AGRICULTURE BEYOND CHEMICALS

A SOCIALLY RELEVANT PROJECT

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

Computer Science and Engineering (AIML)

BY

TEAM – 08

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MVGR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous)

VIZIANAGARAM-535005, AP (INDIA)

(Accredited by NBA, NAAC, and Permanently Affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Gurajada, Vijayanagaram)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled

"AGRICULTURE BEYOND CHEMICALS"

being submitted by

A. SATYA, B. SATYA SAI KOWSHIK, M. GANESH, M, DIVYA bearing registered numbers **22331A4201, 2331A4204, 22331A4234, 22331A4265** respectively, in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree **of "Bachelor of Technology" in Computer Science and Engineering (AIML)** is a record of Bonafede work done by them under my supervision during the academic year 2024-2025.

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture and farming are deeply woven into the fabric of human history, serving as the backbone of civilizations for thousands of years. Over time, agricultural practices have evolved dramatically, particularly with the advent of modern techniques designed to maximize productivity. However, while these modern agricultural practices have enabled the large-scale production of food, they have also introduced a host of environmental challenges. The heavy reliance on synthetic chemicals, such as inorganic fertilizers and pesticides, has led to soil degradation, water pollution, and the disruption of natural ecosystems. As these environmental impacts become more pronounced, the need for more sustainable agricultural solutions has become urgent. One promising solution to the negative effects of conventional agriculture is to increase the use of organic materials in farming practices. By shifting from chemical inputs to organic fertilizers and soil amendments, agriculture can reduce its ecological footprint and enhance the natural recovery processes within ecosystems. Organic farming utilizes compost, manure, green manures, and other natural materials to enrich the soil and support plant growth, avoiding the depletion of essential nutrients and fostering a self-sustaining system. Furthermore, organic methods can yield food of higher quality, with richer nutrients and flavours, offering health benefits to consumers while minimizing chemical residues in food. However, while organic farming presents numerous advantages, it also faces limitations, such as lower crop yields and vulnerability to pests and diseases. This has led to the realization that a combination of organic farming principles with modern agricultural technologies could provide a balanced solution. Innovations such as precision agriculture, biological pest control, and improved irrigation systems can be integrated into organic farming systems to address these limitations, enhancing efficiency and reducing environmental impact. Precision farming, for instance, allows for more accurate application of organic fertilizers and water, reducing waste and optimizing plant health. By blending traditional organic practices with these advanced technologies, farmers can create resilient systems that maintain soil health, increase biodiversity, and offer long-term sustainability. By shifting toward organic methods that work in harmony with natural ecosystems, agriculture can reduce its adverse environmental impacts while promoting healthier food production.

This project, which focuses on agriculture without the use of chemicals by relying solely on organic fertilizers, seeks to demonstrate the feasibility and benefits of organic farming. By integrating organic materials and sustainable practices, agriculture can continue to meet global food demands without compromising the health of the environment or the quality of food. In exploring this alternative approach, we hope to contribute to the development of a more sustainable and ecologically balanced agricultural future.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is fundamental to human existence, shaping societies, economies, and the landscapes around us. As the most basic form of human activity, it is tied closely to the availability and use of agricultural land—a precious and finite resource upon which nearly every human depends for food, clothing, and shelter. Over time, as populations grew and societies developed, traditional agricultural methods struggled to keep up with the increasing demand for food. This need for greater output led to the development of modern agricultural practices that promised higher yields and more efficient processes. However, while these advances have helped feed billions, they also introduced new challenges, such as environmental degradation, reliance on synthetic chemicals, and loss of biodiversity.

Modern agriculture today relies heavily on innovations designed to maximize productivity through the use of high-yielding crop varieties, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and improved irrigation systems. These tools have undoubtedly transformed agriculture, allowing food production to increase rapidly. High-yield seeds and chemical inputs enable farmers to grow more food in less time and often on less land. Yet, these innovations come at a cost: the widespread use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, for instance, has led to soil degradation, water pollution, and the erosion of natural ecosystems. Monoculture farming, or the practice of growing a single crop on a large scale, is another result of modern agriculture, which has reduced biodiversity and weakened the resilience of ecosystems to pests and diseases. Furthermore, the dependency on these artificial inputs has placed a strain on the environment and often resulted in a decrease in soil fertility, making agricultural land less productive in the long run.

The increasing awareness of these environmental impacts and the urgent need to address them have led scientists, policymakers, and farmers to consider alternative methods of farming that are more sustainable. One of the most promising approaches is organic farming, which emphasizes working in harmony with nature to produce food in a way that enhances, rather than depletes, natural resources. Organic farming rejects the use of synthetic chemicals, opting instead for organic fertilizers, crop rotation, and other practices that promote healthy, balanced ecosystems. This approach not only addresses the issues associated with conventional farming but also prioritizes soil health, biodiversity, and the wellbeing of farmers and consumers.

Organic farming has emerged as an increasingly viable solution for meeting global food demands sustainably. By focusing on natural processes and avoiding synthetic inputs, organic farming enhances soil fertility and minimizes pollution.

Organic fertilizers, such as compost, manure, and green manures, contribute nutrients to the soil without causing the harm associated with chemical fertilizers.

Moreover, organic practices encourage beneficial microorganisms, which support nutrient cycling and pest control naturally. This helps improve soil structure and water retention, enabling farmers to produce higher-quality crops over time. Furthermore, organic farming's emphasis on biodiversity—through crop rotation, intercropping, and maintaining natural habitats—ensures a healthier ecosystem and promotes resilience to environmental stresses.

As the world confronts the limitations and negative impacts of traditional, high-input agriculture, organic farming is gaining recognition as a practical alternative. It offers a pathway to sustainable food production that balances productivity with ecological stewardship. Rather than depleting the land, organic farming works within the natural boundaries of the environment, striving to create systems that sustain both agricultural productivity and ecosystem health. This approach offers hope for a future where agriculture can meet human needs while preserving the planet’s resources for generations to come.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Organic farming is a system of agriculture that relies on ecological processes and biodiversity to maintain productivity, rather than using synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. It has gained significant attention in recent years due to growing concerns about the environmental impact of conventional agriculture.
- *Organic farming can be as productive as conventional farming:*
- Studies have shown that organic practices can yield comparable or higher crop yields than conventional methods, especially in the long term.
- *Organic farming can improve soil health:* Organic practices can lead to significant improvements in soil health, resulting in increased nutrient retention, better water infiltration, and reduced erosion.
- *Organic farming can have positive environmental impacts:*
  Organic farming can contribute to reducing pollution, conserving water, and promoting biodiversity.
- *The economic viability of organic farming depends on various factors:*
  Factors such as market demand, production costs, and government support can influence the profitability of organic farming.

Why this project has not succeeded till now?

- Limited facilities
- Lack of awareness & segregation
- Policy Implementation: Govt. policy lags in many regions
- In India 70-80% of organic waste ends up wasted in landfills, etc

In Andhra Pradesh as per the report of https://www.statista.com 6890 metric tons of waste is produced per day, in which 30-55% is organic waste, but in that

20-30% used for current efficiency

70-80% unnecessarily wasted up by mix up in the landfills.

To overcome this, some of the organisations have initiated some ideas

1. https://saahas.org/

   This organisation will convert both dry waste and wet waste into bio gas.

   They don't prepare any organic fertilisers using that waste.

2. https://www.dailydump.org/

   Instead of collecting the waste, they provide some variety of composters to convert every household kitchen waste and garden waste into compost at home

   The composters they provide were:

   Terracotta composters

   Community Composters

   Kitchen bins

   They don't directly handle the waste for large scale fertilizer production. Main goal is to encourage sustainable waste management practises at grassroots level.

3. CRT (Civic Response Team) & Eco wise management system were introduced for tier 1 and tier 2 cities ,but not working in a efficient way.

[1]

The document from Solverchem provides information on different sources of organic fertilizers, outlining their benefits, safety data, and potential effects on soil health and agricultural productivity. Organic fertilizers enhance soil structure, increase microbial activity, and improve nutrient content without the harmful impacts of synthetic chemicals. This approach supports sustainable agriculture by promoting natural soil regeneration and crop quality.

[2]

The document examines organic fertilizer production from agricultural waste, focusing on plant- and animal-based sources. It discusses the benefits of using manure pellets, such as nutrient stability, soil health improvement, and lower environmental risks. A SWOT analysis highlights the strengths and potential of organic fertilizers as a sustainable alternative to synthetic options in agriculture.

[3]

The article from MDPI explores sustainable agricultural practices, focusing on organic fertilizers and their impact on soil health and crop productivity. It discusses how organic fertilizers improve soil structure, enhance biodiversity, and offer long-term benefits compared to synthetic fertilizers, which can lead to soil degradation. The study emphasizes the importance of eco-friendly farming practices for sustainable food production.

[4]

The Springer article discusses the role of organic fertilizers in improving soil health, particularly focusing on nutrient availability and microbial activity. It highlights organic methods as beneficial for long-term soil fertility and sustainable agriculture, offering a comparison to conventional fertilizers that may deplete soil quality over time.-

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

Need:

- Environmental degradation
- Public health concerns
- Consumer demand
- Economic opportunities

Flaws in the Existing System:

- Environmental impact
- Health concerns
- Economic vulnerability
- Social inequity

Advancements from the Existing System (Organic Farming):

- Environmental sustainability
- Health benefits
- Economic resilience
- Social equity

Target Audience:

- Farmers
- Consumers
- Policymakers
- Researchers
- Investors
- Communities

METHODOLOGY

Data Flow Table for the process we want to implement:

Step	Data Source	Data Warehouse Process	Data Mining Techniques	Outcome/Insight
Agent Estimation	Collection area data (population, household density)	ETL for calculating agent numbers by area	Regression analysis	Average agent count required per area
Vehicle Requirement	Waste volume, area coverage data	ETL for vehicle type and count estimation	Optimization modelling	Approx. 10 mid-size trucks and 5 smaller vans
Waste Collection	Organic waste from households	ETL for collection locations, waste type, quantity	Clustering to group collection points	Optimize agent routes for efficient collection
Drop-off and Segregation	Storage centre data (waste type, location)	ETL for segregation data and type tracking	Classification for non-organic waste filtering	Ensures only organic waste proceeds to storage
Storage Management	Cold storage data (inventory, temp)	ETL for monitoring storage conditions, batch IDs	Time-series analysis	Predict storage needs, manage inventory
Classification	Classified organic waste	ETL for sorting by waste type	Classification	Categorized waste for efficient fertilizer production
Fertilizer Production	Production data (batch, type)	Process monitoring, ETL	Regression analysis	Approx. 40,000 kg fertilizer produced daily
Fertilizer Requirement per Acre	Agricultural guidelines, crop type data	ETL for average requirement by crop and soil type	Decision tree analysis	Estimated 1-2 tons of organic fertilizer per acre
Transport and Maintenance Costs	Cost data (fuel, vehicle maintenance)	ETL for calculating effective pricing	Cost-benefit analysis	Effective price per kg set around ₹10-15 based on costs
Sales & Distribution	Website sales data, customer data	Aggregation, OLAP processing	Market basket analysis, segmentation	Targeted marketing, product recommendation
Safety Measures	Worker safety records, equipment data	ETL for safety protocol compliance	Anomaly detection	Ensure proper PPE use, manage chemical exposure risks
Visualization Process	All processed data at each stage	Data visualization, ETL to visualization tools	Dashboard and visual analytics	Interactive graphs for monitoring efficiency, costs, and sales

For example, case condition we have assumed **Vizianagaram** (Urban) area

(NOTE: The below provided case condition is based on the total population of the city, the waste production may change on the basis of daily usage, wastes from household only considered)

Population: 3,22,000

Waste Generation:

Considering every 4 members as a family, on an average each family generates 1kg of organic waste daily = 3,22,000/4 = 80,500 kg organic waste per day.

Agent Estimation:

If each agent can handle up to 5,000 kg, then 80,000/5 = 16
16 agents will be required for Vizianagaram (Urban).
For more prominence extra 4 agents will be provided who are more experienced, for collecting waste from farmers without any inconvenience for the farmers.

Vehicle Provision:

High end trucks can handle up to 15 tons, so each agent will be provided with a mid-range truck as per requirement 5 ton/agent.

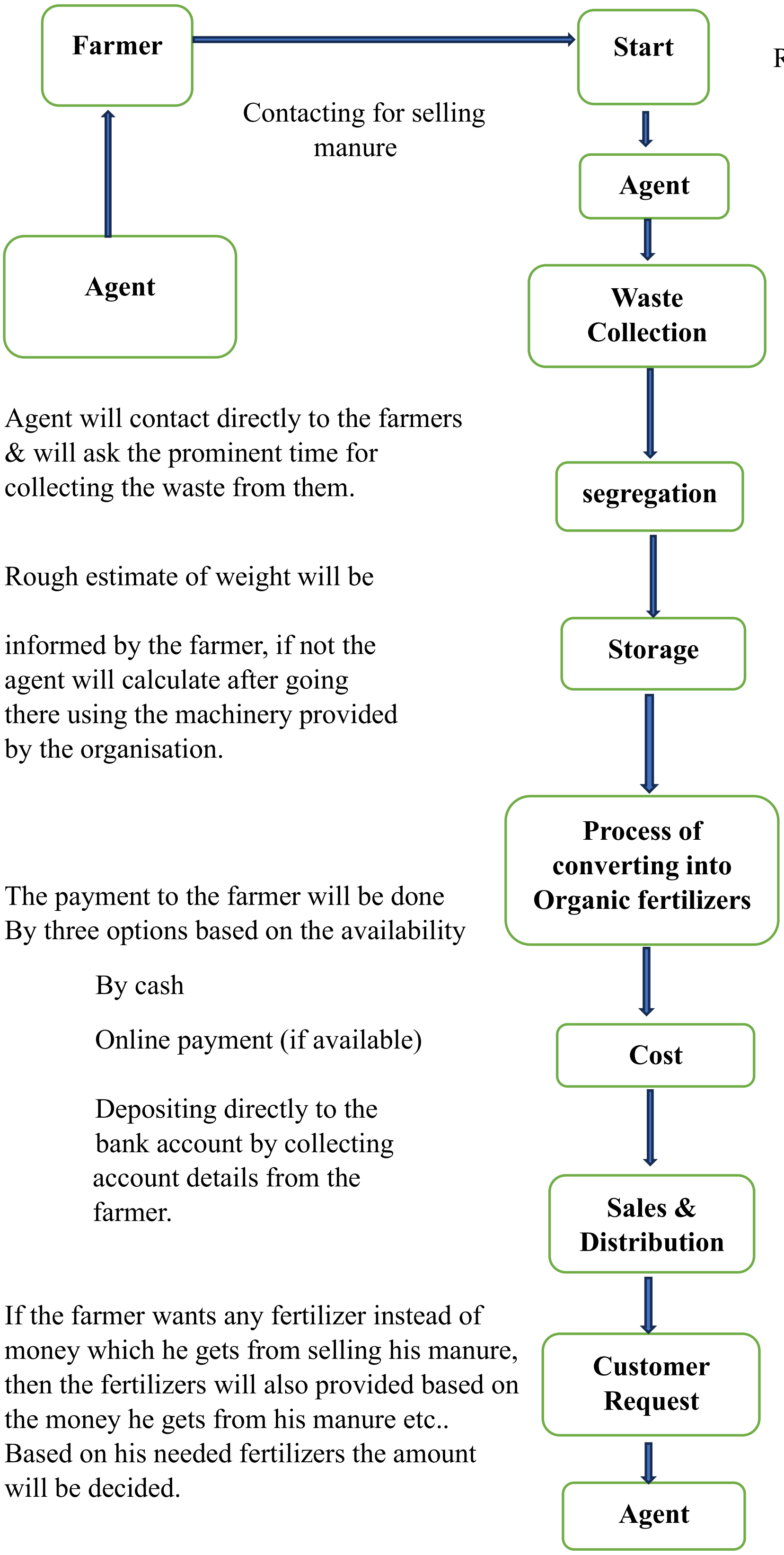
Conversion rate to fertilizers:

Generally, 30-50% can be converted after processing.
Let us consider 40% → 32,000 kg fertilizers per day can be produced.

Price:

Including all the maintenance costs the effective price would be 10-15/kg.

Flow diagram of the process which we want to implement:



Receives notification from the customer

Adress will be sent to the agent
(Vehicles will be provided to Agents)

Using drop-off service organic waste
Will be collected from house holds

Agent will contact directly to the farmers & will ask the prominent time for collecting the waste from them.

Other than Organic waste, remaining will be taken out.
(with safety measures)

Rough estimate of weight will be

informed by the farmer, if not the agent will calculate after going there using the machinery provided by the organisation.

The waste after segregation will be Stored in cold storage until the processing (chemicals will be mixed based on the requirement)

Under the supervision of experts, the Organic fertilizers making will be done without any fault.

The payment to the farmer will be done By three options based on the availability

By cash

Online payment (if available)

Depositing directly to the bank account by collecting account details from the farmer.

It will be decided based on area
(Effective Price 10-15/kg)

If the farmer wants any fertilizer instead of money which he gets from selling his manure, then the fertilizers will also provided based on the money he gets from his manure etc.. Based on his needed fertilizers the amount will be decided.

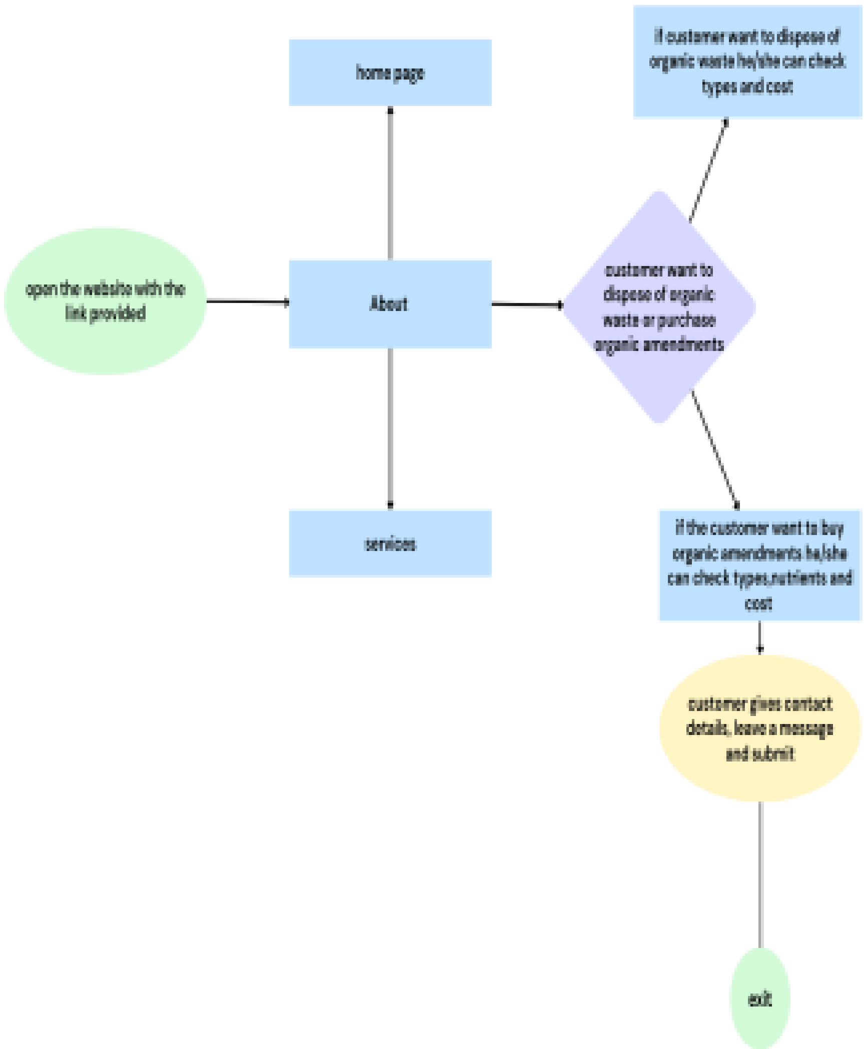
Customer requests for some type of fertilizers, will contact through email or mobile number provided in the website

Agent will contact the customer for confirmation/any further queries

Model:

A possible model could be a model where customers dispose of their organic waste and in turn the produced organic manure sold at affordable costs to farmers, gardeners, or other customers.

Flow chart of the website we designed:



Technologies Used:

HTML:

- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): The foundation of web pages.
- Defines the structure and content of a
- web page using elements like headings, paragraphs, images, and links.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):

- Styles the content of HTML elements, controlling their appearance, layout, and formatting.

- Properties like colors, fonts, margins, padding, and positioning are defined in CSS.

Software and Hardware Requirements:

Software:

- Web development tools (code editors, version control)

- Mobile app development tools

Hardware:

- Computers for development and administration

- Servers for hosting the website and app

- Equipment for waste collection (e.g., trucks, bins)

- Composting facilities (e.g., bins, aerators, turning machines)

CODE SNIPPET

Source Code: (HTML)

```html
<!-- Header Section -->
  <header>
    <div class="navbar">
      <h1>GoGather</h1>
      <nav>
        <ul>
          <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">Waste Types</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">Organic Amendments</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">Services</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">Testimonials</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
        </ul>
      </nav>
    </div>
  </header>

  <!-- Banner Section -->
  <section id="home" class="banner">
    <h2>LET NATURE NURTURE..., GO ORGANIC!!!</h2>
  </section>

  <!-- About Section -->
  <section id="about" class="about-section">
    <h2>About Us</h2>
    <div class="about-content">
```

```html
            <img src="wastebags.jpg" alt="Organic Waste Bags">
            <p>We provide a seamless platform for users to manage their organic waste responsibly. Simply select your type of waste and enter its weight - we'll take care of the rest to ensure it is properly processed. Our mission is to provide organic manure to fields at a friendly cost!</p>
        </div>
    </section>


    <!-- Waste Types Section -->
    <section id="waste-types" class="waste-types">
        <h2>Waste Types</h2>
        <div class="waste-items">
            <div class="waste-item">
                <img src="animalwaste.jpg" alt="Animal Remains">
                <h3>Animal Remains</h3>
                <p>Rs.200/- per kg</p>
            </div>
            <div class="waste-item">
                <img src="plantwaste.jpg" alt="Plant Waste">
                <h3>Plant Waste</h3>
                <p>Rs.100/- per kg</p>
            </div>
            <div class="waste-item">
                <img src="cotton.jpg" alt="Cotton and Garments">
                <h3>Cotton and Garments</h3>
                <p>Rs.120/- per kg</p>
            </div>
            <div class="waste-item">
                <img src="foodremains.jpg" alt="Food Remains">
                <h3>Food Remains</h3>
                <p>Rs.80/- per kg</p>
            </div>
        </div>
```

```html
    </section>

    <!-- Organic Amendments Section -->
    <section class="organic-amendments">
        <h2>ORGANIC AMENDMENTS</h2>
        <div class="amendments-grid">
            <div class="amendment">
                <img src="biochar.jpg" alt="Biochar">
                <h3>Biochar</h3>
                <p>Rs. 560/-kg</p>
                <p>Carbon (C), Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), Calcium (Ca), Magnesium
(Mg), Sulphur (S), Micronutrients</p>
            </div>
            <div class="amendment">
                <img src="greenmanure.jpg" alt="Green Manure">
                <h3>Green Manure</h3>
                <p>Rs. 499/-kg</p>
                <p>Legume-based green manure uses legumes like clover or beans to fix nitrogen. Non-
legume-based green manure uses crops like</p>
            </div>
            <div class="amendment">
                <img src="peatmoss.jpg" alt="Peat Moss">
                <h3>Peat Moss</h3>
                <p>Rs. 599/-kg</p>
                <p>Derived from partially decayed plant matter. Improves soil structure, increases water
retention, and acidifies soil.</p>
            </div>
            <div class="amendment">
                <img src="silage.jpg" alt="Silage">
                <h3>Silage</h3>
                <p>Rs. 460/-kg</p>
```

```html
            <p>Fermented plant material, often from grasses or legumes. Rich in nutrients and beneficial microorganisms.</p>
          </div>
        </div>
    </section>

    <!-- Services Section -->
    <section class="services">
        <h2>SERVICES</h2>
        <div class="services-grid">
            <div class="service">
                <img src="dropoffservice.jpeg" alt="Drop-Off Services">
                <h3>Drop-Off Services</h3>
                <p>Provision of drop-off locations for residents to deposit their organic waste.</p>
            </div>
            <div class="service">
                <img src="curbside.jpg" alt="Curbside Collection">
                <h3>Curbside Collection</h3>
                <p>Regular, reliable curbside collection of organic waste, including food scraps and yard waste, on a scheduled service day.</p>
            </div>
            <div class="service">
                <img src="pwf.jpg" alt="Partnerships with Local Farms and Gardens">
                <h3>Partnerships with Local Farms and Gardens</h3>
                <p>Collaboration with local farms and gardens to support urban agriculture and provide access to healthy, equitable food.</p>
            </div>
        </div>
    </section>

    <!-- Contact Section -->
    <section class="contact">
```

```
        <h2>Contact Us</h2>
        <form method="post" action="https://script.google.com/macros/s/AKfycbw-A3GT8zH_MVvFvNkjGJbgQUP52ubH_aNy9uggd2U_pXPfanH1DlXrXZyxFUqQqt2I/exec" >
            <input type="text" name="name" placeholder="Name">
            <input type="text" name="phone" placeholder="Phone">
            <input type="email" name="email" placeholder="Email Address">
            <textarea name="message" placeholder="Message"></textarea>
            <button type="submit">Contact Us</button>
        </form>
        <div class="contact-info">
            <p>Chintalavalasa, Andhra Pradesh, India</p>
            <p><a href="tel:+919997777000">+91-999-7777-000</a></p>
            <p><a href="mailto:gogather42@gmail.com">gogather42@gmail.com</a></p>
            <p>Mon-Sat: 08:00-20:00</p>
        </div>
    </section>

    <!-- Footer Section -->
    <footer>
        <p>&copy; 2024 GoGather. All Rights Reserved.</p>
    </footer>

</body>
</html>
```

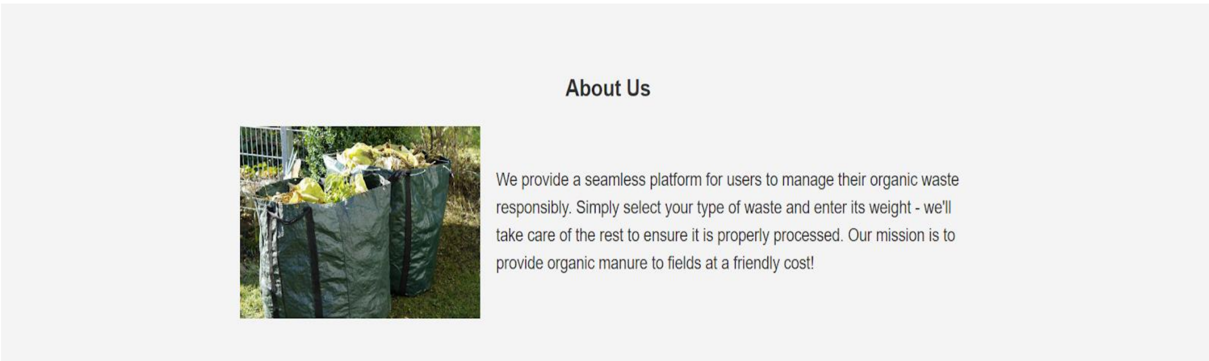
For detailed code info and complete code snippet including CSS refer the below url provided

https://gist.githubusercontent.com/kowshik-29/87a690bd5f3cba21f1901fa04e8a191f/raw/ad49fe280626ef0cc032dbdf1400fd34370a78a8/gistfile1.txt

RESULTS

By implementing the above code snippet based on the idea we want to implement the below images are the results of the interface we want to develop

Images of the website we developed:



ORGANIC AMENDMENTS

Biochar

Rs. 560/-kg

Carbon (C), Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), Calcium (Ca), Magnesium (Mg), Sulphur (S), Micronutrients

Green Manure

Rs. 499/-kg

Legume-based green manure uses legumes like clover or beans to fix nitrogen. Non-legume-based green manure uses crops like

Peat Moss

Rs. 599/-kg

Derived from partially decayed plant matter. Improves soil structure, increases water retention, and acidifies soil.

Silage

Rs. 460/-kg

Fermented plant material, often from grasses or legumes. Rich in nutrients and beneficial microorganisms.

SERVICES

Drop-Off Services

Provision of drop-off locations for residents to deposit their organic waste.

Curbside Collection

Regular, reliable curbside collection of organic waste, including food scraps and yard waste, on a scheduled service day.

Partnerships with Local Farms and Gardens

Collaboration with local farms and gardens to support urban agriculture and provide access to healthy, equitable food.

Contact Us

Name

Phone

Email Address

Message

Contact Us

Chintalavalasa, Andhra Pradesh, India

+91-999-7777-000

gogather42@gmail.com

Mon-Sat: 08:00-20:00

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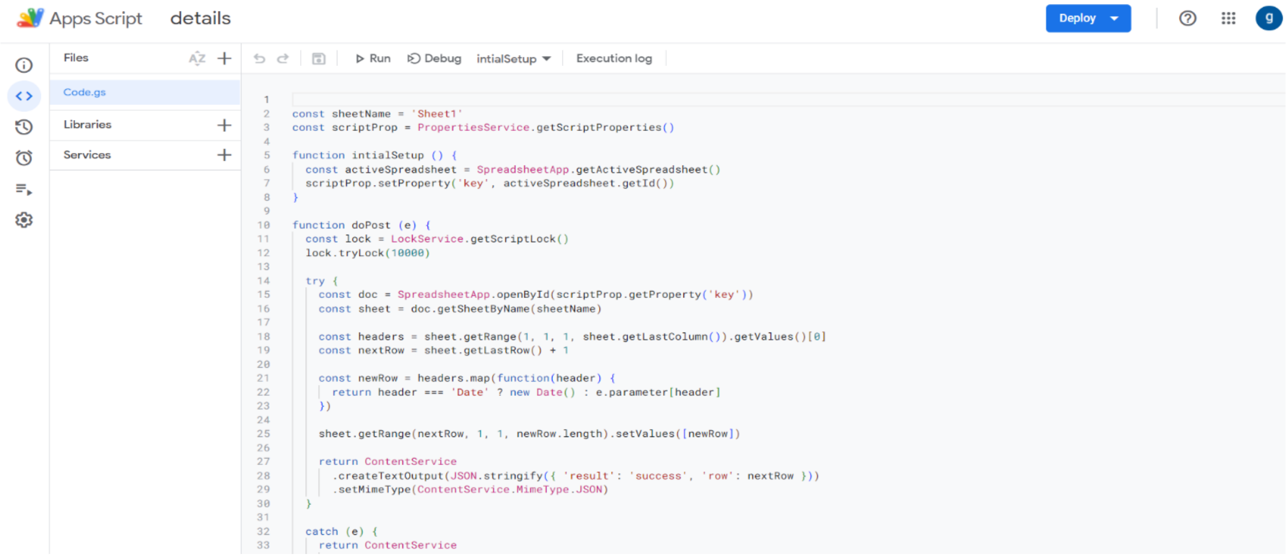
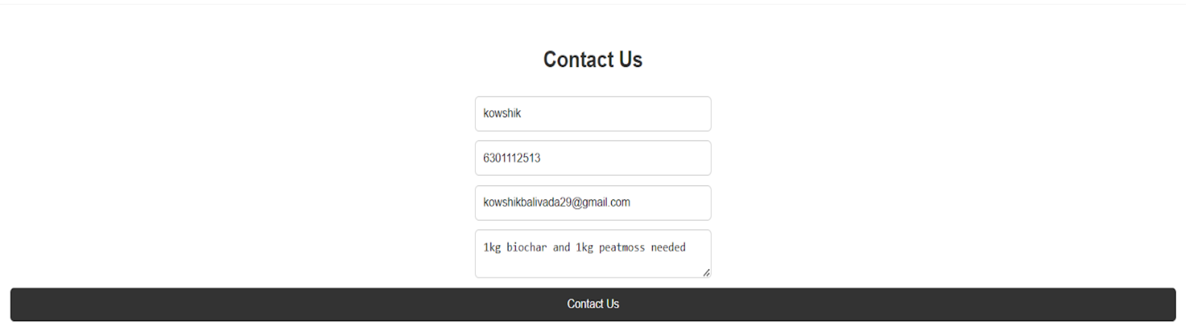
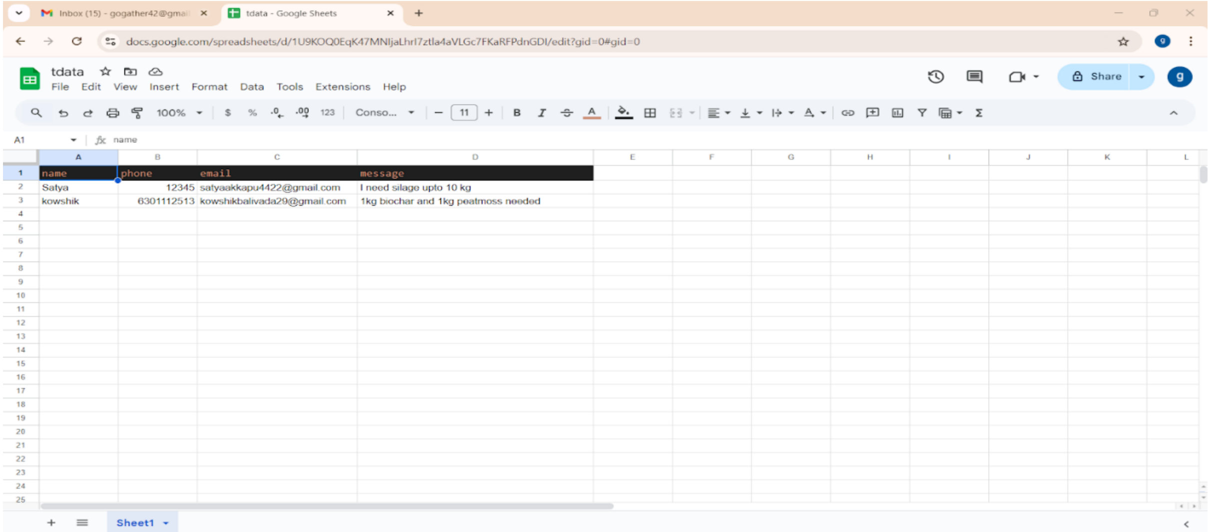
The backend of our website has been linked to the mail id given in the front using the appscript in the google sheets as shown below



After deploying the code in the app script the front end and back end of the website will be connected succesfully and will be able to receive the messages from user

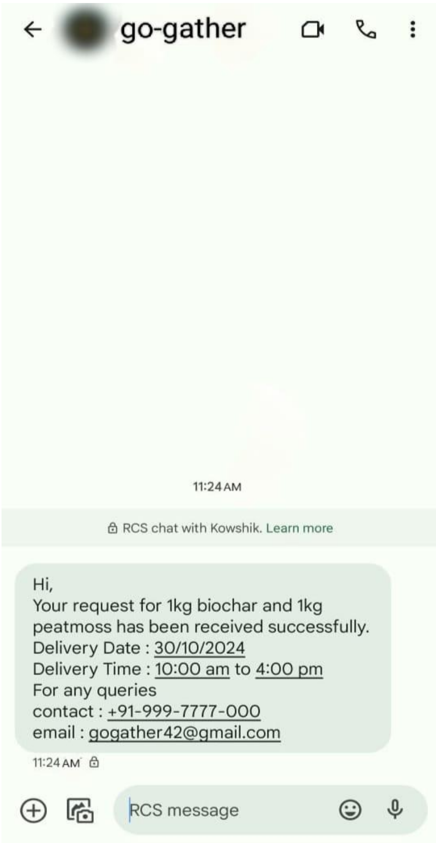


By giving the details and wanted in the contact us provided in the website the organisation management will receive the details of them as shown in the below picture



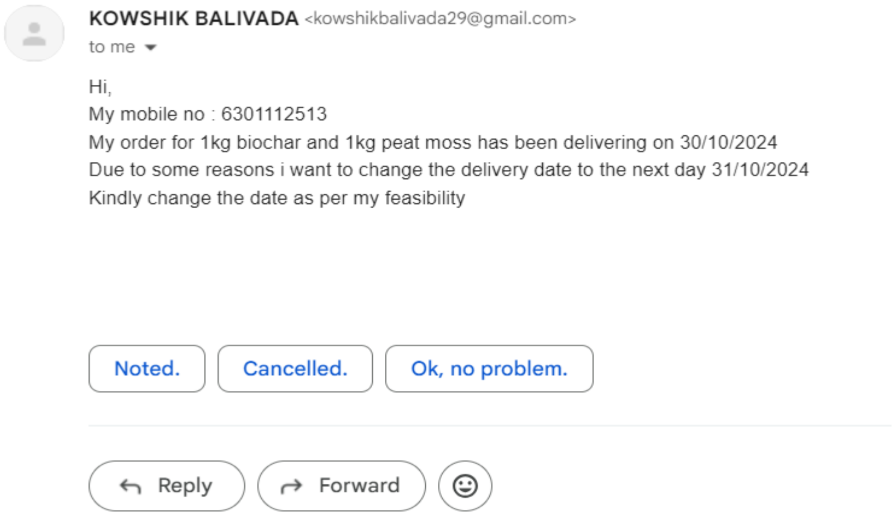
After receiving the requirements from the user there will be a automatic message sent to that user that on which date and time the order will be delivered.

The message sent to the user from the organisation will be like as below :



If the user wants to change the delivery date or have any doubts regarding the payment issues or for any other queries they can contact the below given number or can message to that mail id

For example if an user want to change his delivery date as mentioned in the above messaged date to other date as shown below



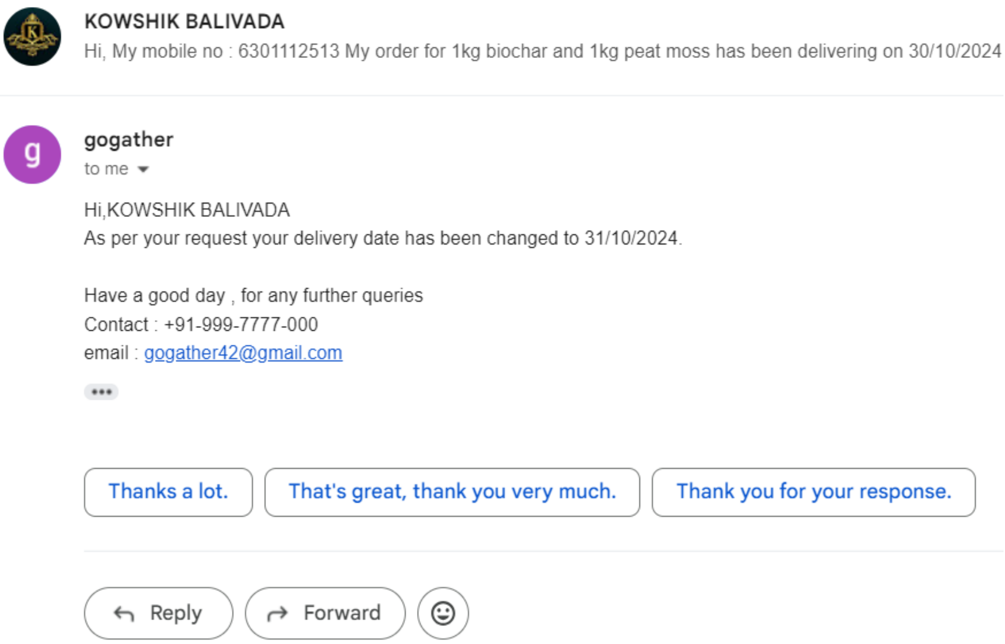
KOWSHIK BALIVADA <kowshikbalivada29@gmail.com>
to me

Hi,
My mobile no : 6301112513
My order for 1kg biochar and 1kg peat moss has been delivering on 30/10/2024
Due to some reasons i want to change the delivery date to the next day 31/10/2024
Kindly change the date as per my feasibility

Noted. | Cancelled. | Ok, no problem.

Reply | Forward

After receiving the message from the user for date change an email or direct message will be sent to the user as shown below



KOWSHIK BALIVADA
Hi, My mobile no : 6301112513 My order for 1kg biochar and 1kg peat moss has been delivering on 30/10/2024

gogather
to me

Hi,KOWSHIK BALIVADA
As per your request your delivery date has been changed to 31/10/2024.

Have a good day , for any further queries
Contact : +91-999-7777-000
email : gogather42@gmail.com

Thanks a lot. | That's great, thank you very much. | Thank you for your response.

Reply | Forward

Like this for any other queries users can diectly contact the given organisation number or can message the mail id provided.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

This website presents a valuable solution to the growing environmental concerns surrounding waste management and sustainable agriculture. By providing a convenient platform for both waste disposal and acquisition of organic materials, it contributes to a circular economy and promotes eco-friendly practices.

While the website has demonstrated its potential, there are several areas for future growth and development:

1.**Expansion of services:** Consider expanding the range of organic waste accepted and the types of organic amendments offered to cater to a wider customer base.

2.**Community engagement:** Foster

partnerships with local communities, schools, and businesses to promote awareness of sustainable waste management and organic agriculture.

3.**Technological advancements:** Explore the use of technology, such as mobile applications or online marketplaces, to enhance customer experience and streamline operations.

4.**Research and development:** Invest in research to develop new organic amendment products or explore innovative waste

management techniques.

5.**Sustainability certification:** Pursue certifications, such as organic certification or carbon neutrality, to strengthen the website's credibility and appeal to environmentally conscious customers.

REFERENCES

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