

Jammu and Kashmir
New Vision
New Horizon



GOVERNMENT
KARNATAKA

SECRETARY
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
BANGALORE
Date: 13.06.2013

Dear Deputy Commissioner,

The true spirit of democracy lies in the active involvement of people in decision making processes to build their own development. During the last one year, the Government has taken various steps in this direction. After the successful conduct of elections to Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies, we have gone a step further by devoting funds, facilities and incentives to Panchayats, ensuring implementation of important schemes through them and empowering them in every possible way.

Continuing with our endeavour in this direction, the government is initiating a wide-scale drive to the Village programme whereby every qualified officer of the state will be allocated one of the 500 Panchayats of the state where he/she would visit and spend two days conducting a high level and intense dialogue with the people. This would be the first initiative of the kind in our state.

We are hopeful that this initiative between officers and people will not only strengthen the bonds between the Government and the citizens but also make participatory planning a reality. The wealth of first hand information which an officer will be able to collect from these interactions will help in appreciating local problems better and come up with appropriate solutions.

The smooth conduct of the voluntary programme hinges on the Deputy Commissioner who is the most vital link. Therefore, the success of the programme will depend first upon your commitment and coordination with various state bodies.

I am therefore, calling to draw your attention to ensure the success of this programme. I urge you to dedicate your time and resources and carry out all such activities as may be necessary to realize the objectives that we have envisaged while conceiving this programme.

I am sure that working together, through this programme, we will be able to bring about a desirable and positive change in the rural landscape of the state and leave an indelible impression on the lives of the people residing in our villages.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Baliga Pal Mallik
(Baliga Pal Mallik)

Mission Statement

In a bid to fulfill the Government of Jammu and Kashmir's commitment to an ambitious and inclusive programme of reaching out to the people at the grassroots level to create a better and more advanced society, the Government has decided to launch the Back to Village programme.

The Back to Village programme is aimed to involve the people of the state and governmental officials in a joint effort to deliver the mission of equitable development. The programme is aimed at emerging grassroots and direct development efforts in rural areas through community participation.

To test the programme, pilot projects will have to roll out in each District/Division of the state, which may vary for a specific period. It is hoped that the programme will be able to gain momentum and gain feedback from the grassroots so as to tailor government activities to improve delivery of village-specific services.

The 'Back to Village' programme has been conceived with the objective of ensuring that developmental initiatives are built on the feedback and cooperation of the people, thus being more readily accepted with greater probability of success than those which are imposed.

The programme involves around the concept that while the official machinery has to guide and assist, the primary responsibility to improve local conditions rests on the people themselves. Therefore, this must be encouraged to own a programme so that benefits are maximised.

The role of a person being in a rural area is not just how dependent is the way the Government activities are prone to be. The approach at the village level, therefore, has to be a coordinated, tracking all aspects of village life. Such an approach has to be made not through artificiality of departments of state but through *Shramayats*.

The essence of the Back to Village programme is to emphasise the importance of ensuring that the local people's participation is not merely as an agent in the execution of the development work but as owners of the entire programme.

We hope this initiative will go a long way in achieving long term objectives of grassroots democracy.

B V R Subrahmanyam, IAS
Chief Secretary

General Instructions for the Visiting Officer

1. The visiting officer should be appointed by the visiting officer's local representatives or the OVC in the country of origin and should be nominated in the standard invitation and consent form.
2. The officer should be trained in the OVC's terms, values and objectives of their mission. Development work and the OVC's aims should be explained to candidates and staff. Candidates should be made aware of the OVC's aims and objectives.
3. Officers should be trained in the OVC's terms, values and objectives of their mission. Development work and the OVC's aims should be explained to candidates and staff. Candidates should be made aware of the OVC's aims and objectives.
4. The visiting officer should be trained in the OVC's terms, values and objectives of their mission. Development work and the OVC's aims should be explained to candidates and staff. Candidates should be made aware of the OVC's aims and objectives.
5. The visiting officer should be trained in the OVC's terms, values and objectives of their mission. Development work and the OVC's aims should be explained to candidates and staff. Candidates should be made aware of the OVC's aims and objectives.
6. The visiting officer should be trained in the OVC's terms, values and objectives of their mission. Development work and the OVC's aims should be explained to candidates and staff. Candidates should be made aware of the OVC's aims and objectives.
7. The visiting officer should be trained in the OVC's terms, values and objectives of their mission. Development work and the OVC's aims should be explained to candidates and staff. Candidates should be made aware of the OVC's aims and objectives.
8. The visiting officer should be trained in the OVC's terms, values and objectives of their mission. Development work and the OVC's aims should be explained to candidates and staff. Candidates should be made aware of the OVC's aims and objectives.
9. The visiting officer should be trained in the OVC's terms, values and objectives of their mission. Development work and the OVC's aims should be explained to candidates and staff. Candidates should be made aware of the OVC's aims and objectives.
10. The visiting officer should be trained in the OVC's terms, values and objectives of their mission. Development work and the OVC's aims should be explained to candidates and staff. Candidates should be made aware of the OVC's aims and objectives.

5

Date: 25 June 2019
 Name of the Reporting Office: ...
 Name of the Reporting Officer: ...

II. DETAILS OF REPORTING OFFICES

- 1. Name of the Reporting Office: *Sindang*
- 2. Name of the Reporting Officer: *KAS (2014 batch)*
- 3. ID Number: *241012271*
- 4. Date of Report: *25 June 2019*
- 5. Name of the Reporting Officer: *KAS*

III. ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF GIMM REMEDIATION

- 1. Name of the Gimm: *Manutan*
- 2. Name of the Gimm: *Manutan*
- 3. Name of the Gimm: *Manutan*
- 4. Name of the Gimm: *Manutan*
- 5. Name of the Gimm: *Manutan*

IV. GIMM MATRIBURLE

- 1. Name of the Gimm: *Manutan*
- 2. Name of the Gimm: *Manutan*
- 3. Name of the Gimm: *Manutan*
- 4. Name of the Gimm: *Manutan*
- 5. Name of the Gimm: *Manutan*

BIOPROCESSING IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

1. BIOPROCESSING

- a. **Definition:** Bioprocessing is the use of biological processes to produce products or services.
- b. **Key components of bioprocessing:**
 - **Microorganisms:** Bacteria, fungi, yeast, algae, etc.
 - **Substrates:** Raw materials used for fermentation.
 - **Bioreactors:** Large-scale vessels for growing microorganisms.
 - **Downstream processing:** Purification and recovery of the product.
- c. **Applications:**
 - **Production of biofuels:** Ethanol, biodiesel, etc.
 - **Production of pharmaceuticals:** Antibiotics, vaccines, etc.
 - **Production of chemicals:** Bio-based plastics, etc.
 - **Production of food and feed:** Enzymes, probiotics, etc.
- d. **Advantages:**
 - **Renewable resources:** Microorganisms can be grown on renewable feedstocks.
 - **Reduced environmental impact:** Bioprocessing often uses milder conditions and produces less waste.
 - **High specificity:** Microorganisms can produce complex molecules with high specificity.

2. BIOPROCESSING AND THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

- a. **Bioprocessing in oil and gas production:**
 - **Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR):** Microorganisms are used to improve oil recovery from existing wells.
 - **Biodegradation:** Microorganisms break down hydrocarbons in the environment.
 - **Bioremediation:** Microorganisms are used to clean up oil spills.
- b. **Bioprocessing in oil and gas refining:**
 - **Biodesulfurization:** Microorganisms are used to remove sulfur from oil.
 - **Biodegradation of heavy hydrocarbons:** Microorganisms break down complex hydrocarbons into lighter products.

3. BIOPROCESSING AND WATER TREATMENT

- a. **Bioprocessing in water treatment:**
 - **Biodegradation of organic matter:** Microorganisms break down organic pollutants in wastewater.
 - **Bioremediation of heavy metals:** Microorganisms can precipitate heavy metals from wastewater.
- b. **Advantages:**
 - **Low energy consumption:** Bioprocessing often uses ambient temperatures and pressures.
 - **High efficiency:** Microorganisms are highly efficient at breaking down organic matter.
 - **Reduced sludge production:** Bioprocessing often produces less sludge than traditional wastewater treatment.

1. QUESTION (10 marks) ✓

2. State the two main types of transmission lines
a. overhead lines
b. cables

3. Advantages of overhead lines over cables are
a. cheap
b. easy to inspect
c. easy to repair

4. Disadvantages of overhead lines are
a. high maintenance cost
b. high loss

5. Types of overhead lines
a. single circuit
b. double circuit
c. quadruple circuit
d. triple circuit

6. Factors affecting the design of overhead lines are
a. span length
b. clearance
c. weight of conductors
d. temperature

7. Types of cables
a. single core
b. double core
c. triple core
d. quadruple core

8. Advantages of cables over overhead lines are
a. low maintenance cost
b. low loss
c. easy to inspect
d. easy to repair
e. high safety

QUESTION

1. The school should be situated in a village where
 the children are not too far from the school
 2. The school should be situated in a village where
 the children are not too far from the school
 3. The school should be situated in a village where
 the children are not too far from the school
 4. The school should be situated in a village where
 the children are not too far from the school
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 7. The school should be situated in a village where
 the children are not too far from the school
 8. The school should be situated in a village where
 the children are not too far from the school
 9. The school should be situated in a village where
 the children are not too far from the school
 10. The school should be situated in a village where
 the children are not too far from the school

Sl. No.	Type of work	Requirements for construction		
		Site	Materials	Working conditions
1
2
3
4
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10

2. PART 2

1. The school should be situated in a village where the children are not too far from the school.
2. The school should be situated in a village where the children are not too far from the school.
3. The school should be situated in a village where the children are not too far from the school.
4. The school should be situated in a village where the children are not too far from the school.
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7. The school should be situated in a village where the children are not too far from the school.
8. The school should be situated in a village where the children are not too far from the school.
9. The school should be situated in a village where the children are not too far from the school.
10. The school should be situated in a village where the children are not too far from the school.

3. Quality assurance work performed

During year	During summer
<input type="checkbox"/> A. 1-100	<input type="checkbox"/> A. 1-100
<input type="checkbox"/> B. 1-200	<input type="checkbox"/> B. 1-200
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. 1-300	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. 1-300
<input type="checkbox"/> D. 1-400	<input type="checkbox"/> D. 1-400

- iv. Number of inspectors in the case: 6
- v. Approximate number of hours worked during the year: 20
- vi. Amount expended by FCO for other in connection with case:
 - a. None / Less than One month / Knowledge of month
 - b. For one: One day

General assessment of quality of work:

During winter	During summer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Good	<input type="checkbox"/> A. Good
<input type="checkbox"/> B. Average	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Average
<input type="checkbox"/> C. Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Poor

vii. Approximate number of cases handled with 200 hours of work:

1000 cases

viii. Percentage of completed records: 95%

ix. Are there any instances where cases are being used for reporting other than intended? No

x. If yes, total number of approximate number of additional pages: 1500

xi. Are there any of such cases where the records are used to train the staff? No

xii. Any additional information regarding quality of facility records:

Number: --- Date: ---



4. HEALTH

Sub-Center

- 1. Number of Sub-Centers in the Gram Panchayat 2
- 2. Total number of health workers posted including health 4
- 3. Total number of health workers in the existing room 4
- 4. Are wooden latrines available in the Gram Panchayat? No

Primary Health Centre

- 1. Where PHC is available in the Gram Panchayat? No
- 2. Are there any medical stores in the Gram Panchayat? Yes
- 3. PHC is available in the Gram Panchayat:
 - a. PHC is available and is well equipped (Good/average) _____
 - b. PHC is not available but the Gram Panchayat is planning to set up _____
 - c. PHC is not available and the Gram Panchayat is not planning to set up _____
 - d. PHC is not available and the Gram Panchayat is not planning to set up _____
 - e. PHC is not available and the Gram Panchayat is not planning to set up _____
 - f. PHC is not available and the Gram Panchayat is not planning to set up _____
 - g. PHC is not available and the Gram Panchayat is not planning to set up _____
 - h. PHC is not available and the Gram Panchayat is not planning to set up _____
 - i. PHC is not available and the Gram Panchayat is not planning to set up _____
 - j. PHC is not available and the Gram Panchayat is not planning to set up _____



At present, there is no supply of medicines in the PHC. Only paracetamol, cotinine, aspirin, etc. are available. There are two indigenous medicines available in the PHC.

General Health Information

- 1. Do you have any other conditions that could affect your health? No
- 2. Are you taking any other medications? No
- 3. Are you taking any other supplements? No

2. Do you have any other conditions that could affect your health?

- 4. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 5. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 6. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 7. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 8. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 9. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 10. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No

12

Do you have any other conditions that could affect your health? No

- 11. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 12. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 13. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 14. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 15. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 16. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 17. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 18. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 19. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No
- 20. Allergies: Do you have any allergies? No

Function available in MS	MS1	MS2	MS3	MS4
Clipboard				
File operations (F)				
Text operations (T)				
Formulas (F)				
Graphics (G)				
Database (D)				
Help (H)				
Window (W)				
Tools (T)				
Windows (W)				
Windows of other programs				
Windows of other programs				

15

1. No. of users in MS1 = 23

Function available in MS	MS1 MS1 MS1	MS2 MS2 MS2	MS3 MS3 MS3
Clipboard	9/11	6/11	6/11
File operations (F)	52	414	43
Text operations (T)	7	7	4
Formulas (F)	7	7	4
Graphics (G)	3	3	3
Database (D)	NO	NO	NO
Help (H)	NO	NO	NO
Windows (W)	NO	NO	NO
Windows of other programs	NO	NO	NO

	MS 1	MS 2	MS 3
Has fresh water in ML	Yes	Yes	Yes
Has fresh water in storage	Yes	Yes	Yes
Working pump in ML	No	No	ND
Has fresh water in ML	Yes	Yes	Yes
Has good food in ML	Good	Good	Good
Has good food in storage	Good	Good	Good
Has good water in ML	Good	Good	Good
Has good water in storage	Good	Good	Good

6. Has any of the following items in the ML?

Facilities available in ML	MS 1	MS 2
No. of beds	—	—
No. of chairs	—	—
No. of tables	—	—
No. of benches	—	—
No. of cupboards	—	—
No. of doors	—	—
No. of windows	—	—
No. of lights	—	—
No. of fans	—	—

Account Name	101	102
Account Name		
Account Name		
Account Name		
Account Name		
Account Name		
Account Name		
Account Name		
Account Name		
Account Name		

1. If the company is a corporation, the owner's share of the company's profit is determined by the number of shares owned.

17

2. If the company is a partnership, the owner's share of the company's profit is determined by the partnership agreement.

3. If the company is a sole proprietorship, the owner's share of the company's profit is determined by the owner's investment.

4. If the company is a limited liability company (LLC), the owner's share of the company's profit is determined by the operating agreement.

5. If the company is a trust, the owner's share of the company's profit is determined by the trust agreement.

6. If the company is a joint tenancy, the owner's share of the company's profit is determined by the joint tenancy agreement.

7. If the company is a tenancy in common, the owner's share of the company's profit is determined by the tenancy in common agreement.

8. If the company is a community property, the owner's share of the company's profit is determined by the community property agreement.

1. Secondary wall (GMC) NA
 2. Primary wall (GMC) NA

3. Secondary wall (GMC) NA
 4. Primary wall (GMC) NA

5. Secondary wall (GMC) NA
 6. Primary wall (GMC) NA
 7. Secondary wall (GMC) NA
 8. Primary wall (GMC) NA

10

1. ECONOMIC LIVELIHOODS:

- a) Primary wall (GMC) NA
- b) Secondary wall (GMC) NA
- c) Primary wall (GMC) NA
- d) Secondary wall (GMC) NA
- e) Primary wall (GMC) NA
- f) Secondary wall (GMC) NA
- g) Primary wall (GMC) NA
- h) Secondary wall (GMC) NA

1. The number of lines in the poem 'The Road Not Taken' is 14.

2. The number of lines in the poem 'The Road Not Taken' is 14.

- a. 14 lines
- b. 12 lines
- c. 10 lines
- d. 8 lines
- e. 6 lines
- f. 4 lines

3. The number of lines in the poem 'The Road Not Taken' is 14.

4. The number of lines in the poem 'The Road Not Taken' is 14.

5. The number of lines in the poem 'The Road Not Taken' is 14.

6. The number of lines in the poem 'The Road Not Taken' is 14.

7. The number of lines in the poem 'The Road Not Taken' is 14.

- a. 14 lines
- b. 12 lines
- c. 10 lines
- d. 8 lines
- e. 6 lines
- f. 4 lines
- g. 2 lines
- h. 1 line
- i. 0 lines

8. The number of lines in the poem 'The Road Not Taken' is 14.

Handwritten notes:
 The road not taken is a poem by Robert Frost. It is a 14-line poem. The poem is about a person who has to choose between two paths. The person chooses the path that is less traveled by, and this choice leads to a different outcome. The poem is a metaphor for the choices we make in life.

20. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit. The probability of the variable cost being £10 is 0.5.

21. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit. The probability of the variable cost being £10 is 0.5.

22. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit.

- a. Full (60 units)
- b. Half (30 units)
- c. Zero (0 units)
- d. Cost (150 units)
- e. No units (0 units)

23. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit.

20

24. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit.

25. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit.

26. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit.

27. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit.

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30. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit.

31. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit.

32. A firm has a fixed cost of £100,000 and a variable cost of £10 per unit.

b. Address: _____ - USA -

c. Any problems being faced by the writer: old

14. Name of the hotel or other accommodation:

Address	City/State/Zip
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

15. Name of the company, business, organization, or institution:

_____ University _____

16. Name of the person's organization (if not a business or institution):

Spain & club

17. Name of your principal business or profession: _____

18. Name of the organization (if applicable): _____

19. Write a brief description of your organization. The writer should write to inform the reader. To describe is to inform. To describe is to inform. To describe is to inform.

20. Write a brief description of your organization. The writer should write to inform the reader. To describe is to inform. To describe is to inform. To describe is to inform.

2. HOME

1. Family system in the given picture: Child

2. Number of systems in the given picture: None

3. Name of the system in the given picture: NA

1. Repaired, Land, services
 2. at least 7, with, for, services
 3. into, playful

a. LEADERS

1. ...

2. EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

1. ...

b. ENTERTAINMENT

1. ...
 2. ... Kala festival

22

IX. TELECOM CONNECTIVITY

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...

X. BANKING/FINANCIAL INCLUSION

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...

1. ~~People have not~~ already been pushing
~~for money~~ continued a solution

13. HANDED

- 1. ~~People have not~~ already been pushing
- 2. ~~for money~~ continued a solution
- 3. ~~People have not~~ already been pushing
- 4. ~~for money~~ continued a solution
- 5. ~~People have not~~ already been pushing
- 6. ~~for money~~ continued a solution
- 7. ~~People have not~~ already been pushing
- 8. ~~for money~~ continued a solution

24 People have not continued

- 1. ~~People have not~~ already been pushing
- 2. ~~for money~~ continued a solution

14. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PM

PROBLEMS:

- 1. ~~People have not~~ already been pushing
- 2. ~~for money~~ continued a solution
- 3. ~~People have not~~ already been pushing
- 4. ~~for money~~ continued a solution
- 5. ~~People have not~~ already been pushing
- 6. ~~for money~~ continued a solution

Public Distribution System

- 1. Objective - To provide food grains and other necessities to the people.
- 2. Structure - The PDS is a network of agencies at the national, state and district levels.
- 3. Central Government - It is responsible for the overall functioning of the PDS.
- 4. State Government - It is responsible for the procurement and distribution of food grains.
- 5. Local Government - It is responsible for the distribution of food grains to the people.
- 6. Central Government - It is responsible for the overall functioning of the PDS.
- 7. State Government - It is responsible for the procurement and distribution of food grains.
- 8. Local Government - It is responsible for the distribution of food grains to the people.
- 9. Central Government - It is responsible for the overall functioning of the PDS.
- 10. State Government - It is responsible for the procurement and distribution of food grains.
- 11. Local Government - It is responsible for the distribution of food grains to the people.

Public Distribution System Facility

- 1. Quality - The quality of food grains is maintained.
- 2. Quantity - The quantity of food grains is maintained.
- 3. Price - The price of food grains is maintained.
- 4. Availability - The availability of food grains is maintained.
- 5. Accessibility - The accessibility of food grains is maintained.
- 6. Quality - The quality of food grains is maintained.
- 7. Quantity - The quantity of food grains is maintained.
- 8. Price - The price of food grains is maintained.
- 9. Availability - The availability of food grains is maintained.
- 10. Accessibility - The accessibility of food grains is maintained.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

- 1. Ministry of Women and Child Development - It is responsible for the overall functioning of the PDS.

- 1. ~~...~~ *...*
- 2. ~~...~~ *...*
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- 7. ~~...~~ *...*

27. PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM

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- 80. ~~...~~ *...*
- 81. ~~...~~ *...*
- 82. ~~...~~ *...*
- 83. ~~...~~ *...*
- 84. ~~...~~ *...*
- 85. ~~...~~ *...*
- 86. ~~...~~ *...*
- 87. ~~...~~ *...*
- 88. ~~...~~ *...*
- 89. ~~...~~ *...*
- 90. ~~...~~ *...*
- 91. ~~...~~ *...*
- 92. ~~...~~ *...*
- 93. ~~...~~ *...*
- 94. ~~...~~ *...*
- 95. ~~...~~ *...*
- 96. ~~...~~ *...*
- 97. ~~...~~ *...*
- 98. ~~...~~ *...*
- 99. ~~...~~ *...*
- 100. ~~...~~ *...*

13. When a name is the same as the name of the donor, the donor must be identified by the name of the donor.
14. Name of donor is the same as the name of the donor.
15. When a name is the same as the name of the donor, the donor must be identified by the name of the donor.
- Name of donor: Community Hall
- Name of donor: at the ...
- Name of donor: at the ...
- Name of donor: at the ...
16. Name of donor is the same as the name of the donor.
17. Name of donor is the same as the name of the donor.

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14.0000 COVENANCE

1. All provisions of the covenant shall be binding on the donor.
2. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
3. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
4. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
5. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
6. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
7. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
8. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
9. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
10. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
11. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
12. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
13. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
14. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
15. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
16. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
17. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
18. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
19. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.
20. The donor shall be bound by the terms of the covenant.

V. GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE VARIOUS OPTIONS

(1) MAINTENANCE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE WORKS DEPT.

- Flooring
- Lubrication work
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(2) MAINTENANCE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE WORKS DEPT. (CONTD.)

- Repairing & drawing cables for retaining cables in contact with cutting platform
- maintenance of concrete retaining walls
- Repairing of handrails/handcuff cables
- Heavy painting
- Skinning

(3) MAINTENANCE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE WORKS DEPT. (CONTD.)

- No public means of transportation
- Noise pollution to residents of nearby areas
- No road accessibility to transport trucks
- Monthly maintenance to which cost of capital
- High maintenance/availability of labor/availability of materials don't get addressed and no expenditure of social welfare dept. involved



1. Road from 1910 to transfer that
 developed road from 1910 to
 2. Road from 1910 to transfer that
 developed road from 1910 to
 3. Road from 1910 to transfer that
 developed road from 1910 to
 4. Road from 1910 to transfer that
 developed road from 1910 to

2. Road from 1910 to transfer that
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 developed road from 1910 to

4. Road from 1910 to transfer that
 developed road from 1910 to
 5. Road from 1910 to transfer that
 developed road from 1910 to
 6. Road from 1910 to transfer that
 developed road from 1910 to

Signature of the writing officer

Name: Srinivas Chandraiah
 (Srinivas)
 Secretary