

## Aahar - Food Donation App

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**Abstract-** The sharp rise in the amount of food waste creates the need for charity in terms of donations. Food is mostly lost everyday in numerous restaurants, parties, social gatherings, college canteens and many other social activities in the present scenario. By visiting each organisation several times to reduce the problems with food waste, people donate food manually. Where there are platforms that have made attempts to help people donate food, the current framework offers a new internet-based application that provides all poor people/organizations with a forum for recycling surplus food. The device has seen to be an efficient way to donate items over the Internet to organizations, etc. It highlights the ability to prevent food waste. It offers details about the inspiration behind such an application, explaining the current mechanism of contributions and how the product works to benefit society. This framework would establish a shared communication platform for hotels/restaurants, charities and individuals, where charities and individuals can contact restaurants that have remaining food directly and report generation. Showing how much food is given by which restaurant and giving reward points Food Donor, Food Receiver, Third Party Provider, Admin are the key modules in this framework where Food Donor can be any organisation, entity or college that wants to donate food and build a new food donation request and Food Receiver can be any food-seeking charity corporation. A fresh food donation request will be produced on the site and a message will be sent to the third-party provider responsible for transporting food from the food donor to the food recipient until the request is approved.

**Keywords-** Food Donation, Phone, Volunteer, Mobile application, Food wastage reduction.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The Food Donation Platform paper provides and provides a forum that links donors with NGOs. An concept is proposed for a food donation network and the effect on society through this medium is discussed. In this article, the downside is that no GPS service is available. That implies that the structure does not make it easy for the company or charity.

The paper 'Beyond Food Sharing: Promoting the Reduction of Food Waste With ICTs' was published in 2016 and maintaining food sustainability is crucial to enhancing the quality of life of people at all levels of society. The paper 'Beyond Food Sharing: Supporting the Reduction of Food Waste With ICTs' was published in 2016. The current economic crisis has increased the number of people living in food-poverty situations, especially in developing regions. In spite of a growing understanding of the value of waste reduction and food surplus management, ICTs are still vague and poorly reported in this domain.

This paper explains the use of ICT resources to restore numerous food surpluses. Supply chain phases and also details the path ahead for an interconnected collection of ICT instruments to reduce waste from manufacturers to

households. Food pollution is an upsetting epidemic in deeply populated nations like India. There is ample evidence from the highways, garbage bins and landfills to prove that. Relationships, bins, restaurants, social and family events and services remove too much of the food.

Food wastage is not only a symptom of craving or contamination, but also of various financial problems. In view of rapid shifts in propensities and way of life, the exclusive expectation of living has resulted in the loss of food.

We can use these items by offering them to numerous associations, such as shelters, mature age homes, and so on, through squandering rather than. The item is a web-based android program that focuses mainly on through gifts of cause. Many people do not realize how much food they throw away every day, from unconsumed extras to spoiled goods. In landfills or burning offices, about 95 percent of the produce that we waste ends up. In 2013, we negotiated of food squander. Numerous individuals wish to give stuff to destitute associations for over 35 million tons.

Similarly, several groups seek to order various items they require, such as clothes, food grains, books, utensils, and so on, but there is no open source. That will satisfy their prerequisites.

Subsequently, an Android framework was developed in which people can send things according to their capacity and the application often enables associations to set up their demands, assuming, for instance, things they need. Much of today's population uses sophisticated smart phones with complex web connections, which is the fundamental prerequisite for the proper operation of this object.

### 1. Objective:

The main goal of our application is to build and create a simple but powerful framework that can be used without fear of data breaches or technicalities by anyone.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

'Aahar' is a Smartphone Android program that provides donors and seekers with a forum to donate and collect food once they have successfully logged into the system. The system consists of three primary donor, volunteer and admin modules. The donor completes tasks such as registration/login and adds items to the donation request to be contributed and viewed. The recipient does tasks such as requesting items, displaying requested items and claiming donations. The manager will track the collection and upgrade it. The administrator and the donor will also see the position of the recipient. The donor-donated objects will be displayed to other users as a reminder in the donation tab and the message will be saved in the backend folder.

'Food donation portal', a paper published in 2015, briefly outlines the food donation practices and provides a forum connecting donors to NGOs. An concept to eliminate food waste, minimize food waste and improve the food donation network is introduced and an impact on society is made possible via this medium. The paper 'Beyond Food Sharing: Promoting the Elimination of Food Waste With ICTs', released in 2016, maintaining food security is essential to tracking citizens' quality of life at various levels of society.

In the recent economic crisis, a significant number of people have been living in conditions of food hunger and poverty, especially in developing regions. Despite the knowledge and concern about the value of food and the elimination of food waste and food surplus management, the role of ICTs in this area is still uncertain and poorly reported.

### 1. Existing and Proposed System Existing System:

In the current system, if anybody has additional food in view of any potential or in their home, it would become squandered in view of the fact that it is extremely doubtful immediately. In the event of possessing tons of food, to convey to everybody. If they ought to find some refuge with the extra food individuals or poor. They don't have time, or they don't care about it. So we have an application

for funding for extra food for those in need or next to shelter.

## III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Food Donation Portal Proposed Program is an internet-based application that provides all poor people/organizations with a forum for donating leftover food. The product has seen to be a powerful way of donating items over the internet to organizations, etc. Food pollution is a troubling phenomenon in densely developed nations like India.

Too much food gets tossed out from weddings, canteens, pubs, social and family get-togethers and events. The scheme will bring them into practice instead of losing these items by donating them to different organizations such as orphanages, old age homes, etc. Some individuals and institutions want to contribute items to organisations in need. Many organisations often tend to inquire for different items they need, such as clothing, food grains, books, utensils, etc., but there is no source available that can meet their requirements. A mobile-based application has therefore been created in which individuals can donate food products according to their capacity, and the application often enables organizations to apply their requests, i.e. items required by them, if any.

The food donation application serves as an interface between consumers searching for a channel to donate without wasting the surplus food. It encourages us to donate the surplus food by notifying local users of the available food information. The requested users demand the notice. Depending on the priority, the machine allocates food products.

The proposed application eliminates food waste and thus satisfies other criteria, such as food goods from vulnerable organisations. The proposed scheme is currently aimed at eliminating the significant waste that normally exists in India, which is food. The framework is required to upgrade and optimize the same system, which will further add to the application's reliability and usefulness.

## IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

We are reducing food waste by using the application in the proposed system. The role of relocating food is a massively fruitful social development that deals with food waste and the need for food. At that point, the administrator collects food from the donor via their close by specialist to the nearby shelters or poor people. After obtaining the food from the specialist by the administrator and sending the donor a ready letter, we will minimize the problem of food waste.

The proposed application is android-based, generated using java and xml on Android Studio, involves site

association and will provide a stage for contributors and searchers after they register effectively in the system. He/she should express something unique in the document on the unlikely chance that a client wants to offer something. This message will appear as a note to various consumers in the gifts page. This message will be located in the information base in the backend. The shelters who want to guarantee the giftscan reply to the contributor and reach him/her when a note is received.

This framework's UI will be simple and easy to use, and Android is based on the framework. As of now, we expect the major waste that usually exists in India to be eliminated and that is important. We are searching and hoping to refresh and refine a similar that will amount to the application's efficiency and usefulness, like books, fixed, clothes, etc.

In any case, The application is limited to Android Mobile phones with Android OS and higher renderings. The application would still be profitable if contributors and searchers are similar to each other. usage case graph shown above shows 3 entertainers: Donor, Recipient and Admin. Activities such as registration and signing into the system are carried out by the donor. He will also set things up for gift and see all gift criteria (things desired by associations). Both the admin and the donor can see the region of the recipient.

Similarly, the admin will screen and refresh the knowledge base. Both the admin and the recipient will see the region of the donor. The Recipient will also conduct tasks such as stating things, more seeing things listed, asserting donations.

### 1. Conventional Paper-Based System:

The traditional paper-based scheme is one of the most commonly used food ordering schemes. All the documents are kept on paper in this method. The primary downside to this scheme is that records can quickly get misplaced or destroyed. Cash, time and paper are also lost. No type of dynamicity is given by paper-based systems. Just a minor alteration calls for the entire menu card to be re-printed.

This machine does not work perfectly because it has some bug and from the point of view of a consumer it is time consuming, even a significant amount of human efforts are required. 2.2 Machine use in hospitality management. The automation of the food ordering system was pioneered with the advent of computers. PC connection was developed where the waiter would enter the order in the system after taking the orders. Then the respective orders were seen on a computer in the kitchen.

The kitchen staff arranged the dishes accordingly, notifying the waiter who retrieved and served the dishes to the respective tables upon completion. The scheme was also able to intimidate the waiter about a dish's

availability. The waiter was allowed to inquire for adjustments or even delete a customer's order if a particular dish was unavailable. Bills were created at the cash counter after serving the food.

All the information entered by the customer is fed into the machine that had direct access to the management through this application to sell the food products. The biggest benefit of our method is that our application helps everyone to cook food and sell it.

### 2. Advantages:

- Since we use applications like Google Map and GPS, the cost of project construction is economically feasible.
- The machine will still be live, providing a 24/7 service.
- At a relatively low cost, the machine can make food available.

### 3. Disadvantages:

- Availability of internet to use application .
- Cannot prevent fraud users from entering their product.

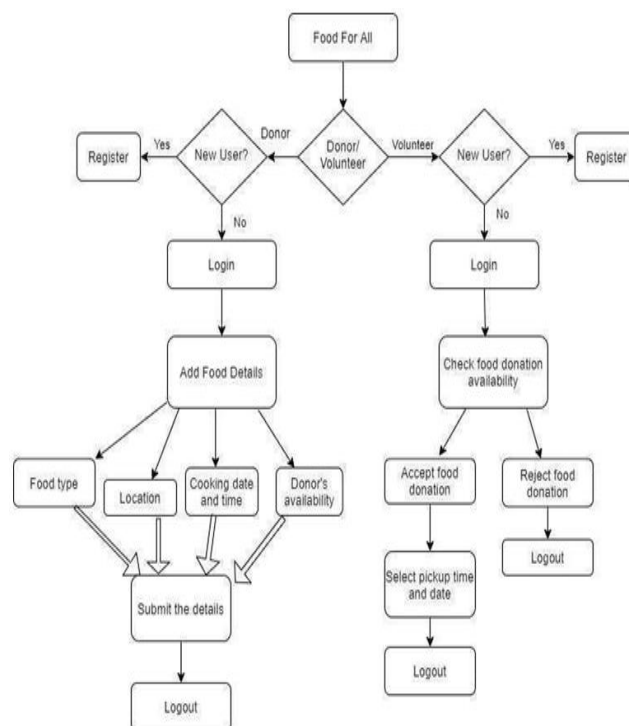


Fig 1. Flowchart Diagram .

## V. MODULES

### 1. Login & Registration:

For both the guest and the agent, this stage involves login and enlistment. By preserving separate documents for each customer, the subtleties of the client are kept classified.

The expert can only see the subtleties of the enlisted guest concurrently.



Fig 2. Signup as Donor or Volunteer.

## 2. Administrator Module:

In administrator module, the over seer keeps up the specialist subtleties just as the donator subtleties. The executive gathers the food from the specialist. The overseer gives the shelter subtleties straight forwardly to the donator.

## 3. Donator Module:

In the donator module, the donor allocates the food waste to the shelter. In this way we can reduce foodwaste issue, the donor gives the solicitation to the donator. The suggested application is android-based, generated using java and xml on Android Studio, requires web association and will offer contributors and searchers a stage after they register effectively in the system.

He/she should express something unique in the document on the unlikely chance that a client wants to offer something.

This note would appear as a notification to various customers in the Gifts column. This message would be stored in the database on the backend. The shelters who want to guarantee the gifts can reply to the contributor and reach him/her when a note is received.

This framework's UI will be simple and easy to use, and Android is based on the framework. As of now, we expect the major waste that usually exists in India to be eliminated and that is important. We are searching and hoping to refresh and refine a similar that will amount to the application's efficiency and usefulness, like books, fixed, clothes, etc.

In any event, the program is limited to Android Smart phones with Android OS and higher renderings. If contributors and searchers are placed next to each other, be optimistic. The usage case graph shown above shows 3

entertainers: Donor, Recipient and Admin. Activities such as registration and signing into the system are carried out by the donor. He can likewise set up things for gift and view all gift demands (things needed by associations). The Admin and Donor both can see the Receiver's area. The Admin can likewise screen and update this information base. The Admin and Receiver both can see the Donor's area. The Receiver can likewise perform activities like mentioning for things, seeing mentioned things further more, asserting donations.



Fig 3. Food Donation Form

## 4. Recipient Module:

In Agent module, the Receiver keep up the halfway house subtleties. It can likewise keep up the donator subtleties.

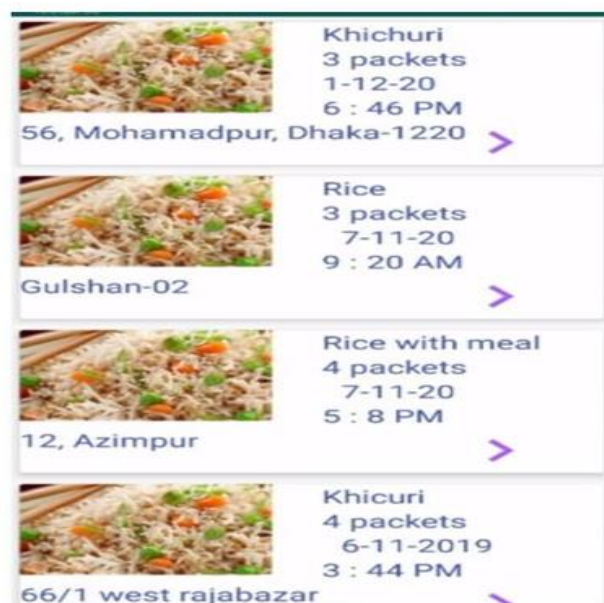


Fig 4. Food Donation Entries



The Receiver give the solicitation to the administrator for gather the food from the donator. After gather the food the specialist gives the alarm message for the donator.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The proposed application would eliminate food waste and also fulfill various prerequisites, such as clothes, books, utensils, and so on, of penniless associations. There is a great deal of food waste that exists every day at eateries and bistros, as described above in the illustration. Instead of discarding junk equivalents (which typically is the situation) it can be used very effectively to take care of the destitute. Similarly, because the pickup is arranged by the corporation, the cafés/bistros need not think about it.

Both the eateries/bistros (reducing carbon impression and waste) and the penniless would benefit. In future jobs, there was no standard food data system on food packages that offers the consumer the data on both the name of the food package, just as its expiry date. The required change will be to get the name of the food from the generic identification of the object and read the expiry date using OCR appliances.

Be it as it might, the degree of convenience of using this option is just marginally more remarkable than using the manual alternative that offills the food data. In order to provide detailed details, a few organisations have initiated preliminaries using QR code on their food packages. In any event, certain hurdles do need to be passed in order to make it into a standard. Yet this application provides a realistic and powerful arrangement for the interim.

## VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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