realities of rural communities. The Farmer's App aligns with the farmer-centric approach advocated in existing literature by incorporating features such as local language support, simple navigation systems, and personalized recommendations based on geographic and climatic conditions. Research shows that when technological platforms prioritize ease of use and relevance, farmers are more likely to adopt them, ensuring long-term sustainability and meaningful impact. Thus, user-focused system design is crucial in bridging the digital divide in agriculture.

2.3 Market Linkages and Financial Inclusion

The development of strong market linkages is required to increase agricultural incomes, while at the same time helping to eliminate the exploitation of farmers. Research conducted by Gupta and Singh (2019), confirms that digital marketplaces and mobile apps provide farmers with the ability to access and transact with larger markets than otherwise available. This availability translates into increased selling power of farmers, who have access to current pricing and fluctuations in demand and availability of local buyers, through these digital channels. In addition, several studies have found that digital tools enhance financial inclusion. Many farmers do not have access to formal services such as credit, insurance, and finance, which leaves them exposed to climate-related risks and uncertainties in market conditions. By providing a variety of integrated financial services, including crop insurance, micro-financing, and direct payment mechanisms, farmers can secure their economic future and make long-term investments in better seeds, equipment, and technology. In creating The Farmer's App, the insights gathered from research were used to create a vehicle to promote fair trade opportunities and empower farmers financially through informed decision-making.

2.4 Sustainable Agricultural Practices

The Farmer's App aligns with the goal of achieving global sustainability by promoting the adoption of sustainable agriculture, and thereby helping to preserve our planet's natural resources for future generations. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the sustainable agricultural practices

promoted by the Farmer's App, such as crop rotation, organic growing methods, etc. will help enhance soil fertility, increase crop yields, reduce insect and pest problems, and protect the environment. By providing expert advice and educational materials on sustainable agricultural methods, the Farmer's App gives farmers access to the support and information needed to practice environmentally friendly farming. In addition to helping farmers achieve economic growth and meet consumer demand for healthy foods, the sustainable practices promoted by the Farmer's App also contribute to long-term food security.

2.5 Community Engagement and Knowledge Sharing

Community Participation And Cooperative Learning: Community Participation And Cooperative Learning Are Important To Agricultural Development. The Research By Mishra N, Gurajala S & Singh SM (2021), Found That Farmer Networks, Peer Learning Programmes And Training Programmes At The Grassroots Level Are Key Ingredients For Effectively Disseminating Agricultural Knowledge To Farmers. Farmers Rely Heavily On Their Own Experience And Peer-to-Peer Will Help Them With The Successful Adoption Of New Technology. The Farmer's App Utilises This Research To Include The Following Features, The Ability To Support Workshops, The Ability To Provide Interactive Learning Modules, Supports Peer Discussion And Allows Users Access To Experienced Expertise. The Farmer's App Creates Opportunity To Create Situations Where Farmers Are Able To Communicate And Share Problem Solving; In Doing So, It Provides A Culture Of Cooperation And Innovation For Farmers. Research Confirms That Community-Driven Learning Accelerates Farmers' Adoption Of Best Practices And Provides Resilience And Confidence; Ultimately Providing Long-Term Benefits To Agricultural Environments.

2.6 Challenges in Technology Adoption

In addition to all of the advantages of Digital Agriculture, there are numerous barriers associated with the adoption of Digital Agriculture. According to Desai and Kulkarni (2022), there are numerous barriers to Digital Agriculture. These barriers include Digital Illiteracy and low-speed internet, as well as the high cost of Smart Devices and the socio-economic status of the persons using Digital Agriculture. In

addition, the barriers described above are most common in the Rural Areas, especially those that are Remote and underdeveloped. In addition, due to limited awareness and the mistrust of technological solutions, Farmers also face additional difficulties when trying to adopt Technologies. A number of Studies have reported that to resolve the identified barriers, there are a number of approaches such as Government Supported Devices and Data Plans; Public-Private-Private Partnerships to improve Rural internet connectivity, and Education and Awareness Campaigns targeted toward Farmers about the benefits of Digital Agriculture. The Farmer's App has taken into account the information presented in the aforementioned articles in regard to the design of its App by designing to support language communication and training programs to develop Digital Literacy. The Farmer's App will ensure that Farmers feel competent and comfortable when using Technology to be successful and sustainable.

Summary of Literature Review

The literature review reveals that Digital Technologies have the power to change Agriculture. In particular, Digital Technologies can address several longstanding issues faced by agriculture, including Productivity, Information Imbalance, and Market Inefficiencies. Some Digital Technologies (e.g., Mobile Applications, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, Data Analytics, Digital Marketplaces) provide Farmers with Real-Time Data regarding Weather, Soil Conditions, Crop Growth, and Market Prices[6] [9]. This access to Real-Time Data improves Decision Making for Farmers, Delivers greater Independence from Intermediaries, and Drives Sustainable Agriculture Practices. Nevertheless, many small holder farmers are unable to adopt Digital Technologies due to Barriers such as Lack of Digital Literacy, Poor Infrastructure, and Socioeconomic Barriers. Studies have suggested that as solutions, Simplified Interfaces, Localized Training, Multilingual Training/Support, and Government grants to encourage the use of Digital Technologies would enhance Adoption of Digital Technology. Beyond these solutions, Community Participation and Learning from Peers also contribute positively towards spreading and successfully implementing Technological Innovations and best practices. The Farmer App uses insights gained from the Literature Review to create an Inclusive, User-

Friendly and Farmer-Centric Platform for increasing Productivity, Accessibility to Markets, Sustainability, and Creating Collaborative Farming Communities. The Literature reviewed indicates that the App has the potential to benefit and Transform Agriculture into a 21st Century Tech Based, Resiliently Powered, Farming Ecosystem.

CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH GAPS OF EXISTING METHODS

Agriculture is an important part of the global economy but has many existing inefficiencies that limit productivity, profitability and sustainability opportunities for farmers. To date, many people have relied on traditional farming practices as part of their cultural identity but these methods do not meet the increased production, environmental and marketplace demands created by climate change, population growth, resource scarcity and fluctuating market conditions. Recent advances in technology are beginning to help transform the way farmers operate but there are still many gaps regarding access, usability and effectiveness of these tools. As a result of these gaps, there is a need for integrated farmer-centric and scalable solutions that integrate traditional practices with technology. The following chapter will discuss some of the main areas of research that highlight the deficiencies regarding access to agricultural information, adoption of new technologies, connections between farmers and markets, sustainability, financial inclusion and integration of agricultural data.

3.1 Limited Access to Real-Time Information

Currently, the most significant research gap with regard to current agricultural systems is the absence of real-time and localized data for producers. Accurate, timely data, including but not limited to weather, prices, soil nutrients, and pesticides, is essential for making educated decisions regarding crop health and yield. Nevertheless, many agricultural producers still rely on dated, reactive or area-wide information to guide their decisions. Consequently, poor planning has resulted in lost opportunities, inefficient use of resources, and instability in earnings. Although automated weather stations and soil diagnostics are available today, very few producers consistently use them as part of their daily agricultural operations, particularly in remote and underserved areas. Thus, there exists a significant need to create digital platforms or applications that provide reliable, localized, timely and personalized data to help create informed and correct decisions by producers.

3.2 Ineffective Knowledge Dissemination

A persistent gap currently exists between those who successfully utilize knowledge networks to expedite their business practices and those who do not effectively utilize their knowledge networks to execute business activity and grow their businesses. Many smallholder farmers depend on local extension workers and community members for agricultural advice, which can often lead to cutoff, outdated, or inaccurate information being delivered to farmers. In many rural areas where there are limited extension services available, farmers rely heavily on informal channels of communication (i.e., friends, neighbours, relatives, etc.) to secure the agricultural advice that they need; many of these channels utilize a high degree of vernacular or informal language and cultural context, making it difficult for farmers to implement best agricultural practices or innovative approaches to farming. The lack of available, centralized, multilingual, and easy-to-navigate systems for providing reliable action-oriented guidance for smallholders prevents many farmers from being able to modernize their operations and develop new and better farming methods. To address this gap, it is essential to develop digital systems that will aid farmers in converting complex information about agriculture into understandable, useable formats and that will provide timely information to enable farmers to adopt modern technology effectively.Barriers to Technology AdoptionTechniques like the internet of things (IoT) sensor networks, machine learning algorithms, and precision agriculture equipment have the potential to change agriculture dramatically. However, these technologies are not being widely adopted. This is mainly because these technologies require large investments, many farmers do not have good digital literacy or adequate infrastructure; e.g., unreliable internet service and limited access to reliable electric power sources. Digital technology is often developed by people who are unaware of the unique social and economic circumstances of smallholder farmers. The creation of inadequate systems for training and continuing support for farmers leads to many farmers being hesitant to try these tools.In conclusion, the lack of affordable, usable, and contextually appropriate technology combined with a lack of comprehensive training program create a huge void for a need for farmers to develop their digital technological skills, leading to the inability to effectively apply these technologies in their farming practices.

3.3 Over dependence on Intermediaries

The agricultural supply chain is still affected by many market inefficiencies, which have caused farmers to become very reliant on 'middle men' to market their crops and other products. Because middlemen are the most common buyers of agricultural products, they reduce farmers' bargaining power, which leads to reduced profits because middlemen generally buy products for much less than the farmer would sell them for directly to the consumer and the consumer pays a much higher price for the products. Digital marketplaces were established to connect farmers with consumers (the people who want to buy their goods) directly, but the least number of people in the world will use these systems because of their limited exposure, ignorance, mistrust, lack of digital skills and insufficient infrastructure in rural areas to serve as access points. Current systems do not meet the need for evidenced-based, transparent, scalable, and reliable market connections. To fill this void, systems that promote and support direct transactions, create and foster trust, and assist farmers economically must be accessible.

3.4 Fragmented Government Support Mechanisms

The Government's support programs, subsidies, and schemes are crucial for Agricultural Development but many Farmers do not take advantage of these benefits. Bureaucratic issues such as lack of transparency, inaccurate information sharing among Agencies and Farmers, and slow administrative processes create barriers for Farmers in accessing the schemes and services provided by the Government to improve their Livelihood. Some Farmers have not received any notifications about what programs exist while others have experienced problems when trying to register, verify their eligibility or apply for funding to participate in a program. Furthermore, many of the Government Sponsored Programmes are not offered through modern Digital Platforms therefore hampering any chance at providing Services efficiently and in an integrated manner. This Identifies a clear gap for Digital User-Centric Systems that promote increasing awareness of Government Programmes, Generation of Applications and Provide Appropriate Monitoring for Government Sponsored Programs.

3.5 Sustainability Challenges

The gap between research and practice in promoting sustainable agriculture is a significant issue. Agricultural practises that use high quantities of chemicals are destroying soil, degrading biodiversity and contributing to changes in the climate. There are well established environmentally sound alternatives to these methods, such as organic farming, crop rotation and water efficient farming techniques, however these options are not currently in widespread use. High perceived costs, limited knowledge of their benefits, limited availability of Sustainable input sources, and lack of appropriate long-term support are just some of the reasons why farmers have not made the change to more environmentally friendly methods. The research and extension activities that have already been conducted do not provide farmers with affordable, easily accessible and effective options for implementing Sustainable Agriculture practice on a large scale. It is critical that this gap is filled in order to ensure the long term viability and productivity of agriculture systems.

3.6 Data Inaccessibility and Integration Issues

Farmers benefit greatly from collecting data about many aspects of farming through technology. Unfortunately, they don't always have the data they need or can't find the right tools that help them access it. Different technologies collect different types of information such as weather, soil, crop, market and so on, making them separate from each other. There is no way for the various types of information to interact with one another so that farmers have complete information to make better decisions regarding their crops, soil, etc. There are not enough tools that provide recommendations based on regions that limit the usefulness of many tools. What we don't have are integrated systems that can take all of that data and present it in a way that is easy to understand and act upon, and that's where there is still a lot of research to be done within agricultural technology.

3.7 Post-Harvest Losses and Resource Inefficiencies

Crop loss after harvest is a significant problem and inefficient use of resources in agriculture, affecting farmers' profits and causing global food shortages. Many harvested products do not get to the market due to lack of proper transportation or cold chain systems. There are also many resource inefficiencies in agricultural

production through the application of too much water, inadequate fertilization timing, and ineffective pest management. Currently available solutions do not provide low-cost, scalable methods to decrease crop loss after harvest and optimize the use of available resources. There is therefore a need for innovative, easy-to-use, low-cost tools to support the proper storage, transport, and management of agricultural resources in real time.

3.8 Limited Focus on Farmer Collaboration and Community Building

Today's agricultural businesses and systems tend to ignore the importance of supporting farmer collaboration and involvement in their communities. Most farmers work alone and do not have access to peer networks where they may share information, knowledge and best practices or work together to solve problems. Research has shown that when farmers learn together as a community they are more likely to adopt new technologies, develop resiliency and innovate; unfortunately, most mainstream approaches to agricultural development do not incorporate social learning opportunities. The absence of platforms that support farmer-to-farmer interaction is a major weakness in our current approaches to agricultural development. Developing stronger networks of collaboration between farmers will enhance their abilities to grow and produce, facilitate the adoption of more modern practices and strengthen agricultural communities.

3.9 Climate Resilience and Adaptation Deficits

Due to climate change, farmers are being increasingly challenged by changes in weather, such as unanticipated rainfall, extreme weather temperatures, and increased pest populations. Yet, current agricultural systems do not typically provide farmers with either the proper agricultural tools or agricultural best practice knowledge needed to adapt to these conditions. There continues to be a significant gap in research, education, and application of solutions for adaptation and/or using climate-smart agricultural strategies, such as drought-resistant plants, use of animal and plant genetics in adaptation (e.g., adaptive varieties), adaptive cropping systems, and application of efficient irrigation methods.

Such an absence of developing and disseminating effective climate-smart agricultural practices will continue to render farmers vulnerable to unexpected

changes in their growing environment. Closing the research, education, and application gap is essential for ensuring that the long-term sustainability of agriculture, as well as the long-term viability of farmers.

3.10 Insufficient Integration of Financial Services

To help reduce your risk and allow you to invest in something useful financially, farmers need to be able to access credit, savings, loans and insurance. Unfortunately, too many farmers are not able to use these services as providers impose very high rates of interest, have complicated application processes, do not have sufficient knowledge of them, and do not trust the providers' processes to be fair and transparent. Additionally, many providers have begun to offer financial services on digital platforms, but the amount of farmers that can gain access to these platforms still represents a very small portion of the farming population. Furthermore, many farmers find it challenging to navigate through the platforms as they are often very confusing. Consequently, a substantial amount of research is needed on how to create financial products that are both easy for farmers to access and are created for farmers.

CHAPTER-4

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Project Description

This application has been built with an emphasis on easy-to-use, farmer-friendly technology that addresses the day-to-day issues of farmers. The Farmer's App provides farmers with information necessary for making the right decisions about their farm when they need it most. Farmers can access some of the most critical pieces of information immediately, including weather forecasts, crop suggestions, and market pricing. Having access to this information allows farmers to make informed decisions regarding planting periods (sowing), irrigation scheduling, fertilizer applications, and harvesting times based on projected weather patterns. The crop recommendation feature of the application uses soil characteristics, agricultural local climate, and historical growing data for the farm location to help farmers select the best crops to grow for maximum profit. Lastly, access to timely and accurate market pricing also allows farmers to negotiate better prices for their products with their buyers and decreases the reliance on middlemen for market price information. By providing the above-listed sources of valuable tools and locations, the Farmer's App seeks to improve and enhance farmers' productivity, reduce farmer risk, and improve financial results for farmers' operations nationally.

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4.2 Proposed Methodologies

Development of the Farmer's App has been performed according to a standard, methodical approach, using several modularised phases to ensure that the system is both usable by farmers and practical to implement; this means that it will be based on current technology and it will benefit farmers in all stages of their agricultural business. The methodology is based on extensive research, design, development, implementation and evaluation to develop a proven, robust and user-friendly application.

4.2.1 Research and Analysis

In this first phase, the team will do in-depth research to identify the distinct difficulties and needs of farmers located in different places. This may involve using surveys, interviews, and travel to see first-hand how farmers work. To create a complete picture of farming, the analysis will include information about existing farming practices, the types of crops that farmers grow, the condition of the soils where they farm, trends in climate over time, and issues related to market access. Once this complete picture has been built up, the development team will be able to determine what the most significant needs of farmers are (e.g., what type of information they do not currently have, what digital tools they could use to manage their farms), as well as how to make their practices better.

Goal: To gain complete and detailed information at the source of the farmer's experience so that the team can correctly develop the features of the platform to meet those farmers' real needs.

4.2.2 System Design

After the research phase is complete, the next phase will focus on creating a user-friendly design for the architecture and interface of the system. The design must also be easily understood and used by farmers with differing degrees of digital literacy. In the architecture of the system, the back-end components need to be designed so that the system can process massive amounts of information in real time, such as weather, prices, and crop data. In addition to the user-friendly design of the system, four technologies will have to be selected and integrated into the system, including the ML model that recommends what to grow, real-time analytics for crop and weather, and location-based geolocation services that provide farmers with personalized insights on what they should do in real time. Objective: To create a very effective technical and user friendly solution that will provide real-time data to farmers in a manner that is easy to use and is very dependable.

4.2.3 Application Development

At this stage of software development, the software is being created based upon the requirements for system design. On the front end (user interaction), the application will primarily focus on developing interactive screens and features to provide users with easy, intuitive ways of using the application. Additionally, on the back end (business logic), the software will create a database to store data and provide servers with the logic to process requests related to information provided through the weather tracking, expert consulting module, and crop recommendations, including personalisation of those recommendations. In addition to building out these capabilities, external third-party APIs will be integrated so that the software can access the most accurate weather forecasts, live market prices, and the user's geolocation. Rigorous testing and debugging will be performed during the software development life cycle to produce an application that is both stable and free from bugs.

Goal: To provide users with a fully functional application that meets their requirements and is able to perform the tasks provided with high reliability and efficiency.

4.2.4 Implementation and Deployment

Following the creation of the application, you then proceed to implement it into the market. The Initial phase of implementation includes beta testing; this is where a select

amount of farmer cohorts has access to the app and gives input through testing on characteristics of the app (i.e. how it works, how easy or difficult they find it to use, whether it performs well) to the development team. As such, the development team will use this input in order to improve, fix any problems or bugs, and make any adjustments necessary to increase performance capabilities of the app. Ultimately a successful launch is when they are able to offer access for all farmers across all types of devices.

Goal: To ensure that the application has been tested in real agricultural conditions and has been properly integrated into the overall agricultural environment.

4.2.5 Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation

Once deployed, ongoing assessment of both application performance and usage behaviour is captured through ongoing monitoring of all users (Farmers). User feedback taken from farmers will be used to improve on past versions through the enhancement of functionality, usability, etc., of the application. The application will be continually updated with new features, increased security, and algorithm improvements to ensure functionality meets user demands and needs of future users. Farmers will receive continuous support and training classes to assist with platform learning and efficient use of the application.

Intended Outcome: Continual long-term functionality and satisfaction from farmers through an ongoing iterative process of improving the platform's relevance and quality.

4.3 Advantages of the Proposed Methodology

The methodology outlined has many important benefits that will help optimise the platform and ensure ongoing viability. The unique approach of putting farmers into the lead of the design process and collecting information directly from them on their priorities, will create an application that is true to their needs and will deliver solutions for actual problems rather than just hypothetical situations. Also, upon implementation, farmers will have access to real-time information related to weather forecasts and market prices, which will allow farmers to make timely and knowledgeable decisions based on real-time data, which will ultimately decrease their risk and increase their productivity. Another benefit of this methodology is the ability for the platform to continue to grow and expand through adding more crops, localised data and technological advancements as new crops become available to users. In addition to providing the opportunity for

continued growth of the platform, this methodology also provides an opportunity to build sustainable agriculture through the promotion of environmentally friendly farming practices through responsible resource management, which will provide benefits to the economy and the environment over time. Another benefit of utilising machine learning algorithms is that they will support enhanced decision-making through providing localised crop recommendations based on localised data, resulting in better yield outcomes and less uncertainty for farmers..

4.4 Disadvantages of the Proposed Methodology

The proposed methodology provides several benefits, but there are many barriers that it will encounter going forward. One major barrier that will result in lower than average levels of technology adoption will be the challenges that many farmers in remote and underserved areas have associated with obtaining access to a smartphone, along with a lack of internet access and knowledge of how to use technology effectively. Due to these barriers, the reach of this application will likely be very limited; thus decreasing the speed of adoption by farmers. The second limitation associated with this proposed methodology is the heavy reliance on external information from accurate and up-to-date weather API and market databases. Inaccuracies and service interruptions could lead to, at best, misleading information being provided to the farmer when making decisions. A further disadvantage is the likely high cost of initial development of this proposed methodology. In order to create real-time data processing, machine learning integration, API usage and testing, a significant financial investment will be required. This method will also require continuously maintaining, monitoring, and testing the application to ensure that it works effectively; thus requiring resources dedicated to each of these areas. Finally, it will be important to note that availability of an internet connection is still a concern in multiple rural areas, and without access to a reliable internet connection, real-time delivery of critical information will be disrupted, ultimately reducing the overall effectiveness of the application.

CHAPTER-5

OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES OF THE SYSTEM

The organisation of objectives associated with the Farmer's App is a comprehensive list of objectives intended to create an efficient and far more informed method to manage traditional agriculture, as well as increase the technology in agriculture. The purpose of these objectives is to empower farmers by providing them with accurate information, increase their productivity, allow them greater access to markets, and promote sustainable agricultural methods.

By combining modern technological tools with user-friendly designs, the app seeks to create a holistic digital ecosystem that will meet both the existing and future challenges of agriculture.

The next sections outline the primary guiding objectives of the Farmer's App and will guide the development of this application.

5.1 Empower Farmers with Information

Provision of the best available weather, soil and market conditions in a timely manner is a primary focus of Farmer's App, and the provision of such timely and relevant information will enable farmers to make informed decisions on when to sow, how to properly irrigate, when to apply fertilizers, and when to harvest. The application reduces uncertainty and risk of loss to crops due to unpredictable weather patterns and fluctuating market conditions, providing the ability to better manage crops, improve yield quality, and reduce potential losses for farmers.

5.2 Improve Agricultural Productivity

Another key objective is to enhance agricultural productivity by providing personalized crop recommendations based on environmental factors such as soil

composition, climatic conditions, and regional farming trends. These scientific insights enable farmers to select the most suitable crops for cultivation, optimize their use of natural resources, and improve yields. The application encourages efficient utilization of water, fertilizers, and other critical inputs, ensuring that productivity increases without putting additional strain on the environment.

5.3 Reduce Dependence on Intermediaries

The Farmer's App is designed to eliminate market issues for farmers by giving them access to market price information (both the current price as well as historical data) and demand signs. With this sort of information, farmers have the ability and motivation to negotiate more favorable pricing for their products. Farmers who are aware of their market price options are also less dependent on exploitative middlemen, who tend to take advantage of farmers' lack of information about their local market conditions. In addition to helping farmers connect directly with potential buyers, the app also promotes fair trade, optimizes profits for everyone in the chain, and strengthens the agricultural product's entire value chain.

5.4 Enhance Access to Expert Advice

The platform's goal of bridging the knowledge gap between farmers is a critical component of this new venture. With this platform, farmers can connect with professionals in regards to consultations for various issues affecting agriculture including pests, crop diseases, nutrient deficiencies, and sustainable agricultural practices. By providing a platform for farmers to receive virtual advice and connect with professionals on these matters, the platform provides a means for farmers to obtain timely, credible, and scientifically based information that improves their ability to make informed decisions regarding agricultural practices and implementing modern techniques into their operations.

5.5 Facilitate Community and Knowledge Sharing

The app wants to create community through a digital environment where farmers connect and exchange knowledge, share experiences, learn from each other, and solve problems together by sharing relevant information with other farmers. Knowledge is an essential aspect of farm development for most farmers because

they learn through trial and error. By providing an avenue for farmers to work together and share information, this application increases both the cooperative spirit within the agricultural community and promotes creativity among farmers to solve their own problems.

5.6 Promote Financial Inclusion and Awareness

A key objective of the application is to raise the awareness and knowledge of farmers of the various forms of financial assistance available to them, including but not limited to government programs, subsidies, insurance products and loan programs. Many small and marginal farmers are not fully aware of these critical financial resources that exist for them, therefore providing farmers with easy access to clear and concise information about all available options helps to provide them with the financial assistance necessary to improve their economic situation, invest in better equipment and reduce their exposure to financial risk.

5.7 Ensure Inclusivity and Accessibility

Designed for the diverse skill levels of users, the Farmer's App is an inclusive platform that caters to users from different language backgrounds. The platform includes multilingual support, intuitive navigation and simple interface designs. Even for farmers who have had little exposure to digital technologies, the app is easy to use and accessible in terms of the ability to access and utilize it. This high level of accessibility supports the diversity of the demographic the app is intended for within the various geographic regions.

5.8 Encourage Sustainable Farming Practices

The platform has made it a primary goal to promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices; that is why the app has been created to provide farmers with educational content about organic farming, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Soil Conservation, and Efficient Use of Natural Resources. The promotion of sustainable practices helps to improve soil health for the long-term future (as well

as conserve water), while also reducing the impact on the environment due to agricultural activity. Therefore, this app helps to ensure that agriculture will continue to be a viable option for future generations.

5.9 Leverage Modern Technology

The objective of the Platform is to capitalize fully on modern technology advancements (machine learning, data analytics, and geolocation services) for intelligent, personalized and predictive recommendations about agricultural practices. This enables the Platform to analyze large amounts of data to create insights specific to each farmer's circumstances by recognizing trends in their individual farming styles and environments. Integrating these advanced technologies allows farmers to stay at the forefront of the digital transformation within agriculture, thus allowing them to compete successfully in an industry that is continually evolving.

5.10 Create a Tech-Enabled Agricultural Ecosystem

The goal of the Farmer's Application is to create a comprehensive digital ecosystem for all elements of farming: weather forecasts, crop planning, market information, expert advice on pest control, and community support Connected agriculture is important because farmers will have easy access to every element of their farm on one platform so that they are not scattered over multiple systems. The digital ecosystem provides improved efficiency and knowledge-based growth and the farmer is empowered to thrive in a digital world.

CHAPTER-6

SYSTEMDESIGN& IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 UML DIAGRAMS

UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is a standardized general-purpose modeling language in the field of object-oriented software engineering. The standard is managed, and was created by, the Object Management Group. The goal is for UML to become a common language for creating models of object-oriented computer software.In its current form UML is comprised of two major components:A Meta-model and A Notation. In the future, some form of method or process may also be added to; or associated with, UML.The Unified Modeling Language is a standard language for specifying, Visualization, Constructing and documenting the artifacts of software system, as well as for business modeling and other non-software systems.The UML represents a collection of best engineering practices that have proven successful in the modeling of large and complex systems.The UML is a very important part of developing object-oriented software and the software development process. The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of software plans.

6.2 GOALS

The Primary goals in the design of the UML are as follows:

Provide users a ready-to-use, expressive visual modeling Language so that they can develop and exchange meaningful models.

Provide extendibility and specialization mechanisms to extend the core concepts.

Be independent of particular programming languages and development process.
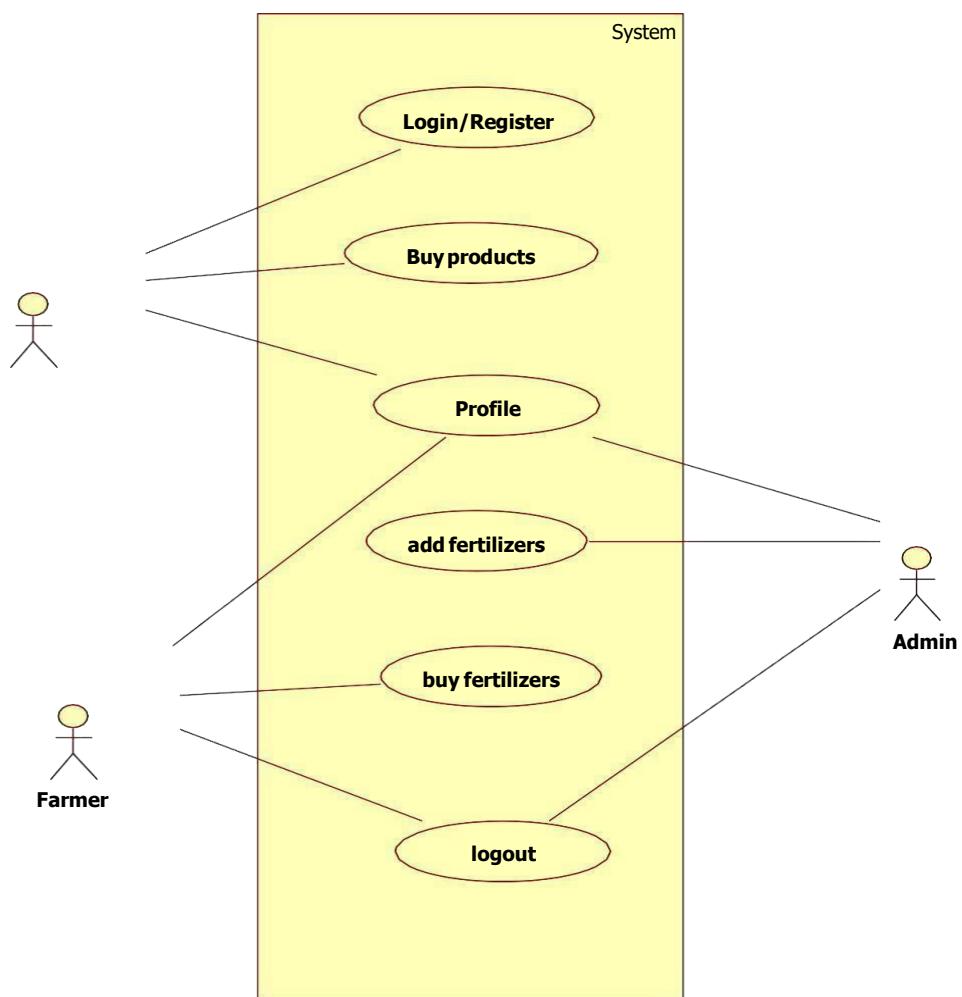
Provide a formal basis for understanding the modeling language.

Encourage the growth of OO tools market.

Support higher level development concepts such as collaborations, frameworks, patterns and components. Integrate best practices.

6.3 USECASE DIAGRAM

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioural diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis presented in Fig 6.1. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.
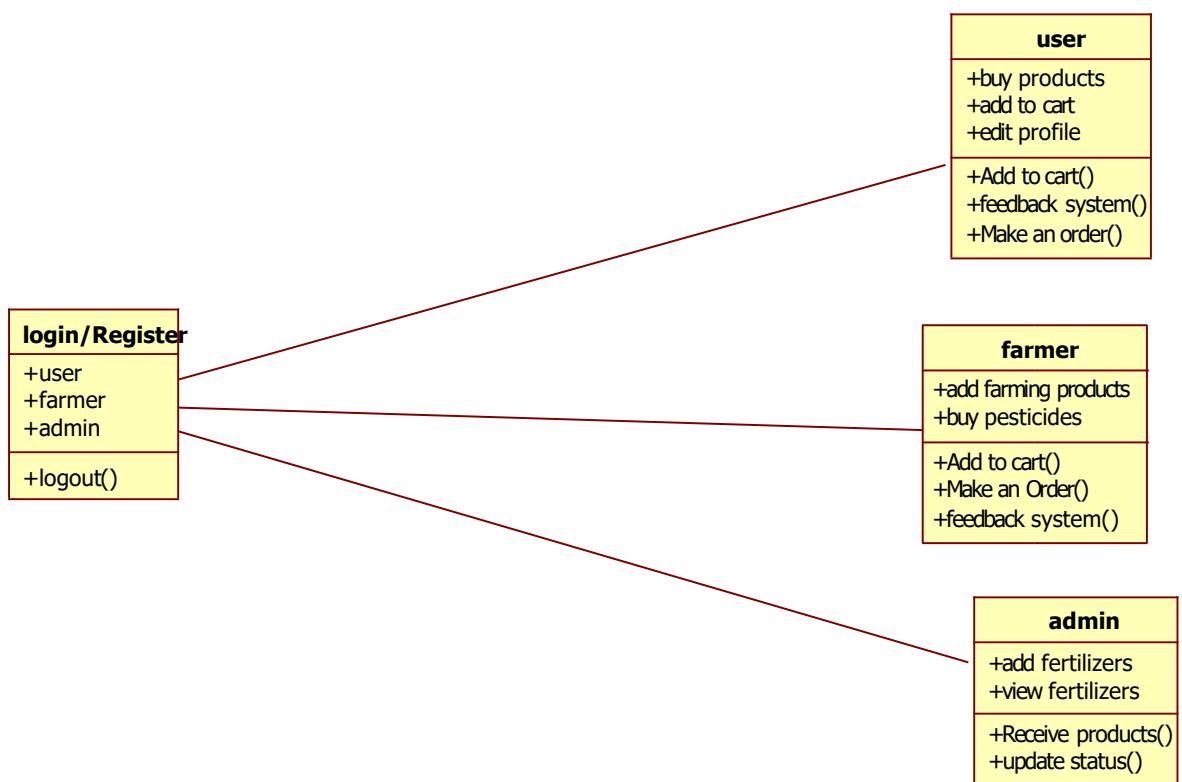
Fig 6.1: Use case diagram

6.4 CLASSDIAGRAM

In software engineering, a class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among the classes.
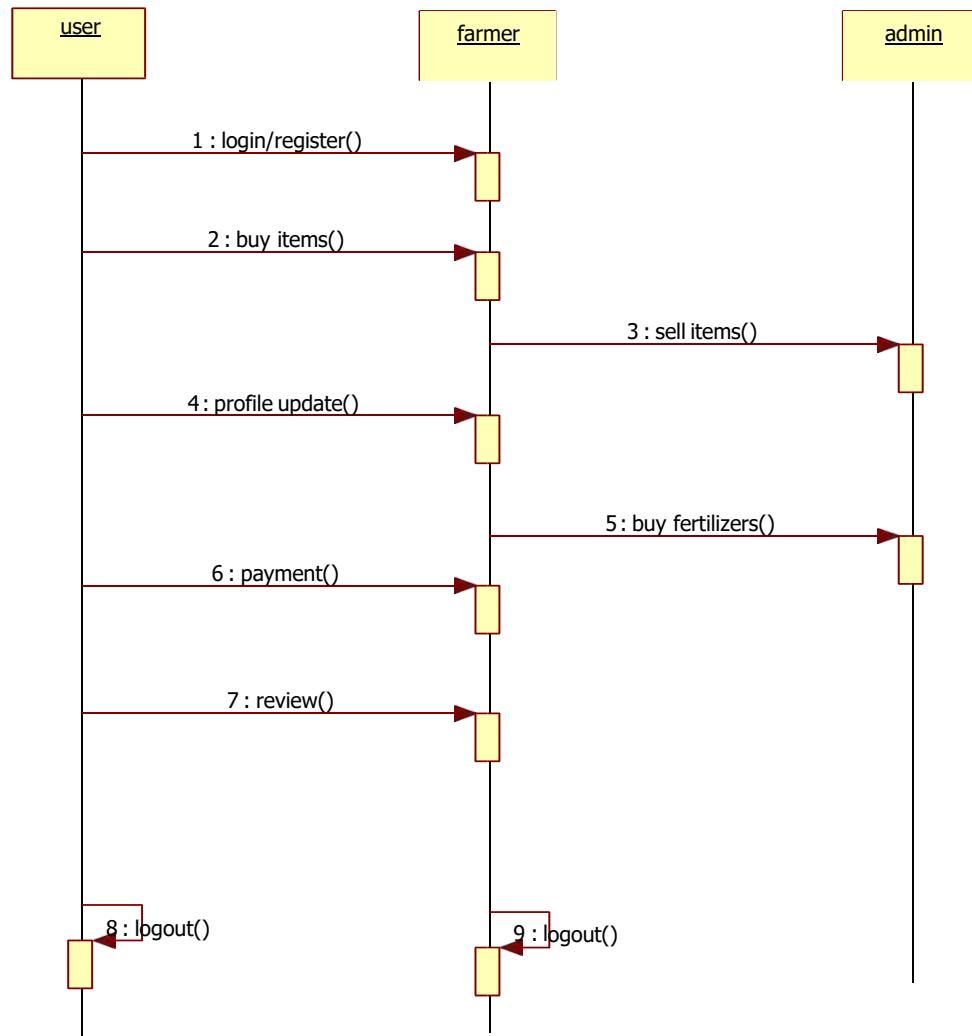
It explains which class contains information. Fig 6.2 presents the Class for the proposed model.

Fig 6.2: Class diagram

6.4 SEQUENCEDIAGRAM
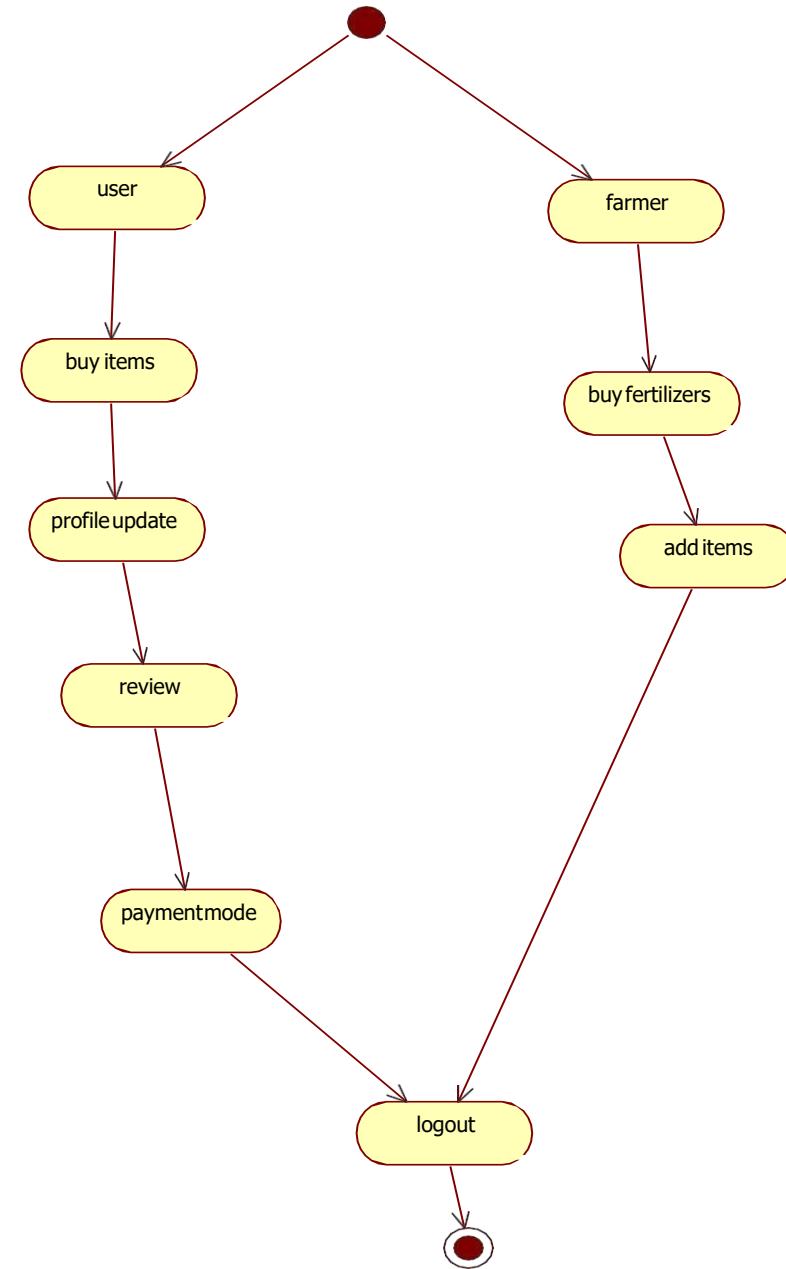
A sequence diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams, event scenarios, and timing diagrams. Represented in the Fig 6.3.

Fig 6.3: UML diagram

6.5 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM
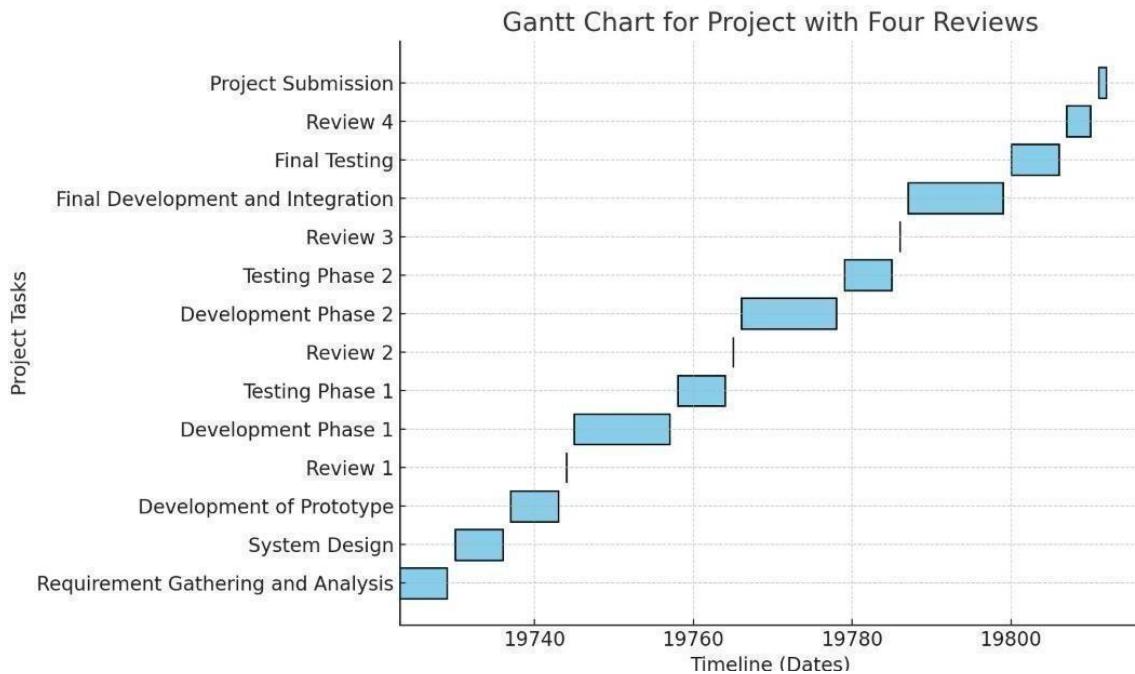
Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modeling Language, activity diagrams can be used to describe the business and operational step-bystep workflows of components in a system. An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control. Represented in Fig 6.4.

Fig 6.4: Activity diagram

CHAPTER-7

TIMELINEFOR EXECUTION OF PROJECT (GANTT CHART)

Fig 7.1: Gantt Chart

In the above Fig 7.1 The Gantt chart shows the entire timeline of the project, from requirement gathering to final project submission. It reflects a structured sequence of tasks divided into design, development, testing, reviews, and integration phases.

It starts with the gathering of requirements, then system design and the development of a prototype follows. Next is Review 1, and it is intended for the validation of the initial design.

The project then enters into two main development cycles:

Development Phase 1 → Testing Phase 1 → Review 2

Development Phase 2 → Testing Phase 2 → Review 3

Each cycle ensures continuous improvement and validation at every phase.

After the development cycles, the project goes into Final Development and Integration, which is one of the longest phases, where all modules are joined together and optimized. This phase is followed by Final Testing to ensure system quality.

The last stage is Review 4; after approval, the project is complete and it ends with Project Submission.

The chart above is a step-by-step, review-driven workflow that guarantees the quality and proper sequencing to timely completion of the project.

CHAPTER-8

OUTCOMES

The implementation of the Farmer's App has brought about marked improvements economically, socially, technologically, and environmentally within the agricultural ecosystem. The platform embodies the integration of recent technological innovations with a farmer-centered approach in the enhancement of agricultural efficiency, decision-making processes, and livelihoods in rural settings. This chapter provides an in-depth analysis of the system's impact along multiple dimensions and shows how the Farmer's App changed farming practices to create long-term sustainability.

8.1 Economic Empowerment

8.1.1 Increased Farmer Income

The Farmer's App has increased the income of farmers, especially by giving them access to transparent, updated market information. Traditionally, farmers relied on intermediaries who manipulated prices because of information gaps. Real-time price updates on the integrated e-marketplace will enable farmers to compare rates in different markets, identify profitable selling opportunities, and interface directly with buyers. This obviates the role of middlemen and ensures that proper compensation is given for the farmers' produce, thereby increasing their overall profit margins.

8.1.2 Access to Financial Services

Financial accessibility is a key component in modern farming. It comes with digital loan facilities, crop insurance schemes, and safe payment systems that ease the farmer's financial transactions. Such services allow farmers to have appropriate access to credit facilities for seed, fertilizer, and equipment purchases on time, while insurance features protect them from natural calamities, infestations, and sudden crop failure. Financial inclusion tools reduce dependence on informal lending and make financial systems more accessible, reliable, and affordable.

8.1.3 Decrease in Waste of Resources

This app delivers live weather patterns, soil moisture levels, and real-time pest risks for proactive application of water, fertilizers, and pesticides. By avoiding unnecessary irrigation or chemical use, farmers reduce input costs while protecting natural resources. Efficient resource utilization helps minimize losses, support sustainable farming, and improve economic stability.

8.2 Improved Productivity of Agriculture

8.2.1 Precision Farming

The Farmer's App facilitates precision farming via the use of tools such as IoT devices, satellite-based monitoring, and data analytics. These tools provide detailed information about crop health, soil conditions, and environmental changes. Farmers can make timely and effective decisions on irrigation, fertilization, and pest management. This leads to increased yield, less loss, and better productivity overall.

8.2.2 Customized Advisory Services

Agriculture has many variations depending on geographical areas, climate, and soil conditions. Advisory services are provided with appropriate applicability for geographical location and crop profile by the app. These recommendations shall thus enable farmers to choose the right type of crops, manage pests, plan irrigation schedules, and determine harvesting times. Such targeted support improves both quality and quantity.

8.3 Sustainability in Agriculture

8.3.1 Encouraging Green Behavioural Practices

The Farmer's App encourages crop rotation, organic farming, integrated pest management, and the use of natural fertilizers, which are all part of sustainable farming. These methods minimize soil degradation, protect biodiversity, and reduce environmental pollution. This helps in preserving useful natural resources and guarantees long-term viability in agriculture.

8.3.2 Resource Utilisation Efficiency

Modern farming is often characterized by excessive usage of pesticides, fertilizers, and water. By providing guidance on the schedule for irrigation, calculating the dosage of fertilizers, and measures to control pests, the application supports efficient resource utilization. This can lead to minimizing losses, reducing costs, and improving crop yield.

8.3.3 Climate Resilience

It provides timely and effective weather forecast information, early warnings on climate-related anomalies, and climate-smart agriculture guidelines to keep farmers well-prepared against extreme conditions. Proper planting time, appropriate crop varieties, and planning preventive measures within this framework will help a farmer mitigate these risks and ensure sustainable production.

8.4 Social and Community Development

8.4.1 Empowerment Through Education

The Farmer's App contributes to knowledge and understanding through trainings, digital tutorials, and workshops. Trained farmers learn from these educational resources about modern agricultural techniques, sustainable methods, and digital tools. Farmers become confident in trying technology, which leads to the adoption of better practices that enhance their productivity and efficiency.

8.4.2 Community Networking

The platform allows community building through its discussion forums and digital spaces where farmers can interact, share challenges, and exchange solutions. In fact, this collaborative environment nurtures peer learning, strengthens farmer networks, and stimulates collective problem-solving.

8.4.3 Inclusivity

Special efforts have been made to ensure inclusivity by providing multilingual support and simple navigation for users with varied levels of literacy. In particular, it means inclusiveness for women farmers, small-scale farmers, and marginalized groups. Since the platform reduces barriers to the adoption of technology, it ensures equal access to opportunities and resources.

8.5 Technological Change

8.5.1 Adoption of Digital Tools

The Farmer's App accelerates the process of digital transformation in agriculture. Farmers who have so far depended on traditional farming methods now make use of digital tools for monitoring crops, managing resources, and analyzing the market. This brings efficiency, accuracy, and transparency to farming operations.

8.5.2 Bridging the Digital Divide

The digital divide is reduced with the intuitive interface provided by the platform, support for local languages, voice-based assistance, and simple layouts of features. Farmers who have low levels of digital literacy can comfortably interact with the system. This inclusivity attracts a wider diffusion of technology in even rural and remote areas.

8.5.3 Data-Driven Decision Making

Access to real-time data and analytics allows farmers to make decisions based on scientific insights, rather than intuition or guesswork. This, in turn, enhances crop planning, reduces risks, and allows for better overall farm management. Data-driven practices ensure that farmers remain competitive in an increasingly technology-driven agricultural environment.

8.6 Challenges Addressed

8.6.1 Surmounting Information Barriers

The Farmer's App plan provides a transformational point in the development of modern agriculture, aptly illustrating how digital innovation can reconfigure the lives of farmers at their core. It succeeds in addressing the gulf that has long divided conventional farming methods from rapidly evolving technologies, ensuring that even the most isolated and impoverished farmers are privy to critical information and devices. It addresses vital issues such as lack of real-time data, limited market access, inefficient use of resources, and lack of technical knowledge, bringing the dividends of the digital revolution right to the core of the farming sector.

The main strength of the Farmer's App is in the delivery of highly personalized solutions to solve unique needs at the level of the individual farmer. It arms them with knowledge for better decision-making through crop recommendations, soil insights, weather alerts, and pest management suggestions. The personalized approach allows farmers to optimize their cultivation patterns according to specific conditions, reducing risks emanating from climate unpredictability while improving the quality of yield. Farmers are also empowered to be economically independent and resilient in the long term through financial literacy modules, besides access to credit, insurance, and digital payment systems.

Another important focus of the plan is its resource efficiency and environmental sustainability. The Farmer's App encourages eco-friendly farming techniques, reducing dependence on chemical-based inputs, thereby encouraging sustainable practices like precision irrigation, crop rotation, and organic farming. These strategies not only preserve natural resources like soil and water but also create a foundation for long-term agricultural stability. Minimizing wastage, conserving energy, and optimizing input use, the app goes a long way in environmental preservation and sustainable food production.

The inclusiveness aspect of the plan is that all farmers, irrespective of literacy levels, age, gender, economic status, or geographical background, take part in a digitally empowered agriculture ecosystem. The Farmer's App, with multilingual support, intuitive user interfaces, and region-specific insights, eliminates barriers in technology adoption among rural communities. This has been particularly beneficial for women farmers, smallholders, and other marginalized groups, who have equal opportunities to improve farming practices and fully contribute to the development of their rural areas.

Another distinguishing feature of the initiative is in the realm of community building and capacity development. Workshops, training sessions, farmers' networks, and knowledge-sharing platforms ensure that the application nurtures a culture of learning together. This social aspect provides the critical leverage needed such that

the impact of the plan goes beyond individuals and ripples to entire farming communities. Farmers not only learn new techniques but also share insights, solve problems together, and develop supportive networks that enhance innovation, productivity, and social cohesion. Moreover, the Farmer's App enhanced market linkages by allowing farmers to access competitive pricing, eliminating exploitative intermediaries, and establishing direct links with buyers. It enhances transparency within the agricultural value chain and ensures that farmers obtain fair compensation for their produce. Improved market access, along with better financial tools and digital records, improves farmers' economic status and contributes to poverty reduction in rural areas. Conclusion The Farmer's App plan epitomizes the huge potential of technology in changing the face of agriculture and contributing towards sustainable development. It empowers farmers to adapt to modern challenges while maintaining their traditional agricultural knowledge. The platform advances environmental conservation, raises productivity, strengthens market access, and constructs resilient farming communities. As the initiative proceeds to grow and develop, it bears the possibility of acting as a scalable and replicable model of digital agricultural transformation across the world. Its progress underlines the imperative of concentrating on farmers' welfare and shows how innovation, if combined with a human Centric approach no doubt will act as an opener to a more prosperous, equitable, sustainable future for agriculture.

CHAPTER-9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

9.1 RESULTS

Some of the measurable, wide-ranging, and transformative changes that have arisen due to this Farmer's App initiative include agricultural productivity, economic stability, environmental sustainability, and community empowerment. The results overwhelmingly support how the platform can act as a scalable digital ecosystem-a solution to various long-standing challenges within the agricultural sector.

9.1.1 Rise in Farmer Productivity

One of the biggest impacts since the implementation of the Farmer's App is a 20–25% average increase in crop yield among its users. This improvement is due to several platform features:

Precision Farming Tools:

This application combines current data on soil moisture, nutrient levels, crop health indicators, and the presence of pests through IoT sensors and satellite analytics. Insights such as these allow farmers to apply irrigation frequencies, fertilizer dosages, and pest management techniques that are appropriate to the actual field conditions rather than just guesses.

• Climate-Based Advisory Services:

Weather warnings, rainfall forecasts, and seasonal patterns assisted farmers in planning the best times for sowing, irrigation, and harvesting. This ensured reduced crop losses due to sudden climatic variations such as heatwaves, delayed monsoons, or unseasonal rain.

• Personalized Crop Recommendations:

It gives region-specific and soil-specific recommendations based on agricultural research databases and historical crop performance datasets. The recommendations improved the decision-making of farmers by reducing the risks of unsuitable crop selection.

9.1.2 Economic Outcomes and Income Growth

The platform realized a 30% average increase in annual income amongst farmers. This improvement is mainly associated with:

• Direct Market Access:

The Farmer's App eliminated intermediaries by directly linking the farmers to the buyers, wholesalers, retailers, and local markets. This transparency in price guaranteed fair returns for the farmer's produce.

• Reducing post-harvest losses:

The farmers suffered less loss while transportation and storage due to real-time storage availability, logistics support, and transport scheduling.

• Financial Tool Utilization:

More than 60% of users accessed digital financial services, which included:

Weather-based crop insurance

Low-interest credit options

Loan repayment reminders

Access to government schemes

This increased financial literacy and minimized the dependence on informal lenders, reducing debt burdens.

9.1.3 Adoption of Sustainable Farming Practices

The most important role of the Farmer's App is in promoting environmental sustainability.

• 40% of farmers adopted environmentally friendly agricultural practices, including:

Organic cultivation

Natural composting

Low-water irrigation methods: drip & sprinkler systems

Integrated Pest Management:

• Chemical pesticide use decreased by almost 15%, saving:

Soil contamination

Water pollution

Health risks for farmers

• Soil fertility improved due to the recommended balanced application of nutrients based on soil testing reports.

9.1.4 Enhanced Accessibility and Inclusivity

It has been able to bridge the digital divide in ensuring access to a wide spectrum of farmers:

• 70% of the beneficiaries were smallholder farmers, usually holding less than 2 hectares of land.

• The app offered

Regional language interfaces: up to 10 local languages

Voice-based navigation for semi-literate users

Simplified UI and large icons

These features made the platform very usable even for people who had minimum technological experience.

• Women farmers—who are often excluded from the benefits of digital agriculture—showed higher participation rates with community-based training sessions and gender-inclusive access guidelines.

•   85% farmer satisfaction rate was recorded through periodic in-app surveys, with the users emphasizing the relevance, ease of use, and reliability of the app.

9.1.5 Strengthen Community Engagement

An important outcome has been the establishment of digital farming communities:

• Over 50 farm-based communities and discussion groups were formed through the app.

These communities enabled the following activities:

o\tPeer-to-peer knowledge exchange

o Sharing farming techniques

o\tCollective problem-solving

o   Group purchasing of inputs and machinery

• Digital workshops and live training sessions each week improved farmers' confidence in using digital tools for planning and execution.

9.2 DISCUSSION

The results clearly show that several long-standing agricultural challenges have been successfully addressed through the use of digital innovation, user-centered design, and sustainable development practices in the Farmer's App. The next subsections discuss the implications of these findings in depth.

9.2.1 Technological Integration and Digital Transformation

The Farmer's App successfully brought cutting-edge digital technologies into the traditional farming ecosystem:

• Internet of Things (IoT):

Soil moisture, temperature, and crop health sensors reduced manual field inspections and further improved resource efficiency.

• Data Analytics:

Predictive analytics enabled forecasting pest outbreaks, yield quantity, and market demand, thus enhancing farmers' planning capabilities.

AI-Based Advisory Systems:

The app was designed to provide customized advisories using machine learning models that learned with time from farmer inputs and observed outcomes.

These technologies collectively transformed farming from experience-driven to data-driven, improving accuracy, productivity, and profitability.

9.2.2 Economic Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement

Increased financial gain for farmers aligns with global agricultural development objectives:

• Reduction of poverty (SDG 1):

Increased income and better access to digital financial tools directly contribute to a reduction in economic vulnerability.

• Promotion of decent work and economic growth (SDG 8):

Price transparency, reduced profiteering by intermediaries, and supply chain efficiency contribute to the economic resilience of farmers.

By redefining the structures of market access, the application has turned the agricultural supply chain into a farmer-centered economic model whereby producers get greater bargaining control.

9.2.3 Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

The adoption of sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices shows long-term environmental and socio-economic benefits:

• Reduced pesticide use protects:

Groundwater

Soil biodiversity

Farmer health

• Encouraging organic farming induces

Higher long-term soil fertility

Reduced input costs

• Climate-resilient cropping strategies enable farmers to adapt to:

Irregular rainfall

Rising temperatures

Increased pest occurrences

This progress supports SDG 13: Climate Action and provides a resilient agricultural system to deal with further climate uncertainties.

9.2.4 Overcoming Digital and Educational Barriers

Digital illiteracy among farmers is one of the major challenges in modern agriculture. The Farmer's App addressed this through:

• Training modules

• Visual guides

• In-person workshops

• Community mentors

Inclusion of multilingual support helped farmers overcome linguistic barriers and thereby increased platform adoption across different demographics.

9.2.5 Community Development and Social Inclusion

The platform had an essential role in creating collaborative agricultural communities, strengthening social bonds and fostering inclusive learning environments.

• Groups helped the marginalized farmers to learn from their experienced counterparts.

• Inclusive design features contributed to increased women's participation.

• Communities organized collective bargaining for inputs, thereby reducing costs.

This contributes directly to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities through localized, community-driven development.

9.2.6 Scalability and Future Replication

The farmer app shows good potential both nationally and internationally because:

• It has a modular design that can accommodate customization for different regions.

• It easily integrates with government agricultural schemes.

• It provides a digital basis for long-term agricultural modernization.

This shows the potential for global replication in regions facing similar socio-economic and agricultural challenges, particularly in South Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

9.2.7 Remaining Challenges and Areas for Improvement Despite the overwhelmingly positive impact, some challenges remain

• Limited access in remote regions restricts adoption.

• Hardware dependency, such as smartphones or IoT devices, may be very expensive for the ultra-poor farmers.

• The need for constant updates to keep advisory content current as weather and pest patterns change.

• There is a requirement for cross-sector collaboration between government, private sector, and NGOs for sustainable scale-up. Long-term sustainability can be supported by continuous

improvements brought in by user feedback and increased integration of other agricultural datasets.

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION

The Farmer's App plan represents a significant step forward in empowering farmers through technology and innovative solutions tailored to their needs. The initiative not only bridges the gap between traditional farming practices and modern agricultural advancements but also addresses critical challenges faced by farmers, such as access to real-time information, market insights, and resource management. By empowering this critical segment can lead to widespread societal and economic benefits.

One of the key benefits of the plan is its ability to provide tailored solutions that cater to the unique needs of individual farmers. From recommending sustainable farming techniques to offering financial literacy and credit support, Farmer's App has enabled farmers to achieve self- reliance and resilience. The plan also emphasizes resource efficiency, such as minimizing water integrating digital platforms and tools, the plan has provided farmers with access to weather updates, crop recommendations, and financial services, enabling them to make informed decisions and optimize their productivity. This approach ensures that farmers, irrespective of their geographical and educational limitations, can participate in a more inclusive and technology-driven agricultural ecosystem.

Furthermore, the plan emphasizes sustainable farming practices, contributing to long-term environmental and economic stability. By encouraging resource-efficient techniques and reducing dependency on harmful inputs, Farmer's App aids in creating a resilient agricultural framework. The plan's focus on community engagement and training has also played a vital role in fostering a culture of collaboration and knowledge-sharing among farmers. This ensures that the benefits of the plan extend beyond individual farmers to entire communities, amplifying its impact on rural development and food security.

In conclusion, the Farmer's App plan stands as a testament to how technology and innovation can revolutionize farming. It empowers farmers to adapt to the evolving demands of modern farming while preserving traditional wisdom. As this initiative continues to grow, it has the potential to serve as a blueprint for similar endeavours globally, contributing to a more sustainable, equitable, and prosperous agricultural future. The success of the Farmer's App plan underscores the importance of prioritizing farmers' welfare and underscores how usage and adopting eco-friendly practices, contributing to environmental sustainability. Additionally, it has fostered better market linkages, allowing farmers to sell their produce at competitive prices, thereby reducing dependency on intermediaries. Another notable advantage is the focus on community engagement and knowledge-sharing. Through training sessions, workshops, and farmer networks, Farmer's App has created a platform for collaborative growth, ensuring that the benefits of the plan extend to entire farming communities. This holistic approach not only enhances productivity but also boosts the overall quality of rural life. In conclusion, the Farmer's App plan demonstrates the transformative power of technology in farming. By empowering farmers with essential tools, information, and resources, it has addressed critical challenges and paved the way for sustainable farming practices. The initiative stands as a model for how innovation, combined with farmer-centric solutions, can lead to a more prosperous and resilient agricultural sector. As the plan continues to expand, it promises to play a pivotal role in shaping a brighter and more equitable future for farmers worldwide.

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APPENDIX-A PSUEDOCODE

Pseudocode

<?xml version=”1.0” encoding=”utf-8”?>

<manifest

xmlns:android=http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android

Xmlns:tools=http://schemas.android.com/tools

Package=”com.example.pickfresh”>

<uses-permission

android:name=”android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION” />

    <uses-permission

android:name=”android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION”/>

    <uses-permission

android:name=”android.permission.INTERNET” />

    <uses-permission

android:name=”android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE”

/>

    <uses-permission

android:name=”android.permission.SEND_SMS” />

    <application

    Android:allowBackup=”true”

       Android:allowClearUserData=”true”

       Android:allowClearUserDataOnFailedRestore=”true”

       Android:dataExtractionRules=”@xml/data_extraction_rules”

       Android:fullBackupContent=”@xml/backup_rules”

       Android:icon=”@drawable/fresh”

       Android:label=”@string/app_name”

       Android:roundIcon=”@drawable/fresh”

       Android:supportsRtl=”true”

```
Android:theme="@style/Theme.PickFresh"

Android:usesCleartextTraffic="true"


<activity

Android:name=".buyer.LoadUrl"

Android:exported="false" />

<activity

Android:name=".seller.Schemes"

Android:exported="false" />

<activity

Android:name=".admin.GovernmentScheme"

Android:exported="false" />

<activity

Android:name=".buyer.ProflieActivity"

Android:exported="false" />

<activity

Android:name=".buyer.CompletedActivity"

Android:exported="false" />

<activity

Android:name=".seller.Userdeatils"

Android:exported="false" />

<activity

Android:name=".seller.ViewAccepted"

Android:exported="false" />

<activity

Android:name=".seller.ViewBuyerItems"

Android:exported="false" />
```

```
<activity

Android:name=".seller.RequestsActivity"

Android:exported="false" />

<activity

Android:name=".seller.SettingsActivity"

Android:exported="false" />

<activity

Android:name=".buyer.ViewOrderitems"

Android:exported="false" />

<activity

Android:name=".buyer.View_Pendings"

Android:exported="false" />


<activityAndroid:name=".buyer.ViewItems"


    Android:exported="false" />

<meta-dataAndroid:name="com.google.android.geo.API_KEY"

    Android:value="@string/apikey" />

<activity Android:name=".buyer.MapsActivity" Android:exported="false"

    Android:label="@string/title_activity_maps" />


<activityAndroid:name=".seller.OrderupdateActivity"

    Android:exported="false" />
```

```
<activityAndroid:name=".seller.Viewitems"

    Android:exported="false" />

<activityAndroid:name=".buyer.SettingsForUser"

    Android:exported="false" />

<activityAndroid:name=".seller.Additems"

    Android:exported="false" />

<activity Android:name=".admin.AddRental"


    Android:exported="false" />

<activityAndroid:name=".buyer.BuyerMainActivity"
    Android:exported="false" />

<activityAndroid:name=".seller.SellerMainActivity"

    Android:exported="false" />

<activityAndroid:name=".admin.AdminActivity"

    Android:exported="false"

    Android:theme="@style/mytheme" />

<activityAndroid:name=".LoginActivity"

    Android:exported="false" />

 <activityAndroid:name=".Signup"

     Android:exported="false" />

 <activityAndroid:name=".MainActivity"

    Android:exported="true">

    <intent-filter>

        <actionandroid:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

        <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"
/>

        </intent-filter>
```

```
</activity>

<activity android:name=".seller.addOns.ViewRentals" />

<activity android:name=".seller.addOns.ViewMany" />

<activity android:name=".admin.AddProducts" />

<activity android:name=".seller.addOns.ViewFertilizers" />

<activity android:name=".seller.addOns.ViewMyOrders" />

<activity android:name=".SellerActivity" />

<receiver Android:name=".buyer.BroadcastReceiver"
    Android:enabled="true" Android:exported="true"

    Tools:ignore="ExportedReceiver" />

    </application>

</manifest>
```

USERORDER KIT

```
package com.example.pickfresh.seller.addOns.adapters

import android.annotation.SuppressLint

importandroid.content.Context

import android.content.Intent

import android.graphics.Color

import android.net.Uri

importandroid.view.LayoutInflater

import android.view.ViewGroup

importandroidx.core.text.HtmlCompat

import androidx.core.view.isVisible

import and roidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView

import coil.load
```

```kotlin
import
com.example.pickfresh.databinding.ActivitySellerMainBinding

import com.example.pickfresh.responses.UserResponsesForIt

import java.text.SimpleDateFormat

import java.util.Date

class

    AdapterForUserOrder( val context: Context, val data:
    ArrayList<UserResponsesForIt.Data>, val click:

    (UserResponsesForIt.Data) ->
Unit, ) :
    RecyclerView.Adapter<AdapterForUserOrder.Viewed>(
) { class Viewed(val item: ActivitySellerMainBinding) :
RecyclerView.ViewHolder(item.root)
override fun onCreateViewHolder(parent: ViewGroup, viewType: Int) =

Viewed(ActivitySellerMainBinding.inflate(LayoutInflater.from(context),parent,false))

@SuppressLint("SimpleDateFormat")


    val simpleDate = SimpleDateFormat("dd-M-yyyy hh:mm:s") override fun

onBindViewHolder(holder: Viewed, position: Int) {
        val k = data[position] with(holder.item)

{ val date = k.dateOn?.toLongOrNull()?.let

        { simpleDate.format(Date(it))

    } val
    strin
    g =

        "<b>User name : </b>${k.name}<br>" + "<b>Cost :
</b>${k.cost}" + "<br><b>Quantity : </b>${k.qty}" + "<br><b>Placed
            in :</b>${date}" + "<br><b>Order
```

Status :${k.status}" details.text = HtmlCompat.fromHtml(string,

HtmlCompat.FROM_HTML_OPTION_USE_CSS_COLORS) shapeimage.load(k.image)

telPoint.isVisible = true telPoint.setOnClickListener { _ -> context.startActivity(Intent (

Intent.ACTION_DIAL, Uri.parse("tel:${k.mobile}")

```
                )

            )

        }

        if (k.status == "Pending") {

        statusPoint.text = "Update"

        statusPoint.setTextColor(Color.BLA

        CK) buy.isVisible = true

         buy.setOnClickListener

              { click.invoke(k)

          }

        }


    } override fun getItemCount()

= data.size

}
```

LOGIN ACTIVITY

package com.example.pickfresh

importandroid.annotation.SuppressLint import

android.app.* import android.content.Intent

import android.graphics.Color import

android.graphics.drawable.ColorDrawable

importandroidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActi

vity import android.os.Bundle import

android.view.View import

```
android.widget.AdapterView
importandroid.widget.ArrayAdapter import
android.widget.Toast import
androidx.lifecycle.ViewModelProvider import
com.example.pickfresh.admin.AddRental
import
com.example.pickfresh.admin.AdminActivity
importcom.example.pickfresh.buyer.BuyerMain
Activity import
com.example.pickfresh.models.Onewordchange
import
com.example.pickfresh.responses.LoginRespon
se import
com.example.pickfresh.responses.Retrofit
import
com.example.pickfresh.seller.SellerMainActivit
y
importcom.example.pickfresh.databinding.Activ
ityLoginBinding import
com.google.mlkit.common.model.DownloadCo
nditions import
com.google.mlkit.nl.translate.TranslateLanguag
e import
com.google.mlkit.nl.translate.Translation import
com.google.mlkit.nl.translate.TranslatorOptions
import kotlinx.coroutines.CoroutineScope
importkotlinx.coroutines.Dispatchers.IO import
kotlinx.coroutines.launch import retrofit2.Call
import retrofit2.Callback import
retrofit2.Response class LoginActivity :
AppCompatActivity()
    { private lateinit var bind:ActivityLoginBinding lateinit
    var dialog:Dialog lateinit var onewordchange:
    Onewordchange var realString=ArrayList<String>()

    var kk=arrayOf("English","Tamil","Telugu","Kannada","Hindi")
```

```
@SuppressLint("UnspecifiedImmutableFlag")override fun

onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {

super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)bind=ActivityLoginBinding.inflate(layoutInflater)

setContentView(bind.root)

onewordchange=ViewModelProvider(this)[Onewordchange::class.ja va]

realString.add("${bind.titlew.text}") realString.add("${bind.email.text}")

realString.add("${bind.email2.hint}") realString.add("${bind.password.text}")

realString.add("${bind.password2.hint}") realString.add("${bind.btn.text}")

realString.add("${bind.dont.text}")

realString.add("${bind.create.text}")realString.add("${bind.create2.text}")

realString.add("${bind.dont2.text}") dialog=Dialog(this).apply {

setContentView(R.layout.progressdi) setCancelable(false)

        window!!.setBackgroundDrawable(ColorDrawable(Color.TRANSPA

        RENT)) }

        bind.create2.setOnClickLis

        tener

        { startActivity(Intent(this,SellerActivity::class.java))

        }


 bind.btn.setOnClickListener { val

    mail=bind.email2.text.toString().trim()

    valpassword=bind.password2.text.toString().tri

    m() if(!mail.contains("@gmail.com"))

 { it.toast("Please enter a valid email")

    }else if(password.isEmpty()){ it.toast("Pleas e enter your

        password")

    }else if(password.lowercase()=="admin"&&mail.lowercase()=="admin@g mail.com") {
        getSharedPreferences("user",MODE_PRIVATE).edit().putString("type","admin").apply()
        startActivity(Intent(this, AdminActivity::class.java)) finishAffinity() }else{ dialog.show()

CoroutineScope(IO).launch

        { Retrofit.instance.login(condition = "login",email = mail,
password=password).enqueue(object :Callback<LoginResponse>{ over

        ride fun onResponse(
```

```
            call: Call<LoginResponse>, response: Response<LoginResponse>

        ) { dialog.dismiss()
            response.body().apply

{               if(this!=null)

{                       if

            (data.isNotEmpty())

                    { val k = data[0] getSharedPreferences("user",
MODE_PRIVATE).edit().ap
ply { putString("id", k.id)

                        putString("name", k.name) putString("mail",
                        k.mail) putString("mobile", k.mobile)
                        putString("password", k.password)
                        putString("location", k.location)
                        putString("type", k.type) putString("state",
                        k.state) putString("language","English")
                    apply() }

                    finishAffinity(
                    ) if (k.type ==
                    "user")

                        { startActivity( Intent( this@LoginActivity,
                            BuyerMainActivity::class.java

                          )

                          )

} else if (k.type == "seller")

                        { startActivity( Intent( this@LoginActivity,
                          SellerMainActivity::class.java )

                          )

                        }
```

```
                                } else { if
                            (message ==
                            "failed")
{ it.toast("Invalid user")

                            }

        }

}else{it.toast(response.body ()!!)

} override fun onFailure(call: Call<LoginResponse>, t: Throwable) { it.toast(t.message!!)
            dialog.dismiss()

            }

        })

        }

    }

}




bind.create.setOnClickListener




        { Intent(this,Signup::class.java).apply

            { putExtra("language",bind.spinner.selectedItem.toString()) startActivity(this)

        }

        }



ArrayAdapter(this,android.R.layout.simple_dropdown_item_1line,kk)

    .apply {
```

```
        bind.spinner.adapter=this

    } bind.spinner.onItemSelectedListener=object :AdapterView.OnItemS electedListener{
override fun onItemSelected(p0: AdapterView<*>?, p1: View?, p2: Int, p3: Long)
{ if(kk[p2]=="Tamil"){ translate(TranslateLanguage.T
AMIL)

}else if(kk[p2]=="English"){
 transulated(realStri ng)

}else if(kk[p2]=="Telugu"){ translate(TranslateLanguage.TELUGU)

        }else if(kk[p2]=="Kannada"){
            translate(TranslateLanguage.KANNAD A)

        }else if(kk[p2]=="Hindi"){
        translate(TranslateLanguage. HINDI) } }


                override fun onNothingSelected(p0: AdapterView<*>?) {

                    }

                }

            }


            private fun transulated(it: ArrayList<String>)

                {if(realString.size==it.size){
                    bind.titlew.text=it[0]
                    bind.email.text=it[1]
                    bind.email2.hint=it[2]
                    bind.password.text=it[3]
                    bind.password2.hint=it[4]
                    bind.btn.text=it[5]
                    bind.dont.text=it[6]
                    bind.create.text=it[7]
                    bind.create2.text=it[8]
                    bind.dont2.text=it[9]

            }
```

```kotlin
        bind.titlew.textSize=16fbind.email.textSize=16f bind.email2.textSize=16f
        bind.password.textSize=16f

bind.password2.textSize=16fbind.btn.textSize=16fbind.dont.textSize=16f
bind.create.textSize=16f

        }

        private fun translate(langauage: String) {


            if(TranslateLanguage.TAMIL==langauage){
                b ind.titlew.textSize=14f
                bind.email.textSize=14f
                bind.email2.textSize=14fbind.password.te
                xtSize=14f bind.password2.textSize=14f
                bind.btn.textSize=14f
                bind.dont.textSize=14f
                bind.create.textSize=14f
                bind.create2.textSize=14f
                bind.dont2.textSize=14f

            }else{bind.titlew.textSize=16f bind.email.textSize=16f

                bind.email2.textSize=16f
                bind.password.textSize=16f
                bind.password2.textSize=16f
                bind.btn.textSize=16fbind.dont.textSiz
                e=16f bind.create.textSize=16f
                bind.create2.textSize=16f
bind.dont2.textSize=16f

}


        dialog.show()
val option= TranslatorOptions.Builder()
    .setSourceLanguage(TranslateLanguage.ENGLISH)
    .setTargetLanguage(langauage)
```

```
.build() val condition=DownloadConditions.Builder().build()
    val translation= Translation.getClient(option)
    translation.downloadModelIfNeeded(condition)
        .addOnSuccessListener

            {
            onewordchange.option(option,
            realString)
            onewordchange.observer().obse
            rve(this){
            if(realString.size==it.size){ bin

        d.titlew.text=it[0]
bind.email.text=it[1]
bind.email2.hint=it[2]
bind.password.text=it[3]
bind.password2.hint=it[4]
bind.btn.text=it[5]bind.dont.text=it[6]

                bind.create.text=it[7]
                bind.create2.text=it[7]
                bind.dont2.text=it[7]
            }


        }

        dialog.dismiss()


    }

        .addOnFailureListener

            { Toast.makeText(this,"1-

            >${it.message}",

Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()

        dialog.dismiss()

    }
```

APPENDIX B

SCREENSHOTS
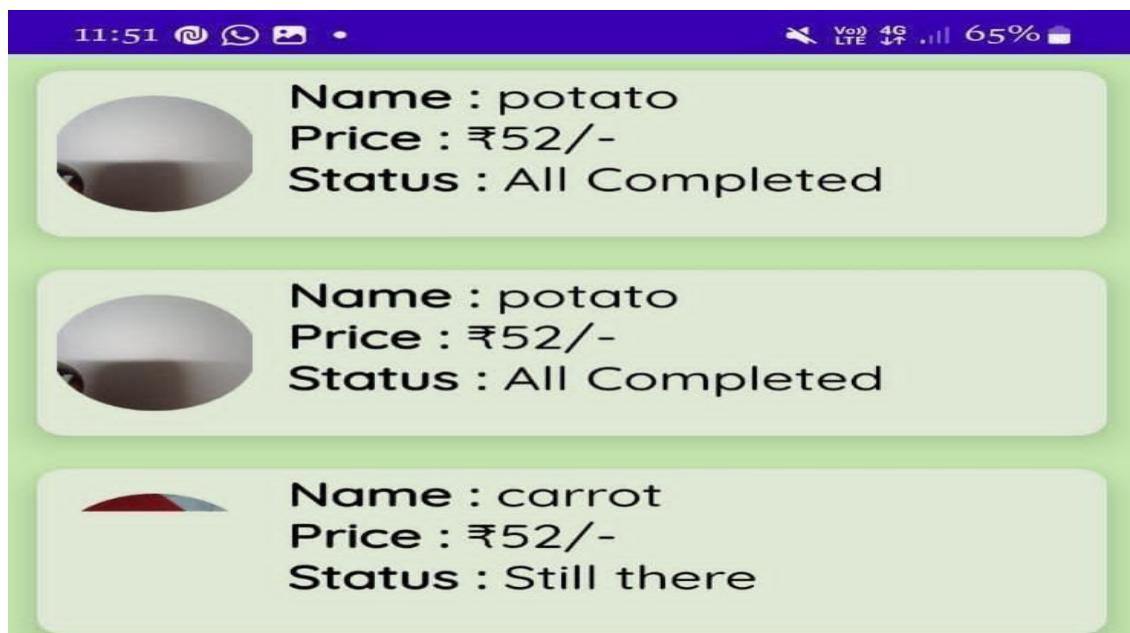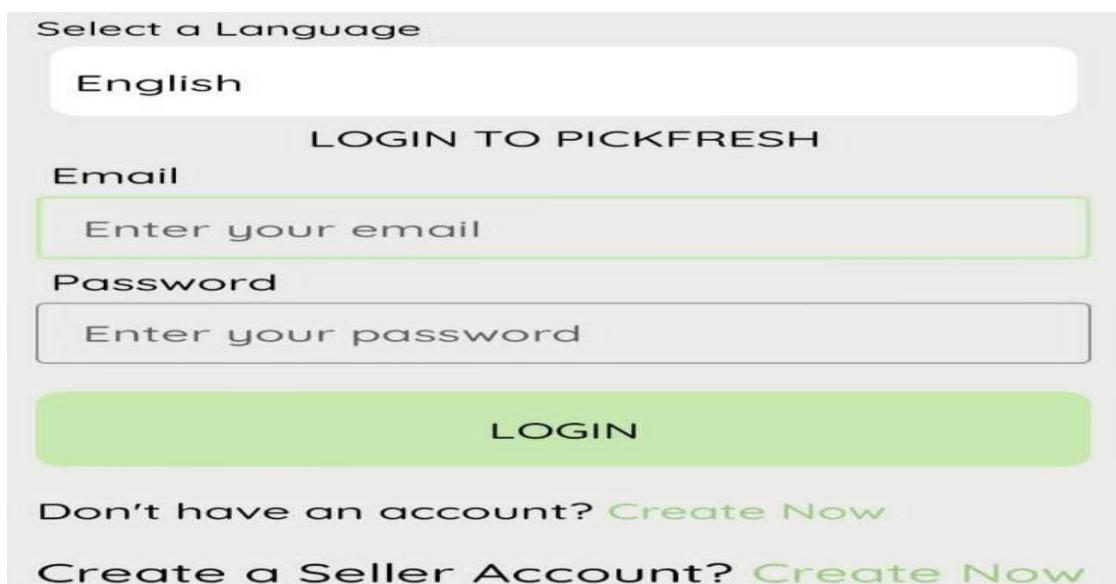
Item Name

Rental Description

Cost per hour

Rental Mobile number

CREATE

Select a Language

Kannada

ಪಿಕ್‌ಫ್ರೆಶ್ ಲಾಗಿನ್ ಮಾಡಿ

ಇಮೇಲ್

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇಮೇಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿ

ಪಾಸ್‌ವರ್ಡ್
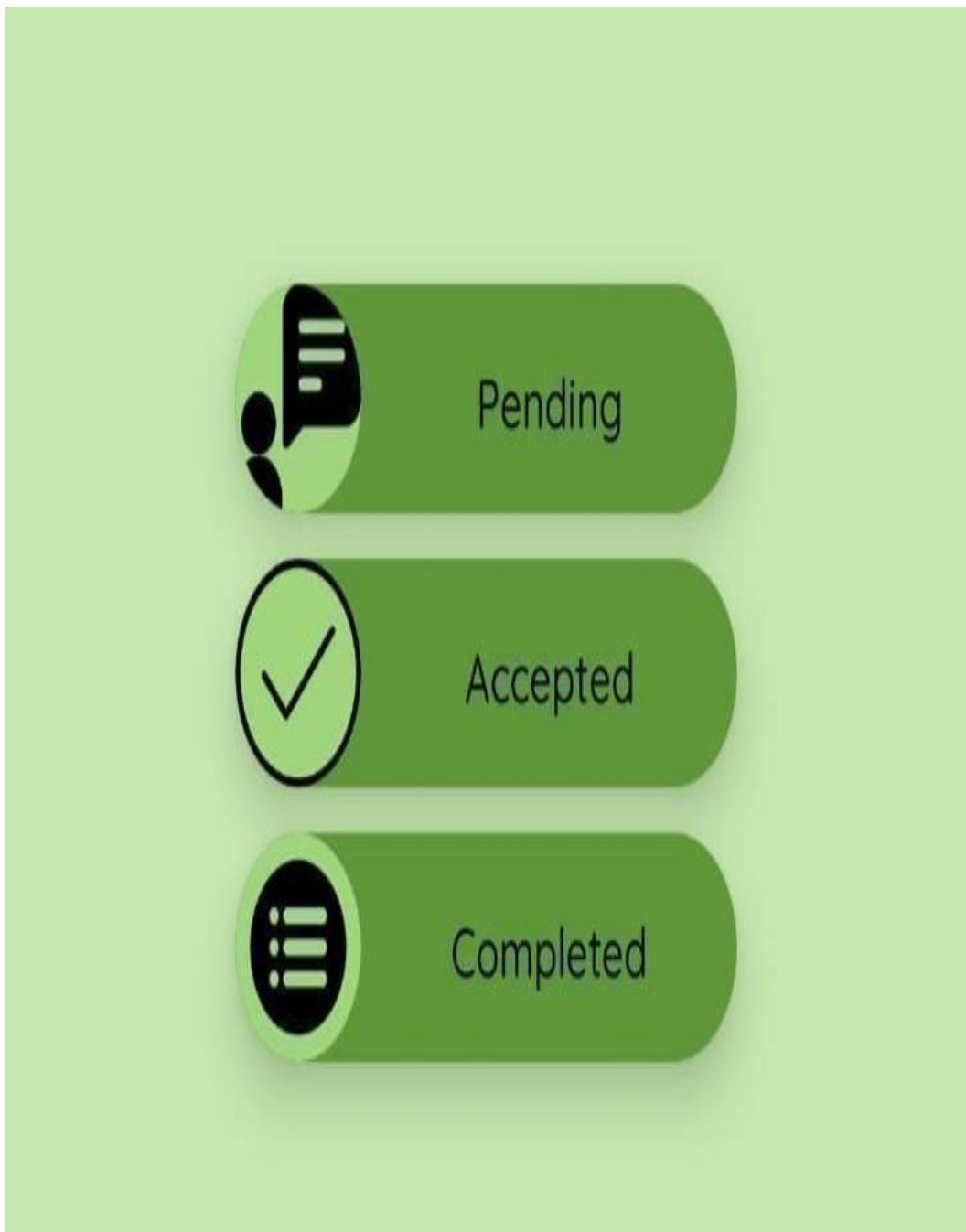
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಾಸ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ನಮೂದಿಸಿ

ಲಾಗಿನ್

ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲವೇ?ಈಗ ರಚಿಸಿ

ಈಗ ರಚಿಸಿಈಗ ರಚಿಸಿ

PFID1734671281296

PFID1734672275822

PFID1734672456899

PFID1734672690303

PFID1734673060560

Add Government Scheme

Scheme Description

Scheme URl

ADD

My Orders

User name : admin123
Cost : 50
Quantity : 5
Placed in :19-12-2024 12:49:13
Order Status :Pending

Update

User name : test
Cost : 4644
Quantity : 2
Placed in :11-12-2024 03:57:15
Order Status :Cancelled

User name : test
Cost : 4644
Quantity : 2580
Placed in :11-12-2024 09:51:25
Order Status :Completed

Name : termite
Cost :

Buy

Name : Termite
Cost : 50

Buy

Name : Termite
Cost : 50

Buy

Name : resgf
Cost : 4644

Rentals

Name : yu
Description : ghj
Cost Per Hour : ₹150/-
Added in:1734592107531

Name : Machine TOOl
Description : this is new
Machine You can get by an
offer of 10%
Cost Per Hour : ₹50/-
Added in:1733922743578

Name : Tractor
Description : Something new
https://www.wizzie.online
/PickFresh/images/pic
Cost Per Hour : ₹45/-
Added in:1733730348160

Item name : Something
Price : ₹123/-
Quantity : 3
Ordered date: 20/December/
2024(11:01:30)
Status : process

Open with ⓘ

Samsung Wallet   Paytm   Jupiter   GPay

slice   PhonePe   WhatsApp

Just once   Always

9949591451

1 QO	2 ABC	3 DEF
4 GHI	5 JKL	6 MNO
7 PQRS	8 TUV	9 WXYZ
*	0 +	#

Online

No crops recommended for DECEMBER.

Requests

Accepted

Add Item
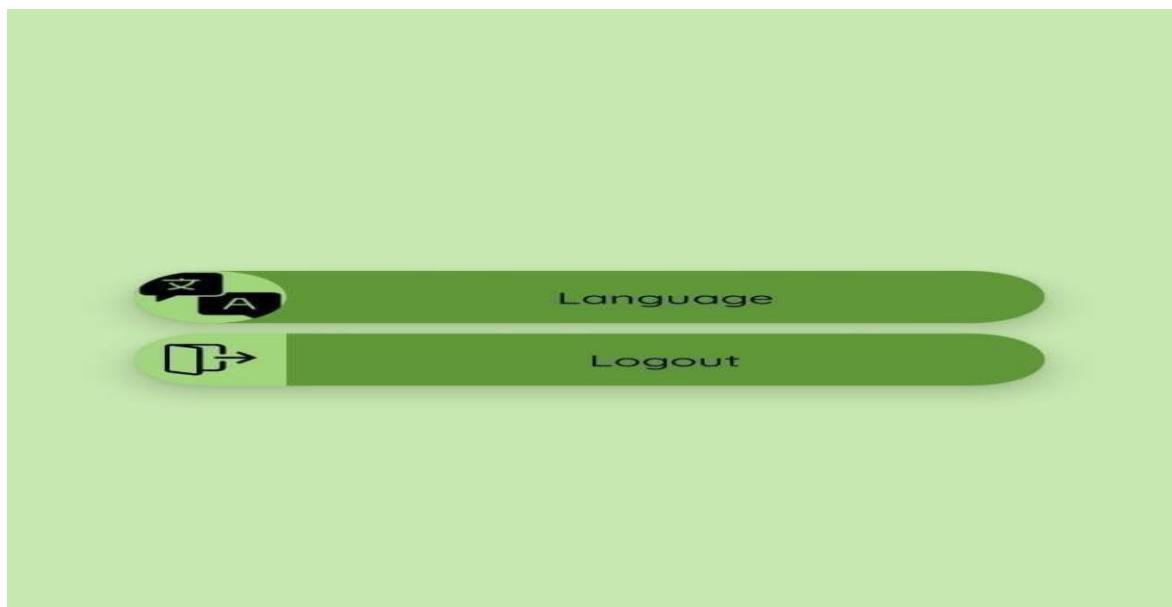
Items

Settings

Rental machine

APPENDIX C

ENCLOSURE

13% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

Filtered from the Report

▸ Bibliography

Match Groups

● **3** Not Cited or Quoted **1%**
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks

" **0** Missing Quotations **0%**
Matches that are still very similar to source material

≡ **71** Missing Citation **12%**
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation

● **1** Cited and Quoted **0%**
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

9%   ⊕ Internet sources
7%   ▥ Publications
10% ▲ Submitted works (Student Papers)

Integrity Flags

0 Integrity Flags for Review

No suspicious text manipulations found.

> Our system's algorithms look deeply at a document for any inconsistencies that would set it apart from a normal submission. If we notice something strange, we flag it for you to review.
>
> A Flag is not necessarily an indicator of a problem. However, we'd recommend you focus your attention there for further review.