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Theme: Smart Village Satyabrat Sahoo 1541016245 1541016260 Debatanaya Satpathy 1541016365 mmunication Engineering, Instit ute of Technical Education ndhan Deed to be University, Bh ubaneswar, India - 751030 ♦ Abstract Key Words I. INTRODUCTION: matrpopulation 7 territories n w ith otal of 49,481 population 68.84%, urban rea population 31.1 modernization urbanization migrate one t twrsh lclt o ct.ilg sustainable mily elationships dthe le f gTo ♦ ourage ntrepreneurship ♦ Figure ♦ 1 ♦ ,♦ ♦ 1. Good governance 3. Health welfare- 2. Personal development. 4.

Education - Basic knowledge for awareness. 3. REQUIREMENT O 4. Solid and liquid waste manage. 5. Rain harvesting /Rain wa 7. Use of renewable energy. 8. Energy conservation. 9. Grievance redresser. 10. Strengthening CBOs. 11. Functional bank account. 12. Facilities regarding to the agriculture. 14. Egovernance. 15. Use of modern technologies for 4. BENEFI 1. Locally produced and lo In if he ains, aare then o energy is produce in that village 2. Creation of job: on fossil fuels &contribute to r eduction of greenhouse gases such ge energy saving. Iity that will be able to ask there quarries online. 5.

technologies education, o & st 5. AWARENESS PROGRAMMSFOR PEOPLE 5.1. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION (a) Reorienting education towar the people to address the envir dnt e latter needs to be incorporate d as essential part of learning. consistent with sustainable dev elopment and for effective publi in decision to social education from the Ithood to all groups of people. (b) Increasing public awareness opinized as a process by which h can teach their fullest potential. phones. 5.2. PEOPLES ROLE lism, s.

programs imented by gram panc hayat, r construction with the help of rashtriy peyjal yojna, is under

## Sources found:

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## **Internet Pages**

- 1% http://www.un.org/esa/earthsummit/india-
- 1% http://akvopedia.org/wiki/Soak\_Pit
- <1% https://www.scribd.com/document/36495441
- 1% https://www.pinterest.com/singularitylab
- 1% https://www.saveindianfarmers.org/rain-w

construction. 6. PREPRATION OF REPOR T OF SMART VILLAGE • 1. MAGIC PIT OR SOAKPIT: slowly soak into the ground. fficient opportunity for partial water and relatively safe way of discharging it into the enviro groundwater bodies. ub-soil layers are water permeable in order to avoid fast saturation. erties; clay, hard packed or rocky soil is not appropriate. ng with health. excavated and refilled. . give a fund of 2111/-Rs. • Recharging ground water bodies.

♦ Figure ♦ 2 ♦ ♦ ♦ Magic ♦ Pit ♦ Figure ♦ 3 ♦ ♦ Green dustbin = bio-degradable waste Red dustbin = non-biodegradable waste. vermin-compost and which re under Wa cycle is required, 1 for 300 house holds. Fund. activities and users. 3. BIOGAS PLANT: nt gases produced by the breakd absence of oxygen. terials such as agricultura e green waste or food waste. ♦ Figure ♦ 4 ♦ ♦ ♦ Bio ♦ gas 3.1 Biogas production for each house. P. Material which is resistan anyway. which used for cooking. lant everyday which is utiliz etween Rs.25000 and one can ay to use natural recourses which is non-polluting and also use of that we can use it in agri culture to reduce the harmful cooking but also used as elect rical purpose by converting the gas into electricit y in invertors. ses and also helps to reduce waste generated. 4.

RAINWR HARVES Rainwater Harvesting is aechnique of c and tanks, or the infiltration of surfac water into subsurface aquifers. The rainwa ter harvesting is of different types such as, 1. and stored in tanks, 2. tanks, 3. n be stored in small ponds, te ischarge nto ground. (a) Roof rainwater (b) Ground water recharge 9.5 Rain water harvesting ainwater harvesting for houses. ts, plastic but not g rss orm la ee questions: What security. Who How: rainwater le ads water upply food Advantages: er Thus elieving pressure on other water sources. ainage load and flooding in the s of any range.

Also the construction, es flood. d water Figure 7 5. ROPLANT particles from drinking water. Figure 6 6 Rain in Figure 8 6 water Atm 6 o onservation, a forestation, grass Transportation of water and irrigation. Figurearshe III. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS: eonger have t hout their t (Maharashtra), Chizai (Nagala nd), Punsari (G IV. CONCLUSION: After applying all this services and technique the overall prob well-being of every individu al in society, increase self- sufficiency, reduce the poverty), economi standard of living increases), e e of natural re sources reduce the pollution and plantation brings the friendly e nvironment), educational (e-lea increases the level of thinki ng and personal development), liv ing standard and overall status of t and contributes towards the ACKNOWLEDGEME for his ingenious ideas, tre me who gave valuable suggestions and g e project. The co-operation and nd useful with them.

Finally, I w ould like to thank all the above REFENCES: International Conference on Computer and Information Technology (CIT). 2011. [2].Census 2000, 2011 Govt. of India P ublication ITU. ITU Inter net Reports 2005: The Internet of Things, ITU (2005). [3]. M. N. Srinivas and A. M. S hah (1960). The Myth of Self-Suf 1378. Available:http://www.epw.in/sys tem/my h\_of\_s ndian\_village.pdf india/595875 [5]. IPASJ International Jour technology- need of .htm