International Journal For Advanced Research In Science & Technology
A peer reviewed international journal www.ijarst.in
ISSN: 2457-0362

SUGGESTED CROP FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Shaik Moina
PG SCHOLAR Malla Reddy Engineering College for Women,
Dr. D.B.K. Kamesh
Professor Malla Reddy Engineering College for Women,

ABSTRACT

The **"SUGGESTED CROP FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT"** project provides model for the prediction of suitable crop selection for agriculture development. Agriculture is analytically the vast economic sector and is an important aspect in the economic growth of India.It is the only cause of living for about two-thirds of the population in India. It is very essential for the farmers to choose a crop that best suits the land being used for cultivation. The criteria to be considered in order to decide the crops that best suitable for the land are soil, water and season. The best suitable crop for the land can be predicted based on the agriculture data collected from the agriculture experts or from the farmers. Farmers should get benefited by cultivating the best fitting crops rather than cultivating the unsuitable crops.

INTRODUCTION

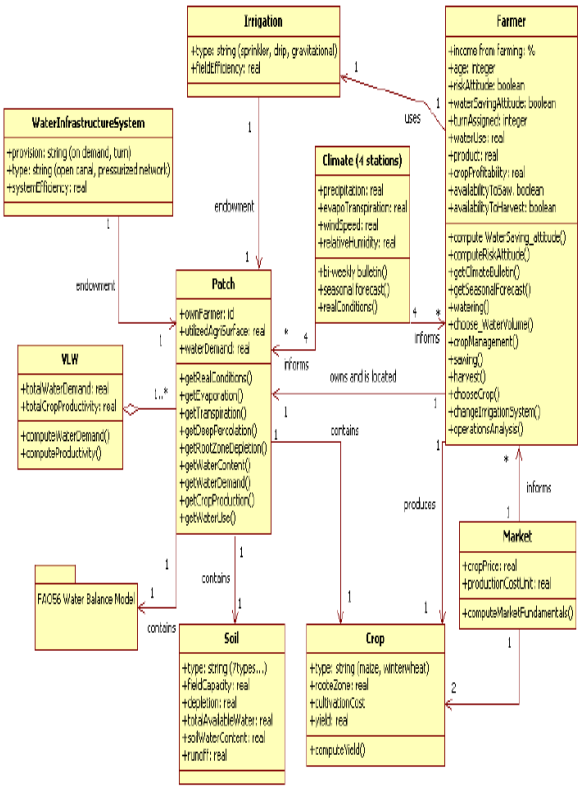
The "Suggested Crop for Agriculture Development" has been developed to help the farmers in finding a suitable crop for their lands so that farmers need not experience the losses. In India, agriculture is the only means of living for the vast population. India is the second largest country that produces farm output. The country's economic growth widely depends upon agriculture. But from past few years the economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth.

The factors the influence the crop yield is soil, weather, water levels and so on. Farmers usually select a crop to cultivate in their lands on the basis of previous year's productivity and past knowledge. As a result, farmers are experiencing the losses. Farmers who cannot bear the losses are committing suicides. As for many people in India agriculture is an occupation then it is necessary to help the farmers in finding a suitablecrop for their lands so that farmers need not experience the losses. It is not a best practice to just sow a crop based on their previous knowledge.

DESIGN OF CROP RECOMONDITION

I have proposed a window based application on SUGGESTED CROP FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT. This is used for farmers in order to reduce their manual work.

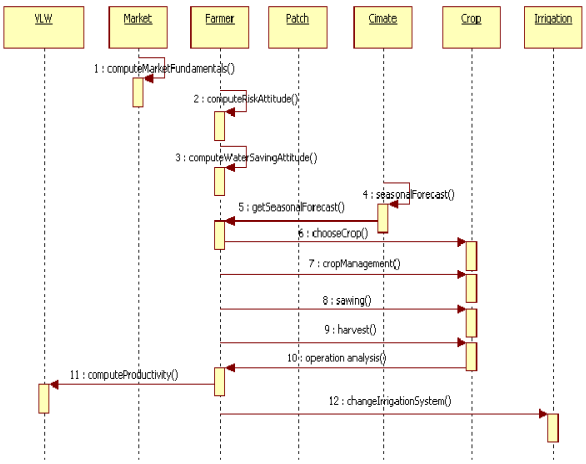
International Journal For Advanced Research In Science & Technology
A peer reviewed international journal
www.ijarst.in
ISSN: 2457-0362



The class diagram is the main building block of object oriented modeling. It is used both for general conceptual modeling of the systematic of the application, and for detailed modeling translating the models into programming code. Class diagrams can also be used for data modeling the classes in a class diagram represent both the main objects, interaction in the application and the classes to be programmed.

A class with three sections. In the diagram, classes are represented with boxes which contain three parts:

- The top part contains the name of the class. It is printed in Bold, centered and the first letter capitalized.
- The middle part contains the attributes of the class. They are left aligned and the first letter is lower case.
- The bottom part gives the methods or operations the class can take or undertake. They are also left aligned and the first letter is lower case.



Sequence diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modeling Language, Sequence diagrams are intended to model both computational and organizational processes. Sequence diagrams show the overall flow of control.

Sequence diagrams are constructed from a limited number of shapes, connected with arrows.

The most important shape types:

- Rounded rectangles represent actions.
- Diamonds represent decisions.
- Bars represent the start (split) or end (join) of concurrent activities.
- A black circle represents the start (initial state) of the workflow.

International Journal For Advanced Research In Science & Technology
A peer reviewed international journal www.ijarst.in
ISSN: 2457-0362

- An enriched black circle represents the end (final state).

MODULE DESIGN AND ORGANIZATION

This paper involves following modules:

- **Pesticides:** In this first we have to select the amount of pesticides values.
- **Calculate:** this button is used to calculate the values and generates the percentage of crops.
- **Suggested crop:** In those percentages highest percentage will be displayed as suggested crop.
- **Reset:** If we want to change the values just click reset button and enter new values.
- **Exit:** Once we click exit button, further operations cannot be performed.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, I took the soil data of the available Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphour, PH, Zinc, Urea contents. I develop a model that calculates the percentage for each crop to be cultivated in the land for 13 crops namely banana, sugarcane, rice, potato, corn, soya, coffee, onion, dhal, tomato, sunflower, carrot and groundnut. When we give the available soil contents data as input (in mm), we get the percentages for each crop. The model gives the highest percentage crop as outputwhich is to be suggested to the farmer.

References

1. References1. Evenson RE, Gollin D. Assessing the impact of the GreenRevolution 1960 to 2000. Science 2003;300(5620):758–62.

1. Evenson RE, Gollin D. Assessing the impact of the Green
Revolution 1960 to 2000. Science 2003;300(5620):758–62.
2. Pingali PL. Milestones in Impact Assessment Research in the
CGIAR, 1970–1999, With an Annotated Bibliography of Impact
Assessment Studies Conducted in the CGIAR, 1970–1999,.
Prepared by Feldmann MP. Standing Panel on Impact
References

1. Evenson RE, Gollin D. Assessing the impact of the Green
Revolution 1960 to 2000. Science 2003;300(5620):758–62.
2. Pingali PL. Milestones in Impact Assessment Research in the
CGIAR, 1970–1999, With an Annotated Bibliography of Impact
Assessment Studies Conducted in the CGIAR, 1970–1999,.
Prepared by Feldmann MP. Standing Panel on Impact
References

1. Evenson RE, Gollin D. Assessing the impact of the Green
Revolution 1960 to 2000. Science 2003;300(5620):758–62.
2. Pingali PL. Milestones in Impact Assessment Research in the
CGIAR, 1970–1999, With an Annotated Bibliography of Impact
Assessment Studies Conducted in the CGIAR, 1970–1999,.
Prepared by Feldmann MP. Standing Panel on Impact

REFERENCES

GreenRevolution 1960 to 2000. Science 2003;300(5620):758–62.

2. Pingali PL. Milestones in Impact Assessment Research in theCGIAR, 1970–1999, With an Annotated Bibliography of ImpactAssessment Studies Conducted in the CGIAR, 1970–1999,.Prepared by Feldmann MP. Standing Panel on Impact
3. Alston JM, Norton GW, Pardey PG. Science under Scarcity:Principles and Practice for Agricultural Research Evaluationand Priority Setting. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY;1995.4. Renkow M. Poverty, productivity and production environment:a review of the evidence. Food Policy 2000;25
4. Kerr J, Kovalli S. Impact of agricultural research on povertyalleviation: conceptual framework with illustrations from theliterature. Environment and Production Technology DivisionDiscussion Paper 58. International Food Policy ResearchInstitute, Washington, DC; 1999.
5. Fan S, Chan-Kang C. Returns to investment in less-favoredareas in developing countries: a synthesis of evidenceand implications for Africa. Food Policy 2004;29(4):431–44.
6. Almekinders CJM, Elings A. Collaboration of farmers andbreeders: participatory crop improvement in perspective.Euphytica 2001;122(3):425–38.8. Atlin GN, Cooper M, Bjørnstad A˚. A comparison of formaland participatory breeding approaches using selection theory.Euphytica 2001;122(3):463–75.