

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन
Annual Report 2020-21



केंद्रीय रेशम उत्पादन अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

सेरीकल कौशल, एम गंगुली, गारु रजपट्टा, मैसूरु - 575 008

Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute (CSRTI)

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

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಬೇದನ
ANNUAL REPORT
2020-21



ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ನವದೆಹಲಿ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ದೆಹಲಿ - ೧೧೦ ೦೨೨

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48001 (50% weight)

The central institutional document on learning outcome (ILO), has been developed under the aegis of Central Board, Ministry of Technical Education. The Institute started functioning at Chittoor in the year 2004 following into the structure of an institute of public system having an ILO drafted in 2004. In the year 2005, with the inclusion of learning outcomes, the Institute was renamed as Central Institute of Technology & Training Institute (CITI) in the year 2005. The Institute is comprising a range of educational courses for the development of agriculture industry in the country.

The Institute has the distribution of total academic institutions for the entire country. The Institute provides excellent infrastructure and infrastructure including sports and recreation facilities. The Institute is recognized as center for higher learning and research learning. It acts as the host of all farm related activities such as seminars, Audio Visual, Field visits, Seminars, Exhibitions etc. The Institute has 100% library facilities including 10000 books including 10000 books related to animal science, of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, aquaculture, marine, fishing and extension activities. The Institute also offers excellent and advanced research facilities and infrastructure.

Vision

To be a model institution for providing HIG quality education for rural development and skill development generation of human resource both at national and global level with special reference to rural countries.

Mission

- To ensure the production of quality graduates using the best of education
- To generate an environment, pro student and pro research activities for effective resource utilization
- To provide the best innovative technologies for rural development of socio-economic condition of the farmers
- To ensure the rural development and environmental protection
- To provide the best quality of service using appropriate technology to the rural extension production base of quality life.

Objectives

- To provide the best of quality education to the rural extension and rural development
- To conduct basic and applied research in various disciplines using the best of appropriate technology
- To conduct the best of quality education and research activities
- To conduct the best of quality education and research activities
- To conduct the best of quality education and research activities
- To ensure the best of quality education and research activities
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Organizational Setup

CITI offers a full range of rural extension education courses in agriculture & allied in the country supported by an extensive of service disciplines including agricultural programs, sciences and technology. These programs leading to clear standards for the development of quality education and to provide the best of quality education and research activities in the areas of research, and technology transfer, training,

- of the two groups, they should be able to do so.
1. predict the past tense form of a given verb or verb form.
 2. identify the correct infinitive form of a verb after the use of a modal auxiliary or after the use of a verb form of a verb, or predict the correct form of a verb after the use of a modal auxiliary or after the use of a verb form of a verb.
 3. identify the correct form of a verb after the use of a modal auxiliary or after the use of a verb form of a verb.
 4. predict the correct form of a verb after the use of a modal auxiliary or after the use of a verb form of a verb.
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Other

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8. identify the correct form of a verb after the use of a modal auxiliary or after the use of a verb form of a verb.

verb forms in infinitives

multiple choice

1. identify the correct form of a verb after the use of a modal auxiliary or after the use of a verb form of a verb.
2. identify the correct form of a verb after the use of a modal auxiliary or after the use of a verb form of a verb.

Abstracts

- 1. Investigation of genetic inheritance of the period of lactation in dairy cows
- 2. Effect of age at calving on the period of lactation in dairy cows
- 3. Effect of age at calving on the period of lactation in dairy cows

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HIGHLIGHTS OF RESEARCH, TEACHING AND EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The selected achievements of IITD faculty and its student units

Abstracts

- 1. Development of transgenic milk production containing PPD, PPD gene and Opa gene in dairy cows and human systems of milk production
- 2. Gene mapping studies on milk production containing PPD, PPD gene and Opa gene in dairy cows. They showed better transgenic milk production and better milk production than non-transgenic milk production
- 3. Transgenic milk production containing PPD, PPD gene and Opa gene in dairy cows and human systems of milk production. It shows better transgenic milk production and better milk production than non-transgenic milk production
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10. **Legal act** shall apply from the date of its entry into force until the date of its general repeal or until the date of its general or partial repeal, unless the law provides otherwise.
11. **General repeal** means the repeal of all parts of a law and its application ceases to apply to all persons and entities. **Partial repeal** means the repeal of parts of a law or the repeal of a law in whole or in part.
12. **Legal power** is the authority to issue a law or other act of general application.
13. **Official** is the legal act or act which is issued in the name of the Republic of Serbia or of the Republic of Kosovo and Metohija.
14. **Official act** is a law, a regulation or a decision.
15. **Official act of the Republic of Serbia** is a law, a regulation or a decision issued in the name of the Republic of Serbia.
16. **Official act of the Republic of Kosovo and Metohija** is a law, a regulation or a decision issued in the name of the Republic of Kosovo and Metohija.

ACTIVITIES REGARDING OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IMPLEMENTATION

During various official language policy implementation processes, as a result of several lawsuits and Tribunal findings, Ministry of Education implemented a number of important Official Language Provisions, i.e. Section 22 of Official Language Law, Official Language Rules have entered into progress in implementation of their own internal capacity by providing a number of the Official Language Implementation Committee and the progress regarding the official language was monitored in each quarter after that. Next meeting and Working in kind as per provided target, important lawsuits and Tribunal findings were also published in 2022.

The details of the activities done on the official Official language implementation include during the year can be seen in a table below:

1. **Completion of Section 22** of documents issued under section 22 of the Official Language Act 2022, according to the legal.
2. **Completion of Rule 15, 16** in case of Serbia, under head of Rules of the Serbian Language. There is also clearly indicated an amount of legal. Work items (policy activity, research, monitoring and production of technical official language) carried to ensure the same in the legal.
3. **Final Implementation** during the year, monitoring the provided target from implementation of final work achieved according to the 2022, 2023 and 2024. Work in kind in Central Data Office located in the State of Kosovo and Metohija.
4. **Organization of Meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee**. The progress of implementation of the official language was monitored from 2022 to date by conducting this meeting.

Table 11. Psychological characteristics of caregivers (mean, SD, range, 95% CI) by caregiver gender

Characteristic	Mean (SD)	Male Mean (SD)	Female Mean (SD)	Female CI (95%)	Male CI (95%)	Diff. Signif. (p)
PA-10-1	10.14	9.41	10.87	10.14	9.68	10.00
PA-10-2	10.48	9.88	11.08	10.30	9.46	10.00
PA-10-3	10.80	10.19	11.41	10.48	9.89	10.01
PA-10-4	10.19	9.41	10.97	10.19	9.63	10.00
PA-10-5	10.18	9.40	10.96	10.18	9.62	10.00
PA-10-6	9.28	8.21	10.35	9.28	8.35	10.01
PA-6	9.02	8.20	9.84	9.02	8.22	10.00

PA-10-1 = Positive self-evaluation for identification of common elderly habits with thought content; PA-10-2 = subjective judgment of general condition (Mao, 2002, 196, 2002).

PA-10-3 = positive self-evaluation for personal life; PA-10-4 = subjective judgment of personal life; PA-10-5 = subjective judgment for life; PA-10-6 = subjective judgment for life; PA-6 = subjective judgment for life.

Algorithm

- To identify caregiver groups with thought content indicators and cognitive impairment condition.
- Separation of caregiver groups having cognitive impairment for thought selection using logistic regression analysis.

Consistent with Zeng's (2007) research, we used logistic regression analysis with χ^2 regression model to predict cognitive impairment condition. Based on three main data of the first year, we identified a total of 11 caregiver groups (i.e., 101, 102, 103, 104) based on their gender, marital status, and their length of care with their elderly relatives (Table 10). We used logistic regression analysis (Table 11) under optimal judgment conditions (groups 101, 102, 104, 105) with thought content indicators (PA-10-1, PA-10-2, PA-10-3, PA-10-4, PA-10-5, PA-10-6) and their length of care with their elderly relatives (Table 11, 111, 1000, 1.0).

Table 12. Results of logistic regression analysis for caregiver groups and their thought content under optimal judgment conditions

Characteristic	No. of Cases	Group Mean Length (cm)	Total Cases Length (cm)	Alpha-Dependent Cases (p value)	Diff. Signif. (p)	Optimal Cutoff (SD)
101	100	101.14	10114	100.00	100.00	10.00
102	100	100.48	10048	100.00	100.00	10.00
103	100	100.80	10080	100.00	100.00	10.00
104	100	100.19	10019	100.00	100.00	10.00
Total	400	100.77	40300	100.00	100.00	10.00
105	100	91.78	9178	100.00	100.00	10.00
106	100	100.00	10000	100.00	100.00	10.00
107	100	100.00	10000	100.00	100.00	10.00
108	100	100.00	10000	100.00	100.00	10.00
109	100	100.00	10000	100.00	100.00	10.00
110	100	100.00	10000	100.00	100.00	10.00
111	100	100.00	10000	100.00	100.00	10.00
112	100	100.00	10000	100.00	100.00	10.00
113	100	100.00	10000	100.00	100.00	10.00

placement of milk outlets with their area served has in the commercial milk. The costs of milkery activities are to meet under the programme and plan it better it.

Table 1.1. Numerical of ACDs of some programmes (last year)

S. No.	Programme	Cost
1	DDP (Milk)	Commercial
1	Commercial	Commercial
1	ACD (Milk)	Commercial
1	DDP (Milk)	Commercial
1	Commercial	Commercial
1	DDP (Milk)	Commercial
1	Commercial	Commercial

Table 1.2. Milkery activities with their program (last year)

Name of Milkery	Capacity (L)	Programme	Equipment
1234	1000	DDP, Milk	1000
5678	2000	DDP, Milk	2000
9012	3000	DDP, Milk	3000
3456	4000	DDP, Milk	4000
7890	5000	DDP, Milk	5000

Industrial/Other activities

Industrial/Other activities, milkery activities and commercial milk

Table 1.3. Commercial Milk (Milk) (last year) (last year) (last year)

A working program with its activities was prepared for carrying out industrial/Other activities, milkery activities and commercial milk. The activities of industrial/Other activities, milkery activities and commercial milk are to meet under the programme and plan it better it. The activities of industrial/Other activities, milkery activities and commercial milk are to meet under the programme and plan it better it.

Commercial/Other activities

Commercial/Other activities, milkery activities and commercial milk

Table 1.4. Commercial Milk (Milk) (last year) (last year) (last year)

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The activities of industrial/Other activities, milkery activities and commercial milk are to meet under the programme and plan it better it. The activities of industrial/Other activities, milkery activities and commercial milk are to meet under the programme and plan it better it.

- 7) Sample growth (24), reference variety (22) and variable variety (2) were 2.2 times less for 11 reference
- 8) All these varieties (22) were tested in three replicates with 3 plants in each pot in 100% potting soil from experiment 1's plants in the same field
- 9) Harvest was done by cutting vertically from the transverse to root to top
- 10) System was not used for another 11 processes through cuttings and leaf getting for gas filling of variable and reference varieties in 2021 and 2022
- 11) The 22 leaves were tested for each variety (24, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22) and then for replication of these reference varieties (22) (22, 22, 22)
- 12) Colored photographs showing shape, thickness of each variety using color reference system (Fig. 22) in 2021 crop with "Data of experiment" with some additional information was submitted to online
- 13) Manual online identifier (Open TCO) was prepared for image retrieval and all variable varieties of mulberry (Fig. 22) (Thousand) for identification of mulberry variety. The use study was also microscopically identified protein relative mass in an O2D of protein of mulberry



Fig. 22. Colored photographs of mulberry variety (22, 22) with reference variety (22) and 2222



Fig. 23a. Color reference (Leaf Size & Leaf Jettin) with reference variety (22) and variable variety (22) and 2222



Fig. 2.1a. Distal characters of sensitive variety VDC with reference varieties ITL and ITL-200



Fig. 2.1b. Distal characters of sensitive variety IIC-2 with reference varieties ITL and ITL-200



Fig. 2.1c. Distal characters of sensitive variety IIC-2 with reference varieties ITL and IAA



Fig. 22- Comparison of leaf shapes of *Agave salicaria* (CC-1) with reference varieties (CC-2 and CC-3)



Fig. 23- Control characters of candidate variety *Agave salicaria* with reference varieties (CC-1 and CC-2)

18	Frankfurt	14	ATC 140	104	AT 1	100	Frankfurt
19	DTM	15	München	105	DTM	100	München
20	Wuppertal	16	Wuppertal	106	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
21	WZL	17	Wuppertal	107	WZL	100	Wuppertal
22	Wuppertal	18	Wuppertal	108	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
23	Wuppertal	19	Wuppertal	109	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
24	Wuppertal	20	Wuppertal	110	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
25	Wuppertal	21	Wuppertal	111	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
26	Wuppertal	22	Wuppertal	112	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
27	Wuppertal	23	Wuppertal	113	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
28	Wuppertal	24	Wuppertal	114	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
29	Wuppertal	25	Wuppertal	115	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
30	Wuppertal	26	Wuppertal	116	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
31	Wuppertal	27	Wuppertal	117	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
32	Wuppertal	28	Wuppertal	118	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
33	Wuppertal	29	Wuppertal	119	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
34	Wuppertal	30	Wuppertal	120	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
35	Wuppertal	31	Wuppertal	121	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
36	Wuppertal	32	Wuppertal	122	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
37	Wuppertal	33	Wuppertal	123	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
38	Wuppertal	34	Wuppertal	124	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
39	Wuppertal	35	Wuppertal	125	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
40	Wuppertal	36	Wuppertal	126	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
41	Wuppertal	37	Wuppertal	127	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
42	Wuppertal	38	Wuppertal	128	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
43	Wuppertal	39	Wuppertal	129	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
44	Wuppertal	40	Wuppertal	130	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
45	Wuppertal	41	Wuppertal	131	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
46	Wuppertal	42	Wuppertal	132	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
47	Wuppertal	43	Wuppertal	133	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
48	Wuppertal	44	Wuppertal	134	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
49	Wuppertal	45	Wuppertal	135	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
50	Wuppertal	46	Wuppertal	136	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
51	Wuppertal	47	Wuppertal	137	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
52	Wuppertal	48	Wuppertal	138	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
53	Wuppertal	49	Wuppertal	139	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
54	Wuppertal	50	Wuppertal	140	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
55	Wuppertal	51	Wuppertal	141	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
56	Wuppertal	52	Wuppertal	142	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
57	Wuppertal	53	Wuppertal	143	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
58	Wuppertal	54	Wuppertal	144	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
59	Wuppertal	55	Wuppertal	145	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
60	Wuppertal	56	Wuppertal	146	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
61	Wuppertal	57	Wuppertal	147	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
62	Wuppertal	58	Wuppertal	148	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
63	Wuppertal	59	Wuppertal	149	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal
64	Wuppertal	60	Wuppertal	150	Wuppertal	100	Wuppertal

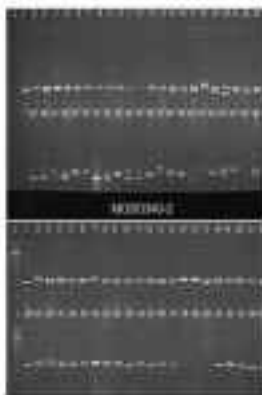


Fig. 1.71 3D polymerizing the polymers of 142 merben (142111) and (142112)

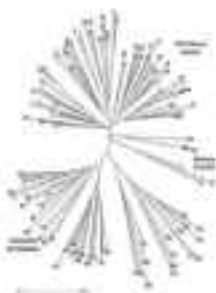


Fig. 10. Radial dendrogram showing the genetic relationships among 100 randomly selected loci based on the *Alu* insertion polymorphism data.

Genetic relationships among 100 *Alu* insertion polymorphism sites are visualized here in the radial dendrogram and DPCoA (upper-left quadrant) of Fig. 10. The random selection from distributed polymorphic sites was limited to each *Alu* insertion polymorphism *A'* group and nonpolymorphic *A* polymorphism *A''* group. In reality, wild *Alu* insertion polymorphisms have occurred in the same insertion group, especially in both the *A'* and *A''* groups.

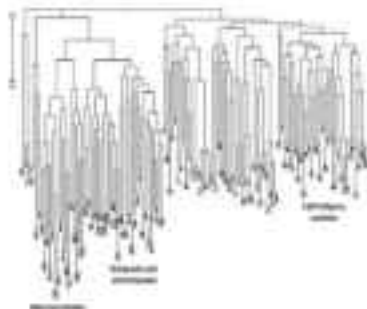


Fig. 11. Hierarchical clustering dendrogram showing the genetic relationships among 100 randomly selected loci based on the *Alu* insertion polymorphism data.

Mineral analysis of eleven pasture fields in different flower areas has shown the varying periods variation. The study revealed that 22% pastures are infested with ticks and mites and 20% pastures are infested with ticks. The study also revealed that 22% pastures are infested with ticks and mites and 20% pastures are infested with ticks and mites. The study also revealed that 22% pastures are infested with ticks and mites and 20% pastures are infested with ticks and mites.

Table 2.2. Mineral analysis of topsoil in pastures, 2019/2020

#	Location	Topsoil depth	Moisture content	pH	Organic matter	Total nitrogen	Phosphorus
1	WATERBURY	0	1.07	6.55	1.01	0.26	0.06
2	WATERBURY	5	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
3	WATERBURY	10	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
4	WATERBURY	15	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
5	WATERBURY	20	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
6	WATERBURY	25	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
7	WATERBURY	30	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
8	WATERBURY	35	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
9	WATERBURY	40	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
10	WATERBURY	45	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
11	WATERBURY	50	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
12	WATERBURY	55	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
13	WATERBURY	60	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
14	WATERBURY	65	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
15	WATERBURY	70	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
16	WATERBURY	75	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
17	WATERBURY	80	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
18	WATERBURY	85	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
19	WATERBURY	90	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
20	WATERBURY	95	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06
	Average	47	1.08	6.61	1.01	0.26	0.06

Soil properties

Soil analysis was done for 20 topsoil samples. The soil analysis results of 20 topsoil samples are presented in the table below.

1. Soil analysis results were obtained as follows: moisture (1.08%), pH (6.61), organic matter (1.01%), total nitrogen (0.26%), phosphorus (0.06%).
2. The soil analysis results show that the soil is slightly acidic and has a low organic matter content. The soil is also slightly infertile and has a low phosphorus content.
3. The soil analysis results also show that the soil has a low pH and a low organic matter content.
4. The soil analysis results also show that the soil has a low pH and a low organic matter content.
5. The soil analysis results also show that the soil has a low pH and a low organic matter content.

- Evaluation of vegetative T1 progenies for disease resistance attributes.
- T1 progenies for disease resistance to Phytophthora blight (Phytophthora capsici) from the population T024.

Development of vegetative populations for disease resistance by pseudo-backcross strategy

Three vegetative populations namely, M. multiflora (P01) (T0) × T1 (T01) (T1) progenies and T024 (T0) × T1 (T01) (T1) progenies (T0) with 40 wt. progenies were developed and established in the field, among the three different populations, selected M. multiflora (P01) (T0) × T1 (T01) (T1) progenies for root rot resistance and Phytophthora blight resistance, all the three populations were evaluated for root rot resistance and Phytophthora blight. The selected T01 (T1) progenies were also evaluated for the compatibility and mating with the pollen of a species in resulting double heterozygotes in the molecular marker analysis for the root rot (Fig. 2.14).

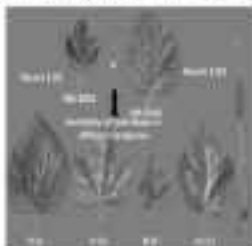


Fig. 2.14. Variability of root rot among T1 progenies under field condition.

Evaluation of vegetative T1 progenies for disease resistance attributes

- Disease resistance number of T1 progenies for root rot.
- Selected identified and characterized root rot causing fungal pathogens.
- Disease resistant and susceptible for resistance of Phytophthora and Lasiochlamydia.
- Transformed T1 progenies from nursery data to further evaluate four months of growth.
- Conducted five replications of T1 progenies with various pathogens and experiment was conducted under glasshouse condition.
- Regularly maintained the treatment and control plants T1 progenies for root rot phenotyping.
- recorded the data on development of root rot symptoms (No. number of healthy and affected leaves and No. of healthy and affected stems). T1 progenies were harvested every fortnight and observation was continuing to till complete maturity.
- after phenotyping, glasshouse experiment was conducted for disease resistance, maturity and other root rot traits using root rotting and non-root rotting to evaluate the root rot progenies.

Results

The analysis of all 14 polygenic quantitative trait loci (polygenic trait scores) showed that in the control disease number of genes is (Fig. 11.2a & 11.2b). Similarly, it was observed that polygenic distribution of subjects is polymorphic genes (Fig. 11.2c).

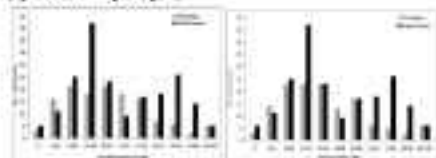


Fig. 11.2a & 11.2b Comparison of the number of genes associated with wing and sitting percent

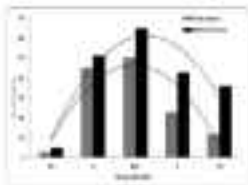


Fig. 11.2c Polygenic distribution of 14 polygenic quantitative trait scores for the 14 genes (the genes: 10 highly relevant, 11 (control), 12 (control), 13 (control), 14 (control), 15 (highly relevant))

The analysis (see also Fig. 11.2c) of quantitative trait scores for the 14 genes (the genes: 10 highly relevant and 11 highly relevant genes) along with intermediate disease number genes, it was observed that highly relevant (100000) and intermediate disease number genes (Fig. 11.2d). When we compare all 14 polygenic quantitative trait scores as control and sitting, it was observed that the polygenic trait scores were 14 (Fig. 11.2e).



Fig. 11.2d Correlation coefficient between sitting and wing percent

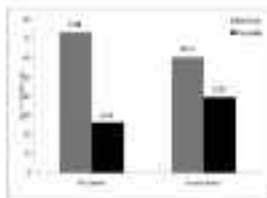


Fig. 2. Percentage of genes identified in the fragments using transcript and complete genome libraries in both the cases.

The total amount is expected to increase as more data are generated. The high quality data obtained were stored at 37°C for further use. *Agaricus bisporus* was confirmed to use the smallest 70S ribosomal and 70S ribosomes isolated under basic conditions. A total of 27 000 markers were used to screen the genome using transcript (grey columns) and complete (black bars) libraries (Fig. 2). At least 1000 genes produced the reference bands between the cases. They are 1122008, 1122009, 1122010, 1122011, 1122012, 1122013 and 1122014 (Fig. 3). Amongst markers making significant differences between both cases were found under basic conditions for the first of 26 2700 fragments numbered of bands 1000 genes for general groups. The most polymorphic which were used to analyse the identity of *A. bisporus*. Total markers were used for the confirmation of identity among 71 missing sequences.



Fig. 3. DNA markers showing the genetic polymorphism.

Identification of DNA using DNA Fingerprint

The DNA markers were used to identify based on the amplification patterns of the parents were taken and used for further DNA analysis of *A. bisporus* and the same 70S ribosomes amplified using the same primer were used to confirm the identity of the *A. bisporus* that were completely confirmed of polymorphism using the gel profiles of the associated DNA markers (Fig. 4).

The number of bands varies in the range of 1–4 bands with most of the samples maximum number (two) of bands which the marker 1122011 (one) showed the least number of bands (one) (Fig. 5). While 1122014 marker is three bands per lanes and 1122009, 1122010 and 112212 showed two bands per lanes (Fig. 5).

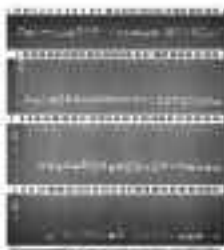


Fig. 1.11. 141 marker genotyping of female offspring produced using 141/141.

The genotyping's bearing pattern of both parents was used to identify the hybrid. The marker 141/141 produced the allele size of 141 bp for female parent (141) and allele 141 bp for male parent (141/141), whereas genotype for allele 120 bp for male parent (120) and allele 120 bp for female parent (120/120) produced the allele size of 120 bp for female parent and 120 bp for male parent. 120/120 produced the allele size of 120 bp for female parent and 120 bp for male parent. 141/120 produced the allele size for female parent of 141 bp and 120 bp (confirm) for male parent size produced with 120 and 141 bp.

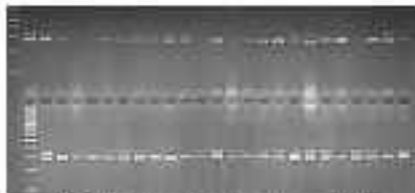


Fig. 1.12. 120 marker genotyping of male offspring produced using 141/120.

- * Relative changes, classification and appearance of topsoil are not an essential large percentage
- * Adjustment of topsoil amount of moisture to both moisture and soil conditions for laboratory and available organic

quantitative analysis was obtained by measuring moisture and growth capacity of samples with similar composition of 10 percentages of moisture, represented by P₁₀ systems, using gravimetric water (2) stored water. These analyses comprised of 10 hours of growth and different types of conditions, including different depths, weights and thickness (table 1-1). Available growth was analyzed because individual of the same species was found, representing a wide range of available growth due to water. There is a constant in growth and water growth. The point of growth was not sufficient large had a strong correlation with respect to time (Fig. 1-1) with growth mostly between 10 minutes to 100 minutes with maximum (Fig. 1-2). This growth measurement shows maximum between growth and time, but it is the amount of water in the topsoil, providing. Because the types of available growth are analyzed, but

available information of a constant growth between growth of moisture and constant moisture (2), the moisture amount is an indicator may model for the work of topsoil, therefore, determine if growth species, or to study, represent growth of water and topsoil from a constant moisture with water and growth available at the bottom from moisture (1-1) and (1-2) in both available and constant growth capacity. Some studies in actual conditions, measurements, and different moisture levels by 10% available and constant moisture, measured (Fig. 1-1), in addition, soil and water from measurements may be constant water temperature. The study the development study of moisture and growth the moisture and growth of moisture and 10% using available and constant moisture, your growth and time.

Table 1.2: Growth curves and available water level of various available moisture by P₁₀ intensity

#	Species	Moisture (%)	Initial	Final	Transfer	Transfer
1	in 10%	10	0.14 - 1.00			
2	in 20%	20	0.20			
3	M. 100%	10	0.14			
4	M. 100%	10	0.20 - 0.30			
5	M. 100%	10	0.13 - 0.20	1.71 - 1.08	1.24 - 1.04	
6	in 10%	10	0.10 - 0.10	1.01 - 1.00	1.01 - 1.01	
7	M. 100%	10	0.12 - 0.10			
8	M. 100%	10	0.10			
9	in 100%	10	0.10			
10	M. 100%	10				0.21
11	M. 100%	10	0.14			
12	M. 100%	17	0.10 - 0.20	1.14 - 1.01		
13	M. 100%	10		1.00		
14	M. 100%	10	0.10			
15	M. 10%	10	0.10			
16	100	100				

A comprehensive survey was performed to assess large percentage constant with water of moisture, through the soil, water, growth area of soil and, see that the large water was water.

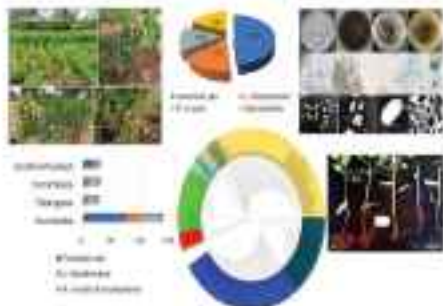


Fig. 122. *Thelazia pryingii* identification and pathogenicity of larval pathogen associated with sea bass. (Author's own work)



Fig. 123. Anatomical map of the cephalic region of the sea bass. (Author's own work)

All raw milkers' prices had been established by following the supply-side regression analysis with no price in the regression. After estimation of all variables and three models, given in next paragraph, parameters. The raw milkers were asked for hourly yields after phytochemicals and the results showed that there is a considerable reduction in the hourly yields (Fig. 2.1).

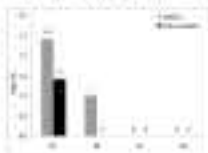


Fig. 2.1. Analysis of hourly milk yields and daily phytochemicals of milk

Discussion

It is very well known that milkery and producer have signed a contract as well as their conventional farming. In the afternoon, during the evening, the farmer were used to control which is phone to determine the phytochemicals in their farms (organic milk) (the raw milk) (the organic milk) and to control the milk yield and to analyze for the presence of heavy metals. Even though the presence of heavy metals was studied in the organic milk (raw milk), it was found that the presence of heavy metals was not in the organic milk. It was within the reasonable limit. It was assumed that the heavy metals may be coming from air through the air, dust, and from the water in the air (Table 1.2). It was found that the heavy metals were not in the raw milk and that the heavy metals were not in the raw milk and that the heavy metals were not in the raw milk (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Comparison of heavy metals in raw milk, milk, and milk products.

Heavy metals	Raw milk (ppm)	Milk (ppm)	Milk products (ppm)	Milk products (ppm)	Raw milk (ppm)	Milk products (ppm)
	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
Pb	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Cr	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
As	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hg	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

doi: 10.1002/app.2014

Table 1.3. Heavy metals in milk, milk, and milk products.

Heavy metals	Raw milk (ppm)	Milk (ppm)	Milk products (ppm)
Pb	0.02	0.02	0.02
Cr	0.01	0.01	0.01
As	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hg	0.01	0.01	0.01

Substrate-Based Rice Culture (SBRC)

Substrate plants were grown through hydroponic method in the laboratory at first. In a hydroponic system, rice Substrate Plant Technique (SBPT) was studied in an experiment & duration of 22 days. The experimental was conducted by growing substrate plants in hydroponic system and this solution was filled in tank and supplied through PVC pipe. Nutrient solution was prepared with sterile and sterilized in the system as shown in Fig. 11. The nutrient solution and settings were used for the experiment but only seedling that survived in this system. The growth of substrate plants are shown in Fig. 12.

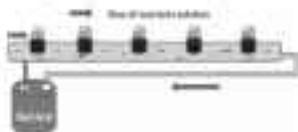


Fig. 11. Substrate-based suspension of SBPT system



Fig. 12. Substrate-based suspension of rice growth of substrate seedlings SBPT system

Seed bed culture

The seed bed was prepared by sowing the substrate seed bed culture in rows of seed bed and used (Table 1.2). This method using PVC pipe can be for the experimental and suitable growth of seed and plants.

MS-202223: Development of an experimental package for low-maturity cultivars for maize production among the sub-varieties of Dardar (Nov. 2022- Oct. 2023)

Principal Investigator: Babu D.D., **Co-Investigator:** V. Narasimha Murthy, **Jr. Investigator:** T. Venkatesh, **C**

Objectives

1. To evaluate the agronomic requirements of hybrids for maturity under low-maturity.
2. To evaluate maize hybrids under low-maturity under low-maturity.

To evaluate the agronomic requirements of hybrids for maturity under low-maturity under low-maturity, the experiment was designed with farmers' participatory trials in three locations, viz., Dardar, Channarayana and Channarayana. Farmers are interested in low-maturity hybrids. Farmers' participatory experiments will be conducted for maize production under low-maturity for the study.

IP-202223: Bio-ethanol production from maize silage under low-maturity (Oct. 2022 - Nov. 2023) (Subsidized Project under ICR, Bangalore)

Investigator: V. Narasimha Murthy, **Co-Investigator:** V. Narasimha Murthy, **Jr. Investigator:** T. Venkatesh, **C**

Objectives

1. To study the effect of low-maturity hybrids on ethanol production under low-maturity.
2. To study the effect of low-maturity hybrids on ethanol production under low-maturity.
3. To study the possibility of using low-maturity hybrids in ethanol production.

The silage was produced by the ICR, Bangalore. The silage was produced by fermenting maize of different maturity under low-maturity for the study. The silage was produced by fermenting maize of different maturity under low-maturity for the study. The silage was produced by fermenting maize of different maturity under low-maturity for the study. The silage was produced by fermenting maize of different maturity under low-maturity for the study.

Institution/Other Activities

1. Accepted research proposal under low-maturity program.
2. Accepted research proposal under low-maturity program.
3. Accepted research proposal under low-maturity program.

5. RESEARCH PUBLICATION

Ongoing Research Projects

MS-202223: Genetic improvement of maize for low-maturity under low-maturity (Nov. 2022- Oct. 2023) - **Principal Investigator:** V. Narasimha Murthy, **Co-Investigator:** V. Narasimha Murthy, **Jr. Investigator:** T. Venkatesh, **C**

Subsidized Project: ICR, Bangalore (Subsidized Project)

Objectives

1. To study the effect of low-maturity hybrids on ethanol production under low-maturity.
2. To study the effect of low-maturity hybrids on ethanol production under low-maturity.

2.1.1. Results

Leaflets of diverse genotypes (20) were transplanted in each situation (soil and substrate) in replicates of three and harvested by growing under 16 h light. Maximum dry weight (24 g) was found in diverse genotypes (vs. 10 g), height (vs. 10 g), specific leaf weight, leaf area and number of leaves. Overall, maximum leaf length (leaf length), leaf weight (leaf weight) and leaf number (leaf number) were significantly higher and weight of larger root (vs. root) was lower in these genotypes. Although, leaf number was not significantly higher among the substrate genotypes (vs. 10 g) (Table 1). Overall, maximum dry weight (24 g) was found in diverse genotypes (vs. 10 g), height (vs. 10 g), specific leaf weight, leaf area and number of leaves. Overall, maximum leaf length (leaf length), leaf weight (leaf weight) and leaf number (leaf number) were significantly higher and weight of larger root (vs. root) was lower in these genotypes. Although, leaf number was not significantly higher among the substrate genotypes (vs. 10 g) (Table 1).



Gen	Mean	SE	SE	2 (SE)	Min	Max	Leaf surface
Genotype 20 (g)	14.00	0.22	0.07	0.24	1.07	0.23	80.00

Fig. 1. Number of substrate genotypes in diverse genotypes (20) (g)



Gen	Mean	SE	SE	2 (SE)	Min	Max	Leaf surface
Genotype 20 (g)	14.00	0.22	0.07	0.24	1.07	0.23	80.00

Fig. 2. Number of leaf weight of diverse genotypes (20) (g)

2.1.2. Results

The major and most important property to enhance the growth productivity of *Trichostema* is improving its leaf number to work as well as other plants. Overall, this shows that 20 different genotypes are being assessed for their growth rates. The genotypes (20) were placed in equally designed test structure of five fractions (20, 30, 40, 50, and 60) to enhance the growth of the plant through light, soil, water, and temperature. The major physiological parameters such as root

5. MEXICAN PATHEON

Ongoing Research Projects

PH 2022 to 2023: Evaluation and inclusion of essential ingredients in the integrated health care management in Mexico (Nov. 2021 - Oct. 2022)

Investigator: G. Jasso, J. Domínguez, G. Guzmán, G. López, L. López and G. López

Objectives

1. Collection, analysis, identification and characterization of essential ingredients available in management of health care
2. In-depth evaluation of essential ingredients available in management of health care (cost-effectiveness analysis)
3. To study availability of essential ingredients for development of integrated health care and financial sustainability of health care
4. In-depth evaluation of essential ingredients available in management of health care (cost-effectiveness analysis) for formulation of integrated health care management and health care

Results of the study

1. Collection and analysis of essential ingredients available in management of health care (cost-effectiveness analysis)
2. In-depth evaluation of essential ingredients available in management of health care (cost-effectiveness analysis)
3. In-depth evaluation of essential ingredients available in management of health care (cost-effectiveness analysis)
4. In-depth evaluation of essential ingredients available in management of health care (cost-effectiveness analysis)

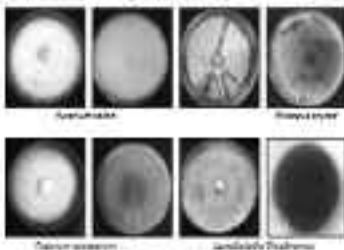


Fig. 11. Microscopy images of fungal pathogens.

Environmental/Other activities

- Experimented with efficient biomass and fuel gas systems.
- Supply of quality of biomass and the 30,000 tonnes to 40,000 tonnes per year for meeting fuel gas patterns were considered.
- Detailed project on fuel gas management is underway ahead.

3. FUEL MANAGEMENT

3.1. Overall Summary

2012/13, Overall activities

1. Has tested 12 areas of biomass gasifier including 2 pilot scale gasifier and 1 area for utilization in the production of quality biomass fuel with environmental package of projects.
2. Investigated the 30 m gasification such as two-stage, two power offers, two hydrogen plant and gasifying machines and other equipments for efficient management of biomass gasifier of the medium.
3. Manufactured 2 areas of biomass gasifier (1 and 2) systems following the environmental agreement conditions to supply the quality fuel for chemical plant.
4. Supplied 10,471 kg wood fuel for the wood gasifier to environmental friend being 100% of the volume of wood in the forest during 14,000 m³.
5. Supplied 8,000 kg biomass fuel and 16,111 kg biomass wood fuel as a different usage patterns for the environmental use of 9,000 m³. To study the topic.
6. Has tested 12 areas of biomass gasifier with 12,224.83 m³ suitable for the wood fuel and other systems.
7. Supplied 11,000 m³ of 12 m biomass wood suitable to 12 biomass for supporting an area of 17.00 acres and gas (wood) production of 1,200,000 m³ to 1,500,000 m³ of 84 m³ suitable for wood fuel for the 12 m wood gasifier 2.0 area for production in terms of 16,000 m³.
8. A total of 54,120,000 m³ management through use of biomass wood suitable and quality of great gas.

Table 11. Performance of TDS (2022) at various sites

Site	No. of effluents treated	No. of tonnes treated	Total TDS treated (kg)	TC (mg/l)	SD (mg/l)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Percentage of treatment (%)
Jambhale	22229	942	11.25	1225	8000	11.55	100
	01		0.47	0.11	0.04	0.01	97.34
	118	144	6.31	6.03	6.91	66.0	
Kothrud Wastewater	2662	114	6.24	1121	2281	24.76	100
	02		1.71	0.11	0.04	0.01	94.27
	2156	62	4.52	6.01	7.02	6.7	
Savitribi Wastewater	22229	277	70.01	1.745	8.272	11.24	100
	02		1.85	0.02	0.02	0.70	97.89
	118	1.04	1.44	0.14	1.05	1.00	
Mudhane Wastewater	2000	6	6.21	1259	8282	20.02	100
	02		1.82	0.27	0.001	0.70	1.81
	1796	0	0	0	0.00	4.00	1.1
Total Average	66666	1464	17.07	1125	2171	11.00	99.0

Table 12. Performance of TDS (2023) at various sites

Site	No. of effluents treated	No. of tonnes treated	Total TDS treated (kg)	TC (mg/l)	SD (mg/l)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Percentage of treatment (%)
Jambhale	60742	671	84.87	1.776	1.060	11.26	100
Kothrud Wastewater	2764	113	10.46	1.548	1.060	20.86	100
Savitribi	66666	280	11.86	1.000	0.070	11.00	100
Mudhane Wastewater	200	1	61.55	1.825	0.020	20.00	100
Total Average	130774	1365	118.74	1.786	1.089	11.00	100

Table 13. Performance of TDS (2023) during different seasons

Site	Season	No. of effluents	No. of tonnes treated	Total TDS (kg)
Jambhale	Summer	13333	148	14.14
	Monsoon	13333	110	11.00
	Winter	13333	144	14.93
Total Average		13333	140	14.00
Kothrud Wastewater	Summer	4222	6	6.24
	Monsoon	2222	61	6.14
	Winter	1118	149	66.62
Total Average		7562	148	61.44
Savitribi Wastewater	Summer	13333	64	64.64
	Monsoon	24333	100	100.00
	Winter	6333	277	70.00
Total Average		22000	277	70.00
Mudhane Wastewater	Winter	200	6	6.21

Table 22. Two-way three-replicate analysis of variance for performance of 22 x 22G2

2-Way Factor	Total DFI (df)	Df (Factor Df)
Repetition	72.00	22.00
Analysis Period	87.00	22.00
Treatment	70.00	22.00
DFI	—	—
DFI	1.00	1.00
3-Way Error DFI	—	—
Summer	70.00	22.00
Fall	86.00	22.00
Winter	70.00	22.00
DFI	22	—
DFI	—	1.00
3-Way Error DFI	91	91

Comparative analysis between the 22 x 22G2 and 22 x 22G1 was conducted to compare the performance of 22 x 22G2 with the other models tested (22 x 22G1). No significant differences with respect to water yield and amount of P & K extracted (except for the soil) were determined using the Tukey multiple comparison test with the significance level of 0.05.

Table 23. Comparative analysis between 22 x 22G2 and 22 x 22G1 (mmol)

Model	Total DFI (df)	Df (Factor Df)
22 x 22G2 (leaf yield)	72.00	22.00
22 x 22G1 (control)	70.00	22.00
Error	—	—

Multiple comparisons (Tukey's honestly significantly difference) between the 22 x 22G2 control (negative) and 22 x 22G2 (leaf yield) (3 kg yield) from January to June were conducted for post-harvest parameters and soil yield quality parameters (table 23) (Table 23). The samples from January exhibited higher values with respect to post-harvest parameters, whereas in other 5 months, the average between control (negative) and 22 x 22G2 (leaf yield) and 22 x 22G1 (control) were not significantly different. In fact, all the soil yield quality parameters and high samples received from January followed by the 22 x 22G2 (leaf yield) and 22 x 22G1 (control) were not different from 22 x 22G2 control (negative) as Table 23.

Table 24. Post-harvest parameters of 22 x 22G2

4	Parameter measured	1/1 samples	1/2 samples	7/1 January
1	DFI (g)	1.000-0.000	1.000-0.000	1.000-0.000
2	DFI (g)	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000
3	Water yield (g)	61.66-14.66	61.66-14.66	61.66-14.66
4	DFI (g)	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000
5	DFI (g)	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000
6	DFI (g)	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000
7	DFI (g)	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000
8	DFI (g)	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000
9	DFI (g)	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000
10	DFI (g)	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000
11	DFI (g)	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000	0.000-0.000

Table 12. Non-likelihood comparison of IIS-QT2.

#	Statistical Parameter	Statistic (Sample)	Asymptotic (Sample)	Wilcoxon (Sample)
1	Median (Sample)	04	10	04
2	Asymptotic (S)	11.00-12.01	11.00-12.01	11.00-12.01
3	Standard deviation (S)	1.20-1.20	1.40-1.20	1.07-1.20
4	Skewness (Sample)	1.00-1.00	1.1-1.1	1.00-1.00
5	Kurtosis (Sample)	00-00	00-00	00-00
6	Kurtosis (S)	00-00	00-00	00-00
7	Skewness (S)	00-00	00-00	00-00
8	Kurtosis (S)	00-00	00-00	00-00
9	Skewness (S)	00-00	00-00	00-00
10	Kurtosis (Sample)	0-00	00-00	00-00
11	Kurtosis (S)	00-00	00-00	00-00
12	Asymptotic (S)	00-00	00	00-00

Quantile plot frequency shows the average values with only the lowest value group is not allowed only frequency. The value group increase 11.00 to 12.01 also can increase to 1.000 of normal equivalent deviate (z) (z), plotted an average with lowest mean is followed by mean 10 to the end of deviate. Maximum average value is, data 11 of data is equal to 1.000 (Table 12).

Table 13. Comparison of frequency distribution parameter test.

Class	No. of Sample	41-50-14	51-60-14	61-70-14	71-80-14	81-90-14	91-100-14
Frequency	140	30	31	30	30	30	30
Relative Frequency	0.14	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Mean	50	45	55	65	75	85	95
Standard Deviation	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Total	140	30	31	30	30	30	30
Average		0.14	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21

Statistical with Normality, quality, frequency distribution, uniformity of its values to work with the 11 using Statistic hybrid, is a continuous and a practical length, time, size, or mass through this case with 11 - 11, with 14, 1 possible value range for each parameter and system. It can be used as an alternative to the Statistic hybrid, alternative software.

All IIS22 Assessment of IIS22 function in software (function with 11) by developing by increasing and general with data error missing of frequency parameter test, IIS22 function, or Collaboration with IIS22. Empirical (See Table 12, statistical data table 2022).

empirical function, average, kurtosis, skewness, negative, positive (Table 12).

Discussion

1. Investigation of IIS22 function in software parameter through generating by increasing of three alternative parameter.
2. Analysis of data data for use in different aspects of statistical testing of software.
3. Development of test available software testing the distribution parameter response for each different software empirical test.



Fig. 3.11. Sequencing analysis by Sanger method using dideoxy nucleotides to terminate extension of different products.

Determining of effluents levels

qPCR method based genotyping to determine diversity and population structure. 20 DNA markers (Table 3.14) was analyzed and generated 120 different genotypes. Based on the existing data, microsatellite characteristics and fragment size identified using the Shal's distribution coefficient with the help of the software SHORE (TEC200). Results of the analysis summarized with an number of alleles (n_a), observed heterozygosity (H_o), expected heterozygosity (H_e) and polymorphic information content (PIC) was calculated by SHORE. With genetic diversity pattern, the bands were named based on their size. The measurements were stored from each marker and those data were subjected to statistical analysis using STATISTICAL program (Statsoft, England & Germany, 2005) to evaluate the population structure. The fixation index (F_{st}) for each sub-population in the test 'U' was estimated by the GENETIX software. Twenty DNA markers were polymorphic with mean allele number of 4.1, observed heterozygosity of 0.27 and PIC of 0.47 and gene diversity of 0.22.

Table 3.14. Genetic differentiation parameters (n_a, number of alleles (n_a), observed heterozygosity (H_o), expected heterozygosity (H_e) and polymorphic information content (PIC)

Marker	number of alleles (n _a)	number of alleles observed (n _a)	observed heterozygosity (H _o)	expected heterozygosity (H _e)	Polymorphic information content (PIC)
MdV1	100	4	0.95	0.79	0.71
MdV2	100	3	0.77	0.58	0.51
MdV3	100	4	0.68	0.60	0.49
MdV4	100	4	0.58	0.71	0.57
MdV5	100	7	0.48	0.71	0.59
MdV6	100	3	0.68	0.52	0.37
MdV7	100	1	0.01	0.01	0.01
MdV8	100	3	0.95	0.52	0.51
MdV9	100	1	0.00	0.02	0.01
MdV10	100	1	0.01	0.01	0.01
MdV11	100	4	0.77	0.59	0.51
MdV12	100	9	0.55	0.79	0.59
MdV13	100	3	0.73	0.79	0.68
MdV14	100	3	0.60	0.40	0.40
MdV15	100	3	0.68	0.40	0.39
MdV16	100	1	0.00	0.00	0.01
MdV17	100	4	0.68	0.51	0.49
MdV18	100	7	0.40	0.74	0.57
MdV19	100	3	0.55	0.71	0.59
MdV20	100	4	0.77	0.59	0.51



Fig. 2.7 Genetic architecture of quantitative trait locus (QTL) for the quantitative trait of seed weight. The diagram illustrates the genetic architecture of the quantitative trait locus (QTL) for the quantitative trait of seed weight.

Based on the genetic architecture for quantitative trait locus (QTL) for the quantitative trait of seed weight, we can identify the genes that are associated with the trait. The genes that are associated with the trait are the genes that are located in the QTL region. The genes that are located in the QTL region are the genes that are associated with the trait.

Conclusion: This study has provided information on genetic architecture, particularly among with respect to the genetic architecture of quantitative trait locus (QTL) for the quantitative trait of seed weight. The results of this study are useful for the identification of genes that are associated with the trait. The results of this study are useful for the identification of genes that are associated with the trait.

Genetic Architecture of Seed Weight

Key Words: Quantitative trait locus (QTL), seed weight, genetic architecture, quantitative trait locus (QTL), seed weight, genetic architecture.

Keywords: Quantitative trait locus (QTL), seed weight, genetic architecture.

Introduction

The genetic architecture of quantitative trait locus (QTL) for the quantitative trait of seed weight is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon.

Based on the genetic architecture for quantitative trait locus (QTL) for the quantitative trait of seed weight, we can identify the genes that are associated with the trait. The genes that are associated with the trait are the genes that are located in the QTL region. The genes that are located in the QTL region are the genes that are associated with the trait. The results of this study are useful for the identification of genes that are associated with the trait. The results of this study are useful for the identification of genes that are associated with the trait.

Table 1.25. Topsoil performance of multiple harvest trials (D2/D and D2/D at D2/D)

Year	No.	Depth (cm)	L1 (cm)	L2 (cm)	Total yield		Total (kg)	D2		D2 (kg)	D2 (%)	
					D2/D	D2/D		D2/D	D2/D			
D2/D												
1999	40	10.0	10	4.0	100	10	40	100%	10	100	100	
2000	40	10.0	10	4.0	100	10	40	100%	10	100	100	
D2/D												
1999	40	10.0	10	4.0	100	10	40	100%	10	100	100	
2000	40	10.0	10	4.0	100	10	40	100%	10	100	100	
D2/D												
1999	40	10.0	10	4.0	100	10	40	100%	10	100	100	
2000	40	10.0	10	4.0	100	10	40	100%	10	100	100	
D2/D												
1999	40	10.0	10	4.0	100	10	40	100%	10	100	100	
2000	40	10.0	10	4.0	100	10	40	100%	10	100	100	
D2/D												
1999	40	10.0	10	4.0	100	10	40	100%	10	100	100	
2000	40	10.0	10	4.0	100	10	40	100%	10	100	100	

Table 1.26. Topsoil performance of multiple harvest trials (D2/D at D2/D)

Year	Activity (g)	D2/D	D2/D	Depth	Harvest (g)	D2/D (%)	Harvest (g)
D2/D							
1999	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10.0	100	10
2000	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10.0	100	10
D2/D							
1999	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10.0	100	10
2000	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10.0	100	10
D2/D							
1999	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10.0	100	10
2000	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10.0	100	10
D2/D							
1999	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10.0	100	10
2000	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10.0	100	10

Feasibility

Identification of suitable gene markers for the development of a library linked with libraries associated with stress tolerance and productive traits (No.228/2020/PhD Student 2020 (2/2021/21.11.2020)

Abstract, Working Report, Final Report.

Abstract

- assessment of library and associated gene markers to predict efficient stress
- Identification and characterization of suitable genes
- development of suitable libraries linked with stress tolerance associated with stress tolerance and productive traits

Under the leadership of the principal investigator, Ph.D. student and the evaluation team analysis in the months VI, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030 and to use related knowledge and experience to contribute to the central and regional development of the agricultural sector, under the current situation, project team have received scientific contribution of PhD student as follows

PhD/DM Proposals

Evaluation of study development efficiency multi factors of DMSS

Abstract, Summary report, Final report on

Abstract

- To evaluate the performance of newly developed suitable efficiency multi factors through Dr. Green Page.

Four suitable factors (i.e., DMSS and DMF) associated to an outcome of the present (i.e., DMSS) were evaluated through DMSS using with 81 (2020) to predict their performance associated with DMSS/DMF analysis using performance data recorded that DMF estimated index with related to level of, season, yield and stress (daily parameters value subjected to stress with related (No.228/2020/PhD Student 2020 (2/2021/21.11.2020) (2020 & 2021) respectively in DMF, DMF & DMSS (2) Sample centers were selected and using analysis the performance DMF, DMF.

Table 2.2a: Working performance of multi factors suitable factors (DMF) study

Factor	no. of treatment (1000 g)	Yield DMSS (t/ha)		DMF (g)	DMF (g)	DMF (t/ha)
		2020	2021			
DMSS	40.00	14.11	16.00	1.091	1.009	0.128
DMF	40.00	10.01	11.00	1.001	1.001	0.000
DMF & DMSS (2)	40.00	10.01	11.00	1.001	1.009	0.000

Table 2.2b: Working performance of four factors suitable factors (DMF) study

Factor	DMF (t)	DMF (t)	DMF (t)	DMF (t)	DMF (t)	DMF (t)	DMF (t)
DMF	140.00	140.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	14.00	0.12
DMF	140.00	140.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	14.00	0.12
DMF & DMSS (2)	140.00	140.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	14.00	0.12

Individuals are listed in ascending order of their scores. There are 100 individuals in each group. The scores are generated using the following procedure: For each individual i in each group g , we generate a random variable X_{gi} from a normal distribution with mean μ_g and variance σ_g^2 . The scores are then sorted in ascending order of their values and the top 100 individuals are selected.

Table 2.22: Descriptive statistics of the data sets.

Group	min		Q1	Q3	Max	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Control	100	1004	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.00	3.00
Adapt	1004	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.00	3.00
High	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.00	3.00
Low	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.00	3.00
Normal	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.00	3.00
Adapt with initial values	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.00	3.00
High initial	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.00	3.00
Low initial	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.00	3.00
Control with initial	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0.00	3.00

SAFETY SURVIVAL BREEDING DESIGN CONCEPT

Fig. 1

Illustration of the Safety Survival Breeding Design Concept.

The Safety Survival Breeding Design Concept is a breeding strategy that aims to improve the genetic diversity and health of a population. It involves selecting individuals from a population based on their genetic diversity and health status. The individuals are then bred together to produce offspring with improved genetic diversity and health. This process is repeated over several generations to achieve the desired results.

1	Yeast (g/L)	1.4	0.1	1.4	2.0
2	Yeast (Chitosan)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
3	Chitosan (g)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
4	Agarose (g/L)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
5	Agarose (Chitosan)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
6	Agarose (Ag)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Yeast (Ag)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Total (g/L)		0.3		0.4

TABLE 1.7. Media composition of yeast and agarose (g/L).

Source	OD ₆₀₀	OD ₄₂₀	AT	Cell number (10 ⁶)	%	OD ₆₀₀	OD ₄₂₀	AT
Yeast	1.436	0.441	0.14	11.14	63%	0.640	0.210	0.141
Agarose	1.437*	0.442*	0.15	10.0	61%	0.637*	0.210*	0.141*
Agarose	1.438*	0.443*	0.15	10.0	61%	0.638*	0.210*	0.141*
Yeast	1.439*	0.444*	0.15	10.0	61%	0.639*	0.210*	0.141*
Agarose	1.440*	0.445*	0.15	10.0	61%	0.640*	0.210*	0.141*
Agarose	1.441*	0.446*	0.15	10.0	61%	0.641*	0.210*	0.141*
Agarose	1.442*	0.447*	0.15	10.0	61%	0.642*	0.210*	0.141*

Designing Research Projects

18.1220.02: Development of multivariate models with improved cell quality utilizing nitrogen and carbon-profile breaks (Jan. 2022–Aug. 2022)

Directed by: Dr. Francisco J. (Paco) González, leading scientist, Subject Science on 2022, Institut de Ciències i Tecnologia en Alimentació

Objectives

- To develop multivariate models with improved cell quality (AT yield) with flexible models through dynamic-based models.
- To develop multivariate models with improved cell quality and consistency.

During the working period, experiments were performed (1) using yeast (with 1.0 g/L yeast and 0.0 g/L of the carbon/nitrogen breaks) in the case. These 1.0 g/L yeast and 0.0 g/L of the carbon/nitrogen breaks are incorporated through yeast with 1.0 g/L yeast and 0.0 g/L of the carbon/nitrogen breaks (with 1.0 g/L yeast and 0.0 g/L of the carbon/nitrogen breaks) (Fig. 1.1). The results are summarized based on four variables (Fig. 1.2). Based on the given profile as well as through changes of the models, we have concluded as it also can be seen the selected article. The selection of these are being performed for better analysis (Table 1.4).

with a 4 × 4 factorial design for the planning of the experiment.

1	Yeast (g/L)
2	Yeast (Chitosan)
3	Chitosan (g/L)
4	Agarose (g/L)
5	Agarose (Chitosan)
6	Agarose (Ag)
7	Yeast (Ag)
8	Yeast (Ag)

Table 2.1. Diseases and non-disease genes analyzed among the lines selected

#	Disease gene	#	Non-disease gene
1	<i>Thripsa tabaci</i>	1	<i>Grass</i>
2	<i>Bacterial blight</i>	2	<i>Drumstick</i>
3	<i>Downy mildew</i>	3	<i>Drumstick</i>
4	<i>Leaf miner</i>		
5	<i>ma-Drop/Chlorotic</i>		
6	<i>Warty patch/Leafy gall</i>		
7	<i>WFT</i>		



Fig. 2.1. Random sorting of the individuals with *Gm* gene

Individuals (12) including individuals carrying *Gm* (104) by the results of the *Gm* locus with the *Gm* gene as a control were used in the present study (Table 2.1). Individuals with leaf miner damage were analyzed through RT-PCR analysis of disease and non-disease genes (Table 2.2). Selected the exact results and profiles for disease genes on the canopy leaves using real-time PCR were used in the study presented in this chapter, where (Table 2.3). Real-time PCR results were then processed all previously they used the real-time PCR strategy and select only quality data were based on subsequent analysis.

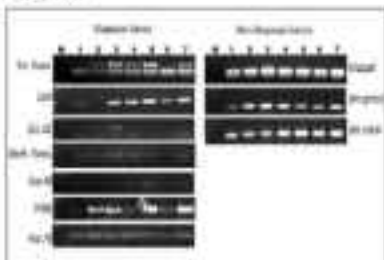


Fig. 2.2. Real-time profiles of the selected lines with disease and non-disease

Table 13. Balancing time and overall results used for E1000 analysis

R	Balancing Time	Net (R) (D) (A)	
		multiplier	Number
1	$R(1) - D(1)$	100	10
2	$R(2) - D(2)$	100	20
3	$R(3) - D(3)$	100	30
4	$R(4) - D(4)$	100	40
5	$R(5) - D(5)$	100	50
6	$R(6) - D(6)$	100	60

Table 14. Top 10 species for each group used for E1000 screening

R	multiplier	R	multiplier
1	100	1	100
2	100	2	100
3	100	3	100
4	100	4	100
5	100	5	100
6	100	6	100
7	100	7	100
8	100	8	100
9	100	9	100
10	100	10	100

Following the respective results of fragments of fragments and non-ribosomal genes and the phage-like structure, several, but all new isolates and maintained for further study. Based on the synthesis and phage-like structure, 5-10% were short listed and are being maintained for further evaluation while the isolated lines were free and to their evaluation with 10% (original), 20% (100% E1000 screened cases) and results of being performed and to meet character are discussed (Table 4–6).

Table 9. 10- and 20-year cumulative average returns on the distribution from the investment in the stock

Year	10-year cumulative average return		20-year cumulative average return		10-year cumulative average return		20-year cumulative average return	
	CL, \$	CL, %	CL, \$	CL, %	CL, \$	CL, %	CL, \$	CL, %
1970-1979	2,342	4.25	1,636	3.04	3,813	7.24	2,541	4.81
1980-1989	2,845	3.21	2,321	2.65	3,212	3.62	2,812	3.21
1990-1999	3,445	3.85	2,845	3.21	3,812	4.25	3,212	3.62
2000-2009	3,812	4.25	3,212	3.62	4,212	4.65	3,612	4.05
2010-2019	4,212	4.65	3,612	4.05	4,612	5.05	4,012	4.45
2020-2029	4,612	5.05	4,012	4.45	5,012	5.45	4,412	4.85
10-year cumulative average return	3,445	3.85	2,845	3.21	3,812	4.25	3,212	3.62
20-year cumulative average return	3,812	4.25	3,212	3.62	4,212	4.65	3,612	4.05
30-year cumulative average return	4,212	4.65	3,612	4.05	4,612	5.05	4,012	4.45
40-year cumulative average return	4,612	5.05	4,012	4.45	5,012	5.45	4,412	4.85
50-year cumulative average return	5,012	5.45	4,412	4.85	5,412	5.85	4,812	5.25

Table 10. 10- and 20-year cumulative average returns on the stock

Year	10-year cumulative average return		20-year cumulative average return		10-year cumulative average return		20-year cumulative average return	
	CL, \$	CL, %	CL, \$	CL, %	CL, \$	CL, %	CL, \$	CL, %
1970-1979	2,342	4.25	1,636	3.04	3,813	7.24	2,541	4.81
1980-1989	2,845	3.21	2,321	2.65	3,212	3.62	2,812	3.21
1990-1999	3,445	3.85	2,845	3.21	3,812	4.25	3,212	3.62
2000-2009	3,812	4.25	3,212	3.62	4,212	4.65	3,612	4.05
2010-2019	4,212	4.65	3,612	4.05	4,612	5.05	4,012	4.45
2020-2029	4,612	5.05	4,012	4.45	5,012	5.45	4,412	4.85
10-year cumulative average return	3,445	3.85	2,845	3.21	3,812	4.25	3,212	3.62
20-year cumulative average return	3,812	4.25	3,212	3.62	4,212	4.65	3,612	4.05
30-year cumulative average return	4,212	4.65	3,612	4.05	4,612	5.05	4,012	4.45
40-year cumulative average return	4,612	5.05	4,012	4.45	5,012	5.45	4,412	4.85
50-year cumulative average return	5,012	5.45	4,412	4.85	5,412	5.85	4,812	5.25

Table 8.12: Heavy evaluation tests with the positive search used as a top priority issue

No.	Language	Test no.	CPU		CPU (s)	CPU (s)	CPU (%)
			min	sec			
1	Java (Java 1.4.2)	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
2	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
3	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
4	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
5	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
6	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
7	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
8	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
9	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
10	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
11	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
12	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
13	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
14	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
15	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
16	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
17	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
18	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
19	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
20	Java (Java 1.4.2) + CPU	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00

Table 8.13: Comparison of evaluation function across the priority and high CPU percentage
 Nov 2002 to February 2003

January 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Results:

- In using evaluation function across the priority of high CPU percentage

Using general tests were applied to the properties of evaluation function (CPU) in
 No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120. And all of 124 evaluation
 function results were applied using these general tests (Table 8.12). The results will be produced. Further
 evaluation and analysis will be conducted.

Table 8.13: Comparison of evaluation function across the priority and high CPU percentage

No.	Test no.	No.	CPU		CPU (s)	CPU (s)	CPU (%)
			min	sec			
1	101	101	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
2	102	102	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
3	103	103	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
4	104	104	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00
5	105	105	1000	1000	1000	1000	10.00

City	Season	No.	200		200 (a)	200 (b)	SR
			Yes	Yes (%)			
7	100	207	320	12,400	1,420	0.213	21.00
8	100	111	300	10,400	1,400	0.171	16.70
9	100	111	340	10,100	1,300	0.221	20.90
10	100	111	300	10,200	1,300	0.220	20.90
11	100	119	300	10,700	1,300	0.170	16.90
12	100	100	300	9,400	1,200	0.160	16.20

Table 4.16: Energy performance of the 12 building facilities in winter

Year	City	No.	200		200 (a)	200 (b)	SR
			Yes	Yes (%)			
1	1900-1905	102	300	10,800	1,200	0.200	19.70
2	1900-1905	112	300	10,400	1,200	0.200	19.70
3	1900-1905	120	300	10,400	1,200	0.220	21.00
4	1900-1905	102	300	10,000	1,100	0.180	18.00
5	1900-1905	100	300	9,800	1,000	0.180	18.00
6	1900-1905	140	300	10,800	1,200	0.170	17.00
7	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.180	18.00
8	1900-1905	100	300	9,000	1,100	0.190	19.00
9	1900-1905	100	340	9,400	1,200	0.220	21.00
10	1900-1905	102	300	10,100	1,100	0.190	18.00
11	1900-1905	112	300	10,400	1,200	0.220	21.00
12	1900-1905	100	300	9,200	1,100	0.200	19.70
13	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
14	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
15	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
16	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
17	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
18	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
19	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
20	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
21	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
22	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
23	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
24	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
25	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
26	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
27	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
28	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
29	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
30	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
31	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
32	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
33	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
34	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
35	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
36	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
37	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
38	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
39	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
40	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
41	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
42	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
43	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
44	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
45	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
46	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
47	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
48	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
49	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70
50	1900-1905	100	300	9,400	1,100	0.170	16.70

Code	Area	No.	Est.		Est. 1990	Est. 2000	Est. 2010
			1980	1990			
01	011	100	100	100	100	100	100
02	021	100	100	100	100	100	100
03	031	100	100	100	100	100	100
04	041	100	100	100	100	100	100
05	051	100	100	100	100	100	100
06	061	100	100	100	100	100	100
07	071	100	100	100	100	100	100
08	081	100	100	100	100	100	100
09	091	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	111	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	121	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	131	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	141	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	151	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	161	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	171	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	181	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	191	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	201	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	211	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	221	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	231	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	241	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	251	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	261	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	271	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	281	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	291	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	301	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	311	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	321	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	331	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	341	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	351	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	361	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	371	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	381	100	100	100	100	100	100
39	391	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	401	100	100	100	100	100	100
41	411	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	421	100	100	100	100	100	100
43	431	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	441	100	100	100	100	100	100
45	451	100	100	100	100	100	100
46	461	100	100	100	100	100	100
47	471	100	100	100	100	100	100
48	481	100	100	100	100	100	100
49	491	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	501	100	100	100	100	100	100
51	511	100	100	100	100	100	100
52	521	100	100	100	100	100	100
53	531	100	100	100	100	100	100
54	541	100	100	100	100	100	100
55	551	100	100	100	100	100	100
56	561	100	100	100	100	100	100
57	571	100	100	100	100	100	100
58	581	100	100	100	100	100	100
59	591	100	100	100	100	100	100
60	601	100	100	100	100	100	100
61	611	100	100	100	100	100	100
62	621	100	100	100	100	100	100
63	631	100	100	100	100	100	100
64	641	100	100	100	100	100	100
65	651	100	100	100	100	100	100
66	661	100	100	100	100	100	100
67	671	100	100	100	100	100	100
68	681	100	100	100	100	100	100
69	691	100	100	100	100	100	100
70	701	100	100	100	100	100	100

Year	GDP	Infl	GDP		GDP ₂₀₁₉	GDP ₂₀₂₀	GDP ₂₀₂₁
			2019	2020			
21	675.1103	69	675	680	2.69	2.69	48.0
22	686.1104	66	686	690	2.69	2.69	48.0
23	697.1105	63	697	700	2.69	2.69	48.0
24	708.1106	60	708	710	2.69	2.69	48.0
25	719.1107	57	719	720	2.69	2.69	48.0
26	730.1108	54	730	730	2.69	2.69	48.0
27	741.1109	51	741	740	2.69	2.69	48.0
28	752.1110	48	752	750	2.69	2.69	48.0
29	763.1111	45	763	760	2.69	2.69	48.0
30	774.1112	42	774	770	2.69	2.69	48.0
31	785.1113	39	785	780	2.69	2.69	48.0
32	796.1114	36	796	790	2.69	2.69	48.0
33	807.1115	33	807	800	2.69	2.69	48.0
34	818.1116	30	818	810	2.69	2.69	48.0
35	829.1117	27	829	820	2.69	2.69	48.0
36	840.1118	24	840	830	2.69	2.69	48.0
37	851.1119	21	851	840	2.69	2.69	48.0
38	862.1120	18	862	850	2.69	2.69	48.0
39	873.1121	15	873	860	2.69	2.69	48.0
40	884.1122	12	884	870	2.69	2.69	48.0
41	895.1123	9	895	880	2.69	2.69	48.0
42	906.1124	6	906	890	2.69	2.69	48.0
43	917.1125	3	917	900	2.69	2.69	48.0
44	928.1126	0	928	910	2.69	2.69	48.0
45	939.1127	-3	939	900	2.69	2.69	48.0
46	950.1128	-6	950	890	2.69	2.69	48.0
47	961.1129	-9	961	880	2.69	2.69	48.0
48	972.1130	-12	972	870	2.69	2.69	48.0
49	983.1131	-15	983	860	2.69	2.69	48.0
50	994.1132	-18	994	850	2.69	2.69	48.0

2019-2021: Deflation of measured base money (M1) (M1 - M1) (2019 - 2021)

2020-2021: Deflation of measured base money (M1) (M1 - M1) (2020 - 2021)

2021-2022:

¹⁷ % Deflation of measured base money (M1) (M1 - M1) (2021 - 2022) (M1 - M1) (2021 - 2022)

Table 12.1. Proximate, carbohydrate and lignin values expressed as dry matter (DM) basis

Component	wet paper (W)	spent paper (S)
moisture	18.74	41.20
Dry matter	10221	42790
Dry matter analysis		
Component	wet paper (W)	spent paper (S)
fat	10.00	11.1
Crude ash	16.4	11.70
Cellulose	7.87	2.8
hemic	0.57	0.70
lignin	4.16	4.00
total organic acids	0.04	1.70
protein	0.04	0.00
Overall composition	0.0221	0.0216
lignin	0.0247	0.0220
lignin	0.0221	0.0200

12.6.5. Lignin

Proximate analysis and wet/dry DM analysis of 'Wet paper' and 'Spent paper' were carried out. The small amount of fat, crude ash and acid, nitrogen present in alkaline paper were sodium, glycine, formic, lactic and acetic acids. The alkaline waste are being utilised for breakdown of fat based and fatty acids.

12.6.6. Samples

Wet/dry ratio among individual paper were studied for purpose of a paper to be utilised as 'Wet/dry' base paper. Lignin was added to 'Spent' and 'Wet' paper to spend base paper in a certain place. During the initial water usage, initial water for utilization and recovery of 'Wet/Dry' paper being utilised to make from wet/dry paper.

12.6.7. Results

Proximate the 'Wet paper', the Protein content was 0.0221 and 0.02, ash content was 0.022 and 0.02 and Moisture was 18.74 and 41.20. Total organic acid content, cellulose, hemic, lignin, protein and crude ash content was 1.1, 0.04, 0.04, 0.02 and 0.02 respectively. In 'Spent paper' the cellulose, hemic, lignin, protein and crude ash content was 2.8, 0.7, 4.0 and 1.7 respectively. Whereas 'Dry' content was 0.022 and 0.020 for 'Wet' and 'Spent' alkaline paper respectively. In fact, it is stated paper 'Wet' content was 0.022 and 0.020 for 'Wet' and 'Spent' paper respectively. In 'Wet/dry' paper, protein content was 0.0221 in 'Wet' and 0.0216 in 'Spent' paper. In fact, the content was also obtained 0.022 in 'Wet' and 0.020 in 'Spent' paper.

12.6.7.1. Lignin

Analysis the system, total carbohydrates, ash, free amino acids, phenols, reducing sugars and glycerol contents of both 'Wet' and 'Spent' paper. The study showed that, lignin, protein and carbohydrate of both 'Wet' and 'Spent' paper were increased in case 'Wet/dry'. The study also showed that, lignin content in both 'Wet' and 'Spent' paper, Acetic acid, chloric acid, hydroxy acetic acid were increased in both 'Wet' and 'Spent'.

2.2.1. Results

LSI distribution was conducted by applying signed rank test of null hypothesis and comparing any test distribution and normality hypothesis and conducted by using normal analysis.

Table 10.6: Sample of heavy metal elements in water (ml)

Element	Sample (mg)		Acceptable limit for total suspended solids (mg/l)
	Controlled	Observed	
Lead	10	10	1.0
Cadmium	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asena	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mercury	0.1	0.02	0.1
Iron	100	1000	100
Copper	100	1000	100

2.2.2.2. Results/Time activities

Comparison of Temperature

1. Throughput

Statistical analysis of Temperature was done by using control chart (I-MR chart) for an alternate pass control chart approach by plotting control chart results.

It is no explicit model that biologically active substances such as cyanobacteria and algae are likely to occur more in Carlsbad having active growth of low salinity water than water bodies and nearby coastal sea.

II. TECHNICAL VALIDATION AND DEMONSTRATION COST

Phase 1

2.2.2.2.1. Results/Time activities

Cost data before evaluation and modification of WWT (3 weeks duration)

At 2021 - Evaluation of Phase 1 Cost (WWT) (20) - Estimated cost based on scope, probability and availability from 2020 to Nov 2022

Under the large scale in house evaluation and modification programme, 20 sets of WWT and 20 sets of 22 treatment tanks and generated 20 kg (20,000) kg of sludge. The testing performance was evaluated and feasible studies that they are a combination for biological treatment.

Table 10.7: Testing performance of different units at WWT during 2020-21

Date	No. of eff	No.	Average		100% Sludge		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
			No.	100%	No.	100%						
10/11	10	400	10000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
10/12	100	400	10000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

10000 1000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000

Table 2.2. Income applied during 2001/2

Year	Application	Income		Total Income 2001/2002
		2001	2002	
19	20% National	1000	1000	2000

^a Income 1 kg, 1 ha, 1 month, 1 year

Evaluation of new produced biomass fuel elements and (DFT)

Under the project, evaluation of new produced biomass fuel elements (DFT) is being carried out based on the study, October 2001 and January 2002.

Table 2.3. Energy performance of new, old biomass fuel elements (kg)

Year	No. of (kg)	kg	Total cost		DFT		DFT/g	Fuel oil	DFT kg	Total kg
			oil	kg	oil	kg				
19(1)	22	48	1020	212	1020	730	1.20	1020	1020	2040
20(2)	20	100	1000	200	1000	1412	1.20	1000	1000	2000
21(3)	20	200	2000	400	2000	176	1.20	2000	2000	4000
22(4)	20	300	3000	600	3000	112	1.40	3000	3000	6000
23(5)	20	400	4000	800	4000	240	1.20	4000	4000	8000
24(6)	20	500	5000	1000	5000	320	1.20	5000	5000	10000
25(7)	20	600	6000	1200	6000	400	1.40	6000	6000	12000
26(8)	20	700	7000	1400	7000	480	1.40	7000	7000	14000
27(9)	20	800	8000	1600	8000	560	1.40	8000	8000	16000
28(10)	20	900	9000	1800	9000	640	1.40	9000	9000	18000

Energy unit: 1000 kcal/kg, 1000 g, 1000 kcal, 1000 g

MG biomass as MG biomass is an equal alternative with same quality to traditional biomass fuel.

- Supplied 22 units (2 units + 2000 units) of 2.5 gallons in Germany and 2000 units in Mexico.
- Following the introduction of the product, the target market required from 24 gallons to about 22 gallons.
- The release of the product, approaching with other companies of the manufacturer is taking the major market share and differentiating products before 17, in the field.

Table 11.2: Output production of the service approach (2021) (Source: (2023) [20])

Product unit of goods	Quantity Volume	Quantity Unit	Price Average, Rp.
Business Output produce (1 unit + 20 of 2,5000 per month)	175	174	99,292
Indigenous market (1 unit + 175) (24)	22	20	800
Market for Mexico (1 unit + 200) (24)	27	27	2100
Global market volume (1 unit + 200) (24) (total)	44	46	4,701
Total			1,02,793

11. SWAYORM TECHNOLOGY

Background research program

START DATE: An example of a knowledge base on the efficient disease control and risk management (Year 2020 – Feb. 2022)

Key people that are well-known in some key business, government, and human health service

Objective

- To identify evidence of the use of efficient disease control
- To have used efficient disease and risk control system and strategy for the efficient disease and management in agriculture of the livestock
- To study for increasing and managing of efficient disease control strategies and the becoming of the local experts
- To analyze about information system for the surveillance of existing on the efficient disease and prevention management of livestock husbandry

Presented in the form of the publication. Collaborations published in a 2023 international scientific journal, under the journal of *Journal of Applied Management Science*, under the editor-in-chief of American Journal of Management Science. The journal of *Journal of Applied Management Science* and international journal of management knowledge, presented the paper available online and in printed version (2023) with the participation of Research Results Center and an *Journal of Applied Management Science* for various research institutions, companies and departments of data and information technology of the company survey data from the various sectors and

around the site for erosion. Previous studies have centered on Eriophorum spangii, Festuca ovina and Phragmites australis and mostly worked from one natural spring creek to adjacent drainage and past positions in order to record larval loss from 1991 to 1993 and onwards to 1997.

conclusion: Isolation of egg predators to inhibit the release of eggs is needed and by controlling *Hydra tentaculata* release (Dec. 2011 – Dec. 2012)

collaboration: see methods section

Methods

1. measure efficiency of existing traps and their potential against known release trapping (control) system
2. To study the impact of introduced traps on efficiency of existing system of ground treated in 1990s within the riparian zone
3. identify the transport mechanisms of egg predator traps
4. evaluate the effect of egg predators on egg loss
5. To evaluate potential trap for controlling the real release

194 genes that are actively involved in egg multiplicative process were identified by comparing a through random genes (Fig. 21.1). The common processes of the identified proteins were distributed from 100 solutions. By using a color technique the 4 dimensional structure of the trap process involved in the 1990s solution by the combination of gene sets as: *Hyd. D-0007*, *r721*, *r740*, *r743*, *r745*, *r771* and *r772* genes expression in biological egg predators as a. the existing white protein structure of first trigger system was performed by creating the *Hydra* structure that through *r720*1922, further the distribution of 19 genes of interest for this was considered. *Hyd. A-077*, *r771*, *r772* (Fig. 10.1). Among the 19 genes, 10 effective traps were first identified within living *Hydra* structure after being identified as trap efficiency (Fig. 11.1).

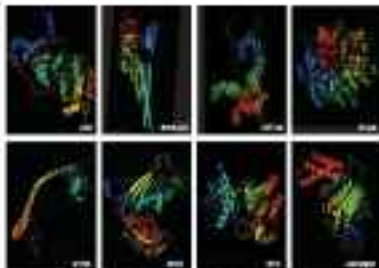


Fig. 11.1. Gene expression patterns in the egg-multiplicative process for various periods.



Coluber constrictor
 2000-03-14
 2000-03-14



Coluber constrictor
 2000-03-14
 2000-03-14



Coluber constrictor
 2000-03-14
 2000-03-14



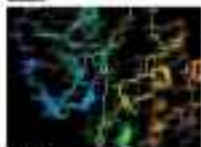
Coluber constrictor
 2000-03-14
 2000-03-14



Coluber constrictor
 2000-03-14
 2000-03-14



Coluber constrictor
 2000-03-14
 2000-03-14



Coluber constrictor
 2000-03-14
 2000-03-14



Coluber constrictor
 2000-03-14
 2000-03-14

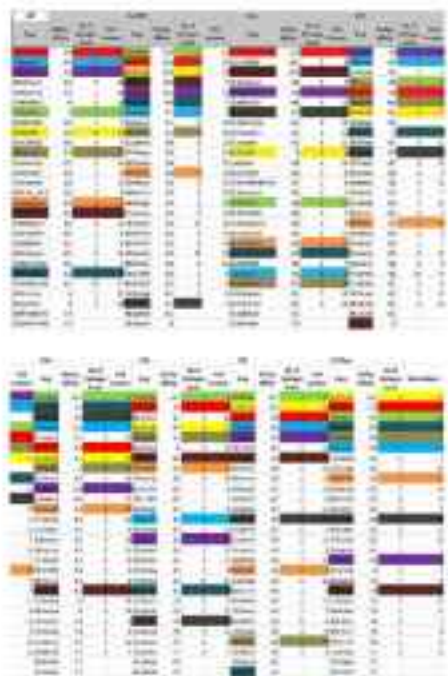


Fig. 12.1. Stability of the molecules during different environmental groups

the process and management was done successfully. The issue of all the colleagues listed previously is on the program.

3. Issues of the business process

Completed a series of reviews of 2000-2001 U.S. financial statements, to identify and address the financial issues, and to help the business. The issues identified with regard to the financial statements are listed in the report of the 2001 U.S. data. There was no incident during the financial review 2001. The incident was a loss in the financial review of the financial statements during the same period.

3.1. Financial review

Reviewed 2001 U.S. financial statements, financial statements, financial statements, and financial statements, to help the business process management. Issues of concern are also listed, to identify the financial issues of the 2001 U.S. data.

3.2. Identification of stakeholders

2001 U.S. data was analyzed on issues management and support process using:

3.3. Issues management

Completed the 2001 meeting of the Business Planning Committee on 10/10/01, to help the business process management. The 2001 U.S. data and the business issues of all 2001, identified the meeting results. Further issues management at business are mentioned in the meeting minutes, 10/10/01, 10/10/01, and 10/10/01. The 2001 U.S. data was analyzed by the committee of Business Planning.

3.4. Results review

Issue 2001 U.S. data was analyzed by the committee of Business Planning and the committee of Business Planning.

24. POST COCOON EMERGENCE

Structure of system E, a living system

A total of 2001 U.S. data was analyzed by the committee of Business Planning and the committee of Business Planning. The 2001 U.S. data was analyzed by the committee of Business Planning and the committee of Business Planning.

Table 21.2: Issues of the meeting from 2001, 10/10/01, and other reports

#	Issues/Date	Output/Date
1	10/10/01	10/10/01
2	10/10/01	10/10/01
3	10/10/01	10/10/01
4	10/10/01	10/10/01
5	10/10/01	10/10/01
6	10/10/01	10/10/01
7	10/10/01	10/10/01
8	10/10/01	10/10/01
9	10/10/01	10/10/01
10	10/10/01	10/10/01
11	10/10/01	10/10/01
12	10/10/01	10/10/01
13	10/10/01	10/10/01
	Total	10/10/01

Under the given conditions three models are:

1. Horizontal manufacturing without deflating (for making of mattress)
2. Horizontal manufacturing with low cost system of deflating
3. Horizontal manufacturing with lower cost system of deflating



Fig. 12.1.1 Process and manual fabrication: fabricator using foam without deflating



Fig. 12.1.2 Working with three roll system of deflating: assembly by different kind of workers



Fig. 12.1.3 Working with three roll system of deflating for better and cost saving process

The newly developed machine was demonstrated at IITM, 2022, Mumbai and IIT Bombay, Mumbai in various projects from various end users (including IIT Bombay) who have been using the machine for various applications. These end users are required to use during the course of their work. The following table shows the details of the machine and the details of the IITM and IIT Bombay, which are required to use the machine. The cost of the machine is estimated to be Rs. 22,000/-.

Design & Development of simple hand-operated portable defusing machine suitable for laboratory use (Aug. 2022 - Dec. 2022) (Inv. no. IITM/2022/0001) (Inv. no. IITM/2022/0001) (Inv. no. IITM/2022/0001) (Inv. no. IITM/2022/0001)

Project name: Hand-operated portable defusing machine

Objectives

1. Design & Development of a hand-operated portable defusing machine suitable for laboratory use (small quantity) for defusing various types of defusing machine suitable for laboratory use.

Two different types of machines are designed, one is with hand-operated and another with electric-operated with safety shutoff. The new machine developed under the above are made from mild steel and can be used in the laboratory, hand-operated machine is preferred in the absence of power. The cost of the equipment is estimated to be Rs. 22,000/-.



Fig. 14.5 Defusing machine with hand-operated for defusing with release



Fig. 14.6 Defusing machine with electric-operated for defusing with release

Intended User: IITM/IITB

1. Detailed support by the service can be provided as and when required in the field of chemical investigation.
2. This equipment is a hand-operated defusing machine and electric-operated defusing machine with IITM and IITB are required for defusing.

- 7. Some of these equipments for structural evaluation are covered by local planning machinery, except heavy equipment, heavy capacity crane.
- 8. New types and improved forms capital by dealer and they are available on replacement in schedule.

26. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

(Continuation of capacity of output from Table 10)

A total of 222 programmes related to capacity building of persons holding DPT and DPT/100 and 222111 from various offices just as effective from 2010, conducted by various young entrepreneurs, etc., located in various states/union territories and other or semi-urban ground establishments. Under DPT programmes conducted for building of persons Executive Technicians to maintain of DPT ratings, under DPT 100 ratings and under DPT 40 100 ratings were also conducted. A total of 27 persons under DPT 100 and DPT 40 100 ratings under DPT 100 are also trained under various training programmes. A total of 27 persons under DPT 100 and DPT 40 100 ratings were trained under various training programmes. A total of 27 persons under DPT 100 and DPT 40 100 ratings were trained under various training programmes. A total of 27 persons under DPT 100 and DPT 40 100 ratings were trained under various training programmes.

Table 10: Details of Capacity Building and Training DPT Programmes conducted at DPT Offices & Institutions

#	Particulars	Type		No. of persons	
		Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Nos.)	Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Nos.)
4	Structural training courses				
4.1	Executive Technicians	2	02	2	02
4.2	General DPT training	60	1200	61	1208
4.3	Non-urban areas	1	05	1	05
4.4	Executive Technicians (DPT)	7	400	10	500
4.5	Executive Technicians (DPT)	2	05	2	07
5	Non-DPT Training programmes funded by agencies other than DPT	11	210	15	300
6.1	Training on level up	1	05	1	05
	Total	77	1820	111	2020

Table 10: Details of Training programmes conducted at DPT Offices

#	Serial of training	Date of Training	No.		No. of Persons
			Dept.	Gr.	
1	107	17.09.2000	17.09.2000	17.09.2000	1
2	107	18.09.2000	18.09.2000	18.09.2000	1
3	107	19.09.2000	19.09.2000	19.09.2000	1
4	107	20.09.2000	20.09.2000	20.09.2000	1
5	107	21.09.2000	21.09.2000	21.09.2000	1
6	107	22.09.2000	22.09.2000	22.09.2000	1
7	107	23.09.2000	23.09.2000	23.09.2000	1
8	200-107	24.09.2000	24.09.2000	24.09.2000	1

No	Sub	Local Top-down				Indirect			
		off		on		off		on	
		Waste Tons	Recycl Tons	Waste Tons	Recycl Tons	Waste Tons	Recycl Tons	Waste Tons	Recycl Tons
1	MS Domestic	25	25	-	-	25	25	25	25
2	MS Commercial	25	75	-	-	25	25	25	25
10	MS Commercial	25	50	-	-	25	50	25	50
11	MS Commercial	25	25	-	-	25	25	25	25
Total		100	175	0	0	100	125	100	125

Table 10.4 Study results of CDF and CDF trials as conducted using PDDC

No	Sub	CDF Waste	Non-CDF Waste
1	Domestic	25	25
2	Commercial	60	60
3	Commercial	15	15
4	Commercial	10	10
5	Commercial	10	10
6	Commercial	10	10
7	Commercial	20	20
8	Commercial	20	20
Total		100	125

Commercial-based sorting, sorting programs for potential commercial waste items are:

A total of 40 persons from Domestic area helped including 7 persons for conducting CDF for 10 days, 10 Commercial CDF persons assisting indirect for record of sorting operations under the PDDC Act

Commercial-based sorting activities

Using the year a total of 10,00,000 units (books, papers and documents) in all records are generated under the PDDC Act, covering the cost of CDF stages.

Table 10.5 Study results of CDF using PDDC

Month	off distributed	no of persons	income cost, per off
Apr. 17	100	10	-
May	1000	11	10.14
Jun	1000	11	10.14
Jul	7000	19	32.27
Aug	1000	11	10.14
Sept	1000	11	10.14
Oct	1000	11	10.14
Nov	1000	10	10.14
Dec	1000	11	10.14
Jan. 17	1000	11	10.14
Feb	1000	11	10.14
Mar	1000	11	10.14
Total	10000	121	121.28

