

Formers Products Online

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in five Gram Panchayats in the Kureseong block of West Bengal's Darjeeling district, namely Ghayabari, Tindharia, Singel, Mahanandi, and Rongtong. Local communities in this surveyed region cultivated or planted a total of 41 vegetable and fruit species. There are 31 general and 19 families for these species. The most widely cultivated vegetable was discovered to be *Sechium edule*, followed by *Brassica juncea*, *Colocassia esculenta*, and *Utica parviflora*. The most common genus was *Brassica*, which was followed by *Capsicum*. *Rosaceae* was the most numerous family among the fruit species studied, with five species. *Citrus grandis*, *Musa* spp., *Psidium guajava*, *Pyrus pyrifolia*, peaches, and plums are all grown in small quantities here. The aforementioned vegetables and fruit plants are high in vitamins, proteins, polypeptides, and flavonoids. As a result, for the well-being of local communities as well as the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable management of these resources is required. The study was conducted in five Gram Panchayats in the Kureseong block of West Bengal's Darjeeling district, namely Ghayabari, Tindharia, Singel, Mahanandi, and Rongtong. Local communities in this surveyed region cultivated or planted a total of 41 vegetable and fruit species. There are 31 general and 19 families for these species. The most widely cultivated vegetable was discovered to be *Sechium edule*, followed by *Brassica juncea*, *Colocassia esculenta*, and *Utica parviflora*. The most common genus was *Brassica*, which was followed by *Capsicum*. *Rosaceae* was the most numerous family among the fruit species studied, with five species. *Citrus grandis*, *Musa* spp., *Psidium guajava*, *Pyrus pyrifolia*, peaches, and plums are all grown in small quantities here. The aforementioned vegetables and fruit plants are high in vitamins, proteins, polypeptides, and flavonoids. As a result, for the well-being of local communities as well as the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable management of these resources is required.

Keywords: Electronic Market, Forming, Online Products.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The main goal of the project is to create a website that will assist civilians, retailers, wholesalers, and even farmers in getting the most out of their input. With this, the farmer will be able to determine the best value for his vegetable and will not be duped by marketers.

It will aid in maintaining transparency between the entire seller and retailer, as well as making the selection for civilians for his requirements easier. As a result, black marketing and inflation will be reduced.

As a result, there will be less black marketing and inflation. The Kurseong people rely heavily on homestead gardens, tea estates, and traditional farming. Because of the wide range of climate and ecological diversity, this region is endowed with unique physiographic and enormous plant genetic resources and diversity. It is thought to be a native of many leafy green vegetables and fruits that are currently underutilised or unexplored. Small-scale farmers who primarily cultivate *Sechium edule*, *Zea mays*, *Zingiber officinale*, and *Brassica juncea*. Edible plants and locally available vegetables have long been used in human life, particularly in this hilly region. These vegetables are grown in a natural or semi-natural environment and require less care and attention. Local inhabitants in remote rural areas rely on indigenous vegetables grown in their kitchen gardens or collected from the wild to supplement the diversity of food (Sundriyal and Sundriyal 2001; Mishra et al. 2008) rather than several well-known common vegetables.

These wild, green, leafy vegetables and fruits are an important part of the rural diet because they contain a variety of nutritive macro and micro elements, including pro-vitamins, which can compensate for vitamin and mineral deficiencies in the human diet. Furthermore, their consumption diversifies daily food consumption by adding flavours to the diet (Asfaw 1997). Vegetable phyto-chemicals also protect

humans from a variety of ailments, so vegetables are regarded as protective foods (Rai et al. 2004).

Natural resources of wild vegetables, fruits, and their habitats are rapidly depleting due to a variety of natural and anthropogenic factors (Bhogaonkar et al. 2010). Aside from that, by displacing edible local plants, modern agricultural systems have succeeded in providing calories while increasing 'hidden hunger' (micronutrient malnutrition) (Ross and Graham 1997). Growing these vegetables and fruits not only provides balanced nutrition, food security, and health security, but it also helps to alleviate poverty through the sale of surplus vegetables and fruits. The study was conducted in five Gram Panchayats of Kurseong block in West Bengal's Darjeeling district, namely Ghayabari, Tindharia, Singel, Mahanandi, and Rongtong. In this surveyed region, 41 vegetable and fruit species were documented as cultivated or planted in local communities' homegardens. There are 31 genera and 19 families among these species. The most cultivated vegetable was discovered to be *Sechium edule*, followed by *Brassica juncea*, *Colocassia esculenta*, and *Utica parviflora*. The most common genus was *Brassica*, followed by *Capsicum*. *Rosaceae* was the dominant family among the fruit species studied, with five species. *Citrus grandis*, *Musa* spp., *Psidium guajava*, *Pyrus pyrifolia*, peaches, and plums are grown in small quantities here. The mentioned vegetables and fruit plants are high in vitamins, proteins, polypeptides, and flavonoids. As a result, for the well-being of local communities and the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable management of these resources is required.

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II. RELATED WORKS

Documentation of Wild Edible plants of Melghat Forest: According to an ethno botanical survey of food plants, tribal rely heavily on forest products for a variety of daily needs. Wild edible plants are important in the sustenance of rural life in Melghat. The study documents tribal and other locals' consumption of 42 plant species from 23 families in Melghat, Dist. Amravati, and Maharashtra, India. The name of the plant, its family, the part used, and the method of preparation are all covered.

Traditional knowledge on medicinal plants for remedy of common ailment in northern parts of West Bengal: Since time immemorial, most people have used various parts of plants to prepare traditional medicinal formulations to treat a wide range of human ailments. The northern part of West Bengal is thought to have one of the richest medicinal plant resources, especially in the Eastern Sub-Himalayan Tract forest areas. This region's residents have undocumented traditional knowledge of herbal medicine preparation. Given the significance and potential of medicinal plants, a survey was carried out in two villages in West Bengal's Chilapata and Rajabhatkhawa Forest Ranges to document some traditional herbal medicines used for health care. A

total of 47 medicinal plant species were identified during the survey periods.

Plant species diversity of homegarden agroforestry in jabithenan district, North Western Ethiopia: Homegarden agroforestry is thought to be more diverse due to the combination of crops, trees, and livestock. The goal of this study was to determine the composition and diversity of plant species in homegarden agroforestry in northwestern Ethiopia's Jabithenan district. Two sites were purposefully chosen, and two villages were chosen at random from each. Plant species diversity inventories were created for 48 home gardens. All woody and herbaceous species were counted and recorded in 10 x 10 m and 2 x 2 m plots, respectively. 69 plant species (44 woody and 25 herbaceous) from 40 families were identified in the research homegarden. There were 6-8 different plant species recorded in each plot. *Musa paradisiaca* and *Brassica integrifolia* were the most frequently recorded herb plant species in the study Kebele, and *Coffea arabica* and *Cordia africana* were the most frequently recorded woody plant species. The importance value index for *C. arabica* and *C. africana* was the highest of any woody species. According to the calculated diversity indices, the studied homegarden was found to be diverse overall.

Identification and nutrient composition of Indigenous vegetables of Tanzania: Thirty indigenous vegetables were collected, identified, and their nutrient compositions were determined. The levels of vitamin C, calcium, and iron were 249.6, 266, and 7.7 mg/100 g, respectively. Protein levels ranged from 0.6 to 5.0 percent, while fat levels ranged from 0.1 to 1.0 percent. Most vegetables were preferred by 50-90 percent of those polled.

Wild vegetables of the Mediterranean area as valuable sources of bioactive compounds: Because of the recognition of their potential health benefits, the consumption of traditionally consumed wild edible species is receiving renewed attention. This study adds to our understanding of the chemical composition of a variety of wild and underutilised

Mediterranean vegetables, specifically their organic acid profile and the distribution of ascorbic and dehydroascorbic acids as vitamin C activity. Fifteen different species from ten different botanical families were chosen, and two samples from each were collected in two different locations in Central Spain. Each species' organic acid fingerprint was unique. Tamus communis contained 90% of the total organic acids, malic acid was found in the highest concentrations in Humulus lupulus, Taraxacum obovatum, and Cichorium intybus, and oxalic acid was found in the highest concentrations in Beta maritima, Papaver rhoeas, Silybum marianum, Foeniculum vulgare, Rumex pulcher, Silene vulgaris, Scolymus hispan The distribution of ascorbic and dehydroascorbic acid was highly variable.

III. METHODOLOGY

Proposed system:

The proposed system is a web based application and maintains a centralized repository of all information related to vegetables. It helps in proper maintenance of data and information. One can easily browse through the various details using the well-defined interfaces provided by the system.

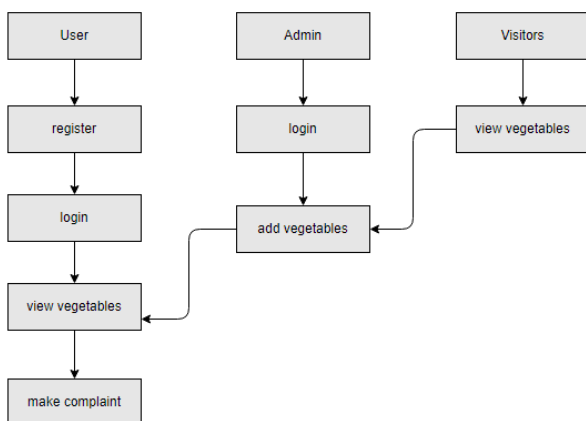


Figure 1: Block diagram of proposed method

IV. Implementation

The project has implemented by using below listed modules.

Admin: Admin can login with default credentials. Admin can add the products (vegetables) into the application.

User: User can register and login with the help of registered details. User can view all the products availability including quantity and price details. Once after checking products details the user can purchase the selected products. Here the user can make complaints about the product quality or price.

Visitors: Visitors can login with valid credentials and they can view all the products information (Availability, Prices, and Quantities).

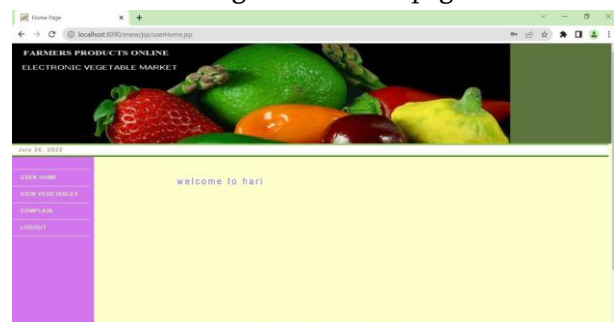
V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We can see the working procedure of this Formers products online web application, the screen shots of the project are as follows.

User Registration: User should registered with required details.



User Home: User can login with valid credentials, then the user can get user home page.



View Vegetables: User can view all the vegetable information such as vegetable name, price, wholesale price, date of uploaded vegetables.



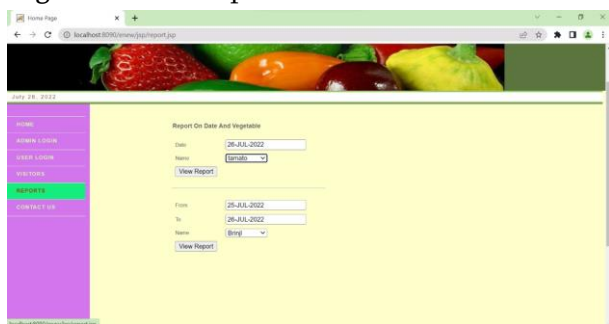
Complain: Once after purchased vegetables, user can make complain.



Visitor: Visitor can view all the vegetables information.



Reports: In this report section we can see the vegetable based reports on date wise.



VI. CONCLUSION

This project involves with farming and purchasing and selling vegetables through online platform. Here admin can add the available vegetables along with price details into the application for selling. Here

users will get registered and can login into the application to purchase the products (vegetables). Once after login the users can view all the information about the vegetables such as types of vegetables, prices, quality and quantity of the vegetables. User can make complaints if there is any issues with the products. Finally there will be visitors, the visitors can only view the products information.

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