ONLINE AGRICULTURE INSURANCE CLAIM SYSTEM

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   Abstract—The Project "Online Agriculture Insurance Claim System" is a complete solution for organization, which needs to manage insurance for their equipment resource. Organizes and track insurance vendors and the policies provided under different coverage. We are offering a robust web based insurance solution, which has the flexibility capture the relationship between policies and object the entities that manage policies for those objects. Hence there is need for an automated system, which can efficiently manage the company, records, provides, instant access and one that improves the productivity. To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases. To stabilize the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. As a result of this automated   system, the activities of the company are performed with in the stipulated time and the reliable and efficient service is ensured to its users. To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The insurance company needs to keep track of details of its target companies, agents, policyholders, their premium payments and the various products that are available with it. Hence it is under tremendous pressure maintaining their day-to-day activities, which is currently being done manually Entire records have updated timely, even a slight mistake could complicate things. It is time consuming to summarize these details to produce the report**.**

   Keywords—Online Agriculture, Automated system, Insurance Company, Policy details.

I.   INTRODUCTION

This manual introduces and discusses agricultural insurance and provides tools for the development, management, operation, and maintenance of such programs. Agricultural insurance includes a variety of product types, including property, causality, life, and health insurance. Throughout the manual, the term "agricultural insurance" refers to crop and in some cases livestock insurance programs. Agricultural production faces a myriad of risks. Nevertheless, two major risks are of concern to the agricultural sector—price risk caused by potential volatility in prices and production risk resulting from uncertainty about the levels of production that primary producers can achieve from their current activities. It is likely that these major risks will increase in the future—price risk due to liberalization of trade and production risk caused by the effects of climate change. The trend towards agricultural specialization is likely to continue which will increase these risks as producers rely on the production of a smaller range of crops and consequently cannot diversify risks as effectively.

II.   SYSTEM STUDY

A.   Existing System:

 In an Existing System for manual one in which users are maintaining Records to store the information like Scheme Details, user details, Renewal Details, Apply Policy Holder and accounts for every month. It is very difficult to maintain historical data.Marnual hours need to generate required Reports.

B.   Proposed System:

 The aim of proposed system is to develop a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system. The Agriculture Insurance system provides All Scheme Details, Insurance, Renewal Details proper security and reduces the manual work.

III.   PROPOSED WORK

A.   Module Description:

 System Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. The most crucial stage is achieving a successful new system and giving a user confidence in that the new system will work efficiently and effectively in the implementation stage. The stage consist of

1. Testing a developed program with sample data
2. Detection and correction of error

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3. Creating whether the system meets a user requirements
4. making necessary changes as desired by users.
5. Training user personal

The implementation phase is less creative than system design. A system design may be dropped at any time prior to implementation, although it becomes more difficult when it goes to the design phase. The final report of the implementation phase includes procedural flowcharts, record layouts, and a workable plan for implementing the candidate system design into a operational design.PHP and MY SQL has offer very efficient yet a simple implementation technique for development of the project.

B. Authentication:

Authentication module contains all the information about the authenticated Person. Administrator without his username and password can't enter into the login if he is only the authenticated Person then he can enter to his login. Authentication is the process of verifying the identity of a Person by obtaining some sort of credentials and using those credentials to verify the Users identity. If the credentials are valid, the authorization process starts. Authentication process always proceeds to Authorization process.

C. Add Scheme:

In this Module Administrator Add the Scheme Details. It Contains Information about the Id, Date, Name ,ins date, Years, amount, total amount, interest, Total. The Scheme details store into the database.

D. Policy Details:

In this Module Administrator Update the Policy Scheme Details. It Contains Information about the Id, Date, Name ,ins date, Years, amount, tot amount, interest, Total, Status. The Updated Policy details store into the database.

E. View Schemes:

View Scheme Module Contains Customer View the Scheme details like Id, date , Date, Name ,ins date, Years, amount, totalmount, interest, Total. The Customer Only view the Scheme Details.

F. Apply Schemes:

In Apply Scheme Module Contains Customer Apply for the Current Scheme. It Contains Information about the details like Id, apply date , uname , Scheme id , Date, Name ,ins date, Years, amount, total amount, interest, Total, Status The Apply Scheme details send to the Administrator.

G. Send alert:

In Send Alert Module Contains Administrator Send the Alert to the Customer.

IV. TESTING METHODS

1) Unit testing:

Here each program is tested individually so any error apply unit is debugged. The sample data are given for the unit testing. The unit test results are recorded for further references. During unit testing the functions of the program unit validation and the limitations are tested. Unit testing is testing changes made in a existing or new program this test is carried out during the programming and each module is found to be working satisfactorily. For example in the registration form after entering all the fields we click the submit button. When submit button is clicked ,all the data in form are validated. Only after validation entries will be added to the database. Unit testing comprises the set of tests performed by an individual prior to integration of the unit into large system. The situation is illustrated in as follows

Coding-> Debugging ->Unit testing -> Integration testing

The four categories of test that a programmer will typically perform on a program unit

1. Functional test
2. Performance test
3. Stress Test
4. Structure test

Functional test involve exercising the code with nominal input values for which the expected results are known as well as boundary values and special

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values. Performance testing determines the amount of execution time spent in various parts of unit program through put and response time and device utilization by the program. A variation of stress testing called sensitivity testing in same situations a very small range of data contained in a bound of valid data may cause extreme and even erroneous processing or profound performance degradation. Structured testing is concerned with a exercising the internal logic of a program and traversing paths. Functional testing, stress testing performance testing are referred as "black box" testing and structure testing is referred as "white box" testing

2)*Output Testing:*

Asking the user about the format required by them tests the output generated by the system under consideration. It can be done in two ways, One on screen and other on printer format. The output format on the screen is found to be correct as the format designed n system test.

3)*System Testing:*

In the system testing the whole system is tested for interface between each modules and program units are tested and recorded. This testing is done with sample data. The securities, communication between interfaces are tested.System testing is actually a series of different tests whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer based system although each test has a different purpose all work to verify that all system elements properly integrated and perform allocate function.

It involves two kinds of activities namely

    1.Integrated testing
    2.Acceptance testing

4)*Integrated testing:*

Integrated testing is a systematic technique for constructing tests to uncover errors associated with interface. Objective is to take unit tested modules and build a program structure that has been dictated by design.

5)*Acceptance testing:*

Acceptance testing involves planning an execution of a functional test, performance test and stress test to verify that the implemented system satisfies the requirement.The acceptance testing is the final stage of the user the various possibilities of the data are entered and the results are tested.

6)*Validation testing:*

Software validation is achieved through a series of test that demonstrates the conformity and requirements. Thus the proposed system under consideration has to be tested by validation and found to be working satisfactorily. For example in customer enters phone number field should contain number otherwise it produces an error message similarly in all the forms the fields are validated.

V. OUTPUT SCREENS

Login Form:

Add New Branch:

Add New Scheme:

Alert Message:

Policy Details:

Claim Alert:

Scheme Details:

Customer Report:

VI. CONCLUSION

The "Online Agriculture Insurance Claim System" has been developed to satisfy all proposed requirements. The process is maintained more simple and easy. The system is highly scalable and user friendly. Almost all the system objectives have been met. The system has been tested under all criteria. The system minimizes the problem arising in the existing manual system and it eliminates the human errors to zero level. The design of the database is flexible ensuring that the system can be implemented. It is implemented and gone through all validation. All phases of development were conceived using methodologies. User with little training can get the required report. The software executes successfully by fulfilling the objectives of the project. Further extensions to this system can be made required with minor modifications.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In our system, there are some problems those are User has to format it a bit after it is prepared. The transaction are executed in off-line mode, hence on-line data for room Student capture and modification is not possible. In future work, we will overcome these disadvantages by using fuzzy logic approaches.

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