Alisha’s GREEN HOUSE

# Problem statement –

1. Agriculture in India is largely depends on monsoon. As a result, production of food-grains fluctuates year after year. A year of abun­dant output of cereals is often followed by a year of acute shortage. This, in its turn, leads to price income and employment fluctuations.
2. Cropping Pattern:

The crops that are grown in India are divided into two broad catego­ries: food crops and non-food crops. While the farmer comprise food-grains, sugarcane and other beverages, the latter includes different kinds of fibres and oilseeds.

1. Creation of problem of water logging
2. Due to seepage in drains, wastage of water is caused.
3. There Is imbalance in distribution of labour. After growth of crops, water reaches the basins in disproportionate quantity thereby causing wastage of water.
4. Although India is the second largest irrigated country of the world after China, only one-third of the cropped area is under irrigation. Irrigation is the most important agricultural input in a tropical monsoon country like India where rainfall is uncertain, unreliable and erratic India cannot achieve sustained progress in agriculture unless and until more than half of the cropped area is brought under assured irrigation.

However, care must be taken to safeguard against ill effects of over irrigation especially in areas irrigated by canals. Large tracts in Punjab and Haryana have been rendered useless (areas affected by salinity, alkalinity and water-logging), due to faulty irrigation.

1. Lack of mechanisation:

In spite of the large scale mechanisation of agriculture in some parts of the country, most of the agricultural operations in larger parts are carried on by human hand using simple and conventional tools and implements like wooden plough, sickle, etc.

Little or no use of machines is made in ploughing, sowing, irrigating, thinning and pruning, weeding, harvesting threshing and transporting the crops. This is specially the case with small and marginal farmers. It results in huge wastage of human labour and in low yields per capita labour force.

There is urgent need to mechanise the agricultural operations so that wastage of labour force is avoided and farming is made convenient and efficient. Agricultural implements and machinery are a crucial input for efficient and timely agricultural operations, facilitating multiple cropping and thereby increasing production.

1. Soil erosion:

Large tracts of fertile land suffer from soil erosion by wind and water. This area must be properly treated and restored to its original fertility.

Disadvanages of human power:

**Not very efficient, Seasons and weather affect the efficiency**, Cannot work at a stretch, Require full maintenance when there is no farm work, Creates unhealthy and dirty atmosphere near the residence and Very slow in doing work.

# Existing Solutions:- Nothing

Poly house farming and manual humidity and water irrigation control.

# Our Solution:-

Everything becomes automatic, where user can check his /her farm remotely anywhere from earth. This system ensures precise control over temperature humidity and moisture. Whole system will not use grid, it’s totally dependent on sun i.e., (solar electricity).

# Preliminary work carried out:-

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