The recent advances in computing technology with the advent of mobile devices and advanced photography has caught up its new pace in developed and developing countries. Specifically speaking, the power of cloud services and cross platforms to build on new application and devices related to industries, households and business sectors is forming a new dimension in way of our life. As today's market form with network of people while forming network of devices, our system is moreover changing into giving negatives of our daily activities' to the digital storage. My research in this university will be to see the core stories of data through images captured by people and get the facts relevant to development of society based on available resources; prevalently in areas of agriculture production, market growth, future commodities and advanced computation.

With internet being a requirement in lives of every person, it is dynamically being the hub of modern network. People lead the stories in the markets by posting online and seeing the reaction through social media. While people are doing so, they give information on present behaviors about environment – how weather has enlightened their moods, how people are participating in clubs, major agendas of community -- the available resources and the techniques available in existing system. Again, the sweeps on trends populate with social media through ideas from different online/offline sources and through act of combined shares and retweets.

We are already affected by internet of methods. Yesterday's home is future's industry and today's open field is tomorrow's busy park. The ability to form groups immediately with a whim of the person's mind can be essential asset for people of developing countries. With the right availability of time and community, people in developing countries can make major tradeoffs in economics. The internet of Things can be used together to simplify these aspects through big data analytics and machine-learning assets in order to enrich the prospect of new methods and relatively reduced working models. Even the cottage industries can be thought to change life of people. The change of gears to accommodate demands in public and availability of suitable forcing elements to bring balance to resources as well as finished goods, is their major challenge.

In my research, I intend to see how policy in IT can be developed. Checking the industry standards, finding the best commodities and surveying the existing resources is need of every developing countries like Nepal. There is no efficient methods of remote-sensing techniques available in their scenarios—be it through cloud technology – or through forced modern drones. We aren't monitoring the general cloud (public) to provide the right product by assessing the availabilities. Businessmen are losing money over competing bodies but awareness about accessibilities of customers through technological means isn't available to them. The cost is even higher with the samplings required for the business for which people are neither give freely nor like to spend their time on it.

For instance, the agriculture industry is progressing dynamically giving rise to annual production per hectare of land. The modern technique of farming, genetically engineered species of crops and animals, and the golden rules for sustainable farming are embossed factors for nation development. Again the

knowledge of weather changes and the global effects of climatic changes are equally advocated with respect to scientific farming. In this regard, remote sensing techniques to assess the availabilities present with the land forms and color; and rapid information collection of land patterns through user mobiles could be essential transformation for nation's agro-development. Any major solution if implemented will require the backbone of parallel computing, proper sensor techniques, and cloud evaluation methods.

The amount of work load people are facing by being decapitated from technological means is another issue. Research communities fail to communicate with the sampled groups. Moreover the throughput on field observation directly is also not convenient for long periods and many individuals. People need to feel connected with their daily works. They need to feel satisfaction with local and social exposure with opportunities and experience if presented. An individual sewing clothes for a village could be brought to do more if connected to urban fashion designer. The finished goods from cottage industries could be made more reliable and durable by learning about the right way to polishing and treating by chemicals.

Today the question is not about distribution of sensors to local market. We can already see the mobile gadgets with good photography sensors and 3G connectivity of internet. We need to work at the right policy level to reinstitute its capacity. Again, requirement of connecting socially by internet means should be focused highly in business, development, agriculture, associations and education. Today industries could live with its parts separated but they need to connect flawlessly with stocks being generated continuously and finished goods being supplied without centralized market idea.