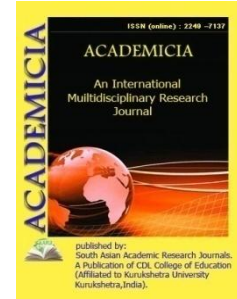


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## A STUDY OF GREEN CONCRETE MADE PARTLY FROM AGRICULTURAL WASTE LEFTOVERS

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### ABSTRACT

*The increasing use of concrete has resulted from the growing demand for building throughout the globe. Conventional concrete-making materials, on the other hand, are not completely environmentally friendly, prompting research into greener concrete alternatives. Extensive study has been done in the past to use agricultural waste materials such as those from palm oil, coconut, sugarcane, and the paddy industry in concrete, and the results show that such resources may be used in concrete. Reusing agricultural waste materials in concrete may decrease reliance on traditional concrete-making resources while also reducing environmental impact, waste conservation, and waste disposal from these industries. A review of the use of developing alternative agricultural waste materials in concrete, such as bamboo, maize, wheat, olive, sisal, seashells, and other materials, is conducted in this article with the goal of evaluating the advantages and drawbacks of utilizing these materials. This study examines the use of agricultural waste materials in concrete in various forms, including partial cement and aggregate substitution, as well as fiber reinforcing. The paper's primary conclusion is that, although the use of agricultural waste materials reduced certain concrete characteristics, effective treatment techniques and waste material selection would allow for the manufacture of*

concrete with better performance. The summary and discussion in this article should offer fresh information and expertise on a wider range of agricultural waste materials that may be utilized to make greener and more sustainable concrete.

**KEYWORDS:** *Agricultural Waste, Concrete, Fiber Reinforcing, Green Concrete, Soil.*

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