NITTE MEENAKSHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION, AFFILIATED TO VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY,
BELGAUM, APPROVED BY AICTE & GOVT.OF KARNATAKA



Application Development using OOP(C++)

on

APMC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Degree of

Bachelor of Engineering

in

Computer Science and Engineering

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering

(Accredited by NBA Tier-1) 2020-2021

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Phase II Report on "APMC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" is an authentic work carried out by Kanaad D S (1NT19CS092), Chinmay Ganapati Hegde (1NT19CS059), Krishnamurthy M Naik (1NT19CS097) students of Nitte Meenakshi Institute of Technology, Bangalore in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the academic year 2020-2021. It is certified that all corrections and suggestions indicated during the internal assessment has been incorporated in the report.

Internal Guide	Signature of the HOD		
Dr . Vijaya Shetty	Dr . Thippeswamy M. N.		
Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSE,	Professor ,Head, Dept. CSE,		
NMIT Bangalore	NMIT Bangalore		

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that

- (i) The project work is our original work
- (ii) This Project work has not been submitted for the award of any degree or examination at any other university/College/Institute.
- (iii) This Project Work does not contain other persons' data, pictures, graphs or other information, unless specifically acknowledged as being sourced from other persons.
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- a) their words have been re-written but the general information attributed to them has been referenced;
- b) where their exact words have been used, their writing has been placed inside quotation marks, and

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(iv) This Project Work does not contain graphics or tables copied and pasted from the Internet, unless specifically acknowledged, and the source being detailed in the thesis and in the References sections

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Date: 12/01/2021

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Abstract:

Agricultural Marketing is a vibrant subject for academics and administrators as our culture is agriculture.

Though India is gifted with many farmers ,they are not getting valuable prices for their products because of the intermediaries .So to avoid this <u>Government of India</u> established <u>Agricultural Produce Market Committee</u>.

(APMC) in which Government sets the price for particular product known as Minimum support price (MSP). When there is no demand for the product in the public, the price of the product will drastically go down because of this farmer will be in loss, so in order to help the farmers MSP is introduced. The Farmers and dealers have their account in APMC which consist their name and id .If Farmer wants to sell his product ,he has to register his product name and the quantity (in Quintals) .APMC checks the MSP for the product and the interested dealers can participate this Bidding process. The bidding is valid if the dealers bid more than the MSP. The bidding will be completed if no dealer wants to bid for next round, and the dealer who bids for maximum price will buy product and will pay the respective amount for it. The record will be saved in register book (file) with respective dates and details .By this farmer gets the valuable price for his each products.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
ABSTRACT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1-2
1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW	
1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	
1.3 OBJECTIVES	
1.4 LIMITATIONS	
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE SURVEY	3-6
CHAPTER 3:	
SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS	7
3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS	
3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS	

CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION	8-11
4.1 CLASSES AND OBJECTS	
4.2 Inheritance	
4.3 Data encapsulation	
4.4 Data Abstraction	
4.5 File Handling	
CHAPTER 5: TEST CASES	12-15
CHAPTER 6: RESULT	16-27
CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION	28
BIBLIOGRAPHY	29
PLAGARISM CHECK	30

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

APMC management system contains the details about the farmers, dealers, auctions performed with the dealers and the final dealing records.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

APMC management system stores the details about the farmers, dealers, auctions performed with the dealers and the final dealing records. Farmer is the main charge as he sells the products in large quantity (in orders of quintals) from him the complete process starts.

The project is completely programmed using Code blocks where the inheritance concept of C++ (including Multiple inheritance) for the different classes.

File handling concept is used for storing the complete process details (in systematic manner) where these will be fed into file and stored which will be used for future use as more records can be appended.

1.3 OBJECTIVE

The development of a this system focuses on certain goals.

These said purposes are classified and expound as follows:

General Objective To make use of the technology through an

improved automated record storage of APMC. Thus, minimizing the errors that resulted from the prior systems. It is projected towards the improvement of relationship between the farmers and Consumers .

The project specifically aims:

- 1)To transmit macro economical signal to Farmers/Producers.
- 2) Balancing Demand and Supply.
- 3)Providing incentives to producers to increase production and output.
- 4)Promoting the efficient use of resources in the production and distribution systems
- 5)To design an system that is simple, user friendly and easy to understand.

1.4 LIMITATIONS

- 1) Dates should be mentioned in properly manner (DD/MM/YYYY)
- 2) Farmer id should start with "F" and unique
- 3) Dealer id should start with "D" and unique
- 4) File should be updated only if the deal is completed

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE SURVEY



The concept of a agriculture produce market regulation programme in India dates back to the <u>British Raj</u>: raw <u>cotton</u> was the first farm produce to attract the attention of the Government due to the anxiety of British rulers to make available the supplies of pure cotton at reasonable prices to the textile mills of Manchester (UK).

Consequently, India's first regulated market (Karanja) was established in 1886 under the Hyderabad Residency Order, with the first legislation being the *Berar Cotton and Grain Market Act* of 1887, which empowered British residents to declare any place in the assigned district a market for sale and purchase of agricultural produce and constitute a committee to supervise the regulated markets. This Act became the model for enactment in other parts of the country.

During the 1960s and 1970s, most of the states enacted and enforced *Agricultural Produce Markets Regulation (APMR) Acts*. All primary wholesale assembling markets were brought under the ambit

of these Acts. Well laid out market yards and sub-yards were constructed and, for each market area, an Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) was constituted to frame the rules and enforce them. Thus, the organized agricultural marketing came into existence through regulated markets.

APMCs operate on two principles:

- 1. Ensure that farmers are not exploited by <u>intermediaries</u> (or money lenders) who compel farmers to sell their produce at the farm gate for an extremely low price.
- 2. All food produce should first be brought to a market yard and then sold through auction.

APMC in Karnataka:

The <u>Government of Karnataka</u> has created APMCs in many towns to enable farmers to sell their produce at reasonable prices. Most APMCs have a market where traders and other marketing agents are provided stalls and shops to purchase agriculture produce from farmers. Farmers can sell their produce to agents or traders under the supervision of the APMC.

Prior to 2020, Farmers couldn't sell produce outside the APMC mechanism. The APMC system made farmers vulnerable to traders' and marketing agents' price manipulations. The <u>Government of India</u> has considered improving the *APMC Act* to benefit all parties involved.

In 2020, the <u>Government of Karnataka</u> passed the *The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development)* (Amendment) Bill, 2020, which enables farmers to trade their produce

anywhere without the intervention of APMCs. It also allowed <u>Food</u> processing companies to buy produce directly from farmers.

Acts:

There were many acts passed by Central and state governments related to welfare of farmers. Some of them are

APMC Model Act (2003):

- 1. Facilitating contract farming model.
- 2. Special market for perishables
- 3. Allowing farmers and private persons to set up their own market.
- 4. Relaxation of licensing norms.
- 5. Single market fee
- 6. APMC revenue to be used for improving market infrastructure.

This act was not passed in many states regarding the political and citizens issue. Almost 18 of states in india (including Karnataka passed this Act in 2003).

1) The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, (2020)

- expands the scope of trade areas of farmers' produce from select areas to "any place of production, collection, aggregation".
- allows electronic trading and e-commerce of scheduled farmers' produce.
- prohibits state governments from levying any market fee, cess, or levy on farmers, traders, and electronic trading platforms for the trade of farmers' produce conducted in an 'outside trade area'.

2) Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, (2020)

- provides a legal framework for farmers to enter into prearranged contracts with buyers including mention of pricing.
- o defines a dispute resolution mechanism.

3) Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020

- removes foodstuff such as cereals, pulses, potato, onions, edible oilseeds, and oils, from the list of essential commodities, removing stockholding limits on such items except under "extraordinary circumstances.
- requires that imposition of any stock limit on agricultural produce be based on price rise.

From these 3 farm acts passed by Central government, it developed a link of farmers in private sectors (Previous it was only limited to public sectors).

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS PROCESSOR:

Intel Core 2

Duo 1.3GHz or Faster.

RAM:512MB or More.

SPACE REQUIRED: 100MB.

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

OS: Windows XP,7,8,8.1,10, Linux, Ubuntu, Mac OS.

Additional software required:

Code blocks/Visual studio code

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 CLASSES AND OBJECTS

A Class may be a user-defined data-type which has data members and member functions. Data members are the info variables and member functions are the functions wont to manipulate these variables and together these data members and member functions define the properties and behaviour of the objects in a Class. An Object is an instance of a Class. When a category is defined, no memory is allocated but when it's instantiated (i.e. an object is created) memory is allocated.

4.2 INHERITANCE

One of the most important concepts in object-oriented programming is that of inheritance. Inheritance allows us to define a class in terms of another class, which makes it easier to create and maintain an application. This also provides an opportunity to reuse the code functionality and fast implementation time.

When creating a class, instead of writing completely new data members and member functions, the programmer can designate that the new class should inherit the members of an existing class. This existing class is called the **base** class, and the new class is referred to as the **derived** class.

Public Inheritance – When deriving a class from a **public** base class, **public** members of the base class become **public** members of the derived class and **protected** members of the base class become **protected** members of the derived class. A base class's **private** members are never accessible directly from a derived class, but can be accessed through calls to the **public** and **protected** members of the base class.

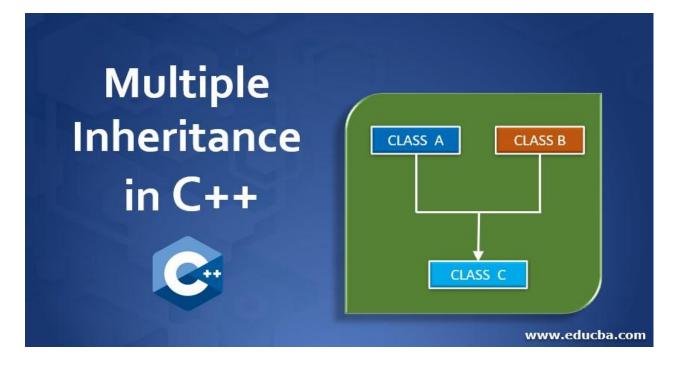
Protected Inheritance – When deriving from a **protected** base class, **public** and **protected** members of the base class become **protected** members of the derived class.

Private Inheritance – When deriving from a **private** base class, **public** and **protected** members of the base class become **private** members of the derived class.

MULTIPLE INHERITANCE:

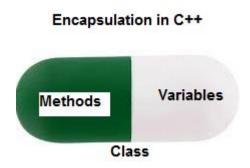
This is a type of inheritance where the derived class inherits the properties from more than one base class. For example refer below figure

In the system Apmc class inherits the properties from farmer and dealer class.



4.3 Data Encapsulation

Encapsulation is defined as combining up of data and information under a single unit. In Object Oriented Programming, Encapsulation is defined as binding together the data and the functions that manipulates them.



4.4 Data Abstraction

Abstraction refers to the act of representing essential features without including the background details or explanations.

The system the farmer and dealer details are fed ,the final dealing is displayed but the auction process (internal) is unknown .

4.3 FILE HANDLING:

We have used this concept to store the complete details (i.e. in a file).

- 1. ofstream: This file stream is used for writing information from file.
- 2. ifstream: This file stream is used for reading information from file.
- 3. **fstream**: This file stream is used for reading and writing information from file.

There are some mode flags used for file opening.

- ios::in: mode used for reading the data from console
- ios::app: mode used for append the data to the file
- ios::out: mode used for writing the data to the file

General functions used for file handling in our program:

- 1. open(): Creating a file
- 2. close(): Closing a file
- 3. get(): Reading a character from file
- 4. eof(): It checks the end of file
- seekg(): Associated file's current get pointer by offset number of characters from the specified origin(beg/cur/end).

CHAPTER 5 TEST CASES

Test Case ID	T1	Test case	Testing for normal	
		Description	case	
Created by	Kanaad D S	Reviewed By	Dr. VijayaShetty	

Tester's	Kanaad D S	Date	12-01-2021	Test case	Pass
Name		Tested		(Pass/Fail)	

Test Scenario	Auctioning for only one round

S#	Prerequisites
1)	Code Blocks

STEP #	Step Details	Actual Results	Pass/Fail
1	Entering Farmer details	As Expected	Pass
2	Entering dealers details	As Expected	Pass
3	Performing the auction	As Expected	Pass
4	Displaying the final result	As Expected	Pass
5	Uploading to the file	As Expected	Pass

Test Case ID	T2	Test case Description	Testing for more rounds
Created by	Kanaad D S	Reviewed By	Dr. VijayaShetty

Tester's	Kanaad D S	Date	12-01-2021	Test case	Pass
Name		Tested		(Pass/Fail)	

Test Scenario	Auctioning for more than one
	rounds

S#	Prerequisites
1)	Code Blocks

STEP #	Step Details	Actual Results	Pass/Fail
1	Entering Farmer details	As Expected	Pass
2	Entering dealers details	As Expected	Pass
3	Performing the auction twice	As Expected	Pass
4	Displaying the final result	As Expected	Pass
5	Uploading to the file	As Expected	Pass

Test Case ID	T3	Test case	Testing for less
		Description	than MSP case
Created by	Chinmay	Reviewed By	Dr. VijayaShetty
	Ganapathi Hegde		

Tester's	Chinmay	Date	12-01-2021	Test case	Pass
Name	Ganapathi	Tested		(Pass/Fail)	
	Hegde				

Test Scenario	Any dealer bids less than MSP

S#	Prerequisites
1)	Code Blocks

STEP #	Step Details	Actual Results	Pass/Fail
1	Entering Farmer details	As Expected	Pass
2	Entering dealers details	As Expected	Pass
3	Performing the auction	As Expected	Pass
4	Displaying the final result	As Expected	Pass
5	Uploading to the file	As Expected	Pass

Test Case ID	T4	Test case	Testing for less
		Description	than MSP case
Created by	Krishnamurthy M	Reviewed By	Dr. VijayaShetty
	Naik		

Test	er's	Krishnamurthy	Date	12-01-	Test case	Pass
Nam	ie	M Naik	Tested	2021	(Pass/Fail)	

Test Scenario	All the dealers bids less than MSP

S#	Prerequisites
1)	Code Blocks

STEP #	Step Details	Actual Results	Pass/Fail
1	Entering Farmer details	As Expected	Pass
2	Entering dealers details	As Expected	Pass
3	Performing the auction	As Expected	Fail
4	Displaying the final result	As Expected	Pass
5	Uploading to the file	As Expected	Fail

CHAPTER 6 RESULTS

TEST CASES: T1

```
A New Deal Begins
Enter the farmer's details and his product details
Enter the name
Kanaad
Enter the id start with F
F12
Enter the product name to be sold
Tomato
Enter the quantity of Tomato to be sold in quintals(1 quintal =100 kg)
50
Enter the no of dealers in the auction
Enter the dealers' details
Enter the details of the dealer 1
Enter the name
Chinmay
Enter the id start with D
Enter the details of the dealer 2
Enter the name
Krishna
Enter the id start with D
D34
```

```
Auction starts :
Enter the date in DD/MM/YYYY format
12/01/2021
Enter the MSP for the product 'Tomato' fixed by government per kg
Enter the bidding price for the product 'Tomato' one by one
Bidding price should be always greater than or equal to MSP fixed and greater than any another dealer
Round 1:
If 'Chinmay' wants to bid for round-1 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Chinmay' bids for rupees
If 'Krishna' wants to bid for round-1 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Krishna' bids for rupees
If any dealer wants to go for round-2 enter 1 else enter any
Auction completed
               The deal is performed between the farmer 'Kanaad' and the dealer 'Krishna'
               Dealer 'Krishna' buys the product 'Tomato' for rupees '10' per kg (MSP was 2 rupees)
               So he has to pay rupees '50000' for '50' quintals of product 'Tomato'
If the deal is performed then to update the File enter 1 else enter any
```

```
To show records enter 1 else enter any
11/01/2021
Details of auction performed
Farmer name
Kanaad (ID F12)
Product name
potato
Quantity of the product
25 quintals
Dealer 1 name
Chinmay (ID D12)
Dealer 2 name
Krishna (ID D23)
MSP 10 rupees
The deal is performed between farmer 'Kanaad' and dealer 'Chinmay'
Dealer 'Chinmay' buys the product 'potato' for rupees '25' per kg
So he paid rupees '62500' for '25' quintals of product 'potato'
12/01/2021
Details of auction performed
Farmer name
Kanaad (ID F12)
Product name
Tomato
Quantity of the product
50 quintals
Dealer 1 name
Chinmay (ID D23)
Dealer 2 name
Krishna (ID D34)
MSP 2 rupees
The deal is performed between farmer 'Kanaad' and dealer 'Krishna'
Dealer 'Krishna' buys the product 'Tomato' for rupees '10' per kg
So he paid rupees '50000' for '50' quintals of product 'Tomato'
```

T2

```
A New Deal Begins
Enter the farmer's details and his product details
Enter the name
Kanaad
Enter the id start with F
F12
Enter the product name to be sold
Tomato
Enter the quantity of Tomato to be sold in quintals(1 quintal =100 kg)
Enter the no of dealers in the auction
Enter the dealers' details
Enter the details of the dealer 1
Enter the name
Chinmay
Enter the id start with D
Enter the details of the dealer 2
Enter the name
Krishna
Enter the id start with D
D34
```

```
Auction starts :
Enter the date in DD/MM/YYYY format
01/01/2021
Enter the MSP for the product 'Tomato' fixed by government per kg
Enter the bidding price for the product 'Tomato' one by one
Bidding price should be always greater than or equal to MSP fixed and greater than any another dealer
Round 1:
If 'Chinmay' wants to bid for round-1 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Chinmay' bids for rupees
If 'Krishna' wants to bid for round-1 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Krishna' bids for rupees
15
If any dealer wants to go for round-2 enter 1 else enter any
```

```
Round 2:
If 'Chinmay' wants to bid for round-2 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Chinmay' bids for rupees
25
If 'Krishna' wants to bid for round-2 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Krishna' bids for rupees
20
If any dealer wants to go for round-3 enter 1 else enter any
Round 3:
If 'Chinmay' wants to bid for round-3 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Chinmay' bids for rupees
30
If 'Krishna' wants to bid for round-3 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Krishna' bids for rupees
35
If any dealer wants to go for round-4 enter 1 else enter any
Auction completed
                The deal is performed between the farmer 'Kanaad' and the dealer 'Krishna'
                Dealer 'Krishna' buys the product 'Tomato' for rupees '35' per kg (MSP was 3 rupees)
                So he has to pay rupees '175000' for '50' quintals of product 'Tomato'
```

```
01/01/2021
Details of auction performed
Farmer name
Kanaad (ID F12)
Product name
Tomato
Quantity of the product
50 quintals
Dealer 1 name
Chinmay (ID D23)
Dealer 2 name
Krishna (ID D34)
MSP 3 rupees
The deal is performed between farmer 'Kanaad' and dealer 'Krishna'
Dealer 'Krishna' buys the product 'Tomato' for rupees '35' per kg
So he paid rupees '175000' for '50' quintals of product 'Tomato'
If you want to go for a new auction enter 1 else to exit enter any
```

T3

```
Enter the farmer's details and his product details
Enter the name
Kanaad
Enter the id start with F
Enter the product name to be sold
Potato
Enter the quantity of Potato to be sold in quintals(1 quintal =100 kg)
Enter the no of dealers in the auction
Enter the dealers' details
Enter the details of the dealer 1
Enter the name
Chinmay
Enter the id start with D
D23
Enter the details of the dealer 2
Enter the name
Krishna
Enter the id start with D
D34
Enter the details of the dealer 3
Enter the name
Akash
Enter the id start with D
D45
```

```
Auction starts :
Enter the date in DD/MM/YYYY format
03/01/2021
Enter the MSP for the product 'Potato' fixed by government per kg
Enter the bidding price for the product 'Potato' one by one
Bidding price should be always greater than or equal to MSP fixed and greater than any another dealer
Round 1 :
If 'Chinmay' wants to bid for round-1 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Chinmay' bids for rupees
20
If 'Krishna' wants to bid for round-1 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Krishna' bids for rupees
50
If 'Akash' wants to bid for round-1 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Akash' bids for rupees
Invalid
```

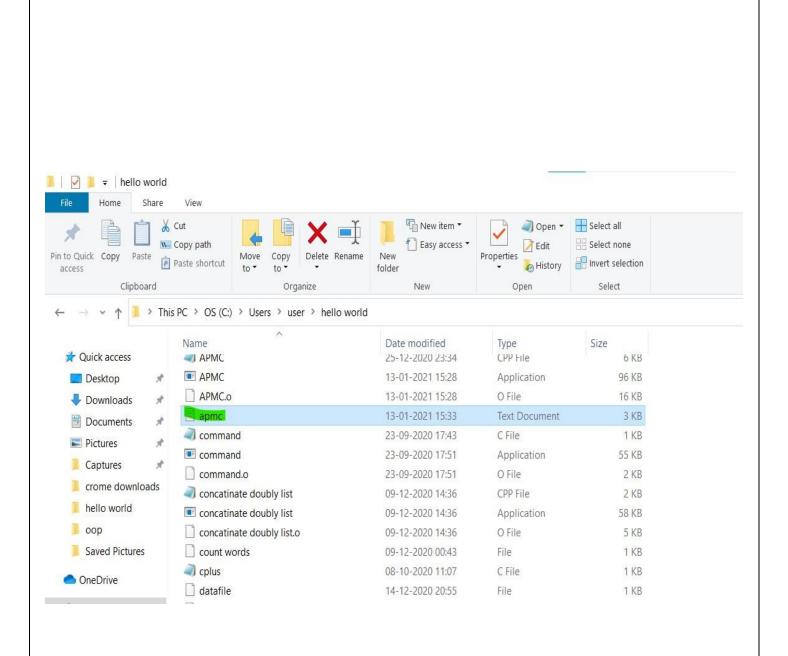
Auction completed

The deal is performed between the farmer 'Kanaad' and the dealer 'Krishna' Dealer 'Krishna' buys the product 'Potato' for rupees '50' per kg (MSP was 10 rupees) So he has to pay rupees '200000' for '40' quintals of product 'Potato'

T4

```
A New Deal Begins
Enter the farmer's details and his product details
Enter the name
Praveen
Enter the id start with F
Enter the product name to be sold
Enter the quantity of Carrot to be sold in quintals(1 quintal =100 kg)
Enter the no of dealers in the auction
Enter the dealers' details
Enter the details of the dealer 1
Enter the name
Kiran
Enter the id start with D
Enter the details of the dealer 2
Enter the name
Alok
Enter the id start with D
D67
```

```
Auction starts :
Enter the date in DD/MM/YYYY format
06/01/2021
Enter the MSP for the product 'Carrot' fixed by government per kg
Enter the bidding price for the product 'Carrot' one by one
Bidding price should be always greater than or equal to MSP fixed and greater than any another dealer
Round 1:
If 'Kiran' wants to bid for round-1 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Kiran' bids for rupees
20
Invalid
If 'Alok' wants to bid for round-1 enter 1 else enter any
dealer 'Alok' bids for rupees
Invalid
If any dealer wants to go for round-2 enter 1 else enter any
Auction completed
Invalid - Deal is not performed
```



The complete updated file is stored in system. The above figure shows the stored file (highlighted in green).

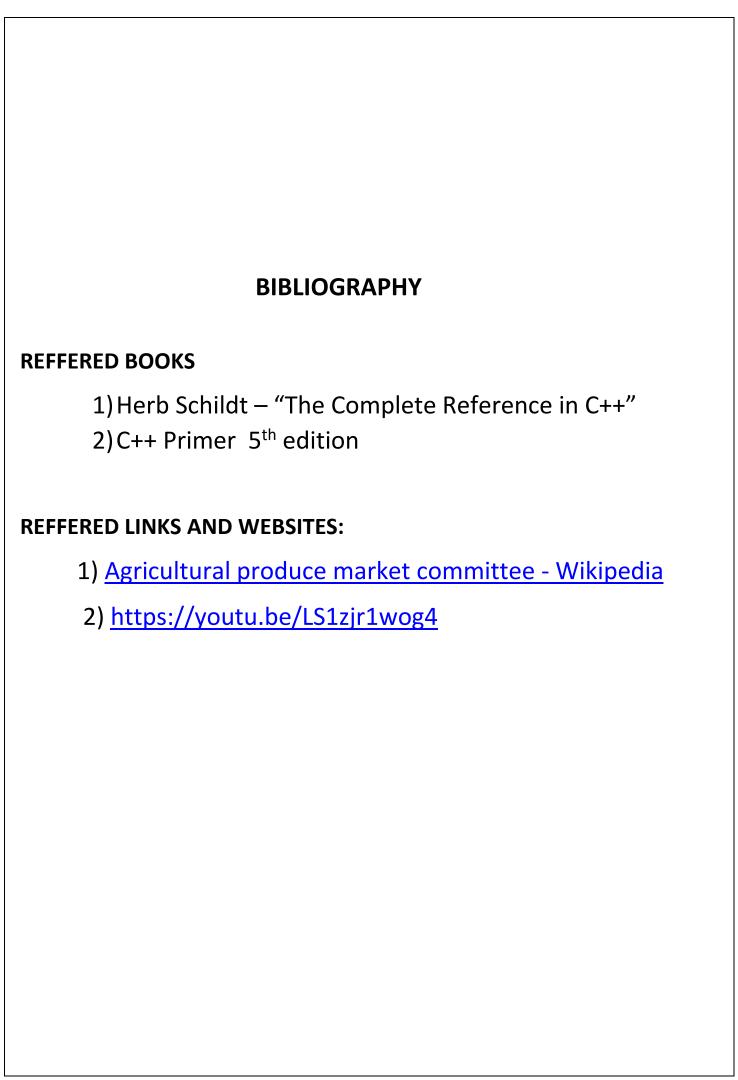
CHAPTER 7 CONCLUSION

The basic objective of APMC Management system is the simplified system of the daily activities of the farmer and dealers also the auctions which are performed between thousands of farmers and dealers of various super markets, companies, shops, stores from different places.

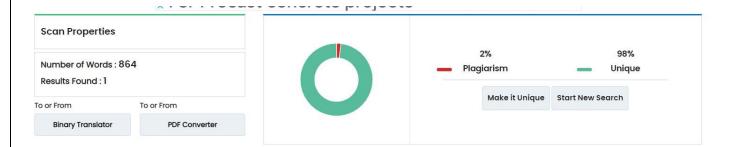
This is a efficient ,fast, user friendly system which is the main goal of the project as it reduces the manual error and stored in systematic manner

APMC Management system is based on the concept of recording the details i.e. where the user performs all the tasks of creating the farmers and dealers details, performing the auction between the dealers, recording to the file, updating the file, viewing the record, saving it as a text file.

The main procedure which are followed in APMC contains in this project



PLAGARISM CHECK



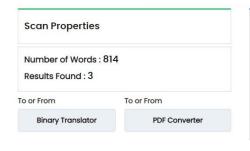
Though India is gifted with many farmers ,they are not getting valuable prices for their products because of the intermediaries .So to avoid this Government of India established Agricultural Produce Market Committee.

(APMC) in which Government sets the price for particular product known as Minimum support price (MSP). When there is no demand for the product in the public ,the price of the product will drastically go down because of this farmer will be in loss ,so in order to help the farmers MSP is introduced. The Farmers and dealers have their

similarity 3% chp5 oop pdf | Input/Output | Class (Computer Programming)

the open() function is used to open a file either for read from or write into a file. open (filename, mode); there are some mode flags used for filefor example if you want to open a file in write mode and want to trucate it in case that already exists, following will be the syntax – ofstream outfile...

https://www.scribd.com/document/442476303/chp5-oop-pdf





4.3 Data Encapsulation
Encapsulation is defined as combining up of data and information
under a single unit. In Object Oriented Programming, Encapsulation is
defined as binding together the data and the functions that

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in object oriented programming, encapsulation is defined as binding together the d ata and the functions that manipulates them.this is what encapsulation is, here the data of sales section and the employees that can manipulate them are wrapped un