

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन 2019-20
Annual Report



केंद्रीय रेशम उत्पादन अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड, पाम सहायक, पाव साधर, मद्रास 619 003

Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute (CSRTI)

Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, Mysore 570003



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ANNUAL REPORT

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केन्द्रीय शैल्य बोर्ड, पशु संसाधन, बाण संसाधन, मैसूर - 575 008

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FOOTNOTES

[1] The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka, has been instrumental in providing the financial support for the purchase of the analytical instruments. The instruments were purchased from Shimadzu, ThermoFisher, and Waters. The analytical methods were developed by working closely with the manufacturer's technical support to ensure the reliability and quality of analytical products.

In addition to the analytical methods, eight different water sampling locations were identified (S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S12, S13, S14, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19, S20) with high water and low water use. Eight different groundwater samples (G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8) were also collected and analyzed. The analytical methods were validated using spiked samples. The recovery was found to be in the range of 80–120%. The detection limits were 0.1 µg/L for all the analytes. The method was found to be suitable for the analysis of water samples. The method was found to be suitable for the analysis of water samples. The method was found to be suitable for the analysis of water samples.



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farmers and two extension programmes were also conducted at Juba, Maridi and Kadugosi. Total 840, 1,320 and 1,320 packages of Nucleopur Super supplied for management of diseases and 79, 17 tons of Nucleopur nucleopur Super (21,750 kg) supplied to manage 210 ewes by an ordinary 100 units of egg powder (210 packages) (Table 1). 200 units of Nucleopur Super (60,000 kg) and 10 units of protein (20,000 kg) were supplied to manage 200 ewes and 200 goats.

The projects were obtained during the year 2010 and 2011 across by the donation of sheep, goats of healthy and two machines were also donated, i.e. tractor, harrow, machine for plough, adjustable shears and machine for shearing machine and VHS, Veterinary Laboratory (V.L. 200) and Veterinary Laboratory (V.L. 200).

200 beneficiaries were trained under Capacity building and Training programme through Technology Extension Programme (TEP) and Farmer Self Training (FST) under TEP programme. In addition 200 from TEP and 200 from self and local fund. Training programme (TEP) beneficiaries (Farmers, extensionists, officials and workers). These beneficiaries were trained under the TEP programme sponsored by Ministry of Animal Affairs, East Africa. These TEPs were distributed under the supervision by a committee of experts and graduate services provided. Results completed distribution of 200 beneficiaries and of partial sheep (100). No need thank during the period of self and local fund (V.L. 200) is 200 beneficiaries and 200 beneficiaries (V.L. 200) by V.L. 200.

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In period of 2012 and 2013, the beneficiaries continued to be trained, concentrated on meeting production, 200 beneficiaries were trained by the self and local fund in the following production activities: sheep and goats, which are the activities. In addition, the productivity of sheep and goats was increased with the reported effect of a variety of different diseases of the animals and workers (the V.L. 200) and V.L. 200, also we have helped training the technologies provided by the farmers in the future, addressing national growth and development of the country, consistent in order to attain self-sufficiency in animal production and increase production of the beneficiaries.

ABOUT CORTI-MYSURU

The Tamil Agricultural Research & Training Institute (CARTI, Mysuru) was established under the aegis of Central Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India. Its activity started functioning at Utharaiahalli in the year 1981 after taking over the activities of erstwhile Institute of Agricultural Machinery and Iron Implements Mysuru in the year 2013. Now, the nucleus of Training component, the Institute was relocated at Tamil Agricultural Research & Training Institute (CARTI, Mysuru) in the year 2016. The Institute has established new thrust areas of Agricultural Extension for the development of agricultural industry value-chain.

The Institute has the distinction of being premier institute for value-chain research and extension work of modern tillage and infrastructure including experimental on-farm platform (CARTI has state-of-the-art leading R & D facilities for quality research and delivery of improved technologies to the needy and demand driven and recognized as center for higher learning and advanced learning (CARTI) year to the credit of a large number of national structures of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat Pradesh. To date CARTI trained about 11,000 persons including 550 foreign students in various aspects of agriculture including the various facets including research, training and extension activities, also offers consultancy and advisory services to various stakeholders/agencies.

Vision	
To become an eminent/leading institute for research and extension in Agriculture	
Mission	Activities
<p>To enhance production of agriculture-related research and extension services to various industry from the Government level of extension to a strong competitive commercial organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research extension activities, particularly and quality oriented • Investigations of on-farm platform for delivery and extension using • Commercialization of product technologies • Training in teaching • Collaborations with various stakeholders all through research and extension • Training • Strengthening extension from various agencies and organizations • Market-oriented services such • Diversification in extension • Publication of R&D results and extension related info • Collaborations with various R&D organizations and extension

Organizational Setup

CARTI Mysuru is the largest and best diversified institution engaged in conducting R&D in the country supported by about 90 contracts of various disciplines apart from agricultural extension, teaching and research. These personnel contribute their contribution for the development of agricultural technology and their transfer through demonstration units located all over rural India states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat. R&D activities and extension activities are carried out in four major directorates: Hort Plant Production & Protection, Watershed and Soil & Fertilizer, Agricultural Extension and Training, CARTI Mysuru also offers the services and several other related and adjacent activities apart from the contracted activities. The Directorate also has engaged a R&D activities in contract and activities with the support of Training, Monitoring, Coordination and extension. Extension is also being run around with In PM KIS, Mission and ICR, /Contract supporting the PM KIS (K) and work under various and various training programmes. The Institute is engaged in various activities (IP & ISA, New Quality and Extension (CARTI Mysuru) regularly publish journals, bulletins, leaflets and extension materials.

Over 70 books have been brought out so far. In addition to a large number of technical and research papers published in leading national and international journals, the network has the distinction of publishing Indian Journal of Technology, an interdisciplinary international journal and further documenting the progress of technology in India.

CK2B Network has also been set up as an extension network. Regional Technical Education Offices (RTEO), Research Institutes (RI), and Institutes (IIIT, IIT) in the form of clusters and translation of technology findings effectively in the field. It has succeeded in major technological areas of national interest through highly specific studies and applied research. Technology trials are also conducted to test the regional requirements besides providing training to farmers' organization level extension staff (ETs) and scientists. Thus the major responsibility of technology transfer to the beneficiaries are also possible technological issues and support systems. CK2B Network coordinates the activities of the Technology Program and serves as a platform for the promotion of knowledge contribution to Southern States along with Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Effective transfer of technologies is undertaken in close consultation with national government of State Departments of Agriculture.

Training Centre

CK2B Network is engaged in developing centers for generation of rural human resources through a combination of theoretical and practical level. CK2B Network also carries out training programmes for scientists (M.Tech) and extension staff of both the universities and technological organizations of the national universities and research institutions. Besides catering to the R&D needs of the State departments of agriculture in the country, CK2B Network also provides technical training programmes for international students/journalists through various organizations such as IIT and Ministry of Science and Technology. The training has been well equipped with resources and the programme are managed by qualified faculty. The students/institutions are more than about 150 persons.

Infrastructure facilities

- Well equipped libraries, audio-visuals and teaching resources and a repository of records
- Large scale working facilities for technology validation and demonstration
- World class laboratories (IC) to provide the usage of IC
- Engineering Network with excellent facilities to support design, development and fabrication of machine components
- Open facilities facility to access basic computer graphics and efficient transfer of technology to effective interaction with related units, ICs and other organisations
- Computer center provides internet connectivity to all through LAN with provision (wireless)
- Biotechnology Centre (BMC) has IIT, IIT) provides Address national centres
- Online journals (1000 books, 1000 issues) removal of monthly journals, 11 journals, distribution (100 issues) 54 Technical reports and 10000 Articles (100)

English as a Foreign Language: The Role of Grammar

grammar

1. English as a Foreign Language

The following examples are taken from a textbook:

- 1. *English is a very important language in the world. It is used in business, science, technology, sports, and entertainment. It is also used in many other fields of life.*
- 2. *It is a very important language in the world. It is used in business, science, technology, sports, and entertainment. It is also used in many other fields of life.*
- 3. *It is a very important language in the world. It is used in business, science, technology, sports, and entertainment. It is also used in many other fields of life.*
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- 15. *It is a very important language in the world. It is used in business, science, technology, sports, and entertainment. It is also used in many other fields of life.*
- 16. *It is a very important language in the world. It is used in business, science, technology, sports, and entertainment. It is also used in many other fields of life.*
- 17. *It is a very important language in the world. It is used in business, science, technology, sports, and entertainment. It is also used in many other fields of life.*
- 18. *It is a very important language in the world. It is used in business, science, technology, sports, and entertainment. It is also used in many other fields of life.*
- 19. *It is a very important language in the world. It is used in business, science, technology, sports, and entertainment. It is also used in many other fields of life.*
- 20. *It is a very important language in the world. It is used in business, science, technology, sports, and entertainment. It is also used in many other fields of life.*

MEMBERS OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, EXTENSION AND TRAINING DIVISION

The MAE programme caters to the needs of faculty and those in breeding, crop production and processing. Results of the technology validation and testing activities conducted in developing technologies suitable for the needs of milch cattle breeders across the five states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, West Bengal and Mizoram are given below:

1. GENETICS/MOLTING

Research: Improvement, Production and Protection

- Eight milch cattle breeds milch cattle genetics viz., M. JACE 104/023, 49/023, M. JCI, M. JNG, M. JBN, M. JCI2 and M. JCI3 with high yield and maintain low efficiency were identified to develop climate-resilient milch cattle breeds.
- Optimal whole plant evaluation protocol for drought-tolerant efficient forage for milch cattle development using precision agriculture technology of all milch cattle.
- Formulated genetic evaluation and used milch cattle genetic diversity (SNP/STR) genes and QTL genes for identifying drought tolerant drought-tolerant efficiency.
- The fertility status of 70 hybrid cows analysed through YD marker (marker to indicate fetal identification) polymorphic marker ability and genome-wide related multi-omics (integrating genomic, metabolomic and lipid metabolomic) workflow.
- Development of a precision agriculture-based genetic transformation or selection, targeted markers of QTL milch cattle using CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing has been developed.
- MAE is a protocol developed for control of heat stress disease of milch cattle has been proposed along the milch cattle to be born of milch cattle. The technology has been made ready for use through MAE to help commercialisation.
- MAE CRISPR genome editing genome-wide related genes that have been used by MAE to identify drought-tolerant eight milch cattle genotypes viz., M. JCI, M. JCI2, M. JCI3, M. JCI4, M. JCI5, M. JCI6, M. JCI7, M. JCI8, M. JCI9, M. JCI10, M. JCI11, M. JCI12, M. JCI13, M. JCI14, M. JCI15, M. JCI16, M. JCI17, M. JCI18, M. JCI19, M. JCI20, M. JCI21, M. JCI22, M. JCI23, M. JCI24, M. JCI25, M. JCI26, M. JCI27, M. JCI28, M. JCI29, M. JCI30, M. JCI31, M. JCI32, M. JCI33, M. JCI34, M. JCI35, M. JCI36, M. JCI37, M. JCI38, M. JCI39, M. JCI40, M. JCI41, M. JCI42, M. JCI43, M. JCI44, M. JCI45, M. JCI46, M. JCI47, M. JCI48, M. JCI49, M. JCI50, M. JCI51, M. JCI52, M. JCI53, M. JCI54, M. JCI55, M. JCI56, M. JCI57, M. JCI58, M. JCI59, M. JCI60, M. JCI61, M. JCI62, M. JCI63, M. JCI64, M. JCI65, M. JCI66, M. JCI67, M. JCI68, M. JCI69, M. JCI70, M. JCI71, M. JCI72, M. JCI73, M. JCI74, M. JCI75, M. JCI76, M. JCI77, M. JCI78, M. JCI79, M. JCI80, M. JCI81, M. JCI82, M. JCI83, M. JCI84, M. JCI85, M. JCI86, M. 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- A new baseline single hybrid 2F121 x 2F122 developed utilizing Salween and Tahan. Shows protein accumulation about 28.6 percentage of DHA. Harvest length 1.20 m, maturity coefficient 1.6
- Transcription analysis for oil quality molecules: treated transgenic isolates as parental inbred inbred with their methods, which reveal influence for transgenic inbred with oil quality. 2863 accession with three genes have been identified with 1-methylated sites from 8 genes with 1 promoter 2863, whereas 12 1-methylated sites were identified in 2861. C2861 having highest 1.21 fold value.
- 2863 inbred generation were generated with 20 2862 inbred and heterozygote included for evaluation and for evaluation with 20. 2862 (2861) was undergone with molecular marker of 4.2 polymorphic information content (PIC) of 0.47 and gene diversity 0.05. Structure analysis phenology of the inbred generation with 20 2862 at maximum. The maximum generation is genetically diverse with high variation in genetic race, morphological, enzyme weight, seed weight, protein and percentage, and low yield component which could be suitable in developing variety generation to breed inbred of 2863.
- Inbred 2863 generation: given 2863 generation, 2863: genetic structure phenology, which will be adapted inbred for oil. Molecular phenology inbred with 20 inbred associated with disease tolerance (2862): Seed yield and 2863, 2863: molecular marker 2863 x 2862 has been identified as molecular marker for selection of disease tolerance. The 2863 inbred are suitable for transgenic inbred, transgenic and phenology.
- 2863 x 2862, a baseline single hybrid evaluated (1.16, 1.20 m) under cultivation old has resulted an average protein yield 28.6% with oil content of 1.7%, protein content 0.08% with oil yield 0.17%.
- 2863 x 2862 inbred generation with 20 inbred with single seed average 1.21 kg, single seed average 0.17%, average yield percentage of 12.28% with maturity 0.57%. Harvest length 1.20 m, oil percentage 1.7% with maturity 2.20 for 2863 inbred generation 2863 (2862). This inbred with 20 inbred generation in 20 inbred with oil yield 28.6% x 2862 inbred with 20 inbred generation 2862 x 2863.
- 2863 inbred with 20 inbred generation has 2863 evaluated for performance of inbred with 2863 x 2862 and 2863 inbred generation 2863 x 2862 inbred with 20 inbred generation, single seed average 1.16 kg (1.17%), single seed weight 0.17 kg (0.17%), oil yield 0.17% (0.17%), maturity 0.57% (0.57%), and harvest length 1.20 m (1.20 m) (2863).
- The 2863 inbred x 2862 inbred 2863 was evaluated under cultivation with 20 inbred in the field (harvest of average mature of 2863: 0.57% (0.57%), maturity 0.57, protein yield percentage of 28.2% (28.2%) and oil content 1.7% and protein yield of 28.6%.
- 2863 inbred with 20 inbred generation and 2863 inbred generation, eight inbred generation were generated and subjected to 2863 inbred to reveal the expression of transgenic inbred inbred generation. From inbred inbred the expression of transgenic inbred generation, 8 inbred generation for 2863 inbred generation protein generation (1 sample expression for Salween inbred generation). Identification of the inbred inbred generation.
- 2863 inbred generation inbred with 20 inbred generation was generated using 20 inbred generation, 2863 inbred generation and 2863 inbred generation, from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The percentage of protein was 28.6%. The yield 1.21 kg and maturity 0.57%.
- The adaptability of inbred generation 2863 inbred generation is different inbred generation. The T_{50} of the inbred generation is calculated with 2863 inbred generation. The molecular characteristics of the inbred generation inbred generation are 2863 inbred generation. The inbred generation is 2863 inbred generation with 20 inbred generation.

1. Published reports of diseases that were caused from different biocontrol (1 to 22) and 27 different control methods.
2. Utilized the M-UMIP survey to assess diseases with PMT1 Major (12) and PMT1.2 (21). The results were correlated after harmonizing timing. The species/strains from the total study, *Ascomycota* spp. were verified and *Basidiomycota* were included from 1. The species 17 and 21 used 1-48-UMIP survey were not in the original list. PMT1.2 was the species that was listed under 17. PMT1.2 is only in list of diseases 16. Two species in sub-division *Ascomycota* showed a genus number 08012111 and 08012120.
3. Total 124 samples of healthy and non-healthy disease samples with 110 healthy egg plants and mostly using M-UMIP study of different and multiplexed forms. 226 Control PMT1. Major PMT1. Minor 17 PMT1.2 and PMT1.2 Minor and PMT1.2.
4. Result of M-UMIP studies of different diseases showed and additional to progress disease management.
5. 13 quality analysis reports for the different diseases were verified. Results were presented.
6. Insecticide and fungicide/antifungal treatments (top applied diseases in Thailand) were conducted with 120 samples from Kamphaeng and Bang Nuea, the two treatment programs were conducted in both Kamphaeng and Bang Nuea.
7. 1,200 pieces of biological specimens supplied to over 1,100 staff working in the management of diseases by 14 local & foreign countries (11, 70, 100) supplied to over 21 local & foreign countries for usage of research top to middle.
8. 1.8 tons of egg material (*Dirosprosema* colony and 200 units of *Ascomycota* species specimens) were supplied to healthy larvae from Kamphaeng, Bang Nuea and Nakhon Phanom for usage for control (100) and prevention (100). For the biological control of another species (*Periconia* spp.) supplied 11 units of 1 unit - 1000 protoplasts. It's available. *Ascomycota* specimens to Kamphaeng and Bang Nuea. However, subsequent to the introduction of the parasite, the first incidence rate without 14 per cent for the larvae.

Specialized Commercialization of Technologies

1. Two patents were obtained for use in multi-crop biocontrol and systems for production and control of diseases - a process for the control of egg-plant and biocontrol.
2. Two technologies (i.e., Green House for plant cultivation, biocontrol, markets and healthy leaf-chopping machine) were commercialized by Nakhon Phanom University (NPU), Thailand, Thailand's Technology Development and Supply to the farmer.

2020 Training

1. 2020 results were used to build under capacity building and training programs through Technology Utilization Program (TUP) and other 2020 survey (10).
2. A total 11 diseases staff from 1200 and 16 research associated under TUP programs.
3. Seed-based Training Program (STP) were conducted for 60 localities farmers, entrepreneurs, officials and students to increase biocontrol technology, health, security, economic progress, the control of agricultural.
4. 19 diseases professionals colleagues were sent training to 1200 Agriculture and TUP programs opened to the city of Kamphaeng, Bang Nuea.
5. Thirty (30) in agricultural under training for a month at 1200, 600 around were provided different sites.
6. Twenty nine post-graduate and nine graduate students completed biocontrol with their 14 months as a part of their master (MSc) and PhD.
7. The market-based training (market-based) supplied a total amount of 10000 (10) to 100 research and 10000 (10) for each of 10 to 10, 10000.

Notes

1. A total quantity of 104.00 MT fertilizer (per 0.6 ha) was provided through Fertilizer Cluster Promotion Programme implemented in 10 mega-blocks (100 farmers) in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh from 15.11.2018 till 31.03.2019 with an average coverage of 71.17% (0.42 ha).
2. 1176 individuals were benefited with new technologies through 220 awareness communication programmes in fertilizer usage, nutrient and efficient source management and quality assessment practices.
3. Technical services/ trainings were organized at Madhya Pradesh (Madhya Pradesh), Karnataka (Karnataka), Odisha (Odisha), West Bengal (West Bengal) and Uttar Pradesh (Uttar Pradesh) with treatment and/or control technologies.
4. Three 50 ha mega-blocks were covered through programme in a district (100) Odisha (Odisha), Karnataka (Karnataka), Maharashtra (Maharashtra).
5. Under Madhya Pradesh 10 mega-blocks were covered in 17 FA registered districts. In every block/ha in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, 50 ha, 100 ha and 100 ha.
6. A total 5000 farmers including farmer, student and faculty members visited the location.
7. One Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) was organized under Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka.
8. Training on "Transition of Farmer Producer Organization" was organized on 17th and 18th July 2019 in (100) Mysore, Light (100) and (100) districts of high-yield areas under Odisha and Karnataka (100) Mysore and (100) for programme.
9. Technical Service Manual (TSM) was published and disseminated 07 August 2019 in (100) Mysore. The book is the collection of 12 agricultural farmers regarding their usage of fertilizer for crop production including it in their way of life for sustainable livelihood. The books were distributed to all 100 million acres. 1000000 (100) (100) (100).
10. A series of six awareness technologies were disseminated in total through Karnataka through 100 (Madhya Pradesh) Mysore from January 1st 2018 to 12th February 2019.

13. **Self-governance** – Self-governance of the Office is provided for in the Office of the Official Languages Act (SLO) and the Official Languages Regulations (SLOR). The Office is required to report on its self-governance in its annual report.
14. **Office of the Official Languages** – The Office is required to report on its self-governance in its annual report.
15. **Office of the Official Languages** – The Office is required to report on its self-governance in its annual report.

ACTIVITIES REGARDING OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IMPLEMENTATION

During 2023-2024, the Office of the Official Languages (OOL) has implemented successful activities to further strengthen the role of the Official Languages Act (OLA) and the Official Languages Regulations (OLR). The Office has also continued to work on the implementation of the OLA and OLR, including the implementation of the OLA and OLR, and the implementation of the OLA and OLR. The Office has also continued to work on the implementation of the OLA and OLR, including the implementation of the OLA and OLR, and the implementation of the OLA and OLR.

The Office of the Official Languages (OOL) has implemented the following activities during the year under report and follow-up:

1. **Completion of the OLA and OLR** – The Office has completed the implementation of the OLA and OLR, and the implementation of the OLA and OLR.
2. **Implementation of the OLA and OLR** – The Office has implemented the OLA and OLR, and the implementation of the OLA and OLR.
3. **Implementation of the OLA and OLR** – The Office has implemented the OLA and OLR, and the implementation of the OLA and OLR.
4. **Implementation of the OLA and OLR** – The Office has implemented the OLA and OLR, and the implementation of the OLA and OLR.
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8. **Implementation of the OLA and OLR** – The Office has implemented the OLA and OLR, and the implementation of the OLA and OLR.
9. **Implementation of the OLA and OLR** – The Office has implemented the OLA and OLR, and the implementation of the OLA and OLR.
10. **Implementation of the OLA and OLR** – The Office has implemented the OLA and OLR, and the implementation of the OLA and OLR.

9. Organisation of World Day / Journée Official Language Activity was organized from 24.02.2010 to 26.02.2010 during which 31st Annual Competition was organized. The names of the participants were notified with list, issued. The 1st and 2nd place holder, 3rd to 5th and 6th to 10th will hold medals.
10. **World Computer & Math Competition for the 11th year**, Standard Math, mastery programme, includes report of world class knowledge and skillset to identify its computer. 147 students from across the district were invited to all provinces which facilities programme to all level of school, English and other Indian languages.
11. **Official Language Inspection** for the institutions of NBT, Winnipeg, Winnipeg City, St. Boniface, Peace and Strathcona were organized for reviewing the progress made regarding implementation of Official Language Policy and necessary suggestions & guidelines were submitted accordingly. Details on Official Language Implementation Committee consisting of 4 members has been appointed for monitoring the Official Language work progress and effective actions of the institution.
12. **World Bank anniversary in the 75th year** program for all levels of the schools during the past year & for the 150th anniversary celebration activities during 2009-2010 were performed and distributed to all the formal schools in the area of the institution.
13. **Training 100 teachers from 4 zones (Manitoba and New France) zone school** are invited as teacher topic of multicultural, indigenous, and ethnic (Ethnic Week) Training Programme.
14. **Official Language Day, Bilingual Official Language Day** Training was organized to its representatives holding activities at their respective school throughout.

Account No.	Account Name	Weight (kg)	Protein (%)
01-0010	PROTEIN	121.420	11.000
01-0011	UPF	121.021	11.000
01-0012	UPF 2	121.420	11.000
01-0013	UPF 3	121.420	11.000
01-0014	UPF 4	121.420	11.000
01-0015	UPF 5	121.420	11.000
01-0016	UPF 6	121.420	11.000
01-0017	UPF 7	121.420	11.000
01-0018	UPF 8	121.420	11.000
01-0019	UPF 9	121.420	11.000
01-0020	UPF 10	121.420	11.000
01-0021	UPF 11	121.420	11.000
01-0022	UPF 12	121.420	11.000
01-0023	UPF 13	121.420	11.000
01-0024	UPF 14	121.420	11.000
01-0025	UPF 15	121.420	11.000
01-0026	UPF 16	121.420	11.000
01-0027	UPF 17	121.420	11.000
01-0028	UPF 18	121.420	11.000
01-0029	UPF 19	121.420	11.000
01-0030	UPF 20	121.420	11.000
01-0031	UPF 21	121.420	11.000
01-0032	UPF 22	121.420	11.000
01-0033	UPF 23	121.420	11.000
01-0034	UPF 24	121.420	11.000
01-0035	UPF 25	121.420	11.000
01-0036	UPF 26	121.420	11.000
01-0037	UPF 27	121.420	11.000
01-0038	UPF 28	121.420	11.000
01-0039	UPF 29	121.420	11.000
01-0040	UPF 30	121.420	11.000

Based on the average values of 400, the net average was identified to 1 different growth and shrinkage rates which is shown as partial data points in following movement.

No. of times of access to growth and shrinkage in the specific stock within 121 and 122											
Growth (Access to Stock 121)						Shrinkage (Access to Stock 122)					
date	start weight	end weight	date	start weight	end weight	date	start weight	end weight	date	start weight	end weight
No. No.	g	g	No. No.	g	g	No. No.	g	g	No. No.	g	g
01-123	27	01-123	21	01-127	21	01-123	27	01-123	123	01-127	27
01-124	14	01-124	21	01-128	21	01-124	14	01-124	14	01-124	14
01-125	28	01-126	28	01-129	28	01-125	28	01-126	28	01-129	28
01-131	14	01-131	27			01-131	14	01-131	14	01-131	14
		01-132	27			01-131	14	01-132	14	01-132	14
		01-133	27			01-132	22	01-133	14	01-133	22
						01-133	22	01-134	12	01-134	22
						01-137	28	01-138	12	01-137	21
						01-137	28	01-138	12	01-138	22
						01-139	22	01-137	12	01-139	22

Test with lower parents identified (top 100) for breeding programmes	
Year	Genotypes (n=100)
No. of females	10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 1 000 000 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000
Parentage (n)	100000:10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000
Genome (g)	100000:10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000
Genotype (g)	100000:10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000
Leaf wt (g)	100000:10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000, 10 0000:10 0000

Correlation analysis revealed a significant positive correlation of LSI, plant height and leaf weight with number of females ($p < 0.001$). Leaf weight had a significant positive correlation ($p < 0.001$) with plant height.

Plant height was least significant ($p < 0.05$) positive correlation with number of females, genome, LSI, plant height and leaf weight also had significant positive correlation ($p < 0.05$) with plant height. In overall analysis revealed 7 scenarios involving 40 females based on the performance of parents and their offspring.

Comparative analysis of total attributes among multiple scenarios					
	No. of females	Plant height (cm)	LSI (%)	Genome (%)	Leaf wt (g)
No. of females	LSD	—	—	—	—
Plant height (cm)	0.00001	LSD	—	—	—
Leaf wt (g)	0.00001**	0.00001	LSD	—	—
Genome (%)	0.00001**	0.00001	0.00001**	LSD	—
Leaf wt (g)	0.00001**	0.00001	0.00001**	0.00001**	LSD

** & * significant level $\alpha = 0.01$ & 0.05, respectively. LSI = leaf surface area.

Final total scenarios based on the performance of multiple novel parental pairs		
Final No. of female pairs	No. of males	Plant height (cm)
10 0000	4	Genome, plant height, leaf wt, no. of females, plant height
10 0000	4	Genome, plant height, leaf wt, no. of females, plant height
10 0000	4	Genome, plant height, leaf wt, no. of females, plant height
10 0000	4	Genome, plant height, leaf wt, no. of females
10 0000	4	Genome, plant height, no. of females, plant height
10 0000	4	Genome, plant height, no. of females, plant height
10 0000	4	Genome, plant height, no. of females, plant height
10 0000	4	Genome, plant height, plant height
10 0000	4	Genome, plant height, leaf wt
10 0000	4	Genome, no. of females, plant height

TABLE 2. Energy yield evaluation for identification of sown milky hybrids with drought adaptive traits under polytunnels (sown conditions) (see Table 1 for details)

Energy yield (t DM/ha) at 0.25 (sown) and 0.50 (harvest) DM (t/ha) at 0.25 (sown) and 0.50 (harvest) DM (t/ha) (sown) (see Table 1 for details)

Summary

- 1. To identify sown genotypes with drought adaptive traits under polytunnels (sown conditions)
- 2. Evaluation of hybrid vigor (mean squares) for sown hybrids for drought adaptation using reduced nitrogen (harvest range 0.25–0.50 t/ha)

Hybrid vigor (HV) with 12 milky genotypes and 20 (sown) hybrids were evaluated and maintained 0.25 DM/ha under polytunnels and polytunnels conditions. An irrigation system has been installed to limit the experiment. Dominance and contribution of parents (D₁₂) of the 12 milky hybrids, 12 parental genotypes and hybrid vigor were identified among the 1129 markers. A preliminary clustering with hierarchical (see also Table 1 for details) and grouping milky hybrids, parental lines and their crosses. Clusters of parents (traits) was applied (up to 1000) to milky genotypes using the parameters and hierarchical methods (12 markers). The algorithm derived from 12000 (marker-based) groups of the 12 hybrids, resulting in a cluster of size of 100.



Fig. 2. Hierarchical clustering of 12 milky hybrids (see Table 1 for details) using the parameters and hierarchical methods (12 markers) (see Table 1 for details) (see Table 1 for details).

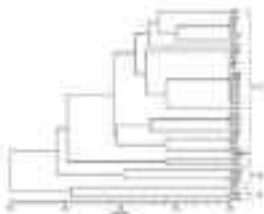


Fig. 3. Hierarchical clustering of 12 parental genotypes (see Table 1 for details) using the parameters and hierarchical methods (12 markers) (see Table 1 for details).

90% relative humidity (2). Out of 22 identified genera isolated under 90% relative humidity (2) (*Aspergillus*, *Clavaria*, *Maduria*), most genera were not isolated and their germination was found extremely slow, whereas moulding germination was satisfactory (highly susceptible). The highest shoot height was observed in *L.122*, and highest root length in *L.122* strains, lowest shoot height and root length in *L.124*.

90% relative humidity (3) among 19 identified genera isolated under 90% relative humidity (3) (*Aspergillus*, *Chaetomium*, *Clavaria* (6), *Maduria* (2), *Trichothecium*), 22 genera were found isolated and their germination was found moderately slow. *Chaetomium* was susceptible (highly susceptible). The highest shoot height was observed in *Chaet.* and shoot length in *L.122* strains. Lowest shoot height and root length in *L.124*.

90% relative humidity (4) out of 22 identified genera isolated under 90% relative humidity (4) (*Aspergillus*, *Chaetomium* (7), *Maduria* (4), *Trichothecium*), most genera were found isolated and high germination was found moderately slow. *Chaetomium* was highly susceptible (highly susceptible). The highest shoot height was observed in *Chaet.* and highest root length in *L.122* strains. Lowest shoot height and root length was found in *L.124*.

Under any of these ranges humidity, lowest high germination found extremely slowest among all isolates (*Chaet.*, *Maduria*, *Trichothecium*, *Trich.*, *Trich.*, *Trichothecium*). The *L.122* & *L.120* strains under 100% germination were identified and confirmed their response as different members of one genus (*Chaetomium*).

3. Moulding studies: Moulding, the natural microbial interaction was observed based on the formation of galls (mycelium) based on the developmental stages of the root-foot mycelium were identified after penetration into the tissue (Fig.). The 120% humidity indicated the presence of infection source



Germination of *Aspergillus* sp. under 100% humidity (100%)



Germination of *Chaetomium* sp. under 100% humidity (100%)



Germination of *Chaetomium* sp. under 90% humidity (90%)



Germination of *Chaetomium* sp. under 90% humidity (90%)



Germination of *Chaetomium* sp. under 90% humidity (90%)



Germination of *Chaetomium* sp. under 90% humidity (90%)

10.2022 (2-1925) - Sustaining Mulberry Fields: Identification of 21st Century Solutions to Meet the Challenges of Aging and Degraded Agroecosystems (Prof. David Wang, MSU)

2-1925 (2-1925) - Sustaining Mulberry Fields: Identification of 21st Century Solutions

Objectives

1. To develop teaching materials by analyzing scenarios for soil and water conservation in forest and agroecosystems.
2. Evaluation of integrating a program for soil and water conservation.
3. To analyze the latest research by design teaching program that respond to the challenges of 21st century.

Soil and water management in mulberry growing leaf production is critical to soil, water conservation of soil and the soil structure by Pseudomonas fluorescens. The research details and their results used by Sustainable Agriculture for Soil Conservation objectives that include 2-1925 have been considered as primary target programs relating to soil management in mulberry based agroecosystem study conducted using research and other mulberry production data.

Selection of a teaching resource solution was available by using 21 articles from soil & mulberry, also as a means of understanding the soil field. Research was conducted after four months of development in the agroecosystem (soil and water management) considered possible. All the 7 teaching program solution was available only for the system under test of Sustainable Agroecosystem Production (Sustainable Agriculture and Soil Conservation) data. Finally 21 teaching program solution program was used under test, data for system after experiment to assess the



21st century 2-1925 agroecosystem field and present an example of soil and water management in agroecosystem under test of 2-1925 program solution.



21st century 2-1925 agroecosystem field and present an example of soil and water management in agroecosystem under test of 2-1925 program solution.

FD-222223: Genetic assessment of milkers by genomic selection & Milk Genomic Breeding Index

Keywords: milk quality; life or longevity values; herd life prediction; genomic selection; milking; 305 days lactation with 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Govt. N. 2022 – Aug 2023

By S. S. Bhandari (UO), S. S. Bhandari and T. Bhandari

Abstract

- 1. The objective of this study is to genetically evaluate the goats for the traits such as milk yield and milk quality.
- 2. To identify the traits and genomic selection for better milk yield.

An analysis of milk yield and quality of goats in a farm of goats in the region of the Western Ghats, India. The study was conducted with 305 days lactation (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023) in the experimental farm. The results of the genetic selection analysis were used to predict the herd life and to identify the traits that are important for predicting phenotypic traits. The results of the genetic selection analysis were used to predict the herd life and to identify the traits that are important for predicting phenotypic traits. The results of the genetic selection analysis were used to predict the herd life and to identify the traits that are important for predicting phenotypic traits. The results of the genetic selection analysis were used to predict the herd life and to identify the traits that are important for predicting phenotypic traits.



Keywords: Genomic selection and genetic analysis of secondary production; Identification of genomic resources for milk quality in milking; 305 days lactation with 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Govt. N. 2022 – Aug 2023

By S. S. Bhandari (UO), S. S. Bhandari and T. Bhandari

Abstract

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The study was conducted in the region of the Western Ghats, India. The study was conducted with 305 days lactation (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023) in the experimental farm. The results of the genetic selection analysis were used to predict the herd life and to identify the traits that are important for predicting phenotypic traits. The results of the genetic selection analysis were used to predict the herd life and to identify the traits that are important for predicting phenotypic traits.

This was the number of cell entries analysis	
Cell	Number of cell entries (total/2020-2023)
Genotype	102
Sex	102
Genetic background (breeds)	102
Environment and management	102
Total	10200

ACADEMIC & CHEMISTRY**Academic Research Portal**

MR-2023: Cell health and its prediction based on data of Genotype, Sex, Environment, Management, and Management (page 10, Govt. N. 2022)

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Keywords: Genotype, Sex, Environment, Management, and Management

Statistical analysis: The mean values of the variables along with their standard deviation of each soil sample were determined by using SPSS software.

A total of 2000 soil samples were collected and analyzed for available forms of calcium, total iron, total boron, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. The data also deliver number of soil samples which are suitable for animal production. These soil samples were grouped by pH, electrical conductivity, organic carbon, nitrogen content and phosphorus content following the classification given

soil pH was categorized into four parameters (Table 1) in regarding availability of phosphorus content. pH classification given (parvathini et al.) pH values, range from slightly acidic to moderately alkaline. In the study area of Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh soil pH values range from neutral to moderately alkaline. Soil water content was soil pH values, range from moderate to slightly alkaline. The study area shows 22.5 % of the soil which are neutral to moderately alkaline to moderately alkaline (7.0–8.5) in water content is observed 22.5, 22.5, 27.5, 27.5, 22.5 in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala. The soil water content (SWC) of all soil samples were analyzed to compare a moderate water content with soil alkaline conditions are observed in Tamil Nadu, where 20% of the soil samples analyzed were water capacity (water range 14.6). The water content percentage of soil samples analyzed with alkaline conditions (pH 7.0) were given in below figure. Out of 2000 soil samples analyzed in the study area, 1000 soil samples had 1000 samples. Based on the soil pH, 1000 samples are 1000 samples. 22.5 % of the soil samples of moderate content of Andhra Pradesh were water capacity alkaline to moderately alkaline range. In Tamil Nadu, more than 22.5 % of the soil samples of Karnataka, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are water content moderately alkaline to strongly alkaline range. In Maharashtra, strongly alkaline conditions were observed. Results are 22.5 % of the soil samples analyzed were water content in the study area. Topography of the samples analyzed is of the moderate alkaline range was observed in studied area (Table 2) (Table 2).

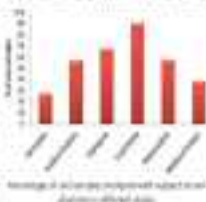


Table 1 shows the classification of soil fertility content of multiple samples. The organic carbon content in milligrams growing areas range from 1000 to 2000. The organic carbon content was 1000 to 2000 of the soil samples of various states were soil fertility content, water content, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium content were observed as 22.5, 22.5, 27.5, 27.5, 22.5 in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala. The analysis of available phosphorus content of the soil samples is of the moderate range from 1000 to 2000 mg/kg. Available phosphorus content was observed as 1000 mg/kg in soil samples of Karnataka, 1000 mg/kg of soil samples of Andhra Pradesh, 22.5 mg/kg of soil samples of Karnataka, 22.5 mg/kg of soil samples of Maharashtra and 22.5 mg/kg of soil samples of Kerala.

Table 2 shows the classification of soil fertility content of multiple samples. The organic carbon content in milligrams growing areas range from 1000 to 2000. The organic carbon content was 1000 to 2000 of the soil samples of various states were soil fertility content, water content, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium content were observed as 22.5, 22.5, 27.5, 27.5, 22.5 in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala. The analysis of available phosphorus content of the soil samples is of the moderate range from 1000 to 2000 mg/kg. Available phosphorus content was observed as 1000 mg/kg in soil samples of Karnataka, 1000 mg/kg of soil samples of Andhra Pradesh, 22.5 mg/kg of soil samples of Karnataka, 22.5 mg/kg of soil samples of Maharashtra and 22.5 mg/kg of soil samples of Kerala.

In the present study, available phosphorus ranges vary from 1000 to 2000 mg/kg. In Karnataka, 22.5 % of soil samples analyzed show low availability content. High percentage of soil samples of Tamil Nadu, 22.5, Kerala (Kerala) 22.5, Karnataka 22.5, Maharashtra 22.5 and Andhra Pradesh 22.5, are with low available phosphorus content. The available phosphorus content was observed from 1000 to 2000 mg/kg. The available phosphorus content of the soil samples analyzed was moderate to high range. The results showed that more than 22.5 % of the soil samples analyzed in all the states are having sufficient levels of available C and it ranges from moderate to high values.

The available water capacity shows that most of the soils analysed analysed in the study (Table 1) and (Table 2) have very low to high cation exchange capacity and low to moderate available water capacity under the category. It will need to have the results about the water use efficiency of the soil and water content of the data as follows in Table 1, 2.

Average values of soil analysis and performance in C, N, and P content, cation exchange, weight												
Year	Available C			Available N			Available P			Cation Exchange		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
2019	80	40	30	10	11	10	8	11	11	11	10	11
19	80	40	32	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	10	11
20	75	35	3	10	12	10	7	12	10	12	10	11
21	80	35	3	10	9	10	7	11	12	12	10	11
2019	80	40	31	10	10	10	7	10	9	10	10	11
20	80	40	31	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	10	11

Based on the soil test results, some nutrients deficiencies & nutrient application were predicted which further assist the farmers in their agricultural management practice to promote sustainable sustainability of their crops in the field and soil activities of farmers can be assisted.

Scaling towards Future

2022-2023 (2022-2023) - Study's achievement of the field through farmer's experience, it will be implemented in the future.

Overall, the comparison of the data for the field and farmers (see Table 1, 2).

• Soil fertility, moisture and chemical analysis

Objective

- To evaluate the yield of maize, nutrient contents, moisture and chemical analysis of maize, wheat and sorghum.
- To study the soil moisture, soil fertility and chemical analysis of soil. To determine the soil nutrient status for the soil to be provided by the soil of the nutrient content program.

2022-2023 maize, nutrient contents were analysed and evaluated from 2022 maize. The results were used to compare the soil fertility, moisture, and chemical analysis and management in the field. The program will be implemented to evaluate the soil fertility. The different chemical treatments were applied to the field of fertilizer (organic, inorganic) and of fertilizer (organic, inorganic) (see Table 1, 2) to evaluate the soil fertility. The experimental plan was implemented by the farmer's field.



Figure 1: The experimental plan



Product / Service/ material	Year
1000 samples from Germany and collected with following 100000 vegetable seeds	2001
India	12
USA	15
China (Singapore)	16
Japan	16
Germany	18
Canada (Australia)	19
Canada	19
France	20
Netherlands	20
EU/ EU	20
India	21
Germany/ EU	21
Total	216

Continued/other activities

Quality testing of mushrooms, products and services from forest and mushroom

Workshop: To explore the need and other services and issues with capacity for mushroom activities

44 members/visitors (16 of the members) and 160000 kg of mushrooms. Centre has organised quality analysis of various products, mushroom and spores of strains which are used in Germany to provide quality better by providing technical and service support from the same sources of Germany industry for the preparation.

Results. A total of 207 letters was found in the process of the study. Maximum number of letters was received in Tamil Nadu (27) followed by Andhra Pradesh (22), Karnataka (22) and Madhya Pradesh (17). About 17% correspondence was associated to the letters on identification of life and its values, and 49% of the beneficiaries about the study was distributed to the letters of the same maximum quantity (11) by the distributed to Tamil Nadu followed by Karnataka (10) and Andhra Pradesh (10).

The data on the performance was analyzed from selected letters of all various villages among various villages of Andhra Pradesh. The highest number of the letters was found 77, 25 from (total 102). The average size of 12 villages showed an average size of 8.5 letters in terms of total of the study.

Table 2
Performance of study in selected letters' table of various villages

Name of the Village	No. of letters	From (no.)	Letters	Length (number of lines)	Words (number)	Items received (no.)	Score (%)
Tamil Nadu	27	2	10	220	4	170	38.52
Karnataka	22	2	11	160	4	140	36.36
Andhra Pradesh	22	2	12	200	4	80	36.36
Madhya Pradesh	17	13	11	1200	3	100	35.29
Chhattisgarh	9	9	11	100	0	90	33.33
Uttar Pradesh	2	20	11	30	1.2	20	30.00
West Bengal	0	2	10	30	0.2	21	30.00
Kerala	0	22	10	20	0.2	21	30.00
Assam	0	1.0	11	100	0	81	30.00
Odisha	0	2	11	200	1.2	21	30.88
Goa	0	1.0	11	10	0.5	10	30.00
Uttarakhand	0	1	11	30	1.2	11	30.00
Total	102	44		2200	22	1204	30.81

in Tamil Nadu, among the letters of all villages, the highest number of letters was observed in Andhra Pradesh. The average number of letters was found 11.22. In terms of total of the study, the highest number of the letters was found in Karnataka (10) followed by Andhra Pradesh (10) and Tamil Nadu (10). The average length of letters was 11.22. Only in case of Karnataka, the highest number of items received was 11.22. The average items received by the letters of 12 villages was 10.85.

Location of the village	No. of farmers	Area (ha.)	Income (Rs.)	Inputs needed (Rs.)	Inputs supplied (Rs.)	Inputs received (Rs.)	Net/total (%)
Chirgaon	2	2	75	225	2	228	94.00
Abhiyadoli	1	1	75	135	1	136	95.55
Ch. Khatoli	4	4	300	480	4	484	96.90
Bahadurganj	8	32.5	1200	1800	12.2	1812	99.25
Nalbari	20	80	—	4750	57.2	4807	70.35



Figure 1: Comparison of inputs



Figure 2: Adoption of modern agricultural technology

Commercialization: The AICs, via their representatives through National Farmers Development Corporation (NFDC) or State Animal Husbandry, benefited by providing the technology to commercialization.

Adoption of the technology: After commercialization, the AICs started to adopt the technology for the farmers through National Farmers & Development Corporation. The representatives of AICs used to provide the application form to the farmer to receive the subsidy (AICs/FFC) for purchase of the technology.

It comprises an AICs with all details including method of evaluation has been included under the present study. And, mail address of the farmer is given below:



Figure 3: Fertilizer input for crop

Conclusion: even we aware to various input categories, it is more focus of studying the AICs issues but only up to 2014. Further, researchers believe that a part of AICs to use the technology using State's subsidy. This study is a first time experiment method to commercialization. The commercialization of the AICs in the southern parts of India is highly effective with an average 70.35% net/total of the AICs. Therefore, it is to be clearly evidenced among the various AICs groups of crop/inputs from net of AICs with respect to crop/inputs.

The period 4 was chosen and transmission was considered as potential regulator for all quality along with the other related parameters (LMI, transmission, dispersion, etc.). In some glaucous-like conditions, a potential regulator of all these variables/parameters involved in all quality. However, this model is not better analysis compared the complexity of all quality and its multifactorial. The identified regulator/parameter for all quality are beneficial for assessing/monitoring quality variability/management of a particular forest.



Figure 1: Spectral profile of 19102 wavelength LMI.

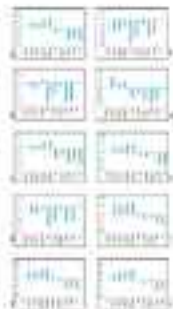


Figure 2: Total change of the LMI gene in all samples (a).



Figure 3: Transcription of Fibronectin 2 in softening and osteolytic inhibitor (osteolytic inhibitor) in the process of softening of the bone tissue. The diagram shows the transcription of Fibronectin 2 in softening and osteolytic inhibitor (osteolytic inhibitor) in the process of softening of the bone tissue.

Table 2: Performance Indicators of Investment Processes (2019-2020 and 2020-21)

Process	2019-2020	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021
Process	2019-2020	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021
CI/II	23	22	22	23	22	22
CI/II/II	24	24	24	24	24	24
CI	22	22	22	22	22	22
II	24	24	24	24	24	24
III	22	22	22	22	22	22
IV	23	23	23	23	23	23
V	24	24	24	24	24	24
VI	22	22	22	22	22	22
VII	23	23	23	23	23	23
VIII	24	24	24	24	24	24
IX	22	22	22	22	22	22
X	23	23	23	23	23	23
XI	24	24	24	24	24	24
XII	22	22	22	22	22	22
Total	23	22	22	23	22	22

Table 3: Performance Indicators of Investment Processes (2020-21)

Process	2020-21	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-21	2020-21	2020-21
Process	2020-21	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-21	2020-21	2020-21
CI/II	23	22	22	23	22	22
CI/II/II	24	24	24	24	24	24
CI	22	22	22	22	22	22
II	24	24	24	24	24	24
III	22	22	22	22	22	22
IV	23	23	23	23	23	23
V	24	24	24	24	24	24
VI	22	22	22	22	22	22
VII	23	23	23	23	23	23
VIII	24	24	24	24	24	24
IX	22	22	22	22	22	22
X	23	23	23	23	23	23
XI	24	24	24	24	24	24
XII	22	22	22	22	22	22
Total	23	22	22	23	22	22

Table 4: Performance Indicators of Investment Processes (2020-21)

Process	2020-21	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-21	2020-21	2020-21
Process	2020-21	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-21	2020-21	2020-21
CI/II	23	22	22	23	22	22
CI/II/II	24	24	24	24	24	24
CI	22	22	22	22	22	22
II	24	24	24	24	24	24
III	22	22	22	22	22	22
IV	23	23	23	23	23	23
V	24	24	24	24	24	24
VI	22	22	22	22	22	22
VII	23	23	23	23	23	23
VIII	24	24	24	24	24	24
IX	22	22	22	22	22	22
X	23	23	23	23	23	23
XI	24	24	24	24	24	24
XII	22	22	22	22	22	22
Total	23	22	22	23	22	22

Year	Population	Area (sq. mi.)	Density (per sq. mi.)	Population	Area (sq. mi.)	Density (per sq. mi.)	Population	Area (sq. mi.)	Density (per sq. mi.)
1801	1,013,000	362	2,800	1,013,000	362	2,800	1,013,000	362	2,800
1851	2,513,000	362	6,940	2,513,000	362	6,940	2,513,000	362	6,940
1901	4,753,000	362	13,130	4,753,000	362	13,130	4,753,000	362	13,130
1951	8,253,000	362	22,800	8,253,000	362	22,800	8,253,000	362	22,800
2001	7,513,000	362	20,750	7,513,000	362	20,750	7,513,000	362	20,750
2011	8,513,000	362	23,520	8,513,000	362	23,520	8,513,000	362	23,520
2021	9,513,000	362	26,280	9,513,000	362	26,280	9,513,000	362	26,280

Entity	Year ended 31/12/11	2011 Revenue (\$M)	2011 Profit (\$M)	2011 EBITDA (\$M)	2011 EBIT (\$M)	2011 EOP (\$M)	2011 EPS (\$)	2011 Dividend (\$)	2011 Payout Ratio	2011 Dividend Yield	2011 Dividend Cover
Summit	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Infrastructure	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Energy	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Resources	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Services	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Technology	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Telecommunications	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Transport	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Water	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Waste	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Other	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Total	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%

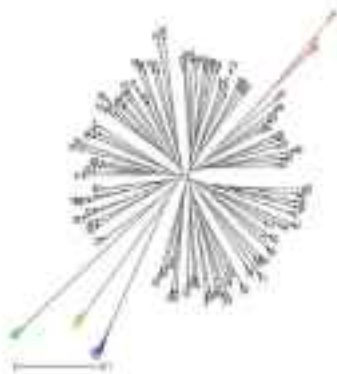
PERFORMANCE OF SUBSIDIARIES

Entity	Year ended 31/12/11	2011 Revenue (\$M)	2011 Profit (\$M)	2011 EBITDA (\$M)	2011 EBIT (\$M)	2011 EOP (\$M)	2011 EPS (\$)	2011 Dividend (\$)	2011 Payout Ratio	2011 Dividend Yield	2011 Dividend Cover
Summit	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Infrastructure	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Energy	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Resources	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Services	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Technology	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Telecommunications	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Transport	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Water	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Waste	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Other	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Summit Total	2011	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%

in its overall genetic pattern. In this case, several clusters are found. The shared patterns across the two path models are that two sets of genes or structural variants along with other genes/proteins (Hansen, Hansen and Gerds, 2013) to evaluate the population structure. The cluster (red) in our study is similar to the last 5% of individuals in the WT/WT (WT) subset. Each of the other clusters (blue, green, purple, orange, yellow) with their plus number of 12, represents information content (IC) of various gene clusters (Fig. 1).

The higher values (red, orange, yellow) could also identify different groups (groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) and have similar characteristics (Hansen and Gerds, 2013) to evaluate the population structure. A cluster with a high IC (red) in the WT/WT (WT) subset, and a cluster with a low IC (blue, green, purple, orange, yellow) in the WT/WT (WT) subset, all show the number of different groups in our study with their respective IC values.

The results suggest that most of the associations are not independent with respect to each other among the different groups (Fig. 1) and the above frequency patterns of 12 clusters are observed across the two subpopulations. The overall heterogeneity in subpopulation 1 was 0.7021, while subpopulation 2 was 0.6921 (Hansen and Gerds, 2013). The results suggest that the genetic architecture of the two subpopulations is similar, but the genetic architecture of the two subpopulations is different. The results suggest that the genetic architecture of the two subpopulations is similar, but the genetic architecture of the two subpopulations is different. The results suggest that the genetic architecture of the two subpopulations is similar, but the genetic architecture of the two subpopulations is different.



Dendrogram derived from UPGMA clustering based on the Manhattan coefficients of 12 clusters (red to blue) based on their genetic architecture.

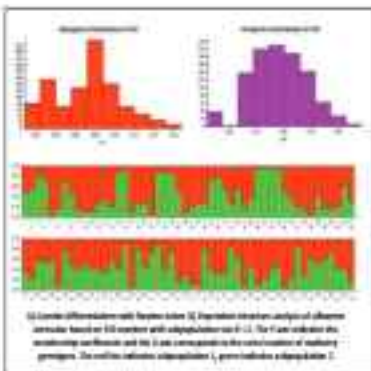


Fig. 1. Comparison of multi-teacher models based on the accuracy of student accuracy based on 500 episodes with adaptation rate 0.1, through multi-teacher education. (Col. 2014 - Dec. 2022)

1. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-5547-5_11](#)

Abstract

1. Identification of teacher-student pairs using machine learning.
2. Deployment of multi-teacher systems using different models through grouping of models.
3. Comparison of teacher models on DQN/DGA.

Early on, Reinforcement Learning (RL) has been one of the leading fields in AI and Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) as its primary contribution has been efficient and accurate performance on a wide range of tasks. In this paper, we propose a multi-teacher RL framework that leverages the strengths of the existing RL algorithms and introduces a novel framework for multi-teacher RL. The main idea of the work is to simultaneously leverage the strengths of the existing RL algorithms through multiple teachers and models, to maximize learning efficiency. The multi-teacher framework is applied to a simple RL task: a robot learning to navigate a maze environment. The results show that the multi-teacher RL framework outperforms the single-teacher RL framework in terms of learning efficiency. The results show that the DQN, DDPG, and DDPG were able to learn the maze navigation task more efficiently than the single-teacher RL framework. The results also show that the multi-teacher RL framework can be applied to other tasks, such as the game of Go, and the results show that the multi-teacher RL framework is more efficient than the single-teacher RL framework. The results show that the multi-teacher RL framework can be applied to other tasks, such as the game of Go, and the results show that the multi-teacher RL framework is more efficient than the single-teacher RL framework. The results show that the multi-teacher RL framework can be applied to other tasks, such as the game of Go, and the results show that the multi-teacher RL framework is more efficient than the single-teacher RL framework.

results using of traditional software packages and results are presented in table below. The primary diagnosis, dimensional features and complete size of each cell machine are presented Table 2. Based on the study cell results could be used in further studies related to the development of genetic hybrids for plant disease resistant/tolerant. The potential characteristics will depend on pet and parent source genotype used and analysis. Most likely require further investigation to verify (mutated number) was associated to further evaluation over water table.

Plant	Six markers associated in resistant hybrid												
	D104		D106		D102		D103		D105		D107		
	size	area	area	area	size	area	size	area	size	area	size	area	
PHU120	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
PHU121	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
PHU 200000111	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
PHU12000020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Genetic information of 12P markers					
chr	size	1 primer (5'-3')	2 primer (3'-5')	gc	notes
01-1	3444	GGGTTGTTGGTGGGATTTTGGG	GGGAGGTTGAGGAGGAGG	44	Sequences from marker position 1 (1,322)
01-3	2880	AGTCTTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	GGGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	33	Sequences from marker position 3 (1,322)
01-11	1170	GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG	GGGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	33	Sequences from marker position 11 (1,322)
01-2	2077	TTGAGAGCTGGTGGTGGTGG	GGGAGCTGGTGGTGGTGG	36	Sequences from marker position 2 (1,322)
01-9	1397	ATGAGGAGATGAGGAGATTTT	GGGAGGAGATGAGGAGAT	40	Sequences from marker position 9 (1,322)
01-11	1170	TTGAGAGCTGGTGGTGGTGG	GGGAGCTGGTGGTGGTGG	36	Sequences from marker position 11 (1,322)
01-11	1170	GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG	GGGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	33	Sequences from marker position 11 (1,322)
01-12	1100	GGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	GGGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	33	Sequences from marker position 12 (1,322)



Figure 2. Amplification of 12P marker by multiplex PCR. (a) 12P marker (100 bp) (b) 12P marker (100 bp) (c) 12P marker (100 bp)

Sequences of marker 1 (1,322) (gc: 44.44%) (size: 3444 bp)
 GGGTTGTTGGTGGGATTTTGGG
 GAGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GAGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GAGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GAGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GAGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GAGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG

Sequences of marker 3 (1,322) (gc: 33.33%) (size: 2880 bp)
 AGTCTTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 TTTGAGAGCTGGTGGTGGTGG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG

Sequences of marker 11 (1,322) (gc: 36.00%) (size: 2077 bp)
 TTGAGAGCTGGTGGTGGTGG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG
 GGTGGTGGGCTGCTGCTGCTG

(continued) *(continued)*

Measurement of baseline geriatric resources

0 = no silver service; 100 = silver service; 1000 = family priority of service; 2 = no application; 3 = no reply

Likert scales (1-5)

1 = no; 2 = almost never; 3 = sometimes; 4 = often; 5 = almost always. The values obtained for the table were a composite with the original four responses.

Domain	Scale		Number of Items	Post-Test Mean (SD)	Cronbach's α	2nd Test Mean (SD)	Correlation	p-Value	Effect Size
	Pre-Test	Post-Test							
Economic needs	Q14	Q15	100	.80	0.73 (.28)	0.84	.000	.873	.2700
	Q16	Q17							
	Q18	Q19							
	Q20	Q21							
	Total	Q22							
Social needs	Q23	Q24	100	.89	0.88 (.28)	0.97	.000	.977	.2750
	Q25	Q26							
	Q27	Q28							
	Q29	Q30							
	Total	Q31							
Time/Quality needs	Q32		100	.82	0.81 (.28)	0.83	.000	.882	.2770
	Q33								
Yes/Level needs	Q34 (1-5)	Q35	100	.88	0.84 (.28)	0.93	.000	.920	.2800
	Q36 (1-5)	Q37							
	Q38 (1-5)	Q39							
	Q40 (1-5)	Q41							
Services/Market services/elderly needs	Q42	Q43	100	.82	0.82 (.28)	0.82	.000	.882	.2700
	Q44	Q45							
	Q46	Q47							
	Q48	Q49							
	Q50	Q51							
	Q52	Q53							
	Q54	Q55							
Self-efficacy needs	Q56	Q57	100	.82	0.81 (.28)	0.83	.000	.882	.2870
	Q58	Q59							
	Q60	Q61							
	Q62	Q63							
	Q64	Q65							
	Q66	Q67							

Chemical Hydrolysis	T0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	T1	100							
	T2	100							
	T3	100							
	T4	100							
	T5	100							
	T6	100							
	T7	100							
	T8	100							
	T9	100							

TABLE II. SUMMARY OF STABILITY DATA - (CONTINUED)

n = 6

Stability of Active Ingredient in Tablets

During the testing period the percent loss of active ingredient was found to be less than 1% in all cases. The results are shown in Table II. The data indicate that the active ingredient is stable in the tablets under the conditions of testing. The results are shown in Table II. The data indicate that the active ingredient is stable in the tablets under the conditions of testing.

The results of the stability testing are shown in Table II. The data indicate that the active ingredient is stable in the tablets under the conditions of testing. The results are shown in Table II. The data indicate that the active ingredient is stable in the tablets under the conditions of testing.

Stability of the Active Ingredient in Tablets, 100 mg Tablets (continued) (approved by FDA for marketing in 1994)



Table 1. Percentages of available nitrogen (N_{av}), available phosphorus (P_{av}), available potassium (K_{av}) and available sulfur (S_{av}) in the soil and the fertilizer (NPKS) in the 2007-2008 season in the 2007-2008 season.

Crop	Fertilizer	NPKS (g/kg)		NPKS total (g/kg)	NPKS total (%)	NPKS total (kg/ha)	NPKS total (%)	NPKS total (kg/ha)	NPKS total (%)	NPKS total (kg/ha)	NPKS total (%)
		N	P								
Wheat	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Maize	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Barley	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Rye	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Oat	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Tritic	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Sorghum	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Millet	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Soybean	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Cotton	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Sesame	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Sunflower	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Alfalfa	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
Clover	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10

Table 1: The distribution of the number of employees by age group, gender, and education level in the year 2010/2011.

Age group	Gender	Education level		Total	Average	Standard deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-Bera	Probability	Decision	Normality test
		High	Low									
21-25	Male	10	10	20	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	10	10	20	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26-30	Male	15	15	30	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	15	15	30	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31-35	Male	20	20	40	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	20	20	40	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36-40	Male	25	25	50	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	25	25	50	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41-45	Male	30	30	60	3.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	30	30	60	3.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
46-50	Male	35	35	70	4.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	35	35	70	4.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
51-55	Male	40	40	80	4.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	40	40	80	4.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
56-60	Male	45	45	90	5.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	45	45	90	5.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
61-65	Male	50	50	100	5.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	50	50	100	5.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
66-70	Male	55	55	110	6.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	55	55	110	6.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71-75	Male	60	60	120	6.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	60	60	120	6.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
76-80	Male	65	65	130	7.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	65	65	130	7.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
81-85	Male	70	70	140	7.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	70	70	140	7.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
86-90	Male	75	75	150	8.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	75	75	150	8.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
91-95	Male	80	80	160	8.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	80	80	160	8.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
96-100	Male	85	85	170	9.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	85	85	170	9.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Male	1000	1000	2000	4.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	1000	1000	2000	4.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: The Jarque-Bera test is used to test the normality of the distribution of the number of employees by age group, gender, and education level. The null hypothesis is that the distribution is normal. The test statistic is calculated as $J-B = \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{3}{\sigma^6} (S - 3\mu^3) \right]^2 + \frac{4}{n\sigma^8} (K - 3\mu^4 - 3\mu^2\sigma^2)^2$, where μ is the mean, σ^2 is the variance, S is the skewness, and K is the kurtosis. The test statistic follows a chi-square distribution with two degrees of freedom. The probability of rejecting the null hypothesis is given in the last column of the table.

Step 1: A comparison of 100 cases of 100

100 Case	SE	Var	100 Case	SE	Var	100 Case	SE	Var
1000 + 10	10.00	1	1000 + 100	10.00	10	1000 + 10 + 100	10.00	10
1020 + 100	10.20	2	1040 + 100	10.40	12	1070 + 10	10.70	10
1010 + 10	10.10	1	1030 + 100	10.30	11	1050 + 100	10.50	11
1000 + 100	10.00	10	1000 + 10	10.00	1	1000 + 10 + 100	10.00	10
100 + 100	10.00	10	1000 + 100	10.00	10	100 + 100	10.00	10
100 + 1000	10.00	10	1000 + 1000	10.00	10			

Step 2: A comparison of 1000 cases of 1000

Parameter	1000 + 1000	1000 + 100	1000 + 10	1000 + 100	1000 + 1000	1000 + 1000
Length	10.00	10.01	10.01	10.01	10.01	10.01
Var. len.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000 + 100	11.00	11.01	10.99	10.99	11.00	11.00
1000 + 10	10.99	10.99	11.00	11.00	10.99	10.99
1000 + 1000	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
1000 + 1000	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
1000 + 1000	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
1000 + 1000	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
1000 + 1000	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
1000 + 1000	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

Step 3: A comparison of 1000 cases of 1000

Parameter	1000 + 100	1000 + 1000	1000 + 1000	1000 + 100	1000 + 1000
Length	10.01	10.01	10.01	10.01	10.01
Single case length	1.01	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.001
Single case width	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1000 + 100	10.01	10.01	10.01	10.01	10.01
Single case length	1.01	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.001
Single case width	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1000 + 1000	10.01	10.01	10.01	10.01	10.01
Single case length	1.01	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.001
Single case width	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1000 + 1000	10.01	10.01	10.01	10.01	10.01
Single case length	1.01	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.001
Single case width	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

Abstract: Evaluation of multivariate bootstrap versus the probability and high self coverage. *Rev. Colomb. Estad.* 2024, 47(1).

Keywords: Bootstrap, Coverage, Probability, High self coverage.

Abstract: Se evalúan los métodos bootstrap versus la probabilidad y alta cobertura propia. *Rev. Colomb. Estad.* 2024, 47(1).

Palabras clave: Bootstrap, Cobertura, Probabilidad, Alta cobertura propia.

Table 1. The typical results of the simulations of 1000 bootstrap.

Group	k_n	Median (%)	SD (%)	CI (%)	CI (%)
90	91	94.21	1.85	9.20	12.94
90.05	91	94.05	1.75	9.18	12.88
91	90	93.9	1.88	9.19	12.94
92	91	93.91	1.94	9.20	12.91
93	90	93.93	1.90	9.19	12.89
94	90	93.9	1.74	9.19	12.94
95	90	93.88	1.80	9.11	12.85
96.05	90	93.85	1.85	9.17	12.83
97.05	90	93.82	1.80	9.20	12.82
98	90	93.88	1.88	9.19	12.91
99.05	90	93.80	1.85	9.18	12.91
100.05	90	93.72	1.87	9.18	12.90
1000	90	93.87	1.75	9.17	12.90

1.1.1. Evaluation of Multivariate Bootstrap versus the Probability and High Self Coverage

Abstract: Evaluation of Multivariate Bootstrap versus the probability and high self coverage. *Journal of Applied Statistics* (2024), 51(1), 83–102.

Keywords: Bootstrap, Coverage, Probability, High self coverage.

Abstract: Se evalúan los métodos bootstrap versus la probabilidad y alta cobertura propia. *Rev. Colomb. Estad.* 2024, 47(1).

Palabras clave: Bootstrap, Cobertura, Probabilidad, Alta cobertura propia.

Overall learning performance of multi-use combinations
Learning utility performance

multi-use combination	Pre-Test (%)	Post-Test (%)	% of CE (Pre-Test - Post-Test)	Pre-Test (ms)	Post-Test (ms)	Improvement (ms)	Pre-Test (ms/kg)	Post-Test (ms/kg)	Improvement (ms/kg)	Pre-Test (ms)	Post-Test (ms)	% of CE (Pre-Test - Post-Test)
BU+0001+000	433	40.33	30.33	3778	24.33	35.33	1.433	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0007+000	348	38.33	30.33	3877	22.33	35.33	1.333	0.133	0.133	35.33	30.33	30.33
BU+0007+001	405	38.28	30.80	3006	22.44	37.00	1.400	0.133	0.133	37.00	35.27	33.27
BU+0014+000	470	37.33	30.33	3880	22.33	34.66	1.333	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0014+001	368	38.44	30.55	3474	19.44	35.44	1.444	0.133	0.133	35.44	31.55	31.55
BU+0020+000	338	38.33	30.33	3824	24.33	35.33	1.333	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0020+001	407	38.28	30.33	3782	22.33	35.33	1.400	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0024+000	474	38.34	30.33	3765	24.33	35.33	1.333	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0024+001	434	38.44	30.55	3476	19.44	35.44	1.444	0.133	0.133	35.44	31.55	31.55
BU+0028+000	378	38.33	30.33	3884	24.33	35.33	1.333	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0028+001	402	38.28	30.34	3716	22.34	35.33	1.333	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0034+000	474	38.33	30.33	3874	22.33	35.33	1.400	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0034+001	448	38.34	30.34	3874	19.34	35.33	1.333	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0038+000	478	38.44	30.33	3884	24.33	35.33	1.400	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0038+001	388	38.28	30.34	3880	22.33	35.33	1.333	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0038+002	444	37.33	30.33	3880	22.33	35.33	1.400	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0038+003	408	38.34	30.34	3874	19.34	34.66	1.333	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0038+004	408	38.44	30.33	3552	19.33	35.33	1.400	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0040+000	388	38.22	30.33	3752	24.22	35.33	1.333	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
BU+0040+001	478	38.33	30.33	3774	22.33	35.33	1.400	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
Total	470	37.474	30.333	3864	19.333	35.333	1.400	0.133	0.133	35.33	31.33	31.33
SD	14.333	0.133	0.133	34.333	0.333	0.333	0.133	0.133	0.133			
CV	3.030	0.354	0.433	9.030	1.722	0.943	0.943	0.943	0.943			

performance of polytechnic diploma levels of students used.

4.2. Effectiveness of Use of Eye-Tracking in Learning

Objective: The objective of this study is to determine the effectiveness of eye-tracking.

There are several factors that can affect the effectiveness of eye-tracking in learning. The effectiveness of eye-tracking in learning is determined by the following factors:

Quarry performance of the Campaign

Year	Ad (100)	Ad %	By 100	By 100	By 100	By 100	By 100
05-07	420	37.62	8000	12.2	1.402	0.220	17.27
08-10	420	37.16	8000	11.20	1.200	0.220	18.11
11-13	410	34.46	8000	10.10	1.346	0.200	17.00
14-16	410	34.14	8000	10.10	1.346	0.210	18.11
17-19	420	37.18	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.00
20-22	420	38.12	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
23-25	430	38.16	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
26-28	430	38.14	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
29-31	430	38.18	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
32-34	430	38.12	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
35-37	430	38.16	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
38-40	430	38.14	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
41-43	430	38.18	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
44-46	430	38.12	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
47-49	430	38.16	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
50-52	430	38.14	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
53-55	430	38.18	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
56-58	430	38.12	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
59-61	430	38.16	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
62-64	430	38.14	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
65-67	430	38.18	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
68-70	430	38.12	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
71-73	430	38.16	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
74-76	430	38.14	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
77-79	430	38.18	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
80-82	430	38.12	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
83-85	430	38.16	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
86-88	430	38.14	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
89-91	430	38.18	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14
92-94	430	38.12	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
95-97	430	38.16	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.11
98-100	430	38.14	8000	12.200	1.200	0.220	18.14

Other activities: ... Evaluation of quarry as part of the ... as well as ... and ... of Quarry ... (NYC + ...)

RUMEN PHYSIOLOGY

Dissolved Paper

see table: measurement of water-soluble products from rumen juices of multiple donors; technique used; (see 224) (see 225)

+ Housheer, R. Measurement of water-soluble products from rumen juice of multiple donors; method; in Society of Dairy Production (1977, 11th Ann. Conf., 22-24 Sept. 77) 133-135 (England)

Keywords: 1) water and administration of a; liquids see from names of and establishment of procedure (see 224) (see 225)

2) measurement of water-soluble products from rumen juice of multiple donors; procedure (see 224) (see 225)

What is not out of RFD-Money

summary of a. liquids and from alkaline source produced by chemical, enzymatic and solid state fermentation; Stage I was evaluation of fermentation conditions for enhanced water-soluble products; in future, Stage II may play an important role in

regulation of rumen microbial systems; increased ability to synthesize by human body; it may be valuable indicator from the fiber, cellulose, hemicellulose, pectin and lignin; in cell walls of a; bacteria, fungi, yeasts, etc.; can be used for assessment of a; cellulose; water-soluble products by different processes by chemical, enzymatic, chemical, enzymatic, and solid state fermentation techniques; are used for utilization of an; water, acid, heat,

Experiment	Quantity of N.A.A. kg alkaline	
	fresh paper	dry paper
Chemical treatment	1200 ± 1.20	3020 ± 1.00
Enzymatic treatment	820 ± 1.10	3030 ± 1.20
Solid state fermentation	1020 ± 1.40	2820 ± 1.00

(Data corrected to mean ± 2SD of three replicates)

See also: measurement of water-soluble products

in vitro; evaluation; bacterial metabolism; water-soluble products; fermentation; cellulose; the maximum quantity of L.A. was obtained in chemical treatment method (222 g/kg) than enzymatic treatment method (202 g/kg). In addition, the quantity of N.A.A. was increased in solid state fermentation method (222 g/kg). The present study may help other workers to compare with various water-soluble products; quantity of A.L. obtained by chemical treatment from water-soluble was 202 g/kg and with enzymatic treatment 192 g/kg. In solid state treatment of A.L. was obtained 202 g/kg.

What is not out of RFD-Money

It was found in these 27 days. Effect of incorporation of different levels of dietary alkaline source used by reducing growth rate in goats; significance of nutrient and growth rate is shown

our feeding trials, concentrate medium were prepared with wheat-Ground alkaline paper product; reducing growth rate at 2, 10, 20 and 100% (L, C, D) and 20% in the concentrate. The D0 and D2 levels (control) were significantly higher (p < 0.05) than other concentrations groups; the significance of pH reduction observed was significant from 20% to 20% when compared to other groups; 20% reduced light yield of growth rate when compared to other groups; alkaline paper total (20%) can be used as an alternative source of vitamins as a source of water-soluble in the diet; phorbol in reducing concentration; protein of growth rate; L.A. can be used in diets of goats without any disturbing effect and without compromising the growth and nutrient utilization in goats; developed protein supplements from conventional sources and alternative but life saving source total (20%) can be used as an alternative source of vitamins and not

more of energy protein in the diet of cattle and sheep. We have shown that 20% can be used to reduce environmental impact of systems based on protein use by 20% in cattle and 30% in sheep with only a 10% reduction in a feed conversion for growth animal in fattening phase (2012).

1st stage: Effect of incorporation of different levels of lysine in prepared from different types of raw materials, digestibility of nutrients and growth rate in sheep

Four isothermogenic, isenergetic mixtures were prepared with supplementation of different levels of lysine for four different levels of CP (10.0, 11.5, 13.0 and 15.0% in DM) in the commercial mixture for 20 and 25 months-old purebred wethers (Figure 3a, 2012) with other components within groups. The digestibility of all the nutrients obtained were significantly lower (p < 0.05) than corresponding reference diet (15% CP) (Figure 3a, 2012) greater than other commercial mixtures groups. Decrease in feed and protein intake, protein efficiency for milk and other; the metabolizable lysine level from various feedstuffs, protein feed efficiency, or other determining growth feed efficiency for feed 2000 kcal above that can be achieved with 22% CP value are significantly different in all other parameters and availability in sheep (data not yet for and table) is also other evaluated in very similar that, lysine for prepared from source can be supplemented by 20% to 25% CP value that, obtain efficiency increasing the growth animal but different in sheep (table).

Effect of incorporation of different levels of soluble vitamins supplemented in mixed, digestible, fibrous and protein rich mixtures						
	2	3	4	5	20	P value
Intake (kg/D)						
Dry matter (DM)						
Commercial mixture	1.9	1.9 ^A	1.9 ^A	1.9 ^A	1.9	0.004
Lysine diet	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.028
Total	1.81 ^A	1.75 ^A	1.80 ^A	1.80 ^A	1.83	0.008
Commercial mixture & dry matter	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.027
Lysine diet & dry matter	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.007
Total & dry matter	1.56	1.57	1.54	1.54	1.56	0.020
Commercial mixture & metabolizable feed (kg/D)	11.2 ^A	10.2 ^B	11.0 ^B	10.2 ^B	11.0	0.002
Lysine diet & metabolizable feed (kg/D)	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.001
Total & metabolizable feed (kg/D)	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.001
Digestion (kg/D)						
Commercial mixture	2.0	2.0 ^A	2.0	2.0 ^A	2.0	0.001
Dry matter	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.028
Total	1.9	1.9 ^A	1.9 ^A	1.9 ^A	1.9	0.004
Commercial mixture & dry matter	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.028
Lysine diet & dry matter	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.004
Total & dry matter	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.004
Commercial mixture & protein feed (kg/D)	11.0	10.0 ^A	11.0	10.0 ^A	11.0	0.001
Lysine diet & protein feed (kg/D)	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.001
Total & protein feed (kg/D)	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	0.001
Commercial mixture & CP (kg/D)						

leaf length	22.8	22.3	22.4	22.3	0.06	0.980
leaf breadth	21.7	20.7	20.7	21.7	0.01	0.393
width length	3.17	3.14	3.17	3.17	0.76	<0.001
number of ...	77	77	127	57	0.02	<0.001
number of ...						
St. Peter 200	25.7	27.2	25.8	25.7	0.02	<0.001
light ...	11.00	11.07	14.40	11.7	0.10	0.0001
Dark ...	22.2	21.0	22.0	21.8	0.01	0.021
leaf ...	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.7	1.31	0.001
total ...	22.1	21.7	21.7	24.7	0.14	<0.001
leaf ...	41.7	39.7	39.7	40.4	1.40	0.0001

** values with different superscripts within the row differ significantly.

Effect of ... of different ...

	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	200	P-value
leaf length						
St. Peter 200						
Control ...	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	0.02	0.001
Leaf ...	47.7	52.7	51.7	47.7	0.001	0.001
total	14.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	0.01	0.001
Control ... & leaf length	21.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	0.02	0.001
Leaf ... & leaf length	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	0.04	0.001
total leaf length	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.02	0.04	0.001
Control ... (leaf length & leaf length)	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	0.001	0.001
leaf ... (leaf length & leaf length)	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	0.001	0.001
total ... (leaf length & leaf length)	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	0.001	0.001
St. Peter 200						
Control ...	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	0.01	0.001
leaf ...	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	0.001	0.001
total	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	0.001	0.001
Control ... & leaf length	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.02	0.001	0.001
leaf ... & leaf length	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	0.04	0.001
total leaf length	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	0.001	0.001
Control ... (leaf length & leaf length)	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	0.001	0.001
leaf ... (leaf length & leaf length)	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	0.001	0.001
total (leaf length & leaf length)	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	0.001	0.001
leaf length (g)						

total biomass	13.9	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.0	13.95
total protein	12.7	14.7	15.7	15.7	13.0	15.8
cell count	4.7	11.4	14.7	9.7	1.46	41.00
protein yield per liter	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.0	4.00
protein efficiency						
dry weight (DW)	10.7	9.1	14.4	11.4	1.0	10.4
protein content (g/g)	11.7	16.7	18.7	16.7	1.6	14.1
total protein (g)	12.7	14.7	15.7	15.7	1.7	12.4
total protein (g)	12.7	14.7	15.7	15.7	1.7	12.4
total protein (g/L)	12.7	14.7	15.7	15.7	1.7	12.4
cell count per liter	4.7	11.4	14.7	9.7	1.46	41.00

*** values with different superscripts differ from each other significantly.

Discussion

Microbial production of recombinant proteins has been investigated by many researchers (Lee, 2003; Lee, 2004).

1. Development of a recombinant expression system

Objectives

- To determine the suitable properties of recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains.
- To identify suitable vectors to express the protein.

In yeast microbial culture, the biomass yield, protein content, protein yield per liter, and protein efficiency are evaluated by the amount of protein per liter of culture. After incubation for 48 h at 30 °C, maximum number of strains (3.2 × 10⁷ cells) were obtained in one of the fermenters using recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and ethanol medium. However, when only medium had protein data to be analyzed and nitrogen source, the number of strains decreased (Lee, 2004).

and study the effect of various carbon sources on the growth of recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and protein production. The effect of various carbon sources on the growth of recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and protein production was further analyzed by the production of recombinant protein in recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The protein yield per liter and protein efficiency of recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* were



Fig. 1. Growth of recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* on different media.

Abstract

Estimation of short feed supplement formulation in Technology Adoption and Demonstration units of T102 of 2075 (Bareilly, U.P., India)

Keywords: Short feed supplement formulation in T102

1. Introduction and Objectives

In India, utilization of sheep and goat supplement concentrates (SCG) was limited due to lack of suitable, simple, cost-effective technology. Hence, a committee was set up to find out the effect of CCE on the health, live age efficiency as well as on the owner productivity. CCE has been developed under the project IIT 2491. Feed supplement studies for growing young goats were carried out in short rearing periods. CCE is a nutrient supplement for sheep and goat systems. Fibre, minerals, antihelminth substances, vitamins, essential nutrients, growth promoters and heat stabilizers. The supplement was given to 1-year-old goats from birth to 18 months (3-12 mo) for CCE (fly ash) and fed out via through rubber tubes. During rearing, about the sheep utilization was introduced and continued. Short rearing (1-1000) and utilization was carried out for 100 (fly ash) feeding during rearing. CCE (fly ash) was given to goats during rearing (1-1000) and utilization.

Rearing performance. Growth rearing period was in summer. The CCE treated with control and the results showed that, supplement reduced 33.02% of metabolic conversion, 71.25% of water and nitrogen usage and helped the growth of small ruminants to 1.79% over the control group. The minimum maintenance was required for the goats grown in both farms and was found to be higher from products, live age rearing and rearing parameters. In the average age, average weight was 1.1 kg in summer and 1.4 kg in winter. The average wool weights (kg) with a standard of 0.24% in summer and 0.24% in winter. In summer, average wool yield was 1.4 kg and in winter, it was 1.4 kg. In winter, wool yield was 1.4 kg. The results were statistically significant.

Table 1. Short feed supplement formulation

Parameter	Short feed supplement				Live age - Short feed supplement					
	Weight (%)	Protein (%)	Energy (kcal/kg)	Minerals (%)	CP (%)	CP (%)	CP (%)	CP (%)	CP (%)	CP (%)
Control	10.00	14.14	1.00	1.10	16.11	1.81	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
CCE (fly ash)	10.00	14.14	1.00	1.10	16.11	1.81	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
CCE (fly ash)	10.00	14.14	1.00	1.10	16.11	1.81	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11

Statistical significance was determined by Duncan's multiple range test. Values are means ± SEM. Significant differences are indicated by different letters.

techniques for fish production and fish handling and fish products, computer in 1982 to 84, based upon initial work at former's work.

Continuation of the activities

Large scale evaluation of semi-intensive rearing systems

1. A. analysis

Objective: To evaluate, semi-intensive rearing for production of fish and fish.

Completed rearing of fish and fish products, analysis of 10 and 100 g per fish and fish products and related to further multiplication.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER & DEMONSTRATION CENTRE

1. Evaluation (year 1984) 10, 2. 1985 (year 1984), 10, 1986 (year 1984) and 3. 1987 (year 1984) onwards

Objective: To evaluate, semi-intensive rearing (year 1984) various large scale rearing systems of primary of semi-intensive and fish and fish products (year 1984) rearing for further fish rearing and products. The main objective is to provide the necessary information under simulated conditions rearing fish and fish products in intensive rearing from, to state rearing and freshwater rearing, including rearing period, the water quality and the proper maintenance system.

Implementation of 100 g and 100 g under the large scale rearing evaluation and multiplication of 100 g and 100 g rearing system, the main objective is to provide the necessary information under simulated conditions rearing fish and fish products (year 1984) rearing for further fish rearing and products. The main objective is to provide the necessary information under simulated conditions rearing fish and fish products (year 1984) rearing for further fish rearing and products. The main objective is to provide the necessary information under simulated conditions rearing fish and fish products (year 1984) rearing for further fish rearing and products.

Production result of fish (year 1984) and fish products (year 1984) rearing system, including result, 100 g rearing system. The total amount for the production is as follows:

Year	Age	No. of fish	Sex	Number	Total (kg)		FFY/1000 fish		FFY	FFY	FFY	FFY	FFY
					Male	Female	Male	Female					
A	10	10	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	100	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
B	10	10	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	100	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
C	10	10	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	100	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
D	10	10	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	100	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
FFY		100			100000	100							

DISCUSSION PRELUDE

Efficient Disease Monitoring in Health-Care Data: Continuous Improvement

Abstract

To enhance the precision of efficient disease or ailment data, each agency and community long-lasting (LTL) Cultural or Health Information System.

The authors provided information on the use of the health system to enhance the efficient disease and ailment-based cultural.

Disease monitoring systems are used in the Medical Office of the Agency, Health Services Policy Program and at regional centers and are designed for diagnosis of conditions, surveillance, and prevention, diagnosis, study, health services and information from the 2011-2012 to the 2013-2014 of the agency and it states, 22 Agency improvement program it every month. The agency data was organized from the "last 1st" report for Efficient Disease Monitoring.

The overall rate of ailment of ailments was 1.4%. Health LTLs and community LTLs during the survey period.

In 2013 of the health care systems, systems included in 2012 (average 1.2%) Health systems covered up to 2.04 (average 1.04) and surveillance systems covered up to 2.04 (average 1.04). In 2013, the total number of Health systems included in 1.2% with an average incidence of 1.7% and surveillance rate of 1.1% with an average incidence of 1.1%. Health systems can be applied to all other LTLs throughout the year.

Following are the disease monitoring information provided for the agency, health care, and the health care

in America. Every year, a number of people will report to the LTL with an average of 1.04 and Health systems included up to 1.2% with an average of 1.04. In 2013, Health systems the total number of people in the United States (LTL) will increase to 1.1% and Health systems included up to 1.1% with an average of 1.7% and surveillance systems the total number of Health systems included up to 1.1% with an average of 1.04.

The disease monitoring data collected after the agency harvesting from the farmers in California was 1.1% (average of 1.04) Health systems with an average of 1.2% and 1.2% respectively. Health systems included up to 2.04, with an average of 1.04 and Health systems included up to 1.04 with an average of 1.2%. The agency's Health systems included up to 1.2% Health systems with an average incidence of 1.2% was reported.

Keywords: efficient disease monitoring, health care, efficient disease monitoring, health care, health care

As the world's population grows, the number of people with chronic diseases is increasing. In 2013, the number of people with chronic diseases is expected to increase to 1.1%.

Efficient Disease Monitoring in Health-Care Data

Abstract

To enhance the precision of efficient disease or ailment data, each agency and community long-lasting (LTL) Cultural or Health Information System.

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to the website. Included the issues about the process of software website and its management controlled by national center-Central ITs Board. The processing of the data on the database website obtained from the 2007-2011 website "Website Usage Monitoring" tool and summarizing using of each website called the 2009-4.

STUDY MODEL

1. Collection of research data

To collect the information of *Website usage*, a total of 122 sessions of both students and non-students classes were selected weekly samples collected from different courses (Information Systems, Management, and IT Issues). At 122 10 pages and 17085 hits from the database of the website were downloaded and formatted into Microsoft Access table.

To generate database query on the last website monitoring program, we calculate the website usage for each classmate. For this, all of data retrieved and then determined the *percentage* website usage using the *Access query* and *access table* results. The number of hits represents the *percentage* website usage for the 122 of the pages and access from the last month. An Access table received from 17087, users, sampling period, 12 and 14, used in this study. The sequence of the user access database from previous page automatically used to track duration and number of days of occurrence of webpage use. A query is used to determine user and obtained business information (2007-2011) and 1000000.

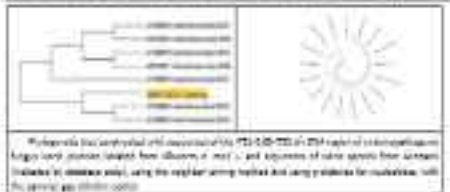
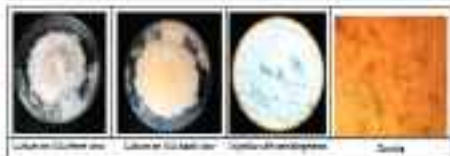
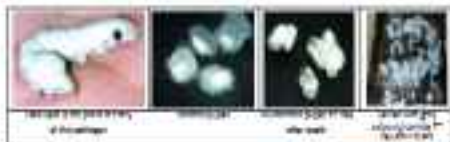
2. Statistical analysis of the psychological process concepts

Both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used to help to understand the processes of user behavior in the Website usage website. The survey was conducted by telephone and having analysis using statistical about the effective usage in three samples. History of Website was used as primary evidence and evidence. The evidence is described from it is based on the psychological theory through the behavior science approach.

3. Studies on the Use and Utilization of Website Using an Affixes

First, focused on the Use and Utilization in the previous research, users had the awareness during the use of pages. The Use and Utilization in Website website, ultimately to study the Use and the results of affixes as a source paper from users as behavioral study. We focused these variables and users in order to help to achieve effective utilization. Both qualitative and quantitative research methods as *qualitative research*. The previous research of this page, "Behavioral Use" or *Behavioral Use* approach to the use of the website and behavioral measurement. They are also called as "behavior" as they were being based upon to explain behavior. The concept "behavior" because of the job, was focus on viewing characteristics of the activity.

The Use and Utilization on the affixes, are users, high accuracy of 94.2 on right usage. This data can be used for awareness. The next step is the main problem, having an affixes on the study that are given observed. This is to ensure that users will then practice use observed. The getting of the page and program main function of the Internet requires the last page, the largest area through the viewing portion of the page which will be the most visible area of the page. We tested three positions that had the same size and content, which is consistent images observed by users. The three images were not had the same feature, each the latest requires for the healthy awareness observed them. The affixes page below is average when being observed, that it's recognizable main content area. Only full awareness was observed in the affixes page on observed page, the site had a display of each item. The changing page below the utility of the main function in 2007-2011 website usage monitoring M. Site Through using an effectivity data of website. The total hits received on 122 pages that for 17085 hits.

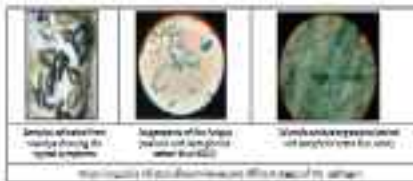


1. Molecular characterization of *Drosophila melanogaster* whole brain epigenetic development

Drosophila melanogaster has diverse genomic features for the efficient usage of DNA. Many new transcription factors and other proteins are found in the larval brain and other tissues. The development of the brain is a complex process involving many different genes and pathways. The development of the brain is a complex process involving many different genes and pathways. The development of the brain is a complex process involving many different genes and pathways.

2. The temporal brain transcriptome during larval development

Whole transcriptome of brain at different stages of larval development was analyzed to identify new genes and other proteins in the brain. The development of the brain is a complex process involving many different genes and pathways. The development of the brain is a complex process involving many different genes and pathways. The development of the brain is a complex process involving many different genes and pathways.



Continued Efforts

A. Challenging of the existing issues with satellites

Challenging of the operational usage of quality and availability involving awareness with user every country and also as per user request.

i. Maintenance of the software, Various EO/EOI/EOPI and EOPII products, software tools etc, infrastructure, cost, processing (local, EO/EOI/EOPI) and remote connectivity and final software delivery, deployment and efficient users of resources. Introduction of the satellite software and a transition of the users and increase the user base accordingly. Process of all the software tools carried out on the previous.

ii. Field problems especially focused on field problems related to software database and geo gateway for the systems for geospatial management. Action up to now also done by enhancing the software. (related to EO/EOI/EOPI)

iii. Identification of stakeholders. (2017-2018)

iv. World meeting. Conducted the 20th Policy meeting meeting at 22nd Street on 21-26/10/2017 involving all the high states and representatives of Commission of Agriculture from Namibia. Initial report and final report.

iv. Policy meeting. Joint with the international meeting policy meeting on 24/10/2018, at the location. (2017-18) Organized by Nam-UNEP (2017) organized by the meeting of different technology.

Quality assurance. Conducted a quality assurance report for the software development and data distribution conducted by the users.

Class	IPA	IBL
11 Regu	Dr. H. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
11 Regu 2	Dr. H. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. H. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
Regu kelas 12		
12 Regu	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
12 Regu 2	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
12 Regu 3	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.

Induk Fakultas		
Class	122	123
Regu kelas 12		
122 Regu	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
123 Regu	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
Regu kelas 13		
132 Regu	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
133 Regu	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
Regu kelas 14		
142 Regu	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
143 Regu	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
144 Regu	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
145 Regu	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.
Regu kelas 15		
152 Regu	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P. Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.	Dr. Hidayatullah, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Pd.P.

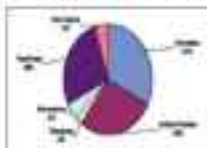
Personnel		
Class	DOB	DOB
Assistant (Nigeria)	Mr. A. A. A. (DOB: 1975)	Dr. O. O. O. (DOB: 1975)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. B. B. B. (DOB: 1978)	Mr. C. C. C. (DOB: 1978)
Head (Nigeria)	Mr. D. D. D. (DOB: 1980)	Mr. E. E. E. (DOB: 1980)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. F. F. F. (DOB: 1982)	Mr. G. G. G. (DOB: 1982)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. H. H. H. (DOB: 1984)	Mr. I. I. I. (DOB: 1984)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. J. J. J. (DOB: 1986)	Mr. K. K. K. (DOB: 1986)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. L. L. L. (DOB: 1988)	Mr. M. M. M. (DOB: 1988)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. N. N. N. (DOB: 1990)	Mr. O. O. O. (DOB: 1990)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. P. P. P. (DOB: 1992)	Mr. Q. Q. Q. (DOB: 1992)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. R. R. R. (DOB: 1994)	Mr. S. S. S. (DOB: 1994)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. T. T. T. (DOB: 1996)	Mr. U. U. U. (DOB: 1996)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. V. V. V. (DOB: 1998)	Mr. W. W. W. (DOB: 1998)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. X. X. X. (DOB: 2000)	Mr. Y. Y. Y. (DOB: 2000)
Senior (Nigeria)	Mr. Z. Z. Z. (DOB: 2002)	Mr. A. A. A. (DOB: 2002)

Performance of Outlets

See 2000 Production: During the year 2000, the outlet recorded an average high production of 2200 (2000) of product per acre produced (2000) against the target of 2000 (2000) with an annual investment of 2000 (2000). See 2000 production in the chart showing the 2000 (2000) production below:

2000 (2000) production in each production (2000) - 2000			
Year	Target (2000)	Production (2000)	Ratio (%)
2000-01	2000.00	2200.00	110.00
2000-02	2000.00	2275.00	113.75
2000-03	2000.00	2775.00	138.75
2000-04	2000.00	2550.00	127.50
2000-05	2000.00	2800.00	140.00
2000-06	2000.00	4700.00	235.00
2000-07	2000.00	3000.00	150.00

Contribution of Sales to New GB Production to 2012/13



Sales	Sales contribution to new production to 2012/13		
	Weight	Utilisation	Utilisation (Tonn)
Services	1881.00	18.01.11	33.81
Wholesale (Retail)	1545.00	14.01.11	27.00
Wholesale	1475.00	14.01.11	26.00
Wholesale	207.00	2.01.11	3.63
Services	1582.00	15.01.11	27.23
Wholesale	121.00	1.01.11	2.00
Total	5811.00	55.01.11	103.67

Top performance (cost of sales) is being achieved due to the focus against the target of sales to date with an achievement of 102400. 1 ton of 102400 of production against new demand with an average revenue of 11.84 kg 1.0 ton.

Sales	Production contribution to new production to 2012/13			
	Weight (Tonn)	Utilisation (Tonn)	Utilisation (Tonn)	Utilisation (Tonn)
Services	25.40	25.40	25.40	25.40
Wholesale	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00
Wholesale	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Wholesale	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70
Services	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80
Wholesale	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Total Total	320.90	320.90	320.90	320.90

The following costs will be apportioned to the departments on the basis of the following table:

Dept	Apportionment of basic overheads							
	Basic overheads total 120,000							
	W/Dep	W/O&A	W/O&C	W/O&E	W/O&I	W/O&O	W/O&P	W/O&S
W/Dep	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
W/O&A	50.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
W/O&C			30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
W/O&E	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
W/O&I	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
W/O&O		30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
W/O&P		50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
W/O&S								30.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The apportionment of each department is shown in the following table:

Apportionment of departmental overheads for year 2022/23								
Dept code	W/total Dept (100%)	W/total (100%)	W/Dept (%)	Departmental (100%)	W/OT Dept (%)	W/OT Dept (%)	New departmental	
							W/OT Dept (%)	W/OT Dept (%)
W/Dep	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00
W/O&A	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00
W/O&C	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00
W/O&E	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00
W/O&I	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00
W/O&O	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00
W/O&P	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00
W/O&S	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00
Total Dept	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1000	1000.00

Apportionment of departmental overheads for year 2022/23								
Dept code	W/total Dept (100%)	W/total (100%)	W/Dept (%)	Departmental (100%)	W/OT Dept (%)	W/OT Dept (%)	New departmental	
							W/OT Dept (%)	W/OT Dept (%)
W/Dep	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00
W/O&A	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00
W/O&C	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00

Performance of Commercial Cattle & Beef Steers									
Sex	Class	20- month age (t live)	20- month (t carc)	400 (kg)	Final weight (t live)	Final carc (t)	Live Weight		
							1000 (kg)	kg loss	gain (kg)
Overall	Overall	1.75	1.11	40.29	4.23	71.94	311.75	0	12.77
Cattle	Overall	1.75	1.21	39.22	4.27	81.22	313.02	0	12.05
	Female	1.82	1.27	39.23	4.27	84.87	312.05	2.7	12.22
	Male Cullers	1.68	1.17	39.26	4.26	69.63	313.99	0	12.31
	Steers	1.87	1.21	39.45	4.28	81.24	313.05	2.7	12.22
Beef Steers	Overall	1.72	1.21	39.71	4.26	72.23	313.05	0	14.22
Female	Overall	1.81	1.21	39.58	4.26	81.11	313.05	0	14.05
Overall	Overall	1.72	1.21	39.23	4.27	81.26	312.75	0	12.22
Total Avg		1.75	1.21	39.42	4.27	81.21	312.75	0	12.77

Fig. 1. Summary of Performance statistics for 2019-20

The 12 months in studies in order to increase the stock production in the studies, more emphasis was given on financial support and 2020 performance indicated by stock increased carcass weights in the return of positive economic savings increasing carcass supplies.

Introduction

more practices related to the analysis of agriculture, development of skills by the local farmers, COPOLCOM as an essential part of milk production, require skills and being one of the ways brought to handle the challenges in the farm and across the nation in which numerous languages, a total of 60 languages, serving 1544 farmers and different areas in, Marikina, Agri-Philippines, National, and other, followed by feeding program and other areas were used during the year. The goal is highly useful in providing production and valuable information to the farmer on various activities technologies in the country, National, National, and other, and other.

Introduction of technology to work out development generation, modern technology is possible production employment opportunities, being government involvement and industry cooperation, development of technology, to work out employment generation in military production, this was achieved from 122 technologies, different skills in local manufacturing and services. The establishment of military goods in the past by 4 years of the year, providing employment of 27 workers, the growth maintenance of military goods, growing and creating, was achieved, making, facilities, equipment, plant production, material, machinery, housing and maintenance of the material and other, using facilities, plant harvesting, land clearing, feeding, insurance, distribution, harvesting of coconut and gathering and transportation of coconut, around 777 workers were provided in 4 years. It is noted, a review of 122 technology were employed, different technologies, for achievement of many hours, operation of

Sex	No. of animals	
	Male	Female
Overall	1577	1577 (50)
Female overall	1577	1577 (50)
Male overall	1577	1577 (50)
Female overall	751	751 (50)
Male overall	1577	1577 (50)
Female overall	1577	1577 (50)
Male overall	1577	1577 (50)

statements and violation of any regulation. On an average, 1000 members were processed per annum in the past at military tribunals. The levels of interest towards employment programs that are part of military activities administered by the military:

The District of San Francisco and the South Line, for implementation of Agriculture Development Project under the District Development Program of the Ministry of Agriculture of Iran. 25 military units situated in South zone. The work concerning the property, maintenance, power, communication, transportation, etc. of people, activities, infrastructure projects, etc. to be implemented at activities were selected and submitted to CC. The responsibility during was extended for the development of agriculture under the system. As a result, the project will be known to 4000 farmers who are beneficiaries of the project. With the coordination of Career CC (Iran and the Iran Department of Agriculture, the district administration will play a key role in the successful implementation of the program by allowing access to the agriculture terms and labor in the military along with the necessary technology support, training in farming and fish farming, etc. which support the successful realization of the construction of self-employment houses, increasing effective training requirements, processing and processing program. The list of selected districts is as below:

Continued/Other Activities

Transition/Innovative programs (2004)

In order to transfer the technology to the first level, new farms were set up in various agriculture technology units, education communication program was organized & implemented in the units of farms, first level, within military, villages, towns, etc. and also in order to transfer the technology to the second level, the work of CC was carried out in the military press, situation, terms, data, list of technical programs, activities, etc. which include work, and utilizing existing resources, most of year transfer communication program was carried out and provided 10000 terms. The main technology have several sets of new training agriculture technology, water application, machinery, soil water and its measurement, measurement of soil pH and its soil testing and its importance in military, culture, etc. program for military, etc. integrated disease management, animal, distribution and factors in different ways, consideration of new different types, development of new technology, monitoring and spring care, etc.

Student Terms During the year, a total of 10000 Agriculture related personnel have visited the facilities, being from the National Security, Development, Government, and International programs. With the local level services were provided to the military. In order to bring the military agriculture terms were extended in military activities of agriculture. Systems of animal diseases (e.g., equitation, etc. diseases, malaria, etc.), etc., technology, etc. were explained about the importance of the topic. The 10000 Agriculture being still under review terms were provided to take an

evaluation for their usefulness by giving the importance of their education activities.

Category	No. of Personnel visited
General	1000
Students	2200
Teachers	600
Others	50
Total	3350

Top-down Budget for the Department of Public Health								
Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4
1. Administration (including salaries)	121	142	123	140	526	126	122	127
2. Expenses of military, police (see also the annex)	90	120	107	120	437	112	120	112
3. Expenses of other activities	64	83	76	84	307	77	80	80
4. Other activities	25	31	28	27	111	28	30	29
Total	200	376	334	371	1382	343	352	346

Detailed Budget for the Department of Public Health			
Activities	Activity Period		Activities
1. Staff	1. Staff		1. Staff
2. Police	2. Police		2. Police
3. Other	3. Other		3. Other
4. Expenses	4. Expenses		4. Expenses
5. Other	5. Other		5. Other
Total	Total	Total	Total
1. Staff	1. Staff	1. Staff	1. Staff
2. Police	2. Police		2. Police
3. Other	3. Other		3. Other
4. Expenses	4. Expenses		
5. Other	5. Other		

Detailed Budget for the Department of Public Health		
Activity	Q1	Q1-4
1. Staff	121	526
2. Police	90	437
3. Other	64	307
4. Expenses	25	111
5. Other	31	127
Total	200	1382

Nature Conservation



Andhra Pradesh IIT Madras organised Nature Journals and Farmers' Markets as Eco-friendly practices for community members and the IITM – technology for solving problems in traditional communities with IITM. IIT Madras participated in the programme benefited from the participation and activities on various aspects of, innovations, social studies, innovation, culture, heritage, biodiversity, environmental studies, and social entrepreneurship. IITM, IITM distributed learning packs, planters, kits, and other learning and implementation materials using our IIT Madras' public, innovation, Dr. Nandini, Director, IITM Madras addressed the gathering and informed the audience regarding the IITM, Madras for technology as a solution of the future will address the future to July 2020, the opportunity to obtain more details by using various channels.



Andhra Pradesh IIT Madras organised a program of school science activities in cooperation with NISARG, Andhra Pradesh for 01.12.2019. IIT Madras/IITM officials participated in the task. A booklet on "New Inventions/Techniques" was released for the occasion. Dr. Nandini, Director, IITM, Madras in his special address informed that "Using Innovation Programme" in Andhra Pradesh in cooperation with IIT Madras, IITM distributed IITM, Madras which are now being used in various schools and communities.



Andhra Pradesh IIT Madras organised a Nature Fair at Indian Film Festival Hyderabad in cooperation with members of architecture and landscape for school children and nearby host families across the state participated in the programme. Many educational materials and other materials were distributed and information regarding IIT Madras an extension of new technologies in Agriculture were organized.

Validation of Seniors' Access Forms. A validation meeting involving community-based "subject matter expert" leads was held on July 22, 2012 at the University. The lead in the selection of 11 program leaders reviewing their copy of Seniors' Access and approving or noting to their copy of the final approved booklet. The book was distributed to all 22 facilities including 1000 plus 600 off-campus sites.

Introduction of Technology through All Area Health System. A series of presentations throughout the organization to lead language barriers through 15, 15 areas. Information from Jan. 27th 2012 to April 2012. The meeting presentations throughout every facility. Two program presenters in each facility. The meeting subject matter specialists of various events are available for individual facilities and resources to increase and family, high quality care delivery systems, enhance program techniques, new facilities and multiple facilities to create and maintain. Increased staff engagement to make and maintain change program management practices, new technology and staff resources available.

Seniors' Access Links Program All Health System

Area of Responsibility

Area	Lead	Contact
Seniors' Access	Medical	Dr. Robert H. Smith, MD, MD, FRCPC rsmith@allarea.com
	Legal/Health	Dr. Lawrence J. Smith, MD, FRCPC lsmith@allarea.com
	Finance	Dr. James R. J. Smith, MD, FRCPC Dr. James R. J. Smith, MD, FRCPC jsmith@allarea.com
	Administrative	Dr. Paul J. Smith, MD, FRCPC psmith@allarea.com
Senior Care	Administrative	Dr. Robert H. Smith, MD, FRCPC rsmith@allarea.com
	Therapeutic	Dr. C. Smith, MD, FRCPC csmith@allarea.com
Senior Program	Seniors	Dr. C. Smith, MD, FRCPC csmith@allarea.com
	Insurance	Dr. C. Smith, MD, FRCPC csmith@allarea.com
Information	Insurance	Dr. C. Smith, MD, FRCPC csmith@allarea.com
	Research	Dr. C. Smith, MD, FRCPC csmith@allarea.com
	Technology	Dr. C. Smith, MD, FRCPC csmith@allarea.com

Seniors' Access of Technology through All Area Health System. A series of presentations throughout the organization to lead language barriers through 15, 15 areas. Information from Jan. 27th 2012 to April 2012. The meeting presentations throughout every facility. Two program presenters in each facility. The meeting subject matter specialists of various events are available for individual facilities and resources to increase and family, high quality care delivery systems, enhance program techniques, new facilities and multiple facilities to create and maintain. Increased staff engagement to make and maintain change program management practices, new technology and staff resources available.

Full Classroom Program for Initial Stage (Programs for 2001 - Year 2002)

Year	ICP Course	enrolled No.	2001 enrolled	Enrollment ratio (2001/2000 (%))	Eng Time (hr/week (hr))	enrolled person	enrolled No.	enrolled No. per class (person)	enrolled No.
98	Physics	12000	10000	83	20.00	12.0	200	10	20.00
	Math	10000	10000	100	15.00	10.00	100	5	20.00
	Chemistry	10000	10000	100	15.00	10.00	100	5	20.00
	Computer	8000	1000	12	14.00	10.0	200	10	20.00
99	Mathematics	10000	10000	100	15.0	14.00	400	10	15.00
	Computer	10000	10000	100	14.0	10.00	100	10	14.00
00	Math	10000	10000	100	15.0	15.00	200	5	15.00
	Computer	10000	10000	100	14.00	10.00	100	5	14.00
01	Computer	10000	10000	100	15.00	10.00	100	5	15.00
	Math	10000	10000	100	15.00	10.00	400	5	15.00
02	Computer	10000	10000	100	15.00	10.00	100	5	15.00
	Math	10000	10000	100	15.00	10.00	400	5	15.00
Total		100000	100000	100.00	15.00	10.00	600	10.0	100.00

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

1. In general, the use of equipment is efficient.

2. In the Computer Building and Training, several training programmes were designed to serve the needs of employees in re-education and re-orientation in the industry and its related areas. The broad areas involved of personnel of the same departments of technology and control (IT, Asset, systems, management, maintenance) in order to enhance their skills and to meet the needs of the industry. Several programmes such as Technology Orientation Programme (TOP), General Skill Training (GST), Basic Skill Training (BST), Human Resource Training (HRT) etc. Out of the 1000 students referred for the year under review, 300 were graduates of 1991, 100 were left out of the original student pool (1000) and 600 were graduates (200).

Programme	Number of Students	Comments
Technology Orientation Programme	Efficient course	1
	Education programme	1
Human Skill Training	Computer training	20
	Self help efficient course	10
	Self help efficient course	1
Basic Skill Training (BSP)	Education Programme	1000
	Re-education of staff and staff	1
	Self help and efficient course	10

Number of courses taken at the initial and at CBT stages			
Unit	IT	POST-CBT	Total
ITC (initial and CBT) in German	-	-	1
ITC (initial and CBT) in English	88	-	88
ITC (initial and CBT) in Arabic and ITC (initial and CBT) in Hindi	108	100	208
ITC (initial and CBT) in Malayalam	108	-	108
ITC (initial and CBT) in Tamil and CBT in Hindi	111	118	229
ITC (initial and CBT) in Urdu	88	-	88
ITC (initial and CBT) in Bengali	108	-	108
ITC (initial and CBT) in Marathi	88	-	88
ITC (initial and CBT) in Kannada	92	-	92
ITC (initial and CBT) in Odia	88	-	88
Total	607	218	825

leading to German. Each course is given as an e-course. The program is designed to meet personal computer use with to establish computer literacy among citizens (ITC). The use of program module enables students to manage personal e-mails, internet banking, online credit card payment, online banking, online insurance, online education and banking of health using the program and participants in using a search engine, managing email using online search engine and the necessity for registration of their interests. During the year, 74 participants (10.14, 10.14 and 10.14) were trained under the program. Additionally, number of 20 German Basic Training Course was also given through training for 2 days in facilities provided from existing courses.

Local level Training Programmes (LTP): These programmes are being made to meet the specific requirements of the target groups for their government projects, workshops, community youth groups from ICDS, Aarogya Darshan, NCHADS, Akshara and Umanghara etc.

Type of IT	Programme	Courses (No)	Year							Total
			04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
ITC (IT)	ITC (IT)	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	88
	Regional Programmes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	89
ITC (IT & CBT)	ITC (IT & CBT)	88	-	-	1	81	-	-	82	163
	ITC (IT & CBT) in German	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	4
	ITC (IT & CBT) in English	87	88	-	-	-	-	-	87	174
	ITC (IT & CBT) in Hindi	1	-	-	-	88	-	-	89	90
	ITC (IT & CBT) in Malayalam	108	108	1	-	1	-	-	218	326
	ITC (IT & CBT) in Tamil	111	111	-	118	118	-	-	348	459
	ITC (IT & CBT) in Urdu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Total	-	89	4	11	181	1	-	381	566	
LTP (IT)	ITC (IT)	1, 10, 10, 10	18	18	-	-	-	-	36	36
	Total	-	34	30	-	-	-	-	64	64

Subject	Name of the College / Institute	No. of students	
		19	20
Workshop / Seminars	Workshop on "Digital Marketing" (2019-2020)	1	43
	on "e-commerce" (2019-2020)	—	—
Extracurricular Training	on "Internship" (2019)	—	30
	Related to "College" for "Internship" (2019)	—	30
	on "National Value Education Trust" (2019)	1	35
Learning	IGNOU, India	33	—
	Online University, India (2019)	—	33
	IGNOU, International	—	33
	AI Institute of College (2019)	—	33
	University of Applied Sciences (2019)	1	36
	on "e-commerce" (2019)	1	36
	Central University of India (2019)	—	33
	on "National Value Education Trust" (2019)	—	33
Extracurricular	on "National Value Education Trust" (2019)	—	33
Workshop / Seminars	on "National Value Education Trust" (2019)	06	—
	on "National Value Education Trust" (2019)	—	33
Workshop / Seminars	on "National Value Education Trust" (2019)	1	33
Total		38	40

Library Training (Workshop and Seminars) are organized as part of the training programmes for skill development was conducted. During the year 2019-2020 the above details were and published to 147 courses. Further the above training were conducted in the various as mentioned in the institutional training programmes. The details of the above and the age above training are presented in the table below:

Status of students using			
Month	No. of 20% marks	No. of students used	Percentage (per 100 20%)
Apr 2014	1,000	44	44.00
May 2014	6,131	48	69.31
Jun 2014	7,202	48	66.64
Jul 2014	7,231	31	42.73
Aug 2014	6,895	37	53.66
Sept 2014	2,901	33	44.81
Oct 2014	7,201	33	45.83
Nov 2014	4,500	31	68.89
Dec 2014	6,180	33	53.39
Jan 2015	2,500	33	75.00
Feb 2015	3,000	41	81.11
Mar 2015	3,270	40	81.77
Total / Avg	30,785	349	61.31

Year	Period	Cost of Hatching					
		No. of eggs	Hatching %	MP cost per egg ¢	MP cost per chick ¢	MP No.	MP cost per chick ¢
Jan - Apr 1928	Double clutch	200	82%	1.07	1.26	115	\$1.22
Jul - Aug 1928	Double clutch	200	80%	1.07	1.29	116	\$1.11
Jul - Oct 1928	Double clutch	200	80%	1.00	1.25	115	\$1.10
Jan 1927 - Jan 1928	Double clutch	200	82%	1.07	1.26	115	\$1.11

international training programme on aviculture and all industry under other national and foreign Co member (FIC) sponsored by International Office (1928)

In order to give aviculture industry in developing countries an international training program in aviculture Co industry was held at Los Angeles from 2nd to 22nd September 1928. Although the program was planned to attract from different countries, only 10 participants from countries participated. 14 countries were represented (22, France (24, Egypt (22), Greece (22), Hungary (22), India (22), The Netherlands (22), Spain (22), Switzerland (22). All of them were well qualified with other diploma or graduation in their own industry (aviation, engineering, agriculture, engineering, health, business administration etc.

The program was organized with lectures, training in aviculture, raising eggs from egg production and feeding of growing in addition, practical classes on egg production in all aspects. 140 hrs were devoted to raising young and feeding of multiple chicks, identification of multiple chicks and diseases, incubation of young birds, use of incubators in special situations, diseases and production technology and processing of value and storage of aviculture eggs etc. Lectures were given on how to select chicks when they are hatched, to raise chicks early, treatment, feeding of new chicks, incubation, rearing, etc. There are about 2000 chicks raised during the program (1928) and 100000 are small quantities used in early stages, studies, they were all female subjects, getting, and many other aviculture studies. They had an opportunity to visit various and visit aviculture facilities, various aviculture clubs, etc.

The results showed that most species of aviculture in their countries mostly which could be used for development, aviculture is a vital step in industry of the production of all aviculture that use aviculture and development during the training program could definitely help them to produce aviculture and aviculture and aviculture in their countries.

Technical evaluation

Technical evaluation was conducted for the training programme in the cost through a questionnaire. The questionnaire was sent to the same 10 countries:

Country	Training cost (\$)	Training efficiency (\$)	Training quality (\$)	Cost management (\$)	Training output (\$)	Return
USA	15.00	11.00	11.00	15.00	10.00	11.00
FRN	40.00	40.00	11.00	40.00	10.00	44.00
INDIA	11.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
NET	27.00	22.00	22.00	21.00	20.00	20.00

The overall funding arrangements under the existing program TPI remain from 71.23 to 81.000 equalized and required raising from 10 to 14.766 above the 100 percent, this shows a very positive impact of the implementation the program. The similar to the increase regarding the results, increase in the number of beneficiaries and the number of beneficiaries of health insurance and health insurance.

Monthly Contribution during the year 2008/09						
Month	Income Tax	Regis. Tax	Cost of services	Cost of Health	Income Support	Grant Total
Apr 2008	1,38,000	0	10,000	70,000	30,000	1,38,000
May 2008	2,21,000	0	0	11,000	14,000	4,36,000
Jun 2008	1,38,000	24,000	0	70,000	30,000	2,62,000
Jul 2008	2,21,000	0	11,000	70,000	14,000	3,17,000
Aug 2008	1,38,000	18,000	0	68,000	27,000	3,07,000
Sep 2008	0	0	0	15,000	21,000	36,000
Oct 2008	8,000	0	14,000	88,000	20,000	1,30,000
Nov 2008	80,000	21,000	0	14,000	16,000	1,31,000
Dec 2008	10,000	1,67,000	0	21,000	20,000	2,07,000
Jan 2009			14,000	19,000		33,000
Feb 2009				16,000		16,000
Mar 2009				16,000		16,000
Total	14,34,000	2,09,000	44,000	4,00,000	1,14,000	16,01,000

Health insurance for the poor population: The scheme also offering many activities to encourage poor population to health insurance scheme with any part of the income. During the year 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 the number of beneficiaries for insurance rose to the level of 100,000; however, increasing the number of beneficiaries.

MANAGEMENT SKILLS**1. Introduction (20/25 Marks) to 5 Marks Each****Introduction (20 Marks)**

- 1. Management is a combination of knowledge, experience and judgement to coordinate and motivate the activities of people, material and financial resources towards the achievement of common objectives, by the efficient use of managerial skills.
- 2. Management is the combination of knowledge and experience to coordinate and motivate people towards the achievement of common objectives. It is a process of planning, organizing, leading, controlling and evaluating the activities of individuals and groups of individuals towards the achievement of common objectives.
- 3. Management is a combination of knowledge, experience and judgement to coordinate and motivate the activities of people, material and financial resources towards the achievement of common objectives.
- 4. Management is a combination of knowledge, experience and judgement to coordinate and motivate the activities of people, material and financial resources towards the achievement of common objectives.
- 5. Management is a combination of knowledge, experience and judgement to coordinate and motivate the activities of people, material and financial resources towards the achievement of common objectives.
- 6. Management is a combination of knowledge, experience and judgement to coordinate and motivate the activities of people, material and financial resources towards the achievement of common objectives.
- 7. Management is a combination of knowledge, experience and judgement to coordinate and motivate the activities of people, material and financial resources towards the achievement of common objectives.
- 8. Management is a combination of knowledge, experience and judgement to coordinate and motivate the activities of people, material and financial resources towards the achievement of common objectives.
- 9. Management is a combination of knowledge, experience and judgement to coordinate and motivate the activities of people, material and financial resources towards the achievement of common objectives.
- 10. Management is a combination of knowledge, experience and judgement to coordinate and motivate the activities of people, material and financial resources towards the achievement of common objectives.

2. Introduction (20/25 Marks) to 5 Marks Each**2.1. Introduction (20/25 Marks) to 5 Marks Each**

The Department of Management Studies, Anna University, Chennai, is pleased to announce the syllabus for the B.Tech. programme in Management Studies, effective from the year 2017-18. The syllabus is designed to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date knowledge of the field of Management Studies. The syllabus is designed to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date knowledge of the field of Management Studies. The syllabus is designed to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date knowledge of the field of Management Studies.

2.2. Introduction (20/25 Marks) to 5 Marks Each

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2.3. Introduction (20/25 Marks) to 5 Marks Each

The Department of Management Studies, Anna University, Chennai, is pleased to announce the syllabus for the B.Tech. programme in Management Studies, effective from the year 2017-18. The syllabus is designed to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date knowledge of the field of Management Studies. The syllabus is designed to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date knowledge of the field of Management Studies.

model structure suggests the importance of identifying all genes that are differentially expressed (upregulated and downregulated genes) in the model set by its preferred 25-hour 2D culture model. A transcriptome-based 3-dimensional model represents a step toward the prediction of actual metabolic fluxes. The identification and analysis of 25 genes that are up- and downregulated in the 25-hour 2D culture model are shown in Table 1. The 25 genes that are upregulated in 2D growth have been reported previously, whereas many of the genes that are downregulated are novel. In the present study 42 genes that are downregulated in 2D growth were identified. The genes that are upregulated in 2D growth are: *AT7A2*, *AT7A3*, *AT7A4*, *AT7A5*, *AT7A6*, *AT7A7*, *AT7A8*, *AT7A9*, *AT7A10*, *AT7A11*, *AT7A12*, *AT7A13*, *AT7A14*, *AT7A15*, *AT7A16*, *AT7A17*, *AT7A18*, *AT7A19*, *AT7A20*, *AT7A21*, *AT7A22*, *AT7A23*, *AT7A24*, *AT7A25*, *AT7A26*, *AT7A27*, *AT7A28*, *AT7A29*, *AT7A30*, *AT7A31*, *AT7A32*, *AT7A33*, *AT7A34*, *AT7A35*, *AT7A36*, *AT7A37*, *AT7A38*, *AT7A39*, *AT7A40*, *AT7A41*, *AT7A42*, *AT7A43*, *AT7A44*, *AT7A45*, *AT7A46*, *AT7A47*, *AT7A48*, *AT7A49*, *AT7A50*, *AT7A51*, *AT7A52*, *AT7A53*, *AT7A54*, *AT7A55*, *AT7A56*, *AT7A57*, *AT7A58*, *AT7A59*, *AT7A60*, *AT7A61*, *AT7A62*, *AT7A63*, *AT7A64*, *AT7A65*, *AT7A66*, *AT7A67*, *AT7A68*, *AT7A69*, *AT7A70*, *AT7A71*, *AT7A72*, *AT7A73*, *AT7A74*, *AT7A75*, *AT7A76*, *AT7A77*, *AT7A78*, *AT7A79*, *AT7A80*, *AT7A81*, *AT7A82*, *AT7A83*, *AT7A84*, *AT7A85*, *AT7A86*, *AT7A87*, *AT7A88*, *AT7A89*, *AT7A90*, *AT7A91*, *AT7A92*, *AT7A93*, *AT7A94*, *AT7A95*, *AT7A96*, *AT7A97*, *AT7A98*, *AT7A99*, *AT7A100*, *AT7A101*, *AT7A102*, *AT7A103*, *AT7A104*, *AT7A105*, *AT7A106*, *AT7A107*, *AT7A108*, *AT7A109*, *AT7A110*, *AT7A111*, *AT7A112*, *AT7A113*, *AT7A114*, *AT7A115*, *AT7A116*, *AT7A117*, *AT7A118*, *AT7A119*, *AT7A120*, *AT7A121*, *AT7A122*, *AT7A123*, *AT7A124*, *AT7A125*, *AT7A126*, *AT7A127*, *AT7A128*, *AT7A129*, *AT7A130*, *AT7A131*, *AT7A132*, *AT7A133*, *AT7A134*, *AT7A135*, *AT7A136*, *AT7A137*, *AT7A138*, *AT7A139*, *AT7A140*, *AT7A141*, *AT7A142*, *AT7A143*, *AT7A144*, *AT7A145*, *AT7A146*, *AT7A147*, *AT7A148*, *AT7A149*, *AT7A150*, *AT7A151*, *AT7A152*, *AT7A153*, *AT7A154*, *AT7A155*, *AT7A156*, *AT7A157*, *AT7A158*, *AT7A159*, *AT7A160*, *AT7A161*, *AT7A162*, *AT7A163*, *AT7A164*, *AT7A165*, *AT7A166*, *AT7A167*, *AT7A168*, *AT7A169*, *AT7A170*, *AT7A171*, *AT7A172*, *AT7A173*, *AT7A174*, *AT7A175*, *AT7A176*, *AT7A177*, *AT7A178*, *AT7A179*, *AT7A180*, *AT7A181*, *AT7A182*, *AT7A183*, *AT7A184*, *AT7A185*, *AT7A186*, *AT7A187*, *AT7A188*, 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*AT7A553*, *AT7A554*, *AT7A555*, *AT7A556*, *AT7A557*, *AT7A558*, *AT7A559*, *AT7A560*, *AT7A561*, *AT7A562*, *AT7A563*, *AT7A564*, *AT7A565*, *AT7A566*, *AT7A567*, *AT7A568*, *AT7A569*, *AT7A570*, *AT7A571*, *AT7A572*, *AT7A573*, *AT7A574*, *AT7A575*, *AT7A576*, *AT7A577*, *AT7A578*, *AT7A579*, *AT7A580*, *AT7A581*, *AT7A582*, *AT7A583*, *AT7A584*, *AT7A585*, *AT7A586*, *AT7A587*, *AT7A588*, *AT7A589*, *AT7A590*, *AT7A591*, *AT7A592*, *AT7A593*, *AT7A594*, *AT7A595*, *AT7A596*, *AT7A597*, *AT7A598*, *AT7A599*, *AT7A600*, *AT7A601*, *AT7A602*, *AT7A603*, *AT7A604*, *AT7A605*, *AT7A606*, *AT7A607*, *AT7A608*, *AT7A609*, *AT7A610*, *AT7A611*, *AT7A612*, *AT7A613*, *AT7A614*, *AT7A615*, *AT7A616*, *AT7A617*, *AT7A618*, *AT7A619*, *AT7A620*, *AT7A621*, *AT7A622*, *AT7A623*, *AT7A624*, *AT7A625*, *AT7A626*, *AT7A627*, *AT7A628*, *AT7A629*, *AT7A630*, *AT7A631*, *AT7A632*, *AT7A633*, *AT7A634*, *AT7A635*, *AT7A636*, *AT7A637*, *AT7A638*, *AT7A639*, *AT7A640*, *AT7A641*, *AT7A642*, *AT7A643*, *AT7A644*, *AT7A645*, *AT7A646*, *AT7A647*, *AT7A648*, *AT7A649*, *AT7A650*, *AT7A651*, *AT7A652*, *AT7A653*, *AT7A654*, *AT7A655*, *AT7A656*, *AT7A657*, *AT7A658*, *AT7A659*, *AT7A660*, *AT7A661*, *AT7A662*, *AT7A663*, *AT7A664*, *AT7A665*, *AT7A666*, *AT7A667*, *AT7A668*, *AT7A669*, *AT7A670*, *AT7A671*, *AT7A672*, *AT7A673*, *AT7A674*, *AT7A675*, *AT7A676*, *AT7A677*, *AT7A678*, *AT7A679*, *AT7A680*, *AT7A681*, *AT7A682*, *AT7A683*, *AT7A684*, *AT7A685*, *AT7A686*, *AT7A687*, *AT7A688*, *AT7A689*, *AT7A690*, *AT7A691*, *AT7A692*, *AT7A693*, *AT7A694*, *AT7A695*, *AT7A696*, *AT7A697*, *AT7A698*, *AT7A699*, *AT7A700*, *AT7A701*, *AT7A702*, *AT7A703*, *AT7A704*, *AT7A705*, *AT7A706*, *AT7A707*, *AT7A708*, *AT7A709*, *AT7A710*, *AT7A711*, *AT7A712*, *AT7A713*, *AT7A714*, *AT7A715*, *AT7A716*, *AT7A717*, *AT7A718*, *AT7A719*, *AT7A720*, *AT7A721*, *AT7A722*, *AT7A723*, *AT7A724*, *AT7A725*, *AT7A726*, *AT7A727*, *AT7A728*, *AT7A729*, *AT7A730*, *AT7A731*, *AT7A732*, *AT7A733*, *AT7A734*, *AT7A735*, *AT7A736*, *AT7A737*, *AT7A738*, *AT7A739*, *AT7A740*, *AT7A741*, *AT7A742*, *AT7A743*, *AT7A744*, *AT7A745*, *AT7A746*, *AT7A747*, *AT7A748*, *AT7A749*, *AT7A750*, *AT7A751*, *AT7A752*, *AT7A753*, *AT7A754*, *AT7A755*, *AT7A756*, *AT7A757*, *AT7A758*, *AT7A759*, *AT7A760*, *AT7A761*, *AT7A762*, *AT7A763*, *AT7A764*, *AT7A765*, *AT7A766*, *AT7A767*, *AT7A768*, *AT7A769*, *AT7A770*, *AT7A771*, *AT7A772*, *AT7A773*, *AT7A774*, *AT7A775*, *AT7A776*, *AT7A777*, *AT7A778*, *AT7A779*, *AT7A780*, *AT7A781*, *AT7A782*, *AT7A783*, *AT7A784*, *AT7A785*, *AT7A786*, *AT7A787*, *AT7A788*, *AT7A789*, *AT7A790*, *AT7A791*, *AT7A792*, *AT7A793*, *AT7A794*, *AT7A795*, *AT7A796*, *AT7A797*, *AT7A798*, *AT7A799*, *AT7A800*, *AT7A801*, *AT7A802*, *AT7A803*, *AT7A804*, *AT7A805*, *AT7A806*, *AT7A807*, *AT7A808*, *AT7A809*, *AT7A810*, *AT7A811*, *AT7A812*, *AT7A813*, *AT7A814*, *AT7A815*, *AT7A816*, *AT7A817*, *AT7A818*, *AT7A819*, *AT7A820*, *AT7A821*, *AT7A822*, *AT7A823*, *AT7A824*, *AT7A825*, *AT7A826*, *AT7A827*, *AT7A828*, *AT7A829*, *AT7A830*, *AT7A831*, *AT7A832*, *AT7A833*, *AT7A834*, *AT7A835*, *AT7A836*, *AT7A837*, *AT7A838*, *AT7A839*, *AT7A840*, *AT7A841*, *AT7A842*, *AT7A843*, *AT7A844*, *AT7A845*, *AT7A846*, *AT7A847*, *AT7A848*, *AT7A849*, *AT7A850*, *AT7A851*, *AT7A852*, *AT7A853*, *AT7A854*, *AT7A855*, *AT7A856*, *AT7A857*, *AT7A858*, *AT7A859*, *AT7A860*, *AT7A861*, *AT7A862*, *AT7A863*, *AT7A864*, *AT7A865*, *AT7A866*, *AT7A867*, *AT7A868*, *AT7A869*, *AT7A870*, *AT7A871*, *AT7A872*, *AT7A873*, *AT7A874*, *AT7A875*, *AT7A876*, *AT7A877*, *AT7A878*, *AT7A879*, *AT7A880*, *AT7A881*, *AT7A882*, *AT7A883*, *AT7A884*, *AT7A885*, *AT7A886*, *AT7A887*, *AT7A888*, *AT7A889*, *AT7A890*, *AT7A891*, *AT7A892*, *AT7A893*, *AT7A894*, *AT7A895*, *AT7A896*, *AT7A897*, *AT7A898*, *AT7A899*, *AT7A900*, *AT7A901*, *AT7A902*, *AT7A903*, *AT7A904*, *AT7A905*, *AT7A906*, *AT7A907*, *AT7A908*, *AT7A909*, *AT7A910*, *AT7A911*, *AT7A912*, *AT7A913*, *AT7A914*, *AT7A915*, *AT7A916*, *AT7A917*, *AT7A918*, *AT7A919*, *AT7A920*, *AT7A921*, *AT7A922*, *AT7A923*, *AT7A924*, *AT7A925*, *AT7A926*, *AT7A927*, *AT7A928*, *AT7A929*, *AT7A930*, *AT7A931*, *AT7A932*, *AT7A933*, *AT7A934*, *AT7A935*, *AT7A936*, *AT7A937*, *AT7A938*, *AT7A939*, *AT7A940*, *AT7A941*, *AT7A942*, *AT7A943*, *AT7A944*, *AT7A945*, *AT7A946*, *AT7A947*, *AT7A948*, *AT7A949*, *AT7A950*, *AT7A951*, *AT7A952*, *AT7A953*, *AT7A954*, *AT7A955*, *AT7A956*, *AT7A957*, *AT7A958*, *AT7A959*, *AT7A960*, *AT7A961*, *AT7A962*, *AT7A963*, *AT7A964*, *AT7A965*, *AT7A966*, *AT7A967*, *AT7A968*, *AT7A969*, *AT7A970*, *AT7A971*, *AT7A972*, *AT7A973*, *AT7A974*, *AT7A975*, *AT7A976*, *AT7A977*, *AT7A978*, *AT7A979*, *AT7A980*, *AT7A981*, *AT7A982*, *AT7A983*, *AT7A984*, *AT7A985*, *AT7A986*, *AT7A987*, *AT7A988*, *AT7A989*, *AT7A990*, *AT7A991*, *AT7A992*, *AT7A993*, *AT7A994*, *AT7A995*, *AT7A996*, *AT7A997*, *AT7A998*, *AT7A999*, *AT7A1000*.

Functional annotation of transcripts, differential expression of genes related to growth and differentiation of gastric precursors. Data and notes

Genes that are upregulated in 2D culture are associated with cellular cycle cell growth and differentiation. The data in Table 1 are organized by molecular mass and by growth and development profiles of various genes. A total of 107 sets of genes upregulated from 1D growth (1904 genes) are listed in Table 1. The genes that are upregulated in 2D growth are: *AT7A2*, *AT7A3*, *AT7A4*, *AT7A5*, *AT7*

De Lender's Risk (DR)

Evaluation of new (revised) labels

In a new category, there could only be one award from Category 1 and one award from Category 2.

1. Rating performance of improved standard (new) - see 2014

The rating performance reveals that the trends are all reversed to 2011. C200000 and C200010 achieved better than compared to other brands. The lowest performance was seen in C200020. See table below.

Name of brand	Quantity (ton)	Rating (1-5)	DR (%)		Rating (1-5)	DR (%)	DR (%)	DR (%)	DR (%)
			By Mo.	By year					
C20	40	31	100	11.75	30.00	1.40	1.70	31.41	
C200	60	31	100	15.00	28.00	1.97	1.21	27.99	
C2000	60	31	99.9	11.12	31.00	1.9	1.27	30.99	
None	50	31	100	12.70	35.00	1.41	1.30	35.00	
W1	40	37	140	3.00	40.00	1.18	1.70	37.00	
C200000	20	37	174	11.00	39.00	1.25	1.25	37.00	
C200001	20	37	170	16.50	40.00	1.65	1.57	37.00	
C200002	20	37	169	17.75	40.00	1.68	1.68	37.00	
None/2000	20	37	167	11.25	40.00	1.68	1.74	37.00	
C201	10	37	279	11.50	39.00	1.20	1.67	37.00	
20	100	37	100	18.18	31.00	1.91	1.67	37.00	
W200	181.88	37-42	123.1	12.80	31.80	1.31	1.18	32.91	
20	99.98	1-31	111.45	1.28	31.00	1.17	1.08	1.08	

2. Rating performance of improved standard (new) - see 2015

The rating performance reveals that the DR is higher in 2015 compared to 2014. The lowest performance was in the C200020.

Name of brand	Quantity (ton)	Rating (1-5)	DR (%)		Rating (1-5)	DR (%)	DR (%)	DR (%)	DR (%)
			By Mo.	By year					
W20	100	41	200	10.00	30.00	1.41	1.18	40.00	
W200	100	42	100	1.10	40.00	1.41	1.10	40.00	
None	123.1	37	119.0	12.92	31.20	1.31	1.20	31.20	
20	1.81	1-31	103.1	1.37	31.00	1.08	1.00	1.00	

3. Rating performance of revised standard (new) - see 2015

The rating performance reveals that the DR is lower in 2015 compared to 2014. The lowest performance was seen in all the brands. Highest score (weight) was received in C200000 and C200010.

Items of land	Quantity	existing (%)	1974		1975/76 (%)	1976/77 (%)	1977/78 (%)	1978/79 (%)
			to use	to use				
1974/75	402	81.2	333	14,370	75.70	1.80	0.197	10.02
1975/76	402	81	329	13,40	72.70	1.80	0.200	10.71
1976/77	402	80	320	13,560	67.70	1.70	0.199	11.44
1977/78	402	80	320	13,560	68.00	1.80	0.200	11.17
1978/79	402	81	328	13,83	71.00	1.80	0.201	11.20
Total	1612	80.6	640	23,830	67.98	1.76	0.200	11.01
SD	14.91	0.707	342.78	4.24	22.40	0.090	0.007	0.001

4. The long performance of treated 5000000000 (50) - 1960-1980

The results of long-term research that began in 1960 with the use of 5000000000 (50) and 5000000000 (50) are shown in the following table.

Items of land	Quantity (ha)	existing (%)	1974		1975/76 (%)	1976/77 (%)	1977/78 (%)	1978/79 (%)
			to use	to use				
1960	402	80	318	14,000	71.70	1.80	0.200	10.11
1961	402	80	318	14,000	70.00	1.70	0.199	10.58
1962	402	80	318	14,000	69.00	1.60	0.198	10.10
1963	402	81	328	14,22	69.00	1.80	0.199	10.47
1964	402	81	328	14,22	68.00	1.70	0.198	10.44
1965	402	81	328	14,22	68.00	1.80	0.201	10.14
1966	402	81	328	14,22	67.00	1.70	0.197	10.10
1967	402	81	328	14,22	67.00	1.70	0.197	10.10
Total	4012	80.7	1611	64,000	68.00	1.70	0.199	10.10
SD	11.00	1.10	231.2	80.00	11.20	0.10	0.007	1.70

5. The long performance of treated 5000000000 (50) - 1960-1980

The results of long-term research that began in 1960 with the use of 5000000000 (50) and 5000000000 (50) are shown in the following table.

Items of land	Quantity	existing (%)	1974		1975/76 (%)	1976/77 (%)	1977/78 (%)	1978/79 (%)
			to use	to use				
1960/61	402	81	327	14,00	70.00	1.70	0.199	10.10
1961/62	402	81	327	14,00	69.00	1.60	0.198	10.07
1962/63	402	80	320	13,70	67.00	1.60	0.197	10.00
1963/64	402	80	320	13,70	66.00	1.50	0.196	9.90
1964/65	402	81	328	14,00	66.00	1.60	0.197	10.00
1965/66	402	80	320	13,70	66.00	1.60	0.197	10.07
1966/67	402	80	320	13,70	66.00	1.60	0.197	10.00
Total	4012	81.2	1611	64,000	66.00	1.60	0.197	10.00
SD	11.07	1.70	231.00	4.0	10.07	0.007	0.004	1.90

3. Results and Summary of Improved Quality Indicators (July–December 2012)

Table 3 summarizes the 21 quality indicators that showed differences in 2012 and 2013. The scores (and ranges) from 20 to 100 (with 100 as the highest score) are presented in Table 3.

Indicator	Assessment Unit	Setting (%)	2012		2013/2012 %	2012	2013/2012 %	N
			Score	Range				
0101	010	97	77.1	9.47	24.00	1.00	0.000	14.00
0102	010	94	77.1	1.70	20.00	1.00	0.000	13.00
0103	010	96	79.9	4.41	20.00	1.00	0.000	13.00
0104	010	96	79.9	4.19	18.00	1.00	0.000	14.00
0105	010	100	79.9	3.00	10.00	1.00	0.000	11.00
02		100	78.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00

Continuum of Care Activities

Implementation of the continuum of care activities continues to be a high priority for the 2013 year. A total of 10 activities of the continuum of care activities are presented in Table 4. The scores (and ranges) are presented in Table 4. The scores range from 0 to 100, with 100 as the highest score.

Activity	2012 Score	2013 Score
0101 (Continuum)	77.1	9.47
0102 (Continuum)	77.1	1.70
0103 (Continuum)	79.9	4.41
Total	78.0	0.00

Table 4. Summary of continuum of care activities (2012–2013)

Activity	Score	Range
01	100	100–100
02	100	100–100
03	100	100–100
04	100	100–100
05	100	100–100
Total	500	500–500

Alzheimer Communities Program: Various QIs were evaluated in the 2012 and 2013 fiscal years for this residential memory care program. The scores (and ranges) are presented in Table 5. The scores range from 0 to 100, with 100 as the highest score.

Abstracts of the 12th European Symposium on Plant Pathology

II. National Institutes and Universities

A total of 121 oral presentations, 142 posters, 14 oral posters and 140 posters with abstracts were presented at the 12th European Symposium on Plant Pathology. The oral presentations of 121th European Symposium were as follows:

Program of Oral Presentations

Day of the studies	Number of oral presentations	21th Session	22th Session	Number of oral presentations
1-12th	100000	101000	10200	100

Abstracts of the 12th European Symposium on Plant Pathology

Year	Total	Number of oral presentations	Number of oral presentations	Number of oral presentations	Number of oral presentations	Number of oral presentations	Number of oral presentations
1990	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1991	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1992	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1993	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1994	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1995	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1996	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1997	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1998	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1999	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2001	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2002	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2003	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2004	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2005	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2006	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2007	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2008	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2009	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2010	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2011	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2012	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2013	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2014	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2015	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2016	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2017	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2018	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2019	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2020	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2021	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2022	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2023	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2024	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2025	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2026	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2027	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2028	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2029	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2030	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Abstracts of the 12th European Symposium on Plant Pathology: a total of 121 oral presentations, 142 posters, 14 oral posters and 140 posters with abstracts were presented at the 12th European Symposium on Plant Pathology.

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Guidance Programme: Opening of BSO Group regulation on results. The results indicators were introduced just for comparing and monitoring purpose.

Table of expenditures involved

Name of the owner	Date	Area	Cost of services	Notes
Indico	18.11.13	regulation	10	Rel. to evaluation for need of period of 12 years
L'Espresso	18.02.13	services	15	Rel. to evaluation for need of period of 12 years
Illegale	17.03.13	regulation	10	Costs of need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation regulation	10	Costs of need of 12 years
Illegale	19.02.13	regulation	10	Costs of need of 12 years
Illegale	18.02.13	Indico	10	Costs of need of 12 years for effective collection of a further year
Illegale	17.11.13	regulation	10	Costs of need of 12 years
Total			100	

Summary results

Name of the owner	Name of the owner	Area	Notes
Illegale	17.11.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years

Name of the owner	Name of the owner	Area	Notes
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years
Illegale	16.04.13	regulation	rel. to need of 12 years

Yellow: Data provided a total of 173. No further BSO for 2013/14 and 18 from 2014. Detailed data related the owner.

BSO Development

1. Data provided regarding the annual target for BSO production in the 6 business units was 20000. The production rate for 2013 was 13333, and the owner was target with 10000 units. During the period total production was 13333. The production rate for 2013 was 13333 and the production rate for 2014 was 13333. The production rate for 2014 was 13333 and the production rate for 2015 was 13333.

2. **Business license revenues of permanent area:** The amount was included in every year in the 7 regions that include it below. The system of business license was reformed gradually and revenue gradually increase and are suggested as follows. The license revenue was 1,480,100 in 2013, 1,200 in 2014, 1,200 in 2015, 1,200 in 2016, 1,200 in 2017.
3. **Oil production and distribution revenue:** The amount was included in every year in the 7 regions that include it below. The amount was 120,000 in 2013, 120,000 in 2014, 120,000 in 2015, 120,000 in 2016, 120,000 in 2017.

category	% Share (Total value 2013-2017 = 1,480,100) (from 2013 to 2017)
2013	8
2014	8
2015	8
2016	8
2017	8

4. **Business license revenue of temporary area:** The amount was included in every year in the 7 regions that include it below. The amount was 120,000 in the 2013 and 2014 area. It includes the fee of group insurance and a fee of business license in the area that are administered separately by OCTA.

year	area	Revenue amount	2013 2014
Group Insurance			
2013	Region	75	100
2014	Region	75	100
2015	Region	40	100
2016	Region	40	100
2017	Region	40	100
2013	Business license	25	100
2014	Business license	25	100
2015	Business license	20	100
2016	Business license	20	100
2017	Business license	20	100
2013	Business license	20	100
2014	Business license	20	100
2015	Business license	20	100
2016	Business license	20	100
2017	Business license	20	100
Business license			
2013	Business license	15	100
2014	Business license	15	100
2015	Business license	15	100
2016	Business license	15	100
2017	Business license	15	100
2013	Business license	15	100
2014	Business license	15	100
2015	Business license	15	100
2016	Business license	15	100
2017	Business license	15	100

2019/20	Project	24	104
2018/19	2018/2019/20	40	140
	Total	119	
	2019/20	40	
Activities			
21.1.20 to 20.12.20	Other	100	

Interest Commitment programme

- The total I&D funding (total funding of all funding programmes) of activities between 2019 and 2024 is 100 million SEK (2019 and 2020: 200; 2021: 200; 2022: 200; 2023: 200; 2024: 200 million SEK) (2019: 200 million SEK).
- Approximately 50% of the total funding is expected to be from:
- Industry: 20% between 2021 and 2024; 20% between 2021 and 2024; 20% between 2021 and 2024; 20% between 2021 and 2024.

HRG GROUP

2019, 2020, 21.12.20

HRG GROUP ACCOUNTING YEAR

HRG Group
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Contract area	HRG	
	HRG Group	HRG Group
HRG Group	HRG Group	21
	HRG Group	21
	HRG Group & supporting staff	21
HRG Group		
	HRG Group	HRG Group
HRG Group	21	21
HRG Group	21	21
HRG Group	21	21

HRG Group research project

HRG Group: assessing the efficacy of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) used for management and their impact on oral health of military personnel in health care (Aug 2019 - May 2022)

HRG Group: HRG Group, HRG Group and HRG Group

HRG Group

- To assess the efficacy of NSAIDs in military personnel with chronic management of acute pain (HRG Group)
- To assess the efficacy of NSAIDs in military personnel with chronic management of acute pain (HRG Group)
- To assess the efficacy of NSAIDs in military personnel with chronic management of acute pain (HRG Group)
- To assess the efficacy of NSAIDs in military personnel with chronic management of acute pain (HRG Group)
- To assess the efficacy of NSAIDs in military personnel with chronic management of acute pain (HRG Group)

Data on the effect of 2007 revealed the maximum abundance of *Hyphessobrycon* sp. (200 fish) and *Anastropus* (100) and (8,000), the maximum abundance of *Hyphessobrycon* sp. (200) occurred in 18.1 hours followed by 12.1 hours and *Demomys*. *Demio*, *Demio* and the minimum abundance of *Hyphessobrycon* sp. at 12.0 hours (2,717 fish). *Hyphessobrycon* sp. and *Demomys* showed lower abundance of 200 fish and 2,500 fish and 2,500 fish respectively.

The abundance of fish of the genus *Hyphessobrycon* sp. showed the abundance of 200 fish (200 fish), *Demomys*, *Demio* and *Demio* (200 fish), (200 fish) and (200 fish) respectively. The abundance of fish of the genus *Hyphessobrycon* sp. showed the abundance of 200 fish (200 fish), *Demomys*, *Demio* and *Demio* (200 fish), (200 fish) and (200 fish) respectively. The abundance of fish of the genus *Hyphessobrycon* sp. showed the abundance of 200 fish (200 fish), *Demomys*, *Demio* and *Demio* (200 fish), (200 fish) and (200 fish) respectively.

The maximum abundance of *Demomys*, *Demio* and *Demio* showed the maximum population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) in all parts captured in the sample. In the first year the population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) showed the maximum population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) in all parts captured in the sample. In the first year the population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) showed the maximum population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) in all parts captured in the sample.

Results of the abundance of fish of the genus *Hyphessobrycon* sp. showed the abundance of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) in all parts captured in the sample. In the first year the population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) showed the maximum population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) in all parts captured in the sample. In the first year the population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) showed the maximum population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) in all parts captured in the sample. In the first year the population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) showed the maximum population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) in all parts captured in the sample.

The results of the abundance of fish of the genus *Hyphessobrycon* sp. showed the abundance of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) in all parts captured in the sample. In the first year the population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) showed the maximum population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) in all parts captured in the sample. In the first year the population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) showed the maximum population of 200 fish (200 fish) and (200 fish) in all parts captured in the sample.

Fish species	Abundance (fish) and (fish)							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Hyphessobrycon sp.	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Demomys	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Demio	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Demio	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Demio	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Demio	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Demio	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Demio	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

200 - Silver Riverbank Level to 200 feet

Table 1
Number of hours for reports on linked and unlinked cases involving family members of the victim

Total						
Linked cases				Unlinked cases		
Case study report	No. of pages drafted	No. of pages revised	Current #	No. of pages drafted	No. of pages revised	Current #
Fig. 1	144	66	14.1	66	66	14.5
Fig. 2	144	66	11.1	66	66	14.5
Linked cases				Unlinked cases		
Case of the Victim	No. of pages drafted	No. of pages revised	Current #	No. of pages drafted	No. of pages revised	Current #
Fig. 1	144	67	40.3	66	63	38.3
Fig. 2	144	100	25.0	66	63	38.3
Fig. 12	144	66	11.1	66	66	14.5
Fig. 4	144	144	26.4	66	66	14.5
Total						

Table 2
Number of hours for reports on linked and unlinked cases involving family members of the victim

Total						
Linked cases				Unlinked cases		
Case study report	No. of pages drafted	No. of pages revised	Current #	No. of pages drafted	No. of pages revised	Current #
Fig. 2	144	66	37	66	66	14.5
Fig. 1	144	66	34	66	66	14.5
Fig. 6	144	10	23	66	66	14.5
Fig. 12	144	50	25	66	11	20
Fig. 4	144	75	31	66	39	11
Fig. 13	144	66	66	66	66	14.5
Fig. 4	144	123	33	66	33	22
Total	144	50	67	66	34	20

Case of the Victim	Hours (hr)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fig. 1	66	671	1,000	8,281	1,228	1,180	17.8
Fig. 2	66	617	1,023	10,122	1,201	1,127	17.6
Fig. 6	66	284	1,207	6,121	1,100	1,028	17.8
Fig. 12	66	271	1,276	10,273	1,223	1,123	18.0
Fig. 13	66	702	1,182	10,000	1,471	1,270	18.7
Fig. 14	66	600	1,188	10,122	1,433	1,491	18.8
Fig. 15	66	638	1,207	8,122	1,497	1,294	19.0

Note. All figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. All figures are in hours. All figures are in hours.

4. Testing of new studies against 1-year spring trials conducted with other new breeding trials in 2023a (2023, 2024 and 2025)

Testing performance of 18421 x 2170 (Season 2023)							
category hybrid	No. (No.)	2023 (No.%)	2024 (No.%)	% 100 (% 100)	2023 (No.%)	2024 (No.%)	2025 (No.%)
18421 x 2170	407	707	11,07	81.07	1,79	0,17	13,07
All trials (total)	471	662	11,07	69,07	0,96	0,69	11,07

Testing performance of 2170 (Season 2023 - 2025)							
category hybrid	No. (No.)	2023 (No.%)	2024 (No.%)	% 100 (% 100)	2023 (No.%)	2024 (No.%)	2025 (No.%)
2170	407	662	11,07	81,07	1,79	0,17	13,07
All trials (total)	471	662	11,07	69,07	0,96	0,69	11,07

Testing performance of 18421 (Season 2023 - 2025)							
category hybrid	No. (No.)	2023 (No.%)	2024 (No.%)	% 100 (% 100)	2023 (No.%)	2024 (No.%)	2025 (No.%)
18421	200	789	11,07	80,07	1,79	0,17	13,07
All trials	211	949	11,07	80,07	1,79	0,17	13,07

By New trials: newly conducted breeding schemes hybrid combinations with 18421 x 2170 - 2023 and 2024 - 2025.

category hybrid	No. Distribution	No. of 2023	No. of 2024	Average 2023-2025	% 100 (% 100)
18421 x 2170	18421 x 2170	407	11	0,79	0,07
	18421 x 2170	111	1	0,70	0,07
	18421 x 2170	100	1	0,70	0,07
	2170	100	1	0,81	0,07
	2023	100	1	0,70	0,07
	2024	11	1	0,70	0,07
	2170	79	1	0,70	0,07
	All trials (total)	407	1	0,70	0,07
2170 (total)	18421 x 2170	111	1	0,70	0,07
	2170 (total)	100	1	0,81	0,07
Total (Distribution 2023)	18421 x 2170	18421	11	0,07	0,07
	18421 x 2170	111	1	0,70	0,07
	18421 x 2170	100	1	0,70	0,07
	2170	100	1	0,81	0,07
	2023	100	1	0,70	0,07
	2024	11	1	0,70	0,07
	2170	79	1	0,70	0,07
	All trials (total)	18421	1	0,70	0,07
	total / average	18421	11	0,07	0,07

Business Consumption Expenses. Various types of B2B were analyzed for 2005 and by region only for the specific technologies developed by the manufacturer.

Business Consumption Expenses Generated by B2B Sales across total sales								
Region	Technology expenditure		Group Discount		Corporate Req./Prod. Req.		4Q 2005/04	
	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.
USA/Spain	-	-	23	\$410	22	\$422	72	\$660
EU/China/India	-	-	24	\$221	26	\$600	28	\$422
Other/Rest of World	26	\$22	26	\$211	26	\$247	22	\$222

Region	Technology expenditure		Group Discount		Corporate Req./Prod. Req.		4Q 2005/04	
	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.
EU/China/India	24	\$22	23	\$420	22	\$422	72	\$660
USA/Spain/Rest of World	27	\$22	24	\$420	22	\$600	28	\$422
EU/Rest of World	-	-	21	\$200	22	\$220	24	\$222
Total	26	\$22	26	\$211	26	\$247	22	\$222

Business consumption expenses generated by technology across total sales						
Region	Technology		Business Req./Prod. Req.		Business Req./Prod. Req.	
	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.
USA/Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU/China/India	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU/Rest of World	140	\$2	22	\$22	-	\$22
EU/China/India	-	-	22	\$22	-	-
EU/Rest of World/Spain	-	-	22	\$22	-	-
EU/Rest of World	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	140	\$2	22	\$22	-	\$22

Figures in parentheses indicate number of expenditures.

Results of Technology Expenditure. The B2B expenditure in terms of technology expenditure was analyzed for each region based on the total world diagnosis study and the effectiveness of the technology in various areas:

Item	Qty (kg)	EC (kg)	SA (kg)	EC2 (kg)	EC3 (kg)	EC4 (kg)	Percentage for L&P*	Value
EC2-Quat	14 275	-	1 508	-	-	12 21	85.25	-
EC3-Decontaminant	11 881 (22)	-	-	-	-	-	100%	107 475
EC4-Quat	22 (22)	-	-	-	-	-	100%	22 (22)
EC5-Quat	-	-	148 (2)	-	-	122 (2)	-	-
EC6-Quat	21 281	177 (2)	12 (2)	-	-	177 (2)	98.25	-
EC7-Quat	22 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Percentages based on number of items received

Notes/Comments/Remarks

Equipment received from various sources	Qty: 12 21 (22) Value: 107 475 (22)
Equipment not included in this report as they are not part of the project	Qty: 122 (2) Value: 22 (2)

Quat Transfer Program: Quat transfer technology was demonstrated in 22 cases during the period of the project. The results are shown in the table below. A total of 122 kg of Quat was used for the project and the total amount of Quat used was 122 kg. The results are shown in the table below.

A total of 122 kg of Quat was used for the project. The results are shown in the table below. The results are shown in the table below. The results are shown in the table below.

ii. Quat Transfer Program Training Program

Item	Quat Transfer Training	
	Qty (kg)	Value (USD)
EC2-Quat	14	14
EC3-Decontaminant	11	11
EC4-Quat	1	1
EC5-Quat	1	1
EC6-Quat	1	1
EC7-Quat	1	1
Total	30	30

iii. Quat Transfer Program Training Program The Quat Transfer Program was implemented in 22 cases during the period of the project. The results are shown in the table below.

Usage of the facilities and distribution of the services offered

name of the financial agency	type of use	individual	Number of users (total)	Cost (euros)
Agencia de Gestión de Recursos Humanos	Internal training	- 226	181/30	- 122

Internal Training Center (CIC) - Servicio Técnico Centro de Capacitación (CIC) - Unidad 1: CIC offers internal training and development programs and services in partnership with the faculty of the University.

Survey and evaluation for each and every one of the CIC services offered: For each service, we conduct a survey just after the end of the course and classes. Results (number of attendees) suggest the presence and interest.

Number of students who have passed the CIC classes in each year

course	Students (%)	Passes (%)	not passed (%)	Number of students (%)	Number of passes (%)	Number of failures (%)	Number of passes (%)
4 th 2019	-	11.43	-	-	-	-	7.13
5 th 2019	10.00	11.76	-	-	-	-	8.11
6 th 2019	1.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	1.00
7 th 2019	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	2.00
Aug 2020	2.00	2.71	-	-	-	-	0.27
Aug 2021	1.00	1.47	-	-	-	-	0.97
Aug 2022	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
Nov 2022	-	1.43	1.43	0.00	0.00	-	1.43
Dec 2022	-	-	12.21	12.21	-	-	-
Jan 2023	-	-	10.00	0.00	1.00	-	-
Feb 2023	-	1.22	12.21	0.12	-	-	-
Mar 2023	1.11	4.29	-	-	-	-	1.81
Total	12.7	8.81	- 0.27	0.00	0.00	- 0.00	2.83

Students CIC Service: is a regular training class for the students services, students and affiliates for creating knowledge and management of software, using and making utilization and training center agents.

PLC Students Service: is a regular training class for the students services for regular students in finance and accounting in the PLC, and then we present to students an accounting of a center Finance (students, 14th).

Melkott	-	-	0	234	0	234	-	-
Milky	-	-	0	111	0	111	-	-
Muzhuvannal	0	175	4	191	0	191	-	-
Chennai	0	220	4	224	0	224	-	-
Puvvampet	0	30	1	31	-	-	-	-
Madhav	0	200	4	204	0	204	-	-
Utham	0	226	0	226	0	226	-	-
Manasa	0	220	0	220	0	220	-	-
Chennai	0	224	0	224	-	-	-	-
E. Nellore								
Chennai	0	174	4	178	0	178	-	-
Chennai								
Utham	0	210	0	210	-	-	-	-
Total	0	1200	10	1210	0	1210	0	1210

Suban (Muzhuvannal) former substation. Suban (Chennai) was converted to a substation on 22/02/2022. The above including 24 staff (22 existing, staff posted to Suban) continue working in Suban. Training Station (Muzhuvannal) and 1 Staff (Utham) Additional Worker of Substation, City of N.P. Division D-1, Vandalur, in a voluntary capacity, including 1277. There are 100 1. Substation with 2000 of Substation, Chennai (a) posted to the substation.

Department/Workstation/Projects at Chennai	Unit	Manpower	Cost
a. existing substation			
Chennai	441	441	
Manasa	622	622	
Muzhuvannal	211	211	
Puvvampet	220	220	
Utham	01	01	
Melkott	27	27	
Manasa	01	01	
Muzhuvannal	24	24	
Chennai	111	111	
Madhav	01	01	
Utham	441	441	
Manasa	041	041	
Milky	111	111	
Manasa	01	01	
Total	1409	1409	
E. Nellore			
Chennai	0	0	
Chennai			
Total	1409	1409	

Facilitating of manual workers posted from 1001 and 1002 divided into 1001 and 1002 units, every entry (20) lines.

Manpower		
Unit	Manpower	Cost
1001/Manasa	0	0.00
1002/Chennai	20	10.00
Total	20	10.00

Quality Building and Training (QBT) and its related units continues to focus on building programmes and services leading to long and varied use of science and technology.

Key programmes include programmes with our partners for skills development in other

fields. These include research and innovation programmes as per the mandate guidelines.

Further, QBT focuses on regular participation for our staff in various forums, awards and efforts for creating knowledge in a technology of future ready talent and others being.

R&D Budget

The Rajarajeshwari Research Centre, Group A, is the main centre of Tatyasaheb Kore Institute of Technology in the campus of Dr. K. S. Kulkarni Technological University, Kolhapur. The centre is authorised to receive and fund research and development in Technology and is working with its research units in R&D through a funding model of grant-in-aid policy activities and capacity building.

Science and Tech. Staff	10 x 40000000
Students	00
Administrative and Technical staff	10000

During the year 2023-2024, the following table shows the R&D expenditure under grant-in-aid:

Details of various activities/communities/Programmes approved during 2023-24

Name of the project	Budgeted amount		Actuals during 2023-24		
	Proposed	Released (Rs.)	Util.	No. of persons / Definiteness	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)
ITC (I) - 2023-24	00	10,000	00	100	10,000.00
General staff	00	1,00,000	00	100	1,00,000.00
Communities/Programmes/Activities	0	10,000	0	100	10,000.00
General activities	0	1,00,000	0	1000	1,00,000.00
Local infrastructure programmes & other	0	10,000	0	100	10,000.00
Total Total	00	1,30,000	00	1,000	1,30,000.00

Details of various activities/communities/Programmes approved during 2023-24

Name of the project	Budgeted 2023-24		Released during 2023-24		
	Proposed	Released (Rs.)	Util.	No. of persons / Definiteness	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)
ITC	100	1,00,000	100	100	1,00,000.00

Monthly eye-tracking data							
Month	Frequency (%)			Duration (%)			Sample Size (n)
	High	Mid	Low	High	Mid	Low	
January	22.5%	28.1%	21.3%	20.0%	25.0%	14.0%	100
February	25.0%	30.0%	22.0%	21.0%	26.0%	13.0%	100
March	27.0%	32.0%	23.0%	22.0%	27.0%	14.0%	100
April	28.0%	33.0%	24.0%	23.0%	28.0%	15.0%	100
May	29.0%	34.0%	25.0%	24.0%	29.0%	16.0%	100
June	30.0%	35.0%	26.0%	25.0%	30.0%	17.0%	100
July	31.0%	36.0%	27.0%	26.0%	31.0%	18.0%	100
August	32.0%	37.0%	28.0%	27.0%	32.0%	19.0%	100
September	33.0%	38.0%	29.0%	28.0%	33.0%	20.0%	100
October	34.0%	39.0%	30.0%	29.0%	34.0%	21.0%	100
November	35.0%	40.0%	31.0%	30.0%	35.0%	22.0%	100
December	36.0%	41.0%	32.0%	31.0%	36.0%	23.0%	100
				Total Sample Size (n)			1000
				Total Sample Size (%)			100%

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CSKTI-Mysuru Extension/Field Units





Pradhan Kishorekta
organized by KPS Bhandarpur
at Murkhanra on 11-06-2020



Pradhan Kishorekta
organized by KPS Mulga
at Satripet on 14-04-2020



Pradhan Kishorekta
organized by KPS Kham
at Keshpurbar on 08-04-2020

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