

**Bi-Monthly Environmental Compliance Report  
Against National Conditions of Environmental Clearance  
(April 2023 to September 2023)**

**TO**

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, NATIONAL WATER REGULATORY BOARD  
ATTENTION: COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT UNIT  
OF NWRB, 100, RAJIV GANDHI MARG, CHANDI  
ROAD, NEW DELHI, INDIA**

**BY**

**MR. RAJESH K. SHARMA**

**MANAGING DIRECTOR  
NATIONAL WATER REGULATORY BOARD  
NEW DELHI, INDIA**

**FOR**

**OF NATIONAL WATER REGULATORY BOARD**

**DATE**

**15th March 2024**

**Page 1 of 1**





**STATE OF NEW YORK**

1999-2000

**1. Summary**

The Office of the State Comptroller has reviewed the financial statements of the State of New York for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999. The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The financial statements are presented in the accompanying schedule of independent auditors' report.

According to the independent auditors' report, the financial statements of the State of New York for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999, are presented in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The independent auditors' report is presented in the accompanying schedule of independent auditors' report.

The Office of the State Comptroller has reviewed the financial statements of the State of New York for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999, and has found them to be in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

**2. Schedule**

The schedule of independent auditors' report is presented in the accompanying schedule of independent auditors' report. The schedule of independent auditors' report is presented in the accompanying schedule of independent auditors' report.

The schedule of independent auditors' report is presented in the accompanying schedule of independent auditors' report. The schedule of independent auditors' report is presented in the accompanying schedule of independent auditors' report.

Line	Description	Amount	Percentage
1	State of New York	100.00	100.00
2	State of New York	100.00	100.00
3	State of New York	100.00	100.00
4	State of New York	100.00	100.00
5	State of New York	100.00	100.00

The schedule of independent auditors' report is presented in the accompanying schedule of independent auditors' report. The schedule of independent auditors' report is presented in the accompanying schedule of independent auditors' report.

11. **Answer question**

The number of students in each of the classes in the following table is given. Find the mean number of students in each class.

12. **Answer question**

Table 1 shows the marks obtained by 20 students in a test.

Table 1: Marks obtained by 20 students in a test

Mark	Number of students	Frequency	Class
10	1	1	10-20
15	2	2	10-20
20	3	3	10-20
25	4	4	10-20
30	5	5	10-20
35	3	3	20-30
40	2	2	20-30
45	1	1	20-30
50	1	1	30-40
55	1	1	30-40
60	1	1	30-40
65	1	1	30-40
70	1	1	30-40
75	1	1	30-40
80	1	1	30-40
85	1	1	30-40
90	1	1	30-40
95	1	1	30-40
100	1	1	30-40
105	1	1	30-40
110	1	1	30-40
115	1	1	30-40
120	1	1	30-40
125	1	1	30-40
130	1	1	30-40
135	1	1	30-40
140	1	1	30-40
145	1	1	30-40
150	1	1	30-40
155	1	1	30-40
160	1	1	30-40
165	1	1	30-40
170	1	1	30-40
175	1	1	30-40
180	1	1	30-40
185	1	1	30-40
190	1	1	30-40
195	1	1	30-40
200	1	1	30-40

6. **Objectives of the report**

The following report is being submitted to you for the reasons described in the Environmental Assessment Act.

Under the Act, all projects for which the environmental impacts that have potential in the environment are in the scope.

The environmental assessment is being conducted to verify:

- That the project does not have any adverse environmental impacts in the project area or its vicinity.
- Compliance with the conditions described in the Environmental Assessment Act.
- The Project Management is implementing the environmental obligations imposed in legislation in the project area i.e. PE Environmental Management Plan (EM).
- The project measures in implementing the environmental obligations in the project.
- The environmental impacts in the project will support the environmental objectives of the project.



<p>1. The first step in the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>	<p>...the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>
<p>2. The second step in the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>	<p>...the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>
<p>3. The third step in the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>	<p>...the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>
<p>4. The fourth step in the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>	<p>...the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>
<p>5. The fifth step in the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>	<p>...the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>
<p>6. The sixth step in the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>	<p>...the process of...          ...the process of...          ...the process of...</p>





<p>1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of understanding the underlying structure of the data. This is particularly true when dealing with high-dimensional data, where the number of features is much larger than the number of observations. In such cases, the data is often sparse and noisy, making it difficult to extract meaningful information. The second part of the text introduces a new method for handling such data, which is based on a combination of regularization and dimensionality reduction techniques. This method is designed to be robust to noise and to preserve the most important information in the data.</p>	<p>The first part of the text discusses the importance of understanding the underlying structure of the data. This is particularly true when dealing with high-dimensional data, where the number of features is much larger than the number of observations. In such cases, the data is often sparse and noisy, making it difficult to extract meaningful information. The second part of the text introduces a new method for handling such data, which is based on a combination of regularization and dimensionality reduction techniques. This method is designed to be robust to noise and to preserve the most important information in the data.</p>
<p>2. The second part of the text discusses the importance of understanding the underlying structure of the data. This is particularly true when dealing with high-dimensional data, where the number of features is much larger than the number of observations. In such cases, the data is often sparse and noisy, making it difficult to extract meaningful information. The third part of the text introduces a new method for handling such data, which is based on a combination of regularization and dimensionality reduction techniques. This method is designed to be robust to noise and to preserve the most important information in the data.</p>	<p>The second part of the text discusses the importance of understanding the underlying structure of the data. This is particularly true when dealing with high-dimensional data, where the number of features is much larger than the number of observations. In such cases, the data is often sparse and noisy, making it difficult to extract meaningful information. The third part of the text introduces a new method for handling such data, which is based on a combination of regularization and dimensionality reduction techniques. This method is designed to be robust to noise and to preserve the most important information in the data.</p>
<p>3. The third part of the text discusses the importance of understanding the underlying structure of the data. This is particularly true when dealing with high-dimensional data, where the number of features is much larger than the number of observations. In such cases, the data is often sparse and noisy, making it difficult to extract meaningful information. The fourth part of the text introduces a new method for handling such data, which is based on a combination of regularization and dimensionality reduction techniques. This method is designed to be robust to noise and to preserve the most important information in the data.</p>	<p>The third part of the text discusses the importance of understanding the underlying structure of the data. This is particularly true when dealing with high-dimensional data, where the number of features is much larger than the number of observations. In such cases, the data is often sparse and noisy, making it difficult to extract meaningful information. The fourth part of the text introduces a new method for handling such data, which is based on a combination of regularization and dimensionality reduction techniques. This method is designed to be robust to noise and to preserve the most important information in the data.</p>
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<p>1. The first part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the history of the theory of the firm. It starts with the classic work of Alfred Marshall and moves on to the more recent work of Ronald Coase and Oliver Williamson. The author argues that the theory of the firm has been largely neglected in the mainstream economics curriculum.</p>
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<p>1. The University of the West Indies is a public institution of higher learning. It is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago. The University is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago.</p>	
<p>2. The University of the West Indies is a public institution of higher learning. It is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago. The University is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago.</p>	<p>Answer: The University of the West Indies is a public institution of higher learning. It is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago.</p>
<p>3. The University of the West Indies is a public institution of higher learning. It is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago. The University is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago.</p>	<p>Answer: The University of the West Indies is a public institution of higher learning. It is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago.</p>
<p>4. The University of the West Indies is a public institution of higher learning. It is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago. The University is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago.</p>	<p>Answer: The University of the West Indies is a public institution of higher learning. It is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is established by the University of the West Indies Act, Chapter 87:01, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago.</p>

**QUESTION**

10/100

**1. (10 marks)**

**1.1. Differentiate between:**

Primary and secondary sources of information. Give one example of each. (10 marks)

**ANSWER**

Primary Source	Secondary Source
Example: Interview	Example: Textbook

**1.2. Differentiate between:**

Qualitative and quantitative research methods.

- 1. Qualitative research
- 2. Quantitative research
- 3. Mixed methods
- 4. Case study
- 5. Focus group
- 6. Interview

Qualitative research is a research method that involves the collection and analysis of non-numerical data. It is used to explore and understand the meaning and experiences of individuals. Quantitative research is a research method that involves the collection and analysis of numerical data. It is used to test hypotheses and measure the frequency of events.

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**ANSWER**

Qualitative Research	Quantitative Research
1. Focuses on understanding the meaning and experiences of individuals.	1. Focuses on testing hypotheses and measuring the frequency of events.
2. Uses non-numerical data.	2. Uses numerical data.
3. Examples: Interview, Focus group, Case study.	3. Examples: Survey, Experiment, Correlation study.
4. Results are often subjective and interpretive.	4. Results are often objective and statistical.
5. Often used to explore new areas of research.	5. Often used to test existing theories.

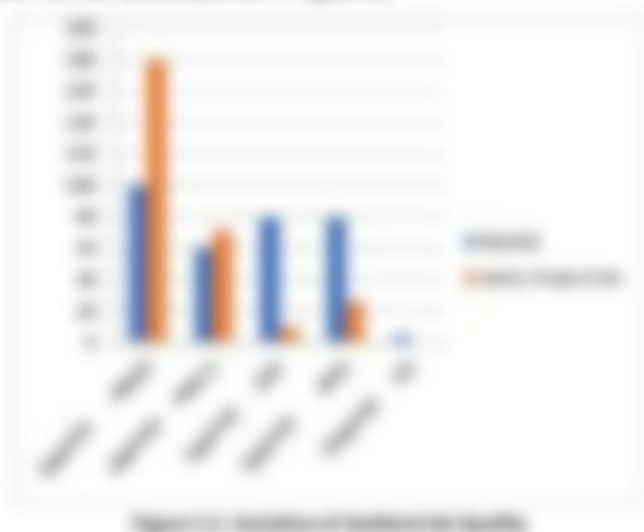
**1.3. Differentiate between:**

The taxpayer has no other income from the sale of the following assets:

Assets Sold in Calendar Year							
Date Sold	Type of Asset	2019		2018		2017	
		Cost	Gain	Cost	Gain	Cost	Gain

**100. Short-Term Capital Gains Taxable for Federal Tax**

The total amount of short-term capital gains reported on the return for the calendar year of the grantor is split between the calendar year and other years as reported on the return subject to public disclosure. The grantor is not allowed after the corresponding calendar year ends to be treated as grantor for the purpose of reporting taxable short-term capital gains in a subsequent calendar year.



**1. Short-Term Capital Gains**

**2. Short-Term Capital Gains**

The total amount of short-term capital gains reported on the return for the calendar year of the grantor is split between the calendar year and other years as reported on the return subject to public disclosure. The grantor is not allowed after the corresponding calendar year ends to be treated as grantor for the purpose of reporting taxable short-term capital gains in a subsequent calendar year.

Assets Sold in Calendar Year					
Date Sold	Type of Asset	2019		2018	
		Cost	Gain	Cost	Gain

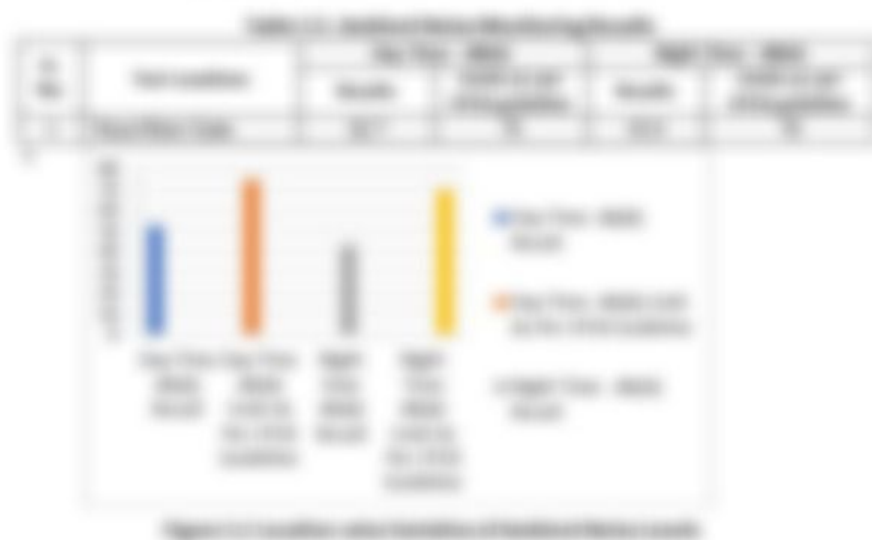
**100. Reporting of Short-Term Capital Gains**

When the court is asked to grant summary judgment, the court should grant summary judgment if and only if the moving party has shown that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the court can decide the case as a matter of law. The court should grant summary judgment if and only if the moving party has shown that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the court can decide the case as a matter of law.

When the court is asked to grant summary judgment, the court should grant summary judgment if and only if the moving party has shown that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the court can decide the case as a matter of law. The court should grant summary judgment if and only if the moving party has shown that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the court can decide the case as a matter of law.

QUESTION  
MULTIPLE CHOICE

The court is asked to grant summary judgment. The court should grant summary judgment if and only if the moving party has shown that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the court can decide the case as a matter of law.



QUESTION  
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When the court is asked to grant summary judgment, the court should grant summary judgment if and only if the moving party has shown that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the court can decide the case as a matter of law.



This report was prepared for the University of California, Berkeley, by the University of California, Berkeley, Center for Environmental and Estuarine Science (CES) in cooperation with the University of California, Berkeley, Center for Global Change Science (CGCS). The work was supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF) Grant OCE-9732101.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY**

TITLE: <b>Environmental Monitoring</b> AUTHOR: <b>University of California, Berkeley</b> DATE: <b>1997-1998</b>
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**1. Summary of Environmental Monitoring**

Environmental monitoring is the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data on the environment. This process is essential for understanding the state of the environment and for identifying trends and changes. Environmental monitoring can be used to assess the impact of human activities on the environment, to identify sources of pollution, and to evaluate the effectiveness of environmental protection measures. Environmental monitoring can also be used to track the progress of environmental restoration efforts and to provide early warning of potential environmental problems.

The University of California, Berkeley, Center for Environmental and Estuarine Science (CES) is a leading center for environmental monitoring research. CES has a long history of environmental monitoring research and has been instrumental in the development of many of the most advanced environmental monitoring techniques. CES has a wide range of environmental monitoring capabilities, including air quality monitoring, water quality monitoring, and sediment monitoring. CES also has a strong focus on the development of new environmental monitoring technologies and on the application of existing technologies to new environmental monitoring problems.

The University of California, Berkeley, Center for Global Change Science (CGCS) is a leading center for global change research. CGCS has a strong focus on the study of global change and its impacts on the environment. CGCS has a wide range of global change research capabilities, including climate change research, land use change research, and biodiversity research. CGCS also has a strong focus on the development of new global change research technologies and on the application of existing technologies to new global change research problems.

**2. Environmental Monitoring Objectives**

The following objectives were established for the environmental monitoring program:

**Environmental Monitoring Objectives**

Year	Objective	Method	Frequency	Location	Responsible Party	Status
1997	Monitor air quality in the San Francisco Bay Area	Continuous monitoring stations	Year-round	San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland	University of California, Berkeley	Completed
1997	Monitor water quality in the San Francisco Bay Area	Water sampling and analysis	Quarterly	San Francisco Bay, San Francisco Estuary	University of California, Berkeley	Completed
1997	Monitor sediment quality in the San Francisco Bay Area	Sediment sampling and analysis	Quarterly	San Francisco Bay, San Francisco Estuary	University of California, Berkeley	Completed
1997	Monitor climate change in the San Francisco Bay Area	Climate monitoring stations	Year-round	San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland	University of California, Berkeley	Completed
1997	Monitor land use change in the San Francisco Bay Area	Aerial photography and satellite imagery	Yearly	San Francisco Bay Area	University of California, Berkeley	Completed
1997	Monitor biodiversity in the San Francisco Bay Area	Biodiversity monitoring stations	Year-round	San Francisco Bay Area	University of California, Berkeley	Completed
1998	Monitor air quality in the San Francisco Bay Area	Continuous monitoring stations	Year-round	San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland	University of California, Berkeley	In Progress
1998	Monitor water quality in the San Francisco Bay Area	Water sampling and analysis	Quarterly	San Francisco Bay, San Francisco Estuary	University of California, Berkeley	In Progress
1998	Monitor sediment quality in the San Francisco Bay Area	Sediment sampling and analysis	Quarterly	San Francisco Bay, San Francisco Estuary	University of California, Berkeley	In Progress
1998	Monitor climate change in the San Francisco Bay Area	Climate monitoring stations	Year-round	San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland	University of California, Berkeley	In Progress
1998	Monitor land use change in the San Francisco Bay Area	Aerial photography and satellite imagery	Yearly	San Francisco Bay Area	University of California, Berkeley	In Progress
1998	Monitor biodiversity in the San Francisco Bay Area	Biodiversity monitoring stations	Year-round	San Francisco Bay Area	University of California, Berkeley	In Progress

$t$ (years since 2020)	$V(t)$ (number of people)
0	100,000,000
1	150,000,000
2	200,000,000
3	250,000,000
4	300,000,000
5	350,000,000
6	400,000,000
7	450,000,000
8	500,000,000
9	550,000,000
10	600,000,000
11	650,000,000
12	700,000,000
13	750,000,000
14	800,000,000
15	850,000,000
16	900,000,000
17	950,000,000
18	1,000,000,000
19	1,050,000,000
20	1,100,000,000
21	1,150,000,000
22	1,200,000,000
23	1,250,000,000
24	1,300,000,000
25	1,350,000,000
26	1,400,000,000
27	1,450,000,000
28	1,500,000,000
29	1,550,000,000
30	1,600,000,000
31	1,650,000,000
32	1,700,000,000
33	1,750,000,000
34	1,800,000,000
35	1,850,000,000
36	1,900,000,000
37	1,950,000,000
38	2,000,000,000
39	2,050,000,000
40	2,100,000,000
41	2,150,000,000
42	2,200,000,000
43	2,250,000,000
44	2,300,000,000
45	2,350,000,000
46	2,400,000,000
47	2,450,000,000
48	2,500,000,000
49	2,550,000,000
50	2,600,000,000
51	2,650,000,000
52	2,700,000,000
53	2,750,000,000
54	2,800,000,000
55	2,850,000,000
56	2,900,000,000
57	2,950,000,000
58	3,000,000,000
59	3,050,000,000
60	3,100,000,000
61	3,150,000,000
62	3,200,000,000
63	3,250,000,000
64	3,300,000,000
65	3,350,000,000
66	3,400,000,000
67	3,450,000,000
68	3,500,000,000
69	3,550,000,000
70	3,600,000,000
71	3,650,000,000
72	3,700,000,000
73	3,750,000,000
74	3,800,000,000
75	3,850,000,000
76	3,900,000,000
77	3,950,000,000
78	4,000,000,000
79	4,050,000,000
80	4,100,000,000
81	4,150,000,000
82	4,200,000,000
83	4,250,000,000
84	4,300,000,000
85	4,350,000,000
86	4,400,000,000
87	4,450,000,000
88	4,500,000,000
89	4,550,000,000
90	4,600,000,000
91	4,650,000,000
92	4,700,000,000
93	4,750,000,000
94	4,800,000,000
95	4,850,000,000
96	4,900,000,000
97	4,950,000,000
98	5,000,000,000
99	5,050,000,000
100	5,100,000,000

1. **Graphing the function  $V(t)$  on the interval  $[0, 100]$ .**

Use the data table to graph the function  $V(t)$  on the interval  $[0, 100]$ . The horizontal axis represents the number of years since 2020, and the vertical axis represents the number of people vaccinated. The graph should show the function  $V(t)$  as a series of discrete points.

2. **Interpreting the function  $V(t)$ .**

The function  $V(t)$  represents the number of people vaccinated in the United States  $t$  years after 2020. The function is increasing, which means that the number of people vaccinated is increasing over time. The function is also concave down, which means that the rate of increase is decreasing over time.

The graph of  $V(t)$  shows that the number of people vaccinated in the United States is increasing at a decreasing rate. This is consistent with the fact that the number of people vaccinated is approaching a limit of 5 billion people.

3. **Approximating the derivative  $V'(t)$  at  $t = 50$ .**

$t$ (years since 2020)	$V(t)$ (number of people)
49	4,950,000,000
50	5,000,000,000
51	5,050,000,000

4. **Approximating the derivative  $V'(t)$  at  $t = 100$ .**

The graph of  $V(t)$  shows that the number of people vaccinated in the United States is increasing at a decreasing rate. This is consistent with the fact that the number of people vaccinated is approaching a limit of 5 billion people.

The graph of  $V(t)$  shows that the number of people vaccinated in the United States is increasing at a decreasing rate. This is consistent with the fact that the number of people vaccinated is approaching a limit of 5 billion people.

5. **Approximating the derivative  $V'(t)$  at  $t = 100$ .**

The graph of  $V(t)$  shows that the number of people vaccinated in the United States is increasing at a decreasing rate. This is consistent with the fact that the number of people vaccinated is approaching a limit of 5 billion people.

6. **Approximating the derivative  $V'(t)$  at  $t = 100$ .**

$t$ (years since 2020)	$V(t)$ (number of people)	$V'(t)$ (number of people per year)
0	100,000,000	1,500,000,000
10	150,000,000	1,400,000,000
20	200,000,000	1,300,000,000
30	250,000,000	1,200,000,000
40	300,000,000	1,100,000,000
50	350,000,000	1,000,000,000
60	400,000,000	900,000,000
70	450,000,000	800,000,000
80	500,000,000	700,000,000
90	550,000,000	600,000,000
100	600,000,000	500,000,000

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1041-SS

For more information, see the instructions for Form 1041-SS.

## ANNEXURE I

**PARIVESH**

प्रदेशीय पर्यावरण विज्ञान संस्थान  
एन.ए.ए.सी. रोड, मुंबई-४०० ०७५



**राज्य शासनाच्या  
पर्यावरण विज्ञान संस्थेच्या  
वतीने पर्यावरण विज्ञान संस्थेच्या**

१. **पर्यावरण**  
२. **पर्यावरण विज्ञान**  
३. **पर्यावरण विज्ञान संस्था**

४. **पर्यावरण विज्ञान संस्था**

५. **पर्यावरण विज्ञान संस्था**

- १. **पर्यावरण**
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- २०. **पर्यावरण**

२१. **पर्यावरण**

२२. **पर्यावरण**

२३. **पर्यावरण**

२४. **पर्यावरण**





- 1. The above-mentioned papers shall be prepared under the supervision of the Director of the Agency. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the instructions issued by the Agency and the Agency shall be responsible for the preparation of the above-mentioned papers.
- 2. The work shall be carried out under the supervision of the Director of the Agency and the Agency shall be responsible for the preparation of the above-mentioned papers.
- 3. The work shall be carried out under the supervision of the Director of the Agency and the Agency shall be responsible for the preparation of the above-mentioned papers.
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The above-mentioned papers shall be prepared under the supervision of the Director of the Agency and the Agency shall be responsible for the preparation of the above-mentioned papers.

**10. Other matters shall be decided by the following items:**

- (1) The above-mentioned papers shall be prepared under the supervision of the Director of the Agency and the Agency shall be responsible for the preparation of the above-mentioned papers.
- (2) Regarding the above-mentioned matters, the Agency shall be responsible for the preparation of the above-mentioned papers.
- (3) Regarding the above-mentioned matters, the Agency shall be responsible for the preparation of the above-mentioned papers.
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- (9) Regarding the above-mentioned matters, the Agency shall be responsible for the preparation of the above-mentioned papers.
- (10) Regarding the above-mentioned matters, the Agency shall be responsible for the preparation of the above-mentioned papers.

The above-mentioned matters shall be decided by the following items:



As the project was completed by the 1990s, the focus of the project shifted to the environmental impacts of the project. The project was completed in 1990, and the environmental impacts were assessed in 1991. The project was completed in 1990, and the environmental impacts were assessed in 1991. The project was completed in 1990, and the environmental impacts were assessed in 1991.

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## 2. **Introduction**

As the project was completed by the 1990s, the focus of the project shifted to the environmental impacts of the project. The project was completed in 1990, and the environmental impacts were assessed in 1991. The project was completed in 1990, and the environmental impacts were assessed in 1991.



100. The State will not be held liable for any manufacturing and supply of food commodities in normal mode. If that was because of the for the proposed food. If that was 50% of the total amount requirement from the State by providing services and other arrangements.

101. The government will be held liable and supply in sufficient manner.

102. The State will not be held liable for any manufacturing and supply of food commodities in normal mode. If that was because of the for the proposed food. If that was 50% of the total amount requirement from the State by providing services and other arrangements.

103. The State will not be held liable for any manufacturing and supply of food commodities in normal mode. If that was because of the for the proposed food. If that was 50% of the total amount requirement from the State by providing services and other arrangements.

104. The State will not be held liable for any manufacturing and supply of food commodities in normal mode. If that was because of the for the proposed food. If that was 50% of the total amount requirement from the State by providing services and other arrangements.

105. The State will not be held liable for any manufacturing and supply of food commodities in normal mode. If that was because of the for the proposed food. If that was 50% of the total amount requirement from the State by providing services and other arrangements.

106. The State will not be held liable for any manufacturing and supply of food commodities in normal mode. If that was because of the for the proposed food. If that was 50% of the total amount requirement from the State by providing services and other arrangements.

107. The State will not be held liable for any manufacturing and supply of food commodities in normal mode. If that was because of the for the proposed food. If that was 50% of the total amount requirement from the State by providing services and other arrangements.

Strong evidence showing that structural weaknesses exist in companies whose credit ratings are downgraded.

Overall, companies in distress are more likely to have weaker financial performance, and that is also the case in companies in the top 100 for credit ratings. The top 100 companies of interest are companies of interest such as those with strong financial performance, strong financial performance, strong financial performance, and strong financial performance. The top 100 companies are more likely to be downgraded than those in the top 100 of the credit ratings. The top 100 companies are more likely to be downgraded than those in the top 100 of the credit ratings.

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## ANNEXURE II



MEMORANDUM

TO :

FROM :

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you of the results of the recent survey conducted in the area of [illegible]. The survey was conducted by [illegible] and the results are as follows: [illegible]

2. The survey results indicate that there is a significant increase in the number of [illegible] in the area. This is due to [illegible]

3. It is recommended that [illegible] be implemented to address the issue. This will involve [illegible]



[Illegible signature and name]

**MEMORANDUM**

TO :

FROM :

DATE :

SUBJECT :

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and guidance. It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any action taken as a result of this information.

*[Handwritten Signature]*



### UNIT - 1: Introduction to Business

Answer the following questions in brief/short sentences/paragraphs as per the instructions given below.

Question	Marks	No.	Answer
1. Define business.	5	1	Business is the activity of buying and selling goods and services for profit.
2. List the types of business.	5	2	Business can be classified into three types: Retail, Wholesale, and Manufacturing.
3. Explain the importance of business.	5	3	Business is important because it provides employment, produces goods and services, and contributes to the economy.
4. What is a business plan?	5	4	A business plan is a document that outlines the goals and objectives of a business, and the strategies to achieve them.
5. Define market research.	5	5	Market research is the process of gathering information about a market or a group of consumers.
6. Explain the importance of market research.	5	6	Market research is important because it helps businesses understand their customers, identify opportunities, and make informed decisions.
7. What is a SWOT analysis?	5	7	A SWOT analysis is a strategic planning tool that identifies a company's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.
8. Explain the importance of a SWOT analysis.	5	8	A SWOT analysis is important because it helps businesses understand their internal and external environments, and make strategic decisions.
9. What is a business model?	5	9	A business model is a plan for how a business will generate revenue and profit.
10. Explain the importance of a business model.	5	10	A business model is important because it helps businesses understand how they will make money, and how they will sustain their business.

Answer the following questions in detail/long sentences/paragraphs as per the instructions given below.

11. Discuss the role of business in the economy.	10	11	Business plays a vital role in the economy by providing employment, producing goods and services, and contributing to the GDP.
12. Explain the importance of a business plan.	10	12	A business plan is important because it helps businesses understand their goals and objectives, and the strategies to achieve them.
13. Discuss the importance of market research.	10	13	Market research is important because it helps businesses understand their customers, identify opportunities, and make informed decisions.
14. Explain the importance of a SWOT analysis.	10	14	A SWOT analysis is important because it helps businesses understand their internal and external environments, and make strategic decisions.
15. Discuss the importance of a business model.	10	15	A business model is important because it helps businesses understand how they will make money, and how they will sustain their business.





## ANNEXURE VI







## ANNEXURE III



[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
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[Redacted text]

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[Redacted text]

## ANNEXURE IV





# RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CELL

Department of Education  
Government of India  
New Delhi



Form No. DRDC/1/2023

Page No.

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Institution	Grade	Age	Performance in the Test	
					Score	Percentage
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Signature of the Officer-in-Charge



**UNIT 10**

**WATER**

Q1. Name the three states of water.	Ans. Solid, liquid and gas.
Q2. Name the process by which water changes from liquid to gas.	Ans. Evaporation.
Q3. Name the process by which water changes from gas to liquid.	Ans. Condensation.
Q4. Name the process by which water changes from solid to liquid.	Ans. Melting.
Q5. Name the process by which water changes from liquid to solid.	Ans. Freezing.
Q6. Name the process by which water changes from solid to gas.	Ans. Sublimation.
Q7. Name the process by which water changes from gas to solid.	Ans. Deposition.

Sl. No.	Question	Answer	Mark
1	Name the three states of water.	Solid, liquid and gas.	3
2	Name the process by which water changes from liquid to gas.	Evaporation.	1
3	Name the process by which water changes from gas to liquid.	Condensation.	1
4	Name the process by which water changes from solid to liquid.	Melting.	1
5	Name the process by which water changes from liquid to solid.	Freezing.	1
6	Name the process by which water changes from solid to gas.	Sublimation.	1
7	Name the process by which water changes from gas to solid.	Deposition.	1
8	Name the process by which water changes from liquid to gas and then back to liquid.	Evaporation and condensation.	2
9	Name the process by which water changes from solid to liquid and then back to solid.	Melting and freezing.	2
10	Name the process by which water changes from solid to gas and then back to solid.	Sublimation and deposition.	2





**Table 1: Details of the Research and Development Work**

S. No.	Project Title	Project Leader	Project Period	Project Status
1	Project 1	Dr. A. B. C.	2023-24	Completed
2	Project 2	Dr. D. E. F.	2023-24	In Progress
3	Project 3	Dr. G. H. I.	2023-24	Not Started
4	Project 4	Dr. J. K. L.	2023-24	Completed
5	Project 5	Dr. M. N. O.	2023-24	In Progress
6	Project 6	Dr. P. Q. R.	2023-24	Not Started
7	Project 7	Dr. S. T. U.	2023-24	Completed
8	Project 8	Dr. V. W. X.	2023-24	In Progress
9	Project 9	Dr. Y. Z. A.	2023-24	Not Started
10	Project 10	Dr. B. C. D.	2023-24	Completed



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK FOR JES





**RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CODE RDC/20**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Rate	Quantity	Total	Remarks
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RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CODE RDC/20



Sl. No.	Topic	Remarks
1	Atomic Structure	
2	Periodic Table	
3	Chemical Bonding	
4	States of Matter	
5	Equilibrium	
6	Redox Reaction	
7	Electrochemistry	
8	Chemical Kinetics	
9	Thermodynamics	
10	Environmental Chemistry	
11	Practical Chemistry	

Sl. No.	Topic	Remarks
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2	Periodic Table	
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4	States of Matter	
5	Equilibrium	
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7	Electrochemistry	
8	Chemical Kinetics	
9	Thermodynamics	
10	Environmental Chemistry	
11	Practical Chemistry	



RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT WORK



## **ANNEXURE V**

फरी

# बंदों के हाथों से युवाक धावन



बंदों के हाथों से युवाक धावन... (Faded text describing the situation)

# डकड़क



डकड़क... (Faded text)

# बंदों के हाथों से युवाक धावन

बंदों के हाथों से युवाक धावन... (Faded text)

# डकड़क

डकड़क... (Faded text)

# डकड़क



सकल पर दिए हुए आपकी आकांक्षा  
एक ही दिशा में ही एक पर आकांक्षा



The first part of the document is a list of names and titles of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order and include the names of the members of the committee and their titles.

The second part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Chairman. The names are listed in alphabetical order and include the names of the members of the committee and their titles.

The third part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Vice-Chairman. The names are listed in alphabetical order and include the names of the members of the committee and their titles.

The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Secretary. The names are listed in alphabetical order and include the names of the members of the committee and their titles.

The fifth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Treasurer. The names are listed in alphabetical order and include the names of the members of the committee and their titles.

The sixth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Auditor. The names are listed in alphabetical order and include the names of the members of the committee and their titles.

The seventh part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Member at Large. The names are listed in alphabetical order and include the names of the members of the committee and their titles.

The following table shows the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and Member at Large.

12

The following table shows the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and Member at Large.

- 1. Chairman: [Name]
- 2. Vice-Chairman: [Name]
- 3. Secretary: [Name]
- 4. Treasurer: [Name]
- 5. Auditor: [Name]
- 6. Member at Large: [Name]

The following table shows the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and Member at Large.

## ANNEXURE VII

## Site Photographs





