



Rajgad Dnyanpeeth's

SHRI CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJIRAJE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Gat No. 237, Pune Bangalore Highway, Dhangawadi, Tal – Bhor, Dist- Pune (Maharashtra)

Criteria 3: Research, Innovations and Extension

Key Indicator –3.3 Research Publications and Awards

3.3.2 The institution has a stated Code of Ethics to check malpractices and plagiarism in Research (1)

Provide upload the URL having code of ethics	Whether Colleges have been provided access to plagiarism detecting software (Yes/No)	Mechanism for detecting plagiarism
https://rajgad.org.in/NAAC/cr3/3.3.1.a.pdf	Yes (Plagiarism Checker X)	The institute follows following policy for detection of plagiarism- 1. Plagiarism report generated by the source (Online Software) 2. NOC/Consent Letter from co-authors 3. Copy Right Form (all authors)
https://unipune.ac.in/administration_files/pdf/Plagiarism_Policy_University_14-5-12.pdf		

Enclosure:-

1. RD's SCSCOE, Dhangwadi Code of ethics for check malpractices and plagiarism.
2. Plagiarism policy of University of Pune
3. Sample report using Plagiarism Checker X So



Principal

Rajgad Dnyanpeeth's
Shri Chhatrapati Shivajiraje College of Engg.
Dhangawadi, Pune-412206



Code of Ethics for check malpractice and plagiarism

Objective: To prevent plagiarism and malpractices

Introduction:

Plagiarism:

Plagiarism is defined as presenting another person's work as one's own work. Presentation includes copying or reproducing it without the acknowledgement of the source. Plagiarism involves copying of data, words, statements, figures, equations, ideas, clauses, concepts, sentences, paragraphs or longer extracts from published or unpublished work (from the internet) that exceeds the boundaries of the legitimate cooperation without acknowledgement of the source. When it comes to our own work, always remember that crediting the work of others (including your advisors or our own previous work) is a critical part of the process. One should always place their work in the context of the advancement of that field and acknowledge the findings of others on which you have built your research.

Types of Plagiarism:

Negligent Plagiarism: Means innocently or carelessly presenting another person's work as one's without acknowledging the source. It arises from one's inadequate knowledge and competency in writing. It is also due to careless attitude resulting into non-compliance of standard verification procedures. In this type of plagiarism the degree of copying is not substantial.

Dishonest Plagiarism: Means knowingly and deliberately presenting another person's work as one's own work without acknowledging the source. It involves intentional copying of substantial proportions of the others work without written or unwritten permission and also without acknowledging the source.

Ethical Violations:

"The core work carried out by the student, faculty, staff and researcher shall be based on original ideas and shall be covered by Zero Tolerance Policy on Plagiarism. In case Plagiarism is established in the core work claimed then Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority (PDA) of the HEI



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Dr. Bhagyashree s. Patil
Hon. secretary

Anantrao Thopte
Founder President
Ex. Education Minister
Maharashtra State



shall impose maximum penalty. The core work shall include abstract, summary, hypothesis, observations, results, conclusions and recommendations.” (UGC)

Research Ethics:

Research ethics is an integral part of research; statements, tables and figures reproduced in a presentation, paper and/or report, require proper citation. Published work is protected by copyright law. If you are reproducing your work in another publication then copyright permission is necessary from earlier publisher.

Disciplinary action:

The Plagiarism Disciplinary Committee (PDC) comprising of four members mentioned below will ensure the presence of plagiarism in research work and the level of plagiarism. The PDC will submit the report after investigation and the recommendation on disciplinary action to be forced preferably within a period of 15 days from the date of complaint.

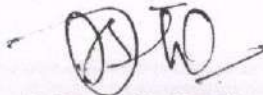
1. Principal: Chairman
2. Dean (R&D): Member Secretary
3. Respective Head of Department: Member
4. Subject Experts (2): Member

Supporting Documents:

1. Plagiarism report generated by the source (SPPU)
2. NOC/Consent Letter from co-authors
3. Copy Right Form (all authors)

References: Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune (SPPU), University Grants Commission (UGC)




(Prof. Dr. S. B. Patil)
Principal
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Plagiarism Policy of University of Pune

Preamble :

Ethics and honesty are the two most important components of the academic activities be it teaching or research. Teaching & research is a novel profession based on extremely high moral values. There can not be any room for claiming the credit for the work he/she has not undertaken. Many times it is observed that some of the "academicians" knowingly or unknowingly publish or present other's work as their own. Such acts will affect healthy academic atmosphere in the institute which will also harm the reputation of the institute as well as the individual.

It is therefore important for an academic institute like University of Pune to have in place a policy on plagiarism to avoid such type of acts.

Definition of Plagiarism :

Plagiarism is defined as presenting another person's work as one's own work. Presentation includes copying or reproducing it without the acknowledgement of the source.

Plagiarism involves copying of :

phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs or longer extracts from published or unpublished work (including from the Internet) that exceeds the boundaries of the legitimate cooperation without acknowledgement of the source.

Plagiarism could be intentional (dishonest plagiarism) or non-intentional (negligent plagiarism).

Negligent Plagiarism :

Negligent plagiarism means innocently or carelessly presenting another person's work as one's own without acknowledging the Source. It arises from one's inadequate knowledge and competency in writing. It is also due to careless attitude resulting into non-compliance of standard verification procedures. In this type of plagiarism the degree of copying is not substantial. .

Dishonest Plagiarism :

Dishonest plagiarism means knowingly and deliberately presenting another person's work as one's own work without acknowledging the Source.

It involves intentional copying of substantial proportions of the other's work without written or unwritten permission and also without acknowledging the source.

How to detect Plagiarism :

It is the prime responsibility of an institute or individual to distinguish original content from plagiarized work. The detection of plagiarism is a judgment to be



made by a person who understands the subject and who is also aware of the definition of plagiarism. Such person should also be aware of the tools available to detect the plagiarism.

University of Pune will use the best tools / software to detect plagiarism.

It is of an out-most important for an academic institute like Pune University to educate its student and teaching community about what constitutes plagiarism, how it is detected and of course the action that is going to follow if plagiarism is proved.

Compliance Statements :

All students are required to submit a signed statement that they are aware of the plagiarism policy of the University and no part of their work be it assignment, term paper, project report, thesis or dissertation etc is not copied in any form and it is their own creation.

Procedure for handling alleged Plagiarism

Procedural Fairness :

The University is committed to dealing with alleged plagiarism by any section of the University community in accordance with the principles of procedural fairness, including the right to:

- (a) Be informed of the allegations against them in sufficient detail to enable them to understand the precise nature of the allegations and to properly consider and respond;
- (b) Have a reasonable period of time within which to respond to the allegations against them;
- (c) Have the matter resolved in a timely manner;
- (d) Impartiality in any investigation process; and
- (e) An absence of bias in any decision making.

Identification and Assessment of Alleged Plagiarism :

Where an examiner detects or is made aware of alleged plagiarism by any person, the examiner must report the alleged plagiarism to an empowered body which confirms first if there is a plagiarism or not; if it is, then whether it is negligent or dishonest type and what is the degree of plagiarism. This empowered body will then submit its report along with its recommendation to a statutory bodies which are empowered to take disciplinary actions.

Counseling:

As the detection of plagiarism and steps to prevent it are important, equally important is to educate students about the dangers of plagiarism. University need



to take steps to strengthen the moral of students so that they do not take support of the unfair-means.

Guidelines for action :

The University will form a committee of about 5 experts who will establish whether there is a plagiarism or not, if it is then what is the level. This committee will have a Head of the Department or a Principal of a respective college as an ex-officio member. This committee will submit its report to the Academic Council and then to the Management Council for a final decision in this regard.

The committee of experts will use the best possible software provided by UGC or National Knowledge Commission for detecting the plagiarism.

Depending on the severity of crime the punishment could be :

1. Fine or warning
2. Rustication for limited period or permanent
3. Withdrawal of degree





Plagiarism Checker X Originality Report

Similarity Found: 11%

Date: Monday, April 22, 2019

Statistics: 226 words Plagiarized / 1986 Total words

Remarks: Low Plagiarism Detected - Your Document needs Optional Improvement.

Hazard Reporting Priya Ankush Khedekar , UG Student, RDTC-SCSCOE, Dhangawadi-Pune, khedekarpriya1997@gmail.com Supriya Anna Zanje, UG Student, RDTC-SCSCOE, Dhangawadi-Pune, zanjepriya987@gmail.com Monika Bhagvan Sanas, UG Student, RDTC-SCSCOE, Dhangawadi-Pune, monikabsanas@gmail.com Shubhangi Tajaram Garje, UG Student, RDTC-SCSCOE, Dhangawadi-Pune, shubhangigarje65@gmail.com Prof. P.D.Sinare, Assistant Professor, RDTC-SCSCOE, Dhangawadi-Pune, pramod.sinare100@gmail.com



Abstract—Now a days mobiles and information technology are important part of our day to day life.

in our system we are take all the information related to the hazardous areas available on the android application with various organizations like police, Municipal corporation, Newspapers, Garbage etc. A mobile application is available for normal peoples for reporting incident by capturing images, videos, audios with their locations related to the incident.

After registration of user he can submit incident report with capturing image with setting priorities about the incident. user can submit incident report related with police crime, Municipal Corporation, News Papers ,garbage, Road conditions etc. Then this report is send to server and the responsible authority.

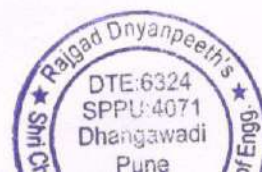
After that responsible authority can allocate the employees for the work and solved in time limit by these employees. The notification is send to mobile user and authorities after solving the problem. Then the system generates the ratings negative and positive to the work solved within days. In one day user can send incident report only 3 times.

If problem is not solved within 15 days then it will automatically reported to news media for giving corrective action. Keywords:reportIncident, GPS, incident management system, send Notification, Hot Button etc. I. INTRODUCTION Now days hazardous Incident like crime garbage, Municipal Corporation, police etc. are major problems in INDIA.

Normal people can report the incident through phone calls or going to the government office. This is very time consuming process. Sometimes Dangerous situations are occurs person not able to take action against that incident like physically handicap or old age person. Nowadays mobile device is becoming integral part of normal people.

This paper describe about mobile incident response system there is two parts first part is mobile application and second parts is web application. Mobile applications uses normal people. First normal people have to register on android system. After registration user can login into the mobile application and send the hazard report to the related department like police, Municipal Corporation, garbage.

User can capture the incident by capturing image, videos, recording, audio. User can edit his report. User can send incident report maximum 3 times in one day. Web application is uses organization and government employee. Organization show the users related complaints and assigning work to particular department. Response team can take action on reported incident. Organization have authority to change status of



incident report.

After the problem solving notification is send to the particular user. if the response team does not take action on reported issue within 15 days then report is send to media. ii. motivation The aim of system to relief from hazard problems and make free of hazard city.

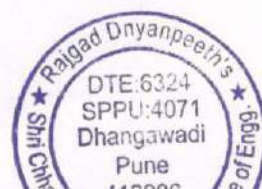
This system encourage people to take action on hazardous areas and solve hazards problem **as soon as possible** from responsible authority. iii. objective In hazard reporting system design two modules for common user (android application) and organization (web portal). They have set with some specific function. If common user submit any hazard compliant on android application. System send user hazard compliant to on organization web portal.

System according to compliant set responsibility to particular department and department set employee to work on that compliant in time limit. If organization complete work in time. System send message to common user and generates positive\ negative rates on his work. iv. LITERATURE SURVEY This paper is related with the **dustbin overflow in public areas, potholes on roads** etc.

This system uses the cloud for storing all the information related to the reported areas. A LBS-based disaster management system is referred in this paper and it is relies on the wireless and satellite communications, This paper uses two algorithms which are Trilateration algorithm for tracking GPS location of the current incident and send it to response team. [1] This paper includes the application for the disaster notification for the metro manila in this paper they are uses the social media (i.e.

facebook) login of the user to login in the system. [2] This work describes the development of a mobile incident response system which can be used by public entities such as the police or municipality services to improve the assignment of response teams to reported incidents.

It is also shown that the **system can be easily** integrated to augment current indoor air quality monitoring systems in future buildings. [3] This paper represent a crime reporting and management using GSM and technologies in order to mitigate the challenges faces by the most people and cities. The crime is reported to police with the help of mobile which shows the improved results in crime reporting by the public using mobile devices and also improved management of report. In this the user will also press the hot button on the mobile application. & the nearest police will be able to entered between the cities.



[4] This paper represents effective technique to aid in reporting such street hazards automatically using a smart phone application. It is also analyzes the location and based on the reporting issues and then send to the municipality. [5] This paper represents standard k-means clustering algorithm . Such as the clustering of all the iteration and objects.[6] V.

PROPOSE SYSTEM In propose system we are developing a MIRS application which is going to used for the resolving the Daily life problems of the peoples. In this application firstly we are going to capture the incident or also we can record the audio or capture the video of the incident after capturing the incident we are adding some description about the incident. Then we have rate the complexity of the incident using the buttons i.e. High, Low, Medium.then we have to select the department such as police or municipality. if we don't know the departments then we have to select the other option.

then with the read time and location we have to send this to the particular department. After receiving the incident the department assign the employee to particular incident to fix it. Then after fixing the incident the employee has to capture the image of the completed work and then notification is send to the user.

and also the image of the fixed compliant is send to the user. the incidents which are of other category are received by the admin. / Fig.1.1system architecture Then the admin have to send the incident to the particular department. If the compliant is not solved within the15 days then the notification is send to the news media and the news media will show it in front of the people.

We are also providing the Hot button for the user for the emergency. By pressing this the message will automatically goes to the registered numbers by the user.

Screenshot Of Project: / Fig: report Incident / Fig: resolved incident / Fig: Task Assigned
VI. ALGORITHM 1) K-means clustering Algorithm: This algorithm is used for clustering. Clustering is nothing but the grouping the similar things.

In our project this algorithm is used for identifying the similar complaints. And also for separating the complaints of the various departments. Steps of the algorithm: Lets $X=\{x_1,x_2,\dots,x_n\}$ are the set of points and $C=\{c_1,c_2,\dots,c_n\}$ be the set of centres. Step1. Randomly select k clustercentres. Step 2. Calculate distance between each data point and clustercentres. Step 3.assign the data points to the cluster centre whose distance from the clustercentre minimum of all the clustercentres. Step 4.

Recalculate the new clustercentre using: $V_i=(1/K_i)\sum_{j=1}^{K_i} X_j$ where K_i represents



the number of data points in i th cluster. Step 5. Recalculate the distance between each data point and new obtained cluster centers. Step 6. if no data point was reassigned then stop, otherwise repeat from step 3) 2) Haversine Algorithm: It is not a algorithm.

Actually its a formula which is used to calculate the distance between two points of globe scope. It uses the longitude and latitude to calculate the distance on earth. Haversine formula is: $\text{haversin}(d/r) = \text{haversin}(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + \cos(\theta_1)\cos(\theta_2)\text{haversin}(\phi_2 - \phi_1)$
Where, D =distance between two points.

R =radius of the earth θ_1, θ_2 =latitude of two points ϕ_1, ϕ_2 =longitude of two points The Haversine algorithm is used in the project for calculating the distance between the government employee and the place of incident. K-means clustering Algorithm: This algorithm is used for crusting. Clustering is nothing but the grouping the similar things. In our project this algorithm is used for identifying the similar complaints.

And also for separating the complaints of the various departments. Steps of the algorithm: Lets $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ are the set of points and $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$ be the set of centres. Step 1. Randomly select k clustercentres. 2. Calculate distance between each data point and clustercentres. 3. assign the data points to the cluster centre whose distance from the clustercentre minimum of all the clustercentres. 4.

Recalculate the new clustercentre using: $V_i = (1/K_i) \sum_{j=1}^{K_i} X_j$ where K_i represents the number of data points in i th cluster. 5. Recalculate the distance between each data point and new obtained cluster centers. 6. if no data point was reassigned then stop, otherwise repeat from step 3) VII. Mathematical Model $S = \{s, e, X, Y, F, \text{Success, Failure}\}$? s =Start State ? e =End State ? $X = \{\text{Set Of Inputs}\} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ x_1 = User Registration Data, Add Employees for the particular users.

x_2 = Department on the basis of data selection x_3 =Type of data to solve the issue ? $Y = \{\text{Set of Outputs}\} = \{y_1, y_2, y_3\}$ y_1 = Complaints shown using report y_2 = Report on the basis of data selection, Complaint solved status on mobile application y_3 = notification based on issue ? $F_{\text{main}} = \{\text{Set of procedure}\} = \{f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5, f_6\}$ f_1 = Take x_1 Input f_2 = Give y_1 Output f_3 = Take x_2 input f_4 = Give y_2 output f_5 =take x_3 input f_6 =give y_3 output ? Success: successfully recommended best system as per user's interest. successfully completion of work. ? Failure: If application will not in Network. VIII.

RESULT Contents _ MIRS _ Mobile incident response system __ Textual Information _ ? _ ?
__ Audio Information _ ? _ ? __ video Information _ ? _ ? __ notification _ ? _ ? __ Time _ ? _ ?
__ location _ ? _ ? __ Maps _ ? _ ? __ After Images _ ? _ ? __ Table: Result Above table shows, newly added features in the proposed system. Existing system's contents are



keeping as it is in proposed system and some new features added. VIII.

CONCLUSION We can conclude that hazard reporting system provide facility to common user to compliant organization about hazard. System take quick action regarding hazardous areas and solve hazards problem. IX. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT We extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks to our esteemed guide, Prof. P.D.SINARE for their exemplary guidance, monitoring and constant encouragement throughout the course at crucial junctures and for showing us the right way.

We would like to extend thanks to our respected Head of the department, Prof. M.B. Wagh for allowing us to use the facilities available. We would like to thank other faculty members also. Last but not the least, We would like to thank our friends and family for the support and encouragement they have given us during the course of our work. X.

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Babiker, "Smart Phones as System Integration Development Tools," in International Conference on Computing, Electrical & Electronic Engineering (ICCEEE), Khartoum, Sudan, 2013, pp. 280-286. [6] "Research on k-means Clustering Algorithm" An Improved k-means Clustering Algorithm 978-0-7695-4020-7/10 \$26.00 © 20



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