

DIGI-SHIVAR

Major Project I Report

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Engineering)

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(2023-2024)



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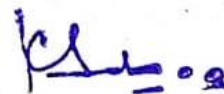
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Approval Sheet


Project Report Approval

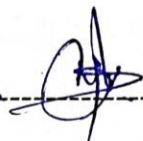
This Major Project Report – an entitled “Digi-Shivar” by following students is approved for the degree of *B.E. in "Computer Engineering"*.

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Declaration

We declare that this written submission represents our ideas in our own words and where others' ideas or words have been included, we have adequately cited and referenced the original sources. We also declare that we have adhered to all principles of academic honesty and integrity and have not misrepresented or fabricated or falsified any idea/data/fact/source in our submission. We understand that any violation of the above will be cause for disciplinary action by the Institute and can also evoke penal action from the sources which have thus not been properly cited or from whom proper permission has not been taken when needed.

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Table of Contents

	Abstract	i
	List of Figures	ii
	List of Tables	iii
	List of Abbreviations	iv
Chapter 1	Introduction	01
	1.1 Introduction	01
	1.2 Organization of the Report	02
Chapter 2	Literature Survey	03
	2.1 Existing System Survey	03
	2.2 Problem Statement	04
	2.3 Objectives	04
	2.4 Scope	04
Chapter 3	Software Analysis and Design	05
	3.1 Software Model	05
	3.1.1 Phases of Software Model	05
	3.2 Proposed System	06
	3.3 System Requirement Specification (SRS)	07
	3.4 Hardware and Software Requirements	10
	3.5 Design	11
	3.5.1 Gantt Chart (Timeline Chart)	11
	3.5.2 Data Flow Diagrams	11
	3.5.3 Use Case Diagram	13
	3.5.4 Flowchart Diagram	13
	3.5.5 Sequence Diagram	15
	3.5.6 Data Model Diagram	15
	3.6 Risk Mitigation Monitoring and Management Plan	16

Chapter 4	Methodology	19
Chapter 5	Result and Discussion	21
	5.1 Result and Discussion	21
Chapter 6	Conclusion	22
	6.1 conclusion	22
References		23
Publications		24

Abstract

The main goal of the proposed system is to establish an online platform that will allow farmers from Indian cities to sell their products directly to clients without the use of intermediaries or agents. For better and more transparent sales, a computerized system is used. There are numerous product variations, and users may browse all of the different product types along with their prices. The supply and demand are both coming via the smartphone app, and in the middle, we have very advanced technology that helps us match the supply and demand and complete the entire end-to-end transaction.

The three basic values are Empowering farmers (Bringing market on farmers mobile devices), Transparency (Offering transparent pricing to farmers and customers) and Accountability (For best prices, best quality and timely delivery). This system helps farmers to ensure maximum profitability by using direct relationship between farmer to customer. It allows better communication or relationship between farmers and customers.

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Name of Figure	Page No.
3.1	Agile Model	05
3.2	Sem 7 Timeline Chart	11
3.3	Sem 8 Timeline Chart	11
3.4	Level 0 DFD	11
3.5	Level 1 DFD	12
3.6	Level 2 DFD	12
3.7	Usecase Diagram	13
3.8	Customer Side Flowchart	13
3.9	Farmer Side Flowchart	14
3.10	Admin Side Flowchart	14
3.11	Sequence Diagram	15
3.12	ER Diagram	15
4.1	Farmers Flow	19
4.2	Customers Flow	20

List of Tables

Table No.	Name of Table	Page No.
3.4.1	Hardware Specifications	10
3.4.2	Software Specifications	10
3.6.1	RMMM Plan	16
3.6.2	RMMM Plan Description	16

List of Tables

Sr. No.	Abbreviations	Full Form
1	IT	Information Technology
2	SDLC	Software Development Life Cycle
3	UI	User Interface
4	UX	User Experience
5	GB	Giga Byte
6	RAM	Random Access Memory
7	HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language
8	CSS	Cascading Style Sheet
9	JS	JavaScript
10	MB	Mega Byte
11	GHz	Giga Hertz
12	OS	Operating System
13	DFD	Data Flow Diagram
14	ER	Entity Relationship
15	RMMM	Risk Mitigation Monitoring and Management

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

Most people think of going to the store to get a needed fruit or vegetable. However, this appears risky given that we rarely get organic fruits and vegetables in cities due to market workers' excessive use of pesticides to keep their produce fresh for extended periods of time. Nowadays, every hotel manager or owner who wants to buy a vegetable goes to the store. As a result, they buy vegetables at retail prices and have no idea if they are fresh or not. Due to mediators, farmers do not receive the maximum benefit. The poor farmer might offer the wholesaler very low prices for the vegetables. Additionally, farmers do not receive timely information about crops.

With the help of this scenario, we will create a web application that links the consumer to the farmer directly, which will avoid mediators and cut off mediators' charges as well as save farmers' time. Since the farmer also sells vegetables to the buyer at an affordable price, hence both parties will benefit. Customers can contact customer support with any questions, concerns, or problems. Farmers can contact farmer support with questions on pertinent agricultural information, industry trends, and best practices, which will help them increase their yield and income. The chatbot automatically presents the farmer's information and contact information when a customer requests a farmer for a specific crop at a specific price. The consumer can thus come in touch with the farmer, supply him with inputs, pay the farmer, and receive fresh, organic vegetables. We will also include a blog section for farmers so that he can talk about his farming techniques and methodology. This will promote farmer interaction with the suggested model while also increasing IT literacy.

1.2 Organization of the Report:

The report is systematically organized into six main sections to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. The "Introduction" serves as the opening chapter, offering a clear context for the study, outlining its objectives, and introducing the reader to the report's structure. Following the introduction, the "Literature Survey" delves into an extensive exploration of existing research and relevant studies, providing a foundation for the subsequent analysis. The "Software Analysis and Design" section offers insights into the software development process, highlighting the strategies and techniques employed. "Methodology" then depicts the specific research methods and data collection procedures used in the study. Moving on, "Results and Discussions" presents the findings of the analysis and engages in in-depth discussions on their implications. Lastly, the "Conclusion" wraps up the report, summarizing key takeaways, and reinforcing the significance of the study's outcomes.

Chapter 2

Literature Survey

2.1 Existing System Survey:

We all know that farmers are not very aware of the current market trends and food processing industry. Pranav Shriram et al [1] proposed a mobile application which ensures a stable market as well as a better return to the farmers, and it can also handle the basic issues of the farmer. The study examines the need for eliminating the intermediaries so that farmers can get maximum profit. But the proposed model of this research was only limited to sharing information to farmer. The [2] paper proposes the term Digital Market for the farmers, which aims to make the marketing process of farmers digital. This will automatically lead to the elimination of intermediaries. Here, in this paper is having certain limitation that the proposed model of this research paper is working at government level. That government is included to set price for the products. Paper [3] emphasizes the need for communication between farmers and customers. The study proposed a chatbot for Direct Marketing of food crops. But this papers model has limitation of not having any survey or feedback to know customers satisfaction level.

We have thought of all ideas, but then the question arose: what about the IT literacy rate of the farmers? Will they be able to use the proposed system? Sureshkumar et al [4] assesses the IT literacy of farmers and their profitability through online sales of fresh organic fruits and vegetables during the COVID-19 pandemic. During the COVID-19 pandemic, farmers faced significant losses as they were unable to sell their products by going to the market and were not knowledgeable about using apps and technologies. However, after the COVID-19 pandemic, farmers have decided to digitize their market, and this paper provides a positive light that the IT literacy rate among farmers is now very high. So, launching our proposed system will be beneficial for them.

The paper [5] proposes a website for farmers dealing with digital marketing of farming products with transportation. The study states that transportation of products can be done in two ways: either the customer can pick up or the farmer can deliver the product at the customer's location. Limitation of this research is that they have not provide clear way for connecting farmers to customers. After clarifying all our ideas, the question arose, "Is the

customer satisfied with such a concept of direct marketing?" So, [6] paper presents a customer satisfaction survey on various parameters, which helps us understand that customers are indeed satisfied with such concepts and ideas.

2.2 Problem Statement:

- 1) Most consumers consider going to a supermarket to get a fruit or vegetable that they need. But this seems risky as we do not get organic fruits and vegetables in urban areas due to high usage of chemicals by the market employees to keep them fresh for a long time.
- 2) In traditional marketing schemes, farmers had limited options for selling their crops/products due to which they could not optimize their crop profit at an optimum level.
- 3) The farmer is not getting enough prices for their product because of the intermediary entities. The intermediary entities take a large share of the farmer's income without doing anything.
- 4) The proposed system ensures a stable market as well as a better return to the farmers and can also handle the basic issues of the farmers.

2.3 Objective:

- 1) Facilitate online Transactions.
- 2) Improve responsive customer support to address any queries, complaints, or issues.
- 3) Improve Farmers support and resources to farmers, such as access to relevant agricultural information, best practices, and market trends, helping them improve their yield and income.
- 4) Ensure the implementation of a secure and reliable payment gateway to protect the financial transactions of both Customer and Sellers.
- 5) Incorporate a review and rating system to build trust among customers and promote high-quality products, benefiting farmers and suppliers with positive feedback.

2.4 Scope:

- 1) Access to updated information and service delivery to the agriculture community.
- 2) Establish farmer to consumer product selling through direct marketing.
- 3) This system is helpful to farmers to reach out the multiple buyers and get higher prices for their products.
- 4) Development of farmers Redressed System.
- 5) These services involve the planning, organizing, directing and handling of agricultural products in such a way as to satisfy farmers and consumers.

Chapter 3

Software Analysis and Design

3.1 Software Model

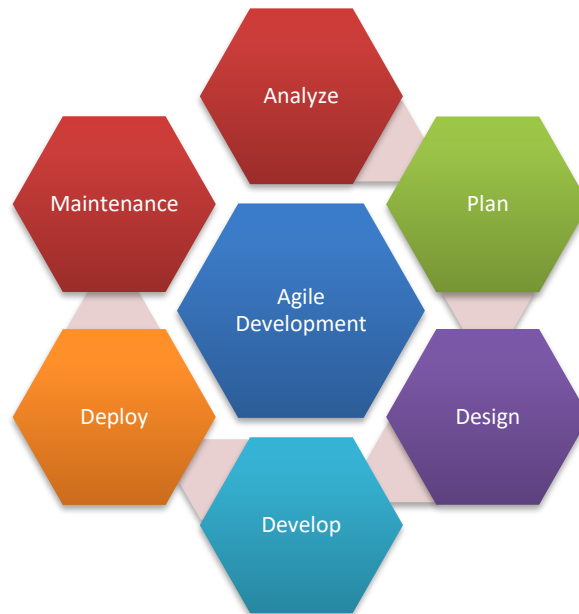


Fig 3.1 Agile Model

The following are some particular advantages of utilizing the Agile SDLC Model:

- ✓ **Reduced risk:** By providing functioning software early and frequently, the Agile SDLC Model helps to decrease risk. Users and stakeholders may submit input and detect possible issues early on.
- ✓ **Increased customer satisfaction:** Agile teams collaborate closely with users throughout the development process, ensuring that the solution satisfies their requirements. This increases consumer satisfaction.
- ✓ **Product quality** is improved because the Agile SDLC Model stresses continual improvement. This contributes to the product being of the greatest possible quality.

3.1.1 Phases of Software Model

Planning:

- During the planning stage, the team establishes the goals, scope, and first backlog of products.
- Establishing an Agile team, coming up with a product vision, and planning a project schedule are important duties.

Requirements Analysis:

- Agile development frequently begins with a discovery phase in which stakeholders are closely partnered with to identify needs and collect high-level requirements.
- In this phase you can develop a product backlog with priorities.

Design:

- Work on design and prototyping is done concurrently with development during each iteration.
- This comprises designing the information architecture, UI/UX, and wireframes.

Implementation:

- In this phase actual coding is done based on the technology stack.
- The tasks assigned to developers during the iteration include putting the features and user stories into practice.

Testing:

- Continuous testing is done by agile teams all along the development process.
- User acceptability testing, integration testing, and unit testing are all included in this.

Deployment:

- With agile, deployment may be done incrementally. As soon as new features are available, you can release them into production.
- Regular releases guarantee that users receive valuable features frequently and early.

Maintenance and Support:

- Post-release, the team continues to provide support and maintenance, addressing any issues, bugs, or required updates.
- This phase runs concurrently with ongoing development work in subsequent iterations.

3.2 Proposed System

The proposed system provides direct marketing between farmers and customers. Farmers can add a description to the goods, choose the quantity, and then deliver the commodity to the customer after receiving payment. The numerous governmental norms and regulations will be presented in the website's scheme area. The farmer can post a blog in the blog section and offer advice to other farmers.

Customers can view information about the product and the farmer. The buyer can go where the farmer goes. Items are included on wish lists created by customers. After making a successful payment, the buyer places their order by providing their shopping information, choosing their mode of transportation, and selecting the item they wish to purchase.

The system administrator will keep an eye on every usage and transaction. Information on farmers and customers will be managed.

3.3 System Requirement Specifications (SRS)

3.3.1 Intended Audience:

This document is intended for developers, project managers, marketing staff, users, testers, and documentation writers. This project is mainly intended for the end users like local buyers, bulk ordering customer and local farmers.

3.3.2 Benefits of the system

The proposed system's goal is to address the shortcomings of the current system. The system's requirements were derived from previously recorded defects as well as feedback from users of previous metrics tools. The proposed system's objectives are as follows:

- 1) Bulk Ordering is possible
- 2) Making it time efficient
- 3) Real time chat between farmer and customer
- 4) Blog section for farmers to improve themselves

3.3.3 Product perspective

The current buying and selling procedure have to be done physically, which takes a long time and a lot of efforts, and most of the customers rely on the salesperson, and in most situations, the customer needs are not met. To address the aforementioned issue, a system is being built that puts purchasing and selling at your fingertips and meet all of your client expectation.

3.3.4 Functional requirements

Farmer Side:

- 1) Farmers can easily create, edit, and update product list with detailed descriptions, images, and pricing.
- 2) Ability to view and manage customer orders, including order confirmation, fulfillment.

- 3) Options to set availability schedules, especially for products with limited availability.
- 4) Direct messaging or chat functionality to communicate with customers regarding orders, product details, and inquiries.
- 5) Farmers can write and view blogs related to agriculture.

Customer Side:

- 1) Customers can order in bulk too.
- 2) Comparison of different products on same platform can be done.
- 3) Customer and farmer direct relationship will be maintained.
- 4) Customers can follow the farmers to expand their network.
- 5) Online transaction can be done to purchase the product.

Admin side:

- 1) View and process orders, including order status (pending, shipped, delivered).
- 2) Address customer and farmer inquiries and issues.
- 3) Generate reports on sales, revenue, and customer behavior.
- 4) Monitor financial transactions.

3.3.5 User characteristics

- The user should be familiar with an web browser, android device and to have a basic idea to operate the system.
- Qualification: Anyone with basic knowledge and comfortable with English.
- Technical Experience: Elementary knowledge of computer/mobile.

3.3.6 Design Constraints

Hardware limitation is that a 2GB RAM is required. The language requirements are HTML, CSS, JavaScript, bootstrap, React, Node JS, MongoDB and Express JS. The content will be rendered non-editable, preventing end users from editing the web page's content.

3.3.7 User Documentation

This software is simple to use and comprehend. Users with a basic understanding of computers will be able to use this software.

3.3.8 Assumptions and Dependencies

- The following are the assumptions and dependencies of the system:
- The database maintaining the details of products offered by the specific has already been created and information is available for use.

3.3.9 User interface

The user interface provided by the system should be a user friendly. The web application is used by the consumers/farmers who would like to sell/purchase vegetables as per their convenience.

3.3.10 Hardware interface requirements

- The personal computer of the registration department is used as the external hardware interface to access the online shopping website.
- Requirement of RAM is 2GB.
- The processor should be of 2.10 GHz or faster.
- Minimum memory requirement is of 400 MB.

3.3.11 Software interface requirements

- The system can be executed on a computer system having any version of windows operating system, macOS, Ubuntu.
- The language requirements are HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Bootstrap, React, MongoDB, NodeJs and ExpressJS.
- Visual Studio Code (VS Code) is used with version of 1.62
- 64-bit Windows Operating System is used.

3.3.12 Supplementary Requirements:

The system fulfils the following supplementary requirements:

- Reduces cost of buying process: Reduces manual power needed to perform entire task and remove intermediaters.
- Increase in quality of process: Provides expected quality of work by reducing chances of mistakes that can usually occur during the manual process.
- Reduce overall processing time: Reduces overall time needed to buy vegetables in a very comfortable and efficient way.
- Provides bulk ordering of vegetables.
- Ensures direct communication between farmers and customers.

3.3.13 Non-Functional requirement:

- Security – This website provide security to the user data.
- Reliability and Accessibility – This is reliable error free website and data can be restored by backup. Users can access as many times as they want.
- Maintainability + Manageability – This website will be well maintained and managed by the workers.
- Environmental – Supports all the environment.

3.4 Hardware and Software Requirements

3.4.6 Hardware specification:

Table 3.4.1 Hardware specification

Sr. No.	<u>Hardware name</u>	<u>Version/Specification</u>
1	Processor	2.10 GHz or faster
2	RAM	Minimum 2GB
3	Memory	Minimum 400 MB

3.4.7 Software specification:

Table 3.4.2 Software specification

Sr. No.	<u>Software name</u>	<u>Version/Specification</u>
1	Visual Studio Code	Version 1.62
2	React	Version 17.0.2
3	NodeJs	Version 16.15.1
4	Express	Version 4.17.3
5	Bootstrap	Version 5.1.3
6	Operating System	Windows 11 (64-bit) macOS 10.12.6

3.5 Design

3.5.6 Gantt Chart

- Sem 7**

The following is Timeline of Sem 7 describing the tasks completed in Sem 7 in order to plan for the proposed model:

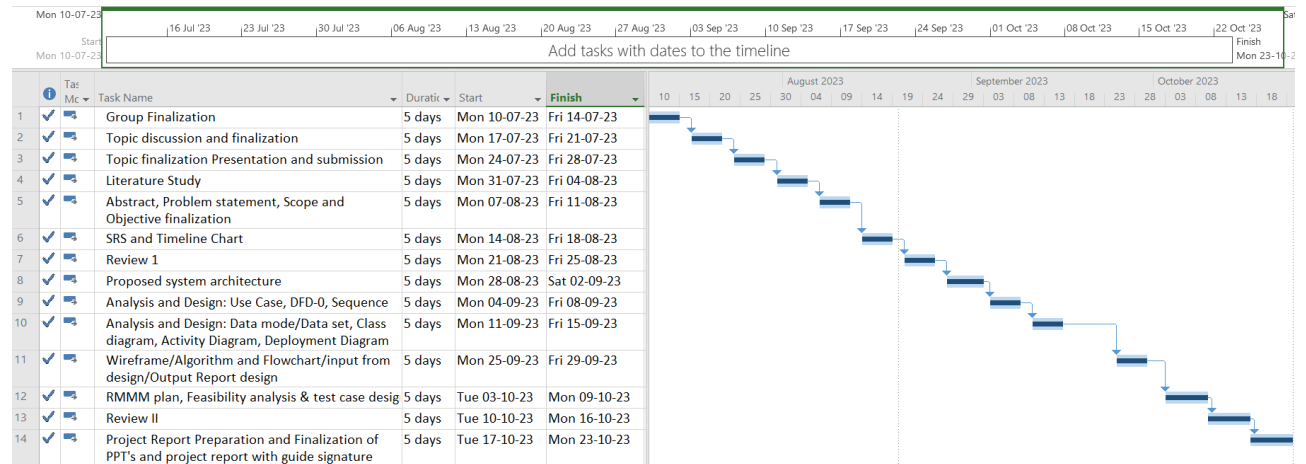


Fig 3.2 Sem 7 Timeline Chart

- Sem 8**

The following is Timeline of Sem 7 describing the tasks completed in Sem 7 in order to build the proposed model:

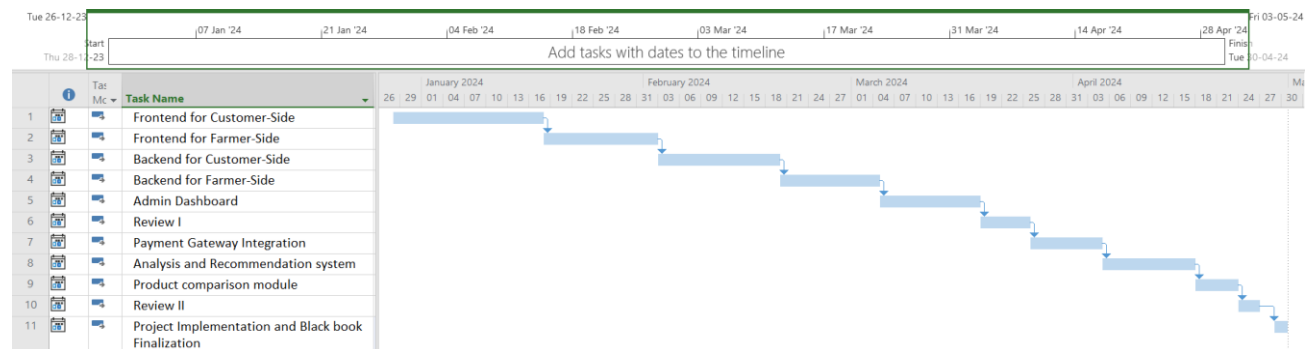


Fig 3.3 Sem 8 Timeline Chart

3.5.7 Data Flow Diagrams

Following is the level 0 DFD diagram describing the basic operation of the proposed system.

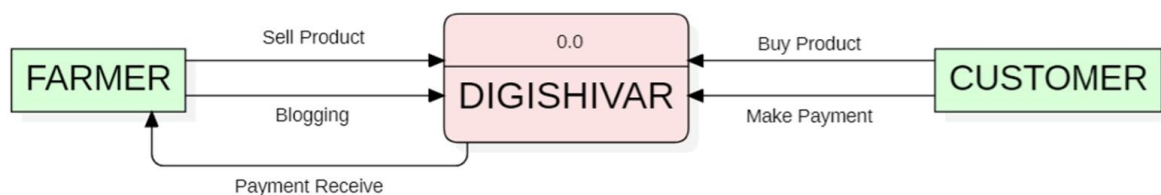


Figure 3.4 Level 0 DFD

Below is the level 1 DFD diagram describing the operation of the proposed system briefly.

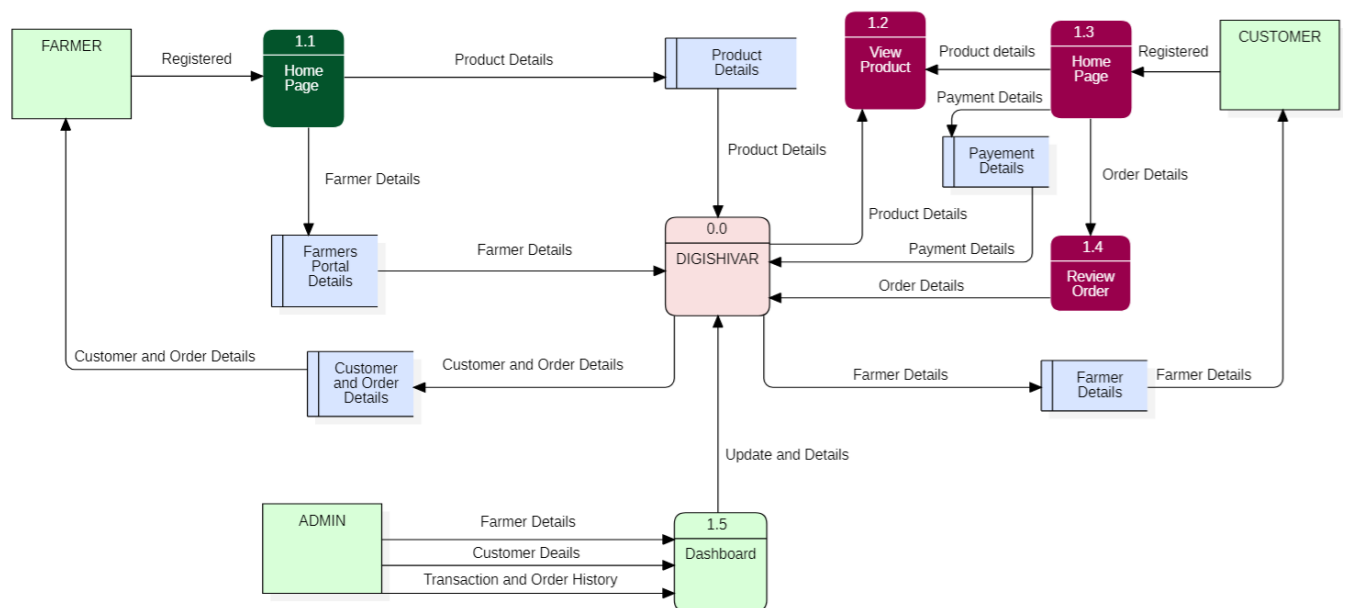


Figure 3.5 Level 1 DFD

Following is the level 2 DFD diagram describing the detail operation of the proposed system.

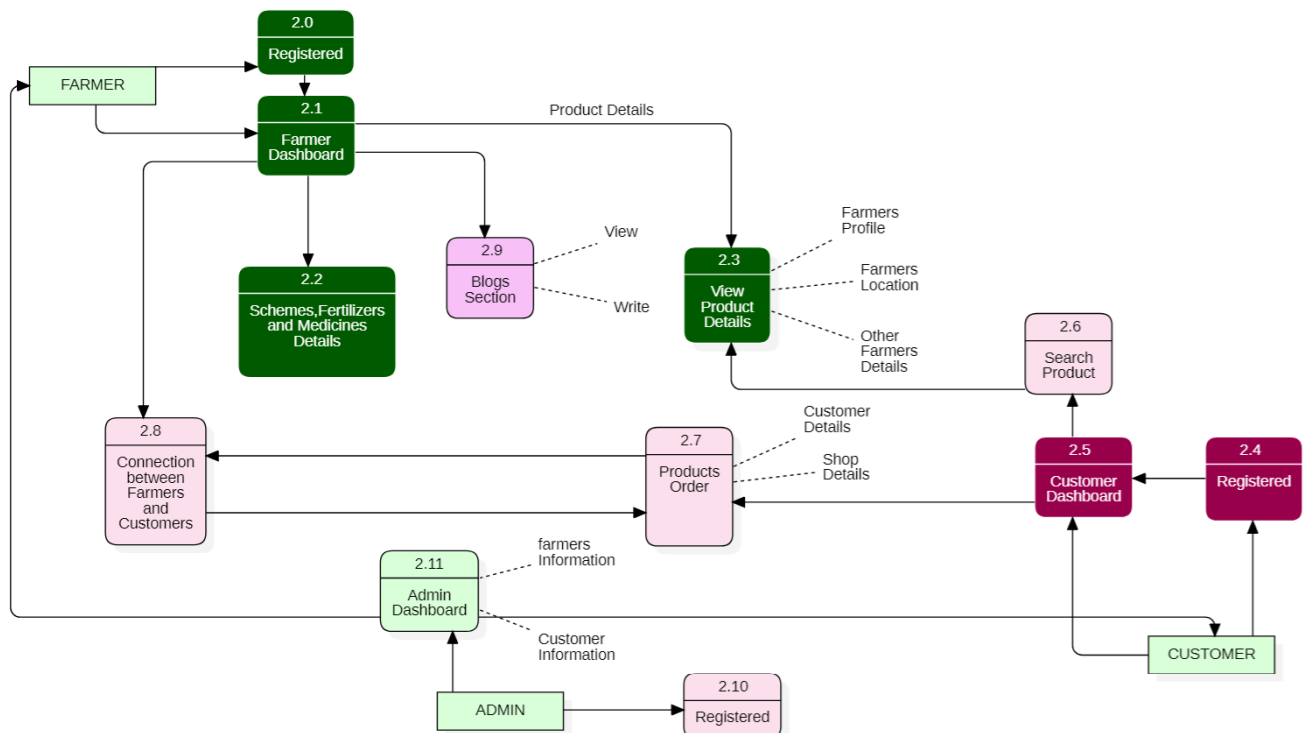


Figure 3.6 Level 2 DFD

3.5.8 Use Case Diagram

This is the Use Case diagram of our system which describes the working of the system.

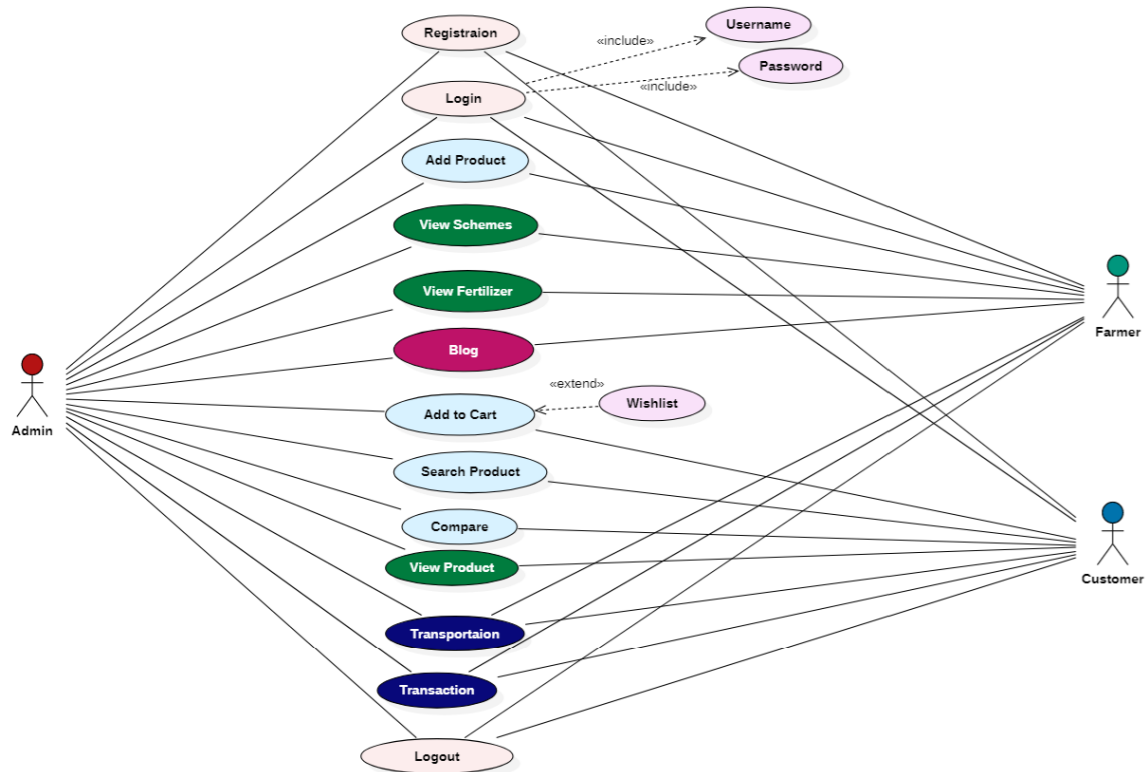


Figure 3.7 Usecase Diagram

3.5.9 Flowchart Diagram

The following diagram indicates the customer's flow of operations in the proposed system:

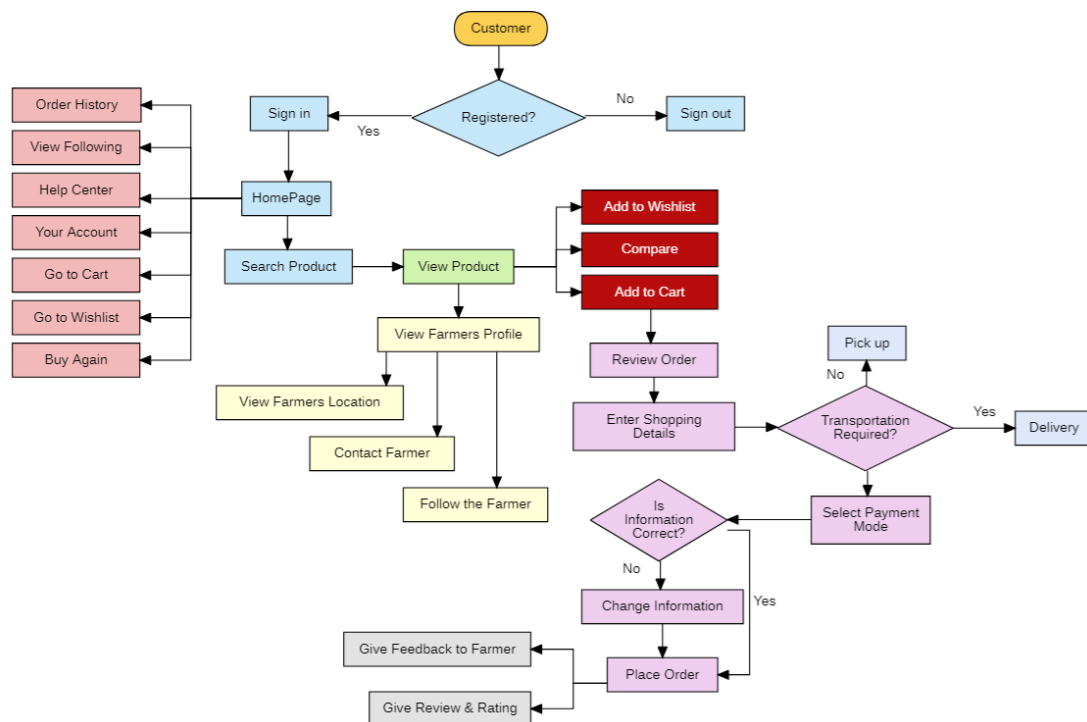


Figure 3.8 Customer Side Flowchart

The following diagram indicates the farmer's flow of operations in the proposed system:

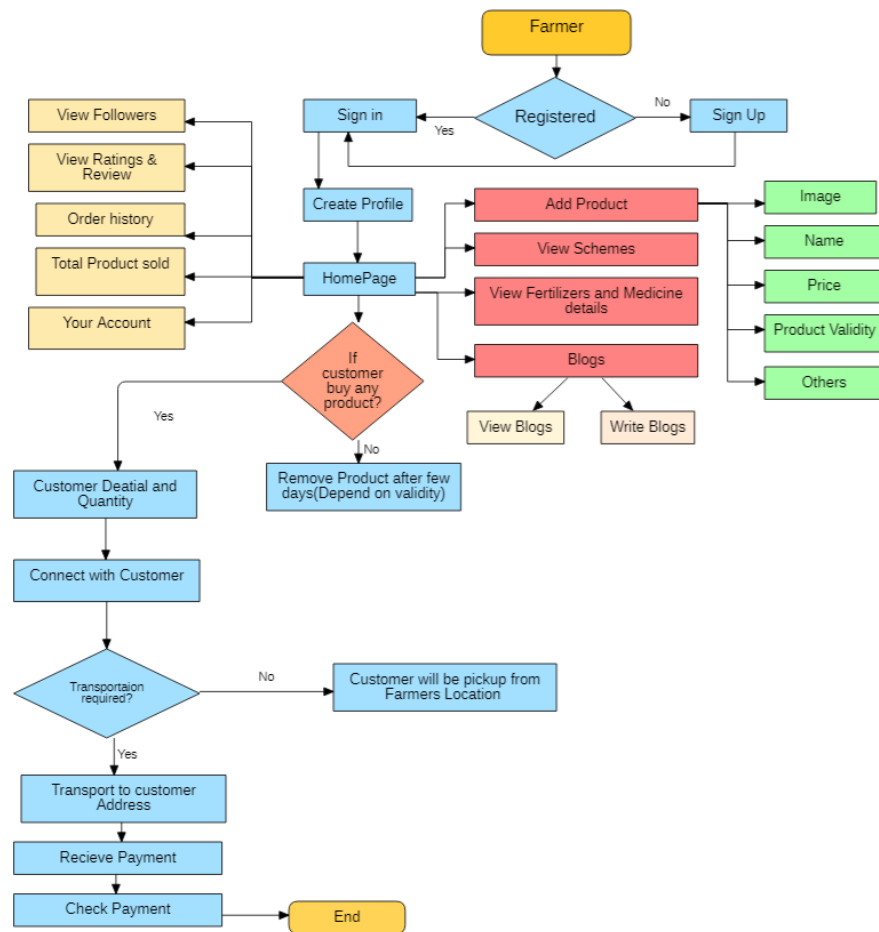


Figure 3.9 Farmer Side Flowchart

The following diagram indicates the admin's flow of operations in the proposed system:

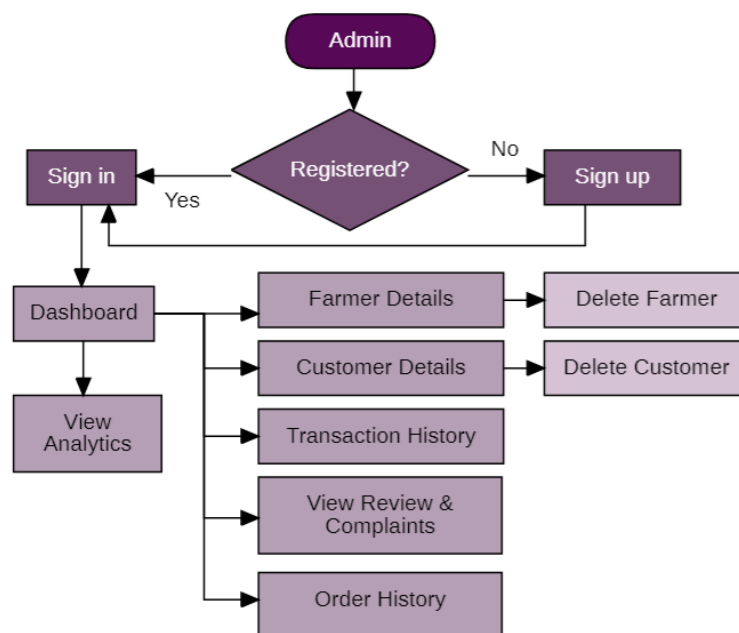


Figure 3.10 Admin Side Flowchart

3.5.10 Sequence Diagram

Following is the sequence diagram describing the sequential flow of the proposed system.

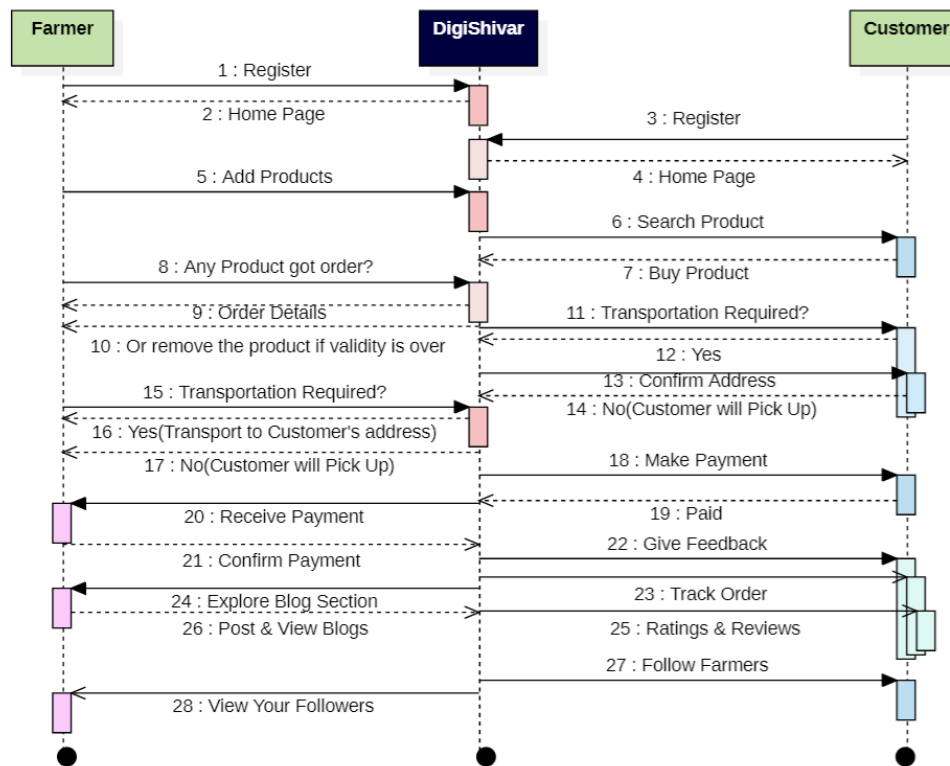


Figure 3.11 Sequence Diagram

3.5.11 Data Model Diagram

Following is the ER diagram describing the data model of the proposed system.

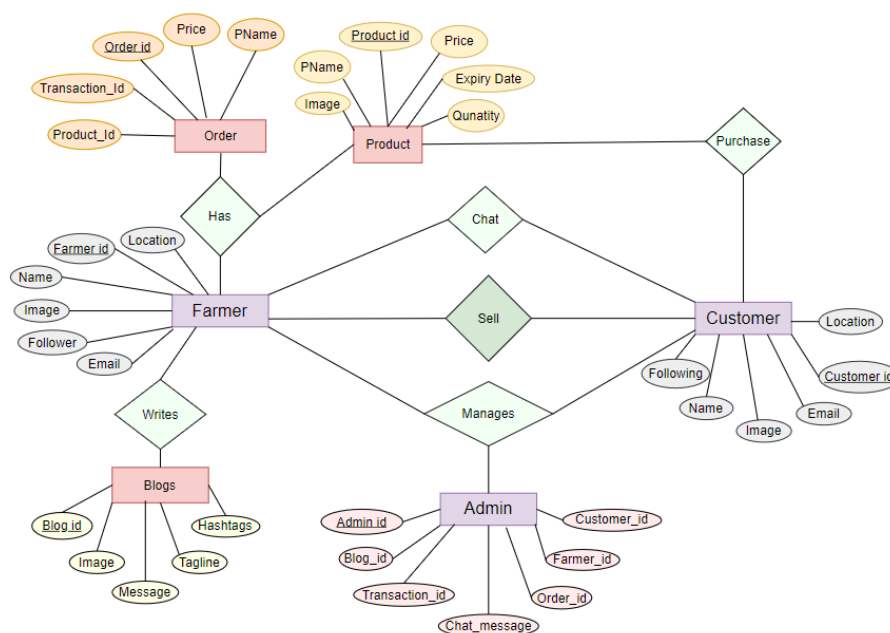


Figure 3.12 ER Diagram

3.6 Risk Mitigation Monitoring and Management Plan

Table 3.6.1 RMMM Plan

	Risk	Category	Probability	Impact	RMMM
1.	Technical difficulties, outages, or security breaches	Technical	50%	High	RMMM1
2.	Difficulty accommodating extra orders, data processing, and traffic	Technical	70%	Moderate	RMMM2
3.	Computer crash	Technical	20%	High	RMMM3
4.	Technology may not meet expectations	Technical	30%	Moderate	RMMM4
5.	Supply chain disruptions due to weather, disease outbreaks, or other unforeseen circumstances	Operational	50%	High	RMMM5
6.	Errors in order processing, packaging, or shipping	Operational	30%	Moderate	RMMM6
7.	Volatile prices of agricultural products	Financial	50%	High	RMMM7
8.	Cash flow issues due to giving customers credit terms or late payments	Financial	30%	Moderate	RMMM8
9.	Changes in government regulations affecting agriculture or e-commerce	External	20%	Moderate	RMMM9
10.	Outbreaks of diseases or pandemics (e.g., COVID-19)	External	70%	Moderate	RMMM10

Table 3.6.2 RMMM Plan Description

Risk ID	Description	Mitigation	Monitoring	Management
RMMM1	Technical difficulties, outages, or security breaches that could compromise sensitive information and disrupt project tasks.	Implement robust cybersecurity measures to prevent data	Monitor network traffic for anomalies and potential security breaches.	Regularly update and test security protocols to ensure the protection of critical data.

		breaches and outages.		
RMMM2	Difficulty accommodating extra orders, data processing, and traffic, as it may result in delays in data processing and order fulfillment, potentially leading to customer dissatisfaction.	Scale infrastructure to handle increased load.	Use performance monitoring tools.	Plan for scalability and have backup resources in place.
RMMM3	This risk pertains to a computer crash, which could disrupt project tasks and lead to data loss.	Regularly back up critical data.	Implement system health checks to identify hardware or software issues proactively.	Ensure data recovery and backup systems are in place to minimize downtime and data loss in the event of a computer crash.
RMMM4	Technology may not meet expectations, as it may fail to identify potential shortcomings or discrepancies that could hinder project progress and impact project quality.	Conduct a thorough technology assessment.	Track technology performance metrics.	Plan for contingencies and have alternative technologies or solutions in place.
RMMM5	Supply chain disruptions due to weather, disease outbreaks, or other unforeseen circumstances can lead to disruptions in the supply chain, which could impact product availability and production schedules.	Diversify suppliers and monitor risks to prevent disruptions in the supply chain.	Continuously assess supplier performance and reliability.	Maintain emergency stock and have backup suppliers on standby to mitigate supply chain disruptions.
RMMM6	Errors in order processing, packaging, or shipping could lead to customer complaints and product returns.	Implement quality control processes to prevent errors in order processing, packaging, or shipping.	Regularly audit order processing and packaging procedures for accuracy and compliance with quality standards.	Train staff and improve quality assurance to reduce errors in the order fulfillment process.
RMMM7	Volatile prices of agricultural products or other financial risks associated with agricultural price volatility could impact profit margins.	Hedge against price fluctuations.	Monitor commodity markets and trends.	Develop pricing strategies and risk management plans.

RMMM8	Cash flow issues, such as liquidity problems resulting from late customer payments.	Set credit policies and terms carefully to manage cash flow effectively.	Monitor customer payment trends.	Implement collections and credit management strategies to maintain a healthy cash flow.
RMMM9	Changes in government regulations affecting agriculture or e-commerce should be adapted to new requirements, as they could impact the business.	Stay informed about regulatory changes.	Regularly review compliance status.	Adapt to new regulations and seek legal counsel as necessary to ensure compliance.
RMMM10	Outbreaks of diseases or pandemics (e.g., COVID-19) can cause potential health risks and operational disruptions.	Develop a pandemic response plan.	Monitor health and travel advisories.	Ensure employee safety and have remote work options in place

Chapter 4

Methodology

Farmers can use an internet agricultural e commerce platform to manage inventory, sales data, and product deliveries, among other things.

In the proposed system, farmers are given a platform for direct marketing to customers. They have the ability to list their agricultural products with descriptions and specify the quantity available. Once a customer places an order and makes the payment, the farmer is responsible for delivering the goods to the customer. Additionally, the system provides information about various governmental norms and regulations relevant to farming, making it a valuable resource for farmers to navigate legal requirements. Furthermore, farmers can actively engage with the community by posting blogs in the designated blog section, sharing their experiences and offering advice to fellow farmers, fostering a sense of collaboration and knowledge-sharing among agricultural practitioners. This system empowers farmers by giving them a direct sales channel, access to regulatory information, and a platform for peer-to-peer knowledge exchange.

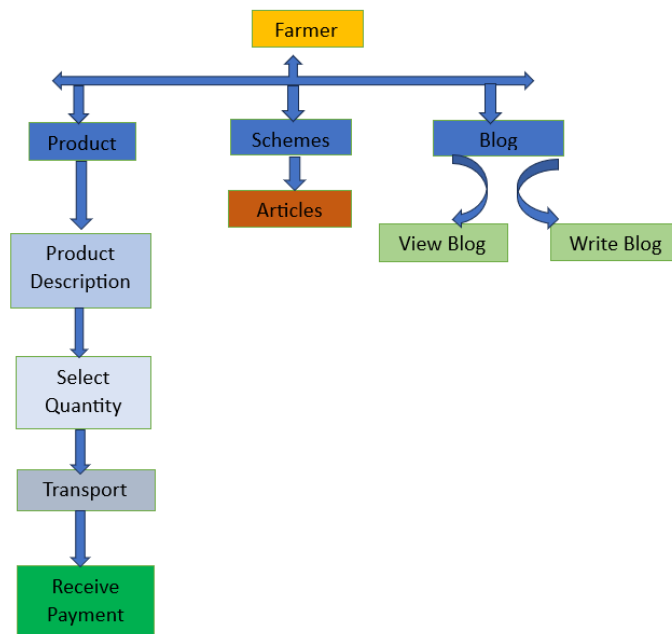


Fig 4.1 Farmers Flow

On the customer side of the proposed system, there are several features and options designed to enhance the shopping experience:

- 1) **Product Information:** Customers can access comprehensive details about products, including descriptions, images, and information about the farmer or seller, enabling informed purchase decisions.
- 2) **Farmer Information:** Customers can get to know the farmers and sellers better by reading profiles and backgrounds, fostering trust and a sense of connection. After which customer can follow that particular farmer for future updates.
- 3) **Geolocation:** Customers can track the real-time location of the farmer, promoting transparency and the potential for face-to-face interactions and convenient pick-ups.
- 4) **Wish Lists:** Customers have the ability to create and manage wish lists, helping them organize their preferences and easily revisit products of interest.
- 5) **Order Placement:** After deciding to make a purchase, the customer can proceed to place an order. Customers can initiate the buying process by providing delivery information, where they choose between two transportation methods: picking up products directly from the farmer or having them delivered to their chosen location.
- 6) **Payment:** A secure payment system ensures that transactions are smooth and reliable, offering customers a hassle-free shopping experience with confidence in their financial transactions.

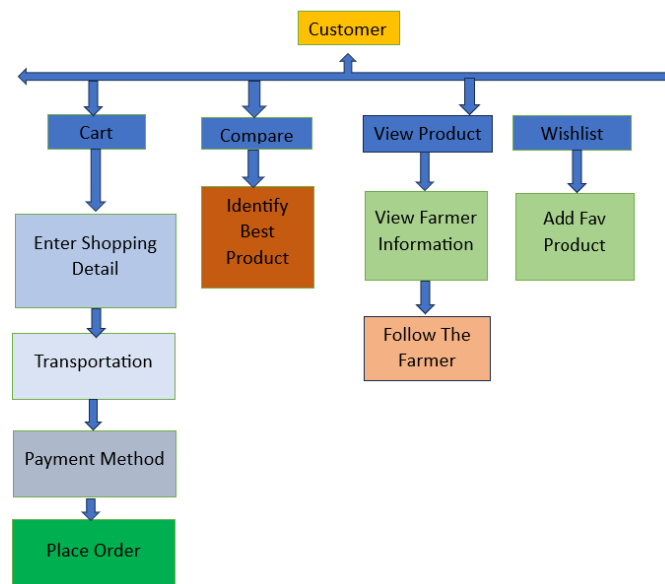


Fig 4.2 Customers Flow

In summary, the customer side offers an easy interface for product exploration, order placement, and transportation preferences, enhancing the shopping experience. The system administrator will keep an eye on every usage and transactions. Information on farmers and customers will be managed.

Chapter 5

Result and Discussion

5.1 Result and Discussion

- 1) Increased income for farmers by removing middleman and getting fair prices for their produce.
- 2) Fresh and Quality vegetables for customers.
- 3) Through the elimination of intermediaries and the associated storage and transport processes, food wastage will reduce.
- 4) Improvement of transportation problems, as they will be offered to farmers as well as customers.
- 5) Enhanced transparency in the supply chain.
- 6) Community building among farmers through knowledge sharing.
- 7) Reduced carbon footprint in food transportation.
- 8) Empowerment of small-scale farmers.
- 9) Customized shopping experience for customers.
- 10) Improved agricultural practices through knowledge exchange.
- 11) Economic growth in rural areas.
- 12) Reduced food contamination risks with shorter supply chains.

Chapter 6

Conclusion

6.1 Conclusion

According to this study, the majority of farmers are unfamiliar with websites and applications. They are typically unfamiliar with online product posting, web programs, and so on. However, our suggested method is easier for them to utilize because no middlemen or third parties are involved. Farmers are having a difficult time selling their wares. This program will help farmers sell their produce swiftly and fairly. Farmers are going to benefit from this system's pricing comparison and market-based selling support. We sought to stimulate their interaction with one another by using the chatbot's UI. Food waste will be decreased by eliminating intermediaries and related storage and transportation processes. Transportation concerns will be addressed, and both farmers and customers will benefit from it. This paper informs the farmer of his or her exact profitability or ability to earn a profit at the current rate. The customer searches for farms and product information using location. Farmers receive orders from customers based on their ratings, reviews, and remarks. The farmer can investigate agricultural programs that benefit farmers and learn about medications and fertilizers, which are advantageous to crops.

By implementing this technique, we want to improve food quality while boosting farmer earnings. For the purpose of selling products from farmers to customers, establish a direct marketing strategy. By eliminating middlemen and bringing farmers and consumers directly together, as well as providing all inputs in a comfortable setting, we hope to improve food quality while also increasing the farming community's profitability.

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Paper Title : E-Commerce for Direct Marketing of Fresh Food from Farmers to Bulk Ordering Buyers and Local Buyers

Author Name : Ritika Dwivedi

Co-Author Name : Raunak Chaudhary, Sanket Dagade, Chetan Gaikar and Mrs. Pramila Mate

Institution : Terna Engineering College, Nerul

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The Paper has been accepted after our double-blind peer review process and plagiarism check.

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Thanks and Regards,

Project Manager

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