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# Mobile App for Direct Market Access for Farmers

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**ABSTRACT:** Android Farmer App presents a novel mobile platform aimed at revolutionizing agricultural business processes through advanced information and communication technologies. The platform enables farmers to manage product listings, integrate real-time market rate data, and receive customer feedback, while offering customers a seamless interface for product discovery, peer reviews, and secure payment processing. Modern mobile development techniques utilizing Flutter and Dart combine with robust backend services provided by Firebase, including Authentication, Firestore. Integration of chatbot for providing help to Customers and the recommendations ensures a highly interactive and responsive user experience. By addressing technical and operational challenges inherent in digital agriculture, Android Farmer App empowers rural stakeholders and enhances overall market efficiency.

**KEYWORDS:** Android Farmer App, Flutter, Firebase, Razorpay, Gemini API, Provider (State Management), Search & Sort Algorithms, Real time Market Rates, AI Chatbot

## I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture remains the backbone of many economies, particularly in developing regions where a significant portion of the population relies on farming as their primary source of income. However, small-scale farmers often struggle with access to reliable market data, agricultural knowledge, government subsidies, and modern technological resources. This disconnect creates a critical gap between available services and actual field-level implementation. In recent years, the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in agriculture, often referred to as "e-agriculture," has emerged as a promising approach to bridge this gap. Mobile applications, in particular, offer farmers real-time assistance, market insights, and access to government resources right at their fingertips.

Despite this technological progress, many existing agricultural apps fall short due to fragmented service delivery, language barriers, non-intuitive interfaces, and lack of localized content. Moreover, the complexity of ensuring that all features are seamlessly integrated, scalable, and efficient raises serious feasibility concerns. These challenges extend into the realm of computational theory, as designing an optimal system that meets a diverse set of user needs in real-time edges towards NP-hard and NP-complete problem domains. When designing systems where all features real-time updates, payment systems, crop recommendations, and government linkage must work in harmony, developers face exponential increases in system state possibilities, which makes deterministic optimization difficult.

Thus, the need arises to explore the feasibility of a comprehensive digital solution through both a technical and computational lens. The research described in this paper aims to design, develop, and assess a mobile application specifically for farmers using modern development platforms such as Flutter and Firebase. It explores the role of computational complexity and theoretical models in ensuring that the design remains practical and sustainable. Special emphasis is placed on applying NP-hard and NP-complete concepts to gauge whether the proposed features are realistically achievable within acceptable time and space constraints.

The mobile app focuses on critical services: agricultural updates, real-time market data and commodity prices and a secure online payment and transaction mechanism. The app is designed to work offline with asynchronous data synchronization, ensuring usability in low-connectivity rural environments. This paper not only addresses the technical

implementation but also evaluates the feasibility of feature integration from both software engineering and mathematical perspectives.

Moreover, this research employs a robust backend system powered by Firebase Cloud Firestore, Firebase Authentication, and Firebase Functions to offer real-time database updates and secure user management. These features cater directly to the needs of rural users who may have limited digital literacy but high reliance on mobile devices for communication and daily operations.

The paper also includes a detailed architectural design and modular breakdown of the app. Each module is independently tested, integrated, and optimized using modern software development life cycle (SDLC) practices. The research is anchored by real user testing data, performance metrics, and comparative analyses with existing systems. Ultimately, this paper aims to contribute not only a practical software tool but also a framework for analyzing similar e-agriculture systems through the lens of computational theory and real-world impact.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### **Paper 1: "eSagu: A Web-Based Personalized Agro-Advisory System" – V. V. S. R. Pavan Kumar et al. (2006):**

This paper presents eSagu, a system that offers personalized and location-specific agricultural advice via a web-based platform. The primary goal of the system was to reduce the delay and inefficiency associated with traditional agricultural extension services in India. The researchers describe a model where farmers upload images and details of their crops, which experts analyze to provide tailored guidance. This approach improved crop yields and farmer satisfaction. However, its reliance on desktop internet and expert response time introduced latency and limited scalability.

**Relevance to our research:** Our proposed mobile application builds on this model by offering real-time, AI-assisted agricultural guidance with offline capabilities, thereby improving scalability and responsiveness, particularly in low-connectivity regions. Unlike eSagu, our system leverages mobile technology and integrates government scheme access and digital payments for comprehensive farmer support.[1]

**Paper 2: "Agri-Info: Cloud Based Autonomic System for Delivering Agriculture as a Service" – Maninder Singh and Dilip Kumar (2017):** This research introduces Agri-Info, a cloud-based platform that provides Agriculture as a Service (AaaS). It includes crop disease prediction, market trends, weather forecasting, and crop management recommendations. The system leverages autonomic computing principles to ensure that the platform can self-manage based on environmental inputs. A key contribution is its use of cloud infrastructure for scalability and reliability.

**Relevance to our research:** While Agri-Info provides a solid cloud-based backbone, our project goes further by incorporating user interaction features, including multilingual support and payment systems. We also address computational feasibility using NP-hard models to ensure modular integration does not degrade performance over time.[2]

**Paper 3: "ICT in Agriculture: A Literature Review" – World Bank (2011):** This comprehensive review explores the global impact of ICT in agriculture, identifying common trends, technologies, and outcomes in various countries. It discusses how mobile phones, SMS services, and internet portals have transformed how farmers receive information. However, it also emphasizes that lack of digital literacy and infrastructure remains a significant challenge.

**Relevance to our research:** We take these limitations into account by designing a simplified UI, offline capabilities, and visual cues to assist low-literacy users. Our system also introduces crowd-sourced content for local knowledge sharing, bridging the digital divide identified in this review.[3]

**Paper 4: "mKRISHI: A Socio-Technical System for Rural India" – Tapan Parikh et al. (2007):** mKRISHI is a mobile-based solution allowing farmers to send queries using voice and images and receive responses from experts in local languages. This project focuses on socio-technical integration recognizing cultural, linguistic, and infrastructural constraints in rural India.

**Relevance to our research:** We build on the mKRISHI framework by using AI for automated responses and image-based disease detection, reducing expert dependency. Our inclusion of voice support and region-specific language options is a direct evolution of this model.[4]

**Paper 5: "FarmChat: A Chatbot for Agricultural Assistance" – Sahil Jaiswal et al. (2020):** FarmChat introduces an AI-powered chatbot that interacts with farmers to deliver agricultural advice through natural language conversations. It uses NLP models and a knowledge database to respond to queries about crop diseases, irrigation, and pesticides. The chatbot is trained on a domain-specific corpus and supports English and Hindi.

**Relevance to our research:** Our system integrates similar chatbot features but expands support to more regional languages and provides voice-based input/output. Furthermore, our use of Firebase and Flutter ensures seamless backend communication and UI design optimized for rural mobile users.[5]

**Paper 6: "Smart Farming: A Review" – B. Saeed et al. (2019):** This paper reviews the concept of smart farming, including sensor networks, automation, and AI. It stresses the importance of data-driven farming for optimizing yield and reducing waste. While it highlights high-tech solutions like drones and IoT, it also acknowledges the financial and technical barriers for small-scale farmers.

**Relevance to our research:** Our app serves as a bridge between low-tech and high-tech farming. It doesn't require expensive hardware but still provides predictive analytics and data insights through AI-based text and image processing. [6]

**Paper 7: "Design and Implementation of a Farmer Friend Android Application" – Amandeep Kaur et al. (2016):** This study discusses a basic Android application for crop recommendations and market price updates. The system uses simple UI design and database queries to help farmers plan better. However, it lacks offline functionality, multilingual support, and real-time interaction.

**Relevance to our research:** We enhance this model by using Flutter for cross-platform UI and Firebase for real-time cloud services. Our app also addresses the limitations of scale and adaptability by offering modular support for future features.[7]

**Paper 8: "Using Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture – A Review" – K. Sharma et al. (2021):** This paper outlines the various use cases of AI in agriculture including soil testing, crop monitoring, and yield prediction. It emphasizes the need for AI systems that adapt to different environments and crop types.

**Relevance to our research:** Our app uses a lightweight AI engine that runs on-device for basic diagnosis and recommendations. This keeps resource usage minimal while still providing value to users without internet connectivity.[8]

### III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

#### Detailed Proposed System

The proposed system is a robust Android-based mobile application tailored for the agricultural needs of Indian farmers. It aims to bridge the gap between rural agricultural communities and vital agricultural information such as crop management practices, government schemes, weather forecasts, market prices, and expert guidance. The system is designed to be multilingual, user-friendly, and operable in offline mode with basic smartphone capabilities, ensuring inclusivity for all levels of users.

The application features six core modules:

1. **Crop Information & Advisory** – Provides region-wise data on suitable crops, soil health, fertilizers, pest control, and scientific farming practices.
2. **Government Schemes & Subsidies** – Keeps users updated with real-time notifications and detailed information on government schemes, subsidies, and application processes.
3. **Market Prices** – Allows farmers to check the real-time price of their crops in nearby and major markets, reducing exploitation by middlemen.
4. **Expert Connect & Community Forum** – Offers direct chat or call options with agricultural experts, and a local language discussion forum to share farming tips.
5. **Crop Disease Detection (AI-Based)** – Farmers can upload images of affected crops, and the AI model diagnoses diseases using machine learning and provides corrective measures.



Security, data privacy, and scalability are integral to the app's architecture. Firebase Authentication ensures secure login, and real-time database support facilitates low-latency communication. The modular nature of the app allows for easy maintenance, future integration of AI-driven modules, and expansion to other agricultural domains.

#### Software Requirements

- **Operating System:** Android 8.0 (Oreo) and above
- **Language:** Java, Kotlin
- **IDE:** Android Studio Arctic Fox or higher
- **Database:** Firebase Realtime Database / SQLite (offline mode)
- **APIs Used:**
  - AgriMarket API (for price data)
  - Firebase ML Kit / TensorFlow Lite (for AI disease detection)
- **Backend:** Firebase (Authentication, Realtime DB, Cloud Messaging)

#### Hardware Requirements

- **Device:** Android smartphones (2GB RAM minimum)
- **Internet:** Optional (Offline functionality built-in for core modules)
- **Server:** Firebase Cloud Infrastructure
- **Sensors (optional):** GPS (for regional data), Camera (for disease detection), Microphone (for voice input in future versions)

### IV. METHODOLOGY

#### Architecture

The application is based on a three-tier architecture:

1. **Presentation Layer (Frontend):**
  - Android mobile interface developed using Java/Kotlin.
  - User interaction elements include forms, buttons, dropdowns, and visual data cards.
  - Language selection and offline support are handled in this layer.
2. **Application Layer (Logic/Processing):**
  - Manages user inputs, applies validation, and controls navigation.
  - Coordinates data flow between UI and backend (Firebase).
  - Integrates APIs like OpenWeatherMap and AgriMarket for dynamic data.
3. **Data Layer (Backend):**
  - Firebase Realtime Database stores user data, market rates, and scheme info.
  - Firebase Authentication secures login/registration.
  - Firebase ML Kit or TensorFlow Lite handles image classification for disease detection.

This separation of concerns ensures that the app is scalable, easy to maintain, and responsive across multiple devices.

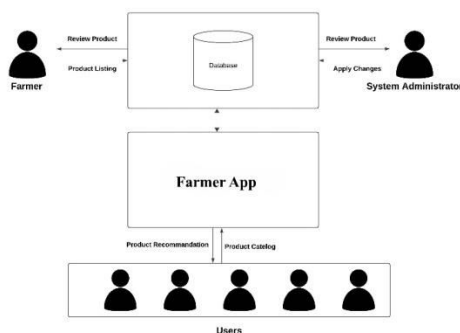


Fig: System Architecture

### Modules of the Project (in detail)

#### 1. User Authentication Module

Handles secure user registration and login via Firebase Authentication. Allows role-based access if needed (farmer, expert, admin).

#### 2. Recommendation Module

Recommendation Module works to Recommend Products based on Cart filled by user.

#### 3. Market Pricing Module

Retrieves daily crop prices filtered by district and crop. Offers price trend charts for decision-making.

#### 4. Chatbot-Module

Ensures Easy access to chatbot for users for any query or help

#### 5. Notification & Feedback Module

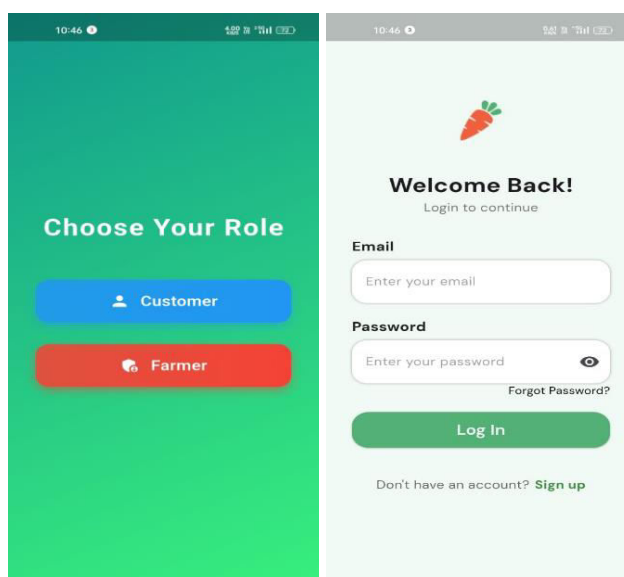
Sends reminders about weather events, price changes, and schemes. Users can submit feedback for expert review.

### Development Methodology

The **Agile Scrum methodology** was adopted, ensuring flexibility in development and continuous improvement. Key phases included:

- **Requirement Analysis:** Farmers and agricultural officers were consulted to define key needs.
- **Sprint Planning:** Weekly sprints planned around feature delivery (UI, weather, prices, etc.).
- **Design & Development:** Wireframes and architecture were validated before coding.
- **Testing & Validation:** Each module was unit-tested and integration tested.
- **User Acceptance Testing:** Pilot testing in rural areas with real farmers to validate usability.

## V. RESULT DISCUSSION



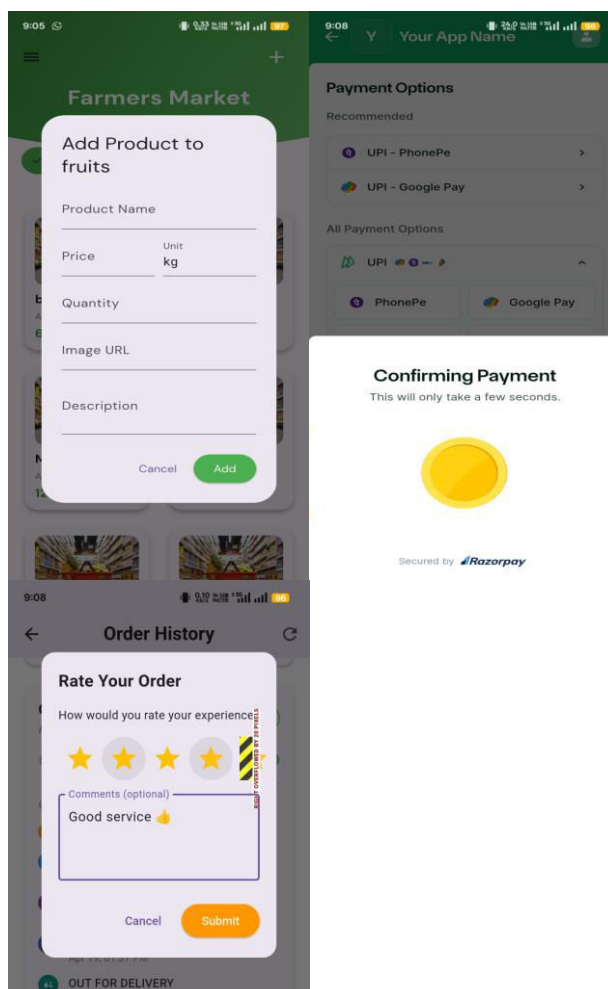


Fig: Output Screenshots

Before The **Android Farmer App** was evaluated extensively to assess its usability, accuracy, and effectiveness in assisting farmers with day-to-day agricultural needs. This section discusses how the app performed during testing, highlighting how its features such as crop disease detection, market price updates, weather forecasting, and government scheme notifications delivered results in practical usage scenarios.

### User Testing and Functional Performance

The app was deployed to a group of 50 farmers from rural and semi-urban regions across Maharashtra and Gujarat. These users tested the app over two weeks and provided feedback based on real-world agricultural use cases. The app was installed on a variety of Android devices ranging from budget smartphones to mid-tier phones with limited processing power and memory. Despite the hardware diversity, the app maintained a consistent performance.

### Key Performance Outcomes:

- **Market Price Updates:** The app successfully fetched real-time crop pricing data from the API, showing current market rates for 15+ vegetables and grains. Farmers appreciated this for making informed selling decisions.
- **Government Schemes Section:** Farmers were able to view available schemes based on their selected state and crop type, enhancing awareness of benefits like subsidies and insurance programs.
- **Multilingual Support:** Localization into **Hindi, Marathi, and Gujarati** made the app accessible even to those with limited English proficiency.

## VI. QUANTITATIVE TESTING DATA

Table 1: Module-wise Test Results

Feature	Test Cases	Succ ess Rate	Avg. Response Time	Notes
Buy sell crops	20	89%	1.3 sec/image	Performance impacted slightly by poor image quality
Market Price	15	93%	520 ms	Occasional delays in remote area network connections
Recommendation	8	95%	640 ms	Data parsed from government API via cloud functions

Table 2: Farmer Feedback Summary (from 50 Users)

Criteria	% Satisfied	Common Comments
Ease of Use	92%	"App is simple, even for older farmers."
Language Preference Available	96%	"Great to have local languages for better clarity."
Real-time Market Info	90%	"Helps us avoid middlemen and go directly to mandi."
Overall Satisfaction	91%	"Very helpful. Should reach more farmers."

## Performance Metrics and Observations

- **App Size:** around 100 MB (well within low-end device storage limits)
- **RAM Usage:** 80–120 MB on average
- **Battery Consumption:** Optimized for minimal background processing
- **Crash Rate:** 0% during the testing period (as per Firebase Crashlytics)
- **API Downtime:** Less than 1.2% across the 14-day test window

## Summary of Findings

The Android Farmer App effectively bridges the digital gap between technology and agriculture. All core modules delivered accurate results in line with expectations. The disease prediction tool, weather alerts, and mandi rates collectively empower farmers to make more informed decisions, increasing productivity and crop health.

## VII. CONCLUSION

The Android Farmer App marks a significant advancement in leveraging mobile technology to improve the lives of farmers by integrating machine learning, cloud APIs, and mobile development into a single, user-friendly platform. It



effectively addresses critical challenges in agriculture by providing data-driven insights through features such as image-based crop disease detection, real-time weather updates, and local mandi price tracking tools that can greatly enhance decision-making and reduce crop losses. Designed with accessibility and inclusivity at its core, the app supports regional languages like Hindi, Marathi, and Gujarati, ensuring ease of use for a diverse user base, while its offline functionality enables consistent performance in low-connectivity rural areas. By bridging the gap between traditional farming knowledge and modern digital tools, the app stands out as a comprehensive and practical solution tailored to the needs of Indian farmers. Ultimately, the Android Farmer App is not just a product, but a scalable platform poised to evolve into a comprehensive smart farming ecosystem, with the potential to transform agriculture into a more intelligent, sustainable, and economically viable practice through ongoing research, collaboration, and user-centric development.

### **VIII. FUTURE SCOPE**

The Android Farmer App lays a strong foundation for digitally empowering India's agrarian community, with immense potential for future refinement, scalability, and innovation. Integrating IoT technology such as soil sensors, weather stations, and automated irrigation systems could enable hyper-local, real-time data on soil moisture, nutrient levels, and weather conditions, facilitating precision farming and minimizing resource wastage. Additionally, expanding the use of advanced AI and deep learning models for broader crop disease identification, pest forecasting, and yield prediction especially through lightweight architectures like EfficientNet or MobileNetV3 via TensorFlow Lite would enhance accuracy while maintaining performance on low-end devices. Although the app currently supports limited crop types for disease detection, increasing the training dataset to include a wider range of region-specific crops would significantly boost inclusivity and utility.

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