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Blank for the Village Report

Signature to be filled by the Reporting Officer (Name)
Further to be filled by the Gram Panchayat

A) DETAILS OF REPORTING OFFICER:

- i. Name *NAZIR Ahmad Ratha*
- ii. Designation *LC, HSS*
- iii. Department/Place of posting *Education H.S.S. Lalpota*
- iv. Mobile No. *9419077884*
- v. Email id
- vi. Home District *Baramulla*
- vii. Date of Visit *20/07/2019 to 27/07/2019*

B) LOCATIONAL DETAILS OF GRAM PANCHAYAT:

- i. Name of the Gram Panchayat (GP) *Dardapora*
- ii. Local Government Directory (LGD) code of the GP *241982*
(To be sourced from Rural Development Department) by DC
- iii. Name of CD Block *Chendimari gram*
- iv. National Teral *Tangmarg*
- v. Name of District *Baramulla*

C) PANCHAYAT PROFILE

- i. Name(s) of revenue villages in the Gram Panchayat
1. *Dardapora*
- ii. No. of hamlets in the GP *Kanarkota, 04*
- iii. No. of Households in the GP *253*
- iv. Population (approx) of the GP *2300*
- v. Significant geographical feature of the GP (Hilly/lowland/plain)
- vi. Key natural resources of the GP (Forest/ water bodies/ minerals/ others/ None)

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What's Available in the United States?

1. Statistics on water

1. Average Daily Per Capita Consumption of Water

2. Per Capita Consumption of Water by State

3. Per Capita Consumption of Water by Industry

4. Per Capita Consumption of Water by City

5. Per Capita Consumption of Water by Country

6. Per Capita Consumption of Water by State

7. Per Capita Consumption of Water by City

8. Per Capita Consumption of Water by Country

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16. Per Capita Consumption of Water by City

17. Per Capita Consumption of Water by Country

18. Per Capita Consumption of Water by State

19. Per Capita Consumption of Water by City

2. Economic Water Worth Issues

3. Economic Water Worth Issues

4. Economic Water Worth Issues

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30. Economic Water Worth Issues

(16)

| Peak label | Chemical shift (ppm) | Integration |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Peak 1 | ~1.2 | 3H |
| Peak 2 | ~2.1 | 3H |
| Peak 3 | ~4.1 | 2H |
| Peak 4 | ~7.2 | 5H |

Figure 1: ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 16

| Peak label | Chemical shift (ppm) | Integration |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Peak 1 | ~1.2 | 3H |
| Peak 2 | ~2.1 | 3H |
| Peak 3 | ~4.1 | 2H |
| Peak 4 | ~7.2 | 5H |

Figure 2: ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 17

(17)

| Peak label | Chemical shift (ppm) | Integration |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Peak 1 | ~1.2 | 3H |
| Peak 2 | ~2.1 | 3H |
| Peak 3 | ~4.1 | 2H |
| Peak 4 | ~7.2 | 5H |

Figure 3: ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 18

1. The chemical shift of the peaks in the ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 16 is consistent with the structure of the compound. The integration values are also consistent with the structure.

2. The chemical shift of the peaks in the ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 17 is consistent with the structure of the compound. The integration values are also consistent with the structure.

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1. Explain the following terms: Energy

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2. The second step is to identify the dependent variable (the variable that is being measured or observed).

3. The third step is to identify the control variables (the variables that are kept constant throughout the experiment).

4. The fourth step is to identify the experimental groups (the groups that are being compared).

5. The fifth step is to identify the control group (the group that is used as a baseline for comparison).

6. The sixth step is to identify the experimental treatment (the intervention or manipulation that is being tested).

7. The seventh step is to identify the data collection methods (the ways in which data is being gathered).

8. The eighth step is to identify the data analysis methods (the ways in which data is being processed and interpreted).

9. The ninth step is to identify the conclusions (the findings and implications of the study).

10. The tenth step is to identify the limitations (the weaknesses or constraints of the study).

11. The eleventh step is to identify the future research (the directions for further investigation).

12. The twelfth step is to identify the ethical considerations (the moral principles and standards that guide the research).

13. The thirteenth step is to identify the dissemination (the ways in which the results of the study are shared with the community).

14. The fourteenth step is to identify the evaluation (the assessment of the study's quality and impact).

15. The fifteenth step is to identify the reflection (the personal and professional growth of the researcher).

16. The sixteenth step is to identify the communication (the effective sharing of the study's findings with the public).

17. The seventeenth step is to identify the collaboration (the working together of researchers from different disciplines or institutions).

18. The eighteenth step is to identify the transparency (the openness and honesty in reporting the study's methods and results).

19. The nineteenth step is to identify the accountability (the responsibility of the researcher to the community and the profession).

20. The twentieth step is to identify the sustainability (the long-term impact and relevance of the study).

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(19)

1. From 1914 to 1918, the world was in a state of chaos.

2. The first world war was fought between 1914 and 1918.

3. It was a very bloody war.

4. It was fought between the Central Powers and the Allied Powers.

5. The Central Powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire.

6. The Allied Powers were France, Great Britain, and the United States.

7. The war ended in 1918.

8. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919.

9. It was a peace treaty that ended the war.

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

1. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919.

2. It was a peace treaty that ended the war.

3. It was signed in the city of Versailles, France.

4. It was a very important treaty.

5. It was signed by the representatives of the Allied Powers and the Central Powers.

6. It was a very important treaty.

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23. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919.

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 22
 The following are the methods used in the study of the field of Ecology Study - Group - Work

MONITORING

1. Direct measurement of the organisms and the processes in the field
Physical measurements (Time)

- 2. Collection of samples for laboratory analysis
- 3. Survey of natural resources
- 4. Study of the distribution of organisms in the field
- 5. Study of the abundance of organisms in the field
- 6. Study of the behavior of organisms in the field
- 7. Study of the interactions between organisms in the field
- 8. Study of the effects of environmental factors on organisms in the field
- 9. Study of the effects of organisms on their environment in the field
- 10. Study of the effects of human activities on the environment in the field

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6.4 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE HOSPITALITY

- 1. Any person who is a citizen of a country is called a citizen
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Ecology and the Environment

1. Ecology is the study of the interactions between organisms and their environment.

2. The environment is the sum of all the external factors that affect the life of an organism.

3. The environment is divided into two main categories: biotic and abiotic.

4. The biotic environment consists of all the living organisms in the environment.

5. The abiotic environment consists of all the non-living factors in the environment.

6. The environment is a complex system that is constantly changing.

7. The environment is a dynamic system that is constantly changing.

8. The environment is a dynamic system that is constantly changing.

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4. Explain the process from the ANC to the ANC's strategy

a. Party of the Working People (PWP)

b. United Front (U.F.) - the process of the ANC from a single class

c. A broad-based movement (BBM) - the process of the ANC from a single class

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5. Explain the process from the ANC to the ANC's strategy

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6. Explain the process from the ANC to the ANC's strategy

a. Party of the Working People (PWP)

Consider a village committee in a village in the

of local government. It is a committee of the village in the village

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1. The first step in the process of the cell cycle is the G1 phase.

2. The second step is the S phase, where DNA is replicated.

3. The third step is the G2 phase, where the cell prepares for division.

4. The final step is the M phase, where the cell divides into two daughter cells.

5. The cell cycle is a continuous process that repeats itself.

6. The cell cycle is regulated by a complex system of proteins and enzymes.

7. The cell cycle is essential for the growth and development of an organism.

8. The cell cycle is also involved in tissue repair and regeneration.

9. The cell cycle is a highly coordinated process.

10. The cell cycle is a fundamental process in biology.

11. The cell cycle is a key component of the cell's life cycle.

12. The cell cycle is a complex and fascinating process.

13. The cell cycle is a process that has been studied for many years.

14. The cell cycle is a process that is essential for life.

15. The cell cycle is a process that is constantly occurring in all living organisms.

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I have been thinking about the
 future of the world and how
 it will be different from
 the past. I think we are
 going to have a lot of
 changes in the way we
 live. I think we are going
 to have a lot of new
 things that we have never
 had before. I think we are
 going to have a lot of new
 ideas and a lot of new
 ways of thinking. I think
 we are going to have a lot
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