

1. INTRODUCTION:

An unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), commonly known as a drone and also referred to as an unpiloted aerial vehicle and a remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) by the (ICAO), is an aircraft without a human pilot aboard. They are usually deployed for military and special operation applications, but also used in a small but growing number of civil applications, such as policing and fire fighting, and non military security work, such as inspection of power or pipelines. UAVs are often preferred for missions that are too "dull, dirty or dangerous" for manned aircraft. These days the drones have also been into use of agricultural monitoring system like pollination, water level sensor , sensing good quality plant growth, for pesticide applying etc .Due to their capability of remote controlling they save large amount of energy, manpower and economical cost thus increasing a better yield.

The present way of farming in India is the traditional way inherited from ancestors with less technology deployed to it. The various observations like soil quality, water content , pesticide level etc is overlooked as a result of which it leads to excessive exploitation of the farm and thus reducing yield in the course of time along with increasing pollution level. To overcome this the designed drone helps us in sensing the various field parameters over a large land area thus providing information for a better yield from the farms. Due to the necessary steps taken by the data provided the yield is increased manifolds. This technology is under development in Developed countries which can be implemented in India.