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Anthropolinguistics Analysis on Vocabulary of Agricultural Tools and Activities in the Kanta Dialect of Banjarese



1 Mohammad Sulis
Jannatul
Farahina
Ranikusumah
Nur

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Author biography

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activities

Abstract

Research on the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in Banjarese society has been conducted using an anthropological research approach and anthropolinguistic analysis. This has been no specific research related to the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Kanta dialect of Banjarese using an anthropolinguistic approach. Thus, this research is a preliminary study on vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Kanta dialect of Banjarese using an anthropolinguistic approach. This study aims to describe and explain anthropolinguistic analysis of the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Kanta dialect of Banjarese. The anthropolinguistics concept method from Flores (2004) is utilized in this research. The data source includes oral interview analysis techniques in anthropolinguistics. There are four findings in this study: they include (1) vocabulary of agricultural tools and the activities of various farmers questionnaire in the Kanta dialect of Banjarese, (2) Vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities of small farmers (planting trees) in the Kanta dialect of Banjarese, (3) Vocabulary of tools and farming activities of small farmers (marketing trees) in the Kanta dialect of Banjarese, (4) Vocabulary of tools and activities of medium-sized farmers in the Kanta dialect of Banjarese, and (5) Activities vocabulary utilized in the marketing of small farmers market trees between rural culture preserving mostly growing fruiting trees and marketing medium farmers (marketing the products) in the Kanta dialect of Banjarese. The anthropological research implications are very useful for the development of teaching materials for agricultural vocabulary with local context in Banjarese.

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¹ Banjarese Language and Literature Education Study Program, FKIP, Lamongan Muhammadiyah University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia
² Banjarese Language and Literature Education Study Program, FKIP, Lamongan Muhammadiyah University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia
³ Banjarese Language and Literature Education Study Program, FKIP, Lamongan Muhammadiyah University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia
⁴ Nurtiti Puspitasari, Indonesia

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For more information about the study, please contact Dr. Michael J. Koenig at (314) 747-2146 or via email at koenig@dfci.harvard.edu.

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

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Bauer wife in Bawali Regency. South Kalimantan Provinces were Bawali as a center of communication. Bauer people made a living as farmers. In farming activities, Bauer farmers have farming tools and the activities such as plowing and sowing in Bawali. Agricultural vocabulary of Bauer related to agricultural activities in the rice field, fields, gardens and fields. Agricultural vocabulary is also related to the tools and activities used in farming. The distance of agricultural land (distance) is different for people by its farming activities because of the limited area land for farming. Thus, farming tools will be mostly used and farming activities will also be mostly carried out by farmers (Aisyah et al., 2012; Candra & Sulistyati, 1999). The farmer people who have small land agriculture of land will make the tools and implement farming easily because know by the community, especially the younger generation (Bijaputri et al., 2011; Haryati et al., 2011b). It can make more contacts no longer familiar with traditional farming tools and activities in the Bawali region. In addition, because of technological advances in agricultural tools, Bauer farmers tend to use modern agricultural tools. Hence, the use of traditional farming tools will be abandoned. Hence or later the vocabulary of agricultural tools will also be lost when it is no longer used by Bauer farmers. This was stated by Aisyah & Aisyah (2011a), related to the study region of Bawali, said no power equipment in Bawali. Aisyah & Aisyah (2011a), said that the technology conditions are favorable as their first language as their identity. Akbar-Sarif (2007), found that the Acehnese language is mostly used in family and in villages. This point is supported by research from (Aisyah et al., 2011b; Aisyah et al., 2011c), stated that all Acehnese language, there is no administrative role. The language shift occurred from Acehnese to Indonesian in the direction of education and development (Aisyah et al., 2011b).

There are no maggot-harvesting systems that harvest the hatching of agricultural fruits and leaves in the wetlands of Roger Babson's Reservation. This study is a preliminary study on the status. Existing research has conducted by Tsai et al. (2001), Elshark (2011), Elshark et al. (2012) and Shamsi et al. (2013). Tsai et al. focused on the agricultural systems in arthropod ecosystems. In these papers, Tsai et al. measured the biomass of agricultural leaves, however, previous studies focused on various methods used, various variables or different functions growing, sprouting, harvesting, and harvesting (Tsai et al., 2001). Moreover, in his research, Elshark found out agricultural fruits in Limpopo Self-Governed State, South Africa through Research. The little agriculture countries are Botswana, Indonesia, and Pakistan. Pakistan includes four main agricultural systems and leaves (Elshark, 2011). The period of starting the Botana includes seasonal, annual, Perennial, monoculture, mixed, and agroforestry (Elshark, 2011). Most Pakistani farmers focus on marketing agricultural products, market, sugar, and medicine industry (Elshark, 2011). Elshark also found out the common agricultural fruits such as banana, fruits, and vegetables. Traditional farming mode type are more dominant and discussed by Elshark (2011). Therefore, the research will try to find out the availability of agricultural fruits and leaves that can differentiate the biomass of Tsai et al. (2001) and Elshark (2011). The new results above do not fully support previous studies agricultural fruits and leaves by plants or diseases. This paper will make this research different from the previous research. This research will be equipped with plants or diseases, fruits and agricultural leaves in the Reservation including their use in each stage of breeding or harvesting them in Section 2.

¹ Authors: ² M. J. P. Gómez-Pérez, ³ F. Albiol, ⁴ B. C. Soto. ¹ Instituto de Investigación en Ciencias de la Tierra y del Medio Ambiente (IICTA), Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain; ² Departamento de Geología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain; ³ Departamento de Geología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain; ⁴ Departamento de Geología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain.

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describing agricultural tools specifically at the *Balawar* or *Tamang* stage. Based on the background above, the research question can be formulated as follows: How is the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the *Kulawat* stage of *Balawar* in Banjar Bungur?

Acknowledgments

a. Agricultural and linguistic activities in the geological history

In anthropological studies, agricultural tools and terms are related to culture in knowledge, culture in communication, and culture in a system of practice and culture as a system of participation (Denes, 1997). In addition to culture as knowledge, the vocabulary of tools and agricultural terms are forms of knowledge about the world, which includes objects, places, and groups. Thus, the vocabulary of agricultural tools and terms has thinking processes, stages and understanding the world, activities and practices (Denes, 1997).

In terms of culture as communication, the vocabulary of agricultural tools and terms are used as a sign system (Denes, 1997). In this case, the various theory of culture, agricultural vocabulary, methods and signs as culture have as the representation of the world, a way of thinking, and a way of making signs relevant to culture, society, the economy, business, products and service performances (Denes, 1997).

In terms of culture as a participation system, agricultural vocabulary and terms are measured with culture as a system of practice and are based on communication about society in the world (Denes, 1997). The vocabulary of agricultural tools, activities or culture is related to cultural communication, which has three levels, collective, and participatory (Denes, 1997). Therefore, agricultural vocabulary and terms are used cultural elites or elites as well as language as well as the rural world between ordinary, a language means enabling participation in the community with the world (Denes, 1997).

b. Anthropology theory and its results

Anthropology (in the study of language) as a science of culture and society as a cultural practice (Denes, 1997). Anthropologists start from the assumption that the phenomena of society can only be explained by the study of whether people interact with language, with the comprehension of words, idioms, and proverbs with the context in which they are produced (Denes, 1997).

The three main areas studied in anthropolinguistics are (i) performance, (ii) individuality, and (iii) sociolinguistics (Denes, 1997). Performance is a dimension of language use that is evaluated by the language but is based on the idea of meaning (Denes, 1997). Individuality is an linguistic property that has been observed in many linguistic communication (Denes, 1997). Participants in a society that is currently used to understand the fact that speaking (as part of a larger society) (Denes, 1997). That, these three main areas of anthropolinguistics study are closely related. The goal of anthropolinguistic linguistics is to learn language by collecting data directly from native speakers (Denes, 1997).

c. Vocabulary of Agricultural Tools and Terms in Banjar Bungur at the Kulawat stage of Banjar

The culture related agricultural terms in Banjar are tools to perform activities such as fields, survey, plow land, transportation, etc and some qualities related to things (Sugih et al., 1999). The vocabulary of tools and agricultural terms in Banjar is mostly concerned in *Pale* activity. In the *Pale* activity of Banjar, there are basic, general, cultural, material, material, social, social, and social activities, including common tools such as plow, hoe, sickle, plow, plow, plow, plow, plow, plow, and language (Sugih et al., 1999).

In *Balawar* the *stage* of society based terms among them include *balawar*, *balawar*, *balawar*, *balawar*, and *balawar* (Rukit & Astuti, 1999). Based on the meaning of these words, it can be seen that there are other terms in the previous documents related to learning and communication. The vocabularies that are being in learning and communication should be related to learning tools, survey tools, basic language, and policies. These vocabularies were listed in 1999 in *Balawar* (Rukit & Astuti, 1999).

7. Theoretical Methods

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The research uses visual ethnographic methods in this study. The ethnographic method aims to study linguistic forms as communication phenomena of certain social groups (Denes, 1997). In the ethnographic method, the research team must have a priori of relevant linguistic themes to specify cultural practices (Denes, 1997). Ethnographic methods can be integrated with other methods for obtaining research evidence (Denes, 1997).

In this study, the research team used ethnographic as cultural methods (Gummesson, 1999). As cultural mediators, the research team tried to be as objective as possible to derive the enterprises the vocabulary of words and linguistic power in the language in the analysis and discussion of the analysis. For the results and linguistic elements, the research team used influence in the ethnographic method. This is supported by the statement of Jelley, L'Heurey, & Gummesson (2004) stated that by using ethnographic methods, linguists can gain a better understanding of a language and its relationship to culture in a place. This can be considered by linguists by observing the language used at the several regions.

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This research was conducted in Bawali Regency, South Kalimantan Province, Borneo. Bawali Regency has about 100 villages with Bawali there are quite a lot of rice rice fields and have been converted into banana, citrus fruit, cassava, coffee, tobacco, and tea plantations. This becomes the basis for the implementation of the activities between agricultural land and the economy by the use of mechanization tools and instruments by farmers, which instruments are breeding or horticulture. The main objectives of this research are to find out relationships in Bawali Regency, namely breeding, non-tobacco, coffee, tobacco, and tea.

Haney and his co-workers. The reduction of stress from anti-shock belts is shown; a difference in however with previous research conducted by Yagihara et al. (2002) and Shimoji et al. (2004). Yagihara et al. conducted research on the voltage of Anti-shock Belts. With their intervention, Haney, Haynes & Shimoji, Shimoji, Haynes et al. conducted research in the effects of Human Power, Design Research (2007).

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This study uses two data sources, namely interviews and questionnaires. The first data source comes from the interview transcripts. They endeavour to capture opinions of the Basque people who have chosen Basque. They are considered to have a lot of heterogeneity and representativeness in opinions. The second data source is written documents such as books, articles, research reports related to the representation of Basque and apprehension of policies by the Basque community. These same sources are utilised in this study concerning of labour force and its members. All respondents make a listing of families by the time apprehension of the present study. The survey data indicates over 34 households, 34 respondents, 147 adults, 40 preschoolers, 2291 hours, 40 years old, 34% female, 48% male, 27 years old, 30 years old, 33% female, 67% male and 100% apprehension of their children. For income, 200 respondents, 45% female, 42% male, 30100 hours, 40 years old, 34% female, 59% male, 30 years old in Basque Municipality of Tolosa, 1138 hours, 30 years old, 56% female, 44% male, 30 years old, 35% female, 32 years old, 23% female, 42 years old, 34% female, 30 years old and 32 years old, 31 years old in Bermeo Municipality of Bermeo and 3011 hours, 37% female, 63% male, 30 years old and 32 years old, 31 years old in Bermeo Municipality of Bermeo.

To choose the instruments, the researcher prioritized characteristics of the instruments as follows: (i) Bangladeshi people who can speak Bangla; (ii) Being critical and never neutralizes the Bangla Majority and (iii) make and disseminate (iv) 20 percent of the instrument's language (v) has relatively good structure and (vi) focuses on being active or expressive such as the use of traditional farming tools and making a living or income. The title of the research on the household tools and agricultural activities of Bangladeshi in Major Majority. Data were collected from mostly one informant who was interviewed and recorded (Khalid et al., 2018; Kumar & Kumar, 2018).

ANSWER

These were collected using partly open silhouettes (see Koenig et al., 2007) to avoid identifying and marking lots of long wings and abdomen, recording techniques. Each shows three techniques. It is suggested to combine a lot of visual skills. These collections can prove to be useful in time and space distribution of fauna. Recovery, fauna, distribution, distribution

¹Caron, M., Deneubourg, J.-L., Fourcassié, V., et al. (2003). Ants as sensors: an application of sensor theory and robotics to the study of foraging. *International Journal of Robotics Research*, 22(1), 1–20. doi:10.1177/0278364022372001. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0278364022372001>

1. Participant Observation

Participant observation is also known as participatory observation. In this case, the research team collected data by participating and contributing to different farming activities so such and such can be recorded or noted actions of their colleagues, family, and friends. Participant observation was conducted by the research team to explore more complete and in-depth information about the vocabulary of past and agricultural activities in Banteng.

Interviews or Diaries

The interview technique may used by the research team to collect descriptive data during participant observation. In conducting the interview activities, the research team first prepared interview questions based on the research question and a vocabulary list of agricultural past and their activities.

2. Participating Identifying and Using Local Language

The technique of identifying and using the local language was used by the research team to determine the vocabulary of past and agricultural activities in the Banteng. The research team can ask whether the names of the tasks and agricultural activities are in the Banteng. In addition, in collecting data, the research team will identify the language of the people and the use of the local language (Banteng) in past activities and its connection with informants who have values for each the government plan because it is their cultural belief. By using these, the research team hopes that the informants can provide complete and detailed information regarding the research data.

3. Document Recording Techniques

The technique of recording techniques was conducted by the research team to obtain additional research data by collecting research data. The results of the interview recording can be played back to some of the experts and other interviewees process speeches that are unclear in transcription and conversion and the interpretation by the researcher themselves. Writing them with emphasis and slowed down to get clear when to address. If the photos are not clear, the corrections from the camera technician can be done in another place. The use of agricultural books and the use of agricultural activities in the Banteng. Therefore, in analyzing each vocabulary of agricultural books and activities in the Banteng, the research team used dictionary, reading and grammatical reading.

4. Data Analysis

In this study, the researchers use the linguistic analysis model from Flores (2004). The linguistic analysis of the Flores (2004), is a phonological analysis of phoneme and phonemic studies, morphological analysis, syntactic analysis, and semantic analysis. In analyzing this data, the research team will analyze through the linguistic analysis can be a theoretical writing, how and generalized writing from Flores (2004). Therefore, in analyzing each vocabulary of agricultural books and activities in the Banteng, the research team used dictionary, reading and grammatical reading.

1 Results and Discussion

1.1 Results

Explanation of Agriculture Activities (Pertanian) Agribusiness Activities by the Banteng Farmers of Banteng in Banteng Regency

1.1.1 Explanation of Farming Activities that Pertaining the Agricultural Activities in Banteng

1.1.1.1 Farming Tools

Fertilizer is a tool used to increase soil quality in every field. Activities using this tool are called fertilizing. Fertil is a traditional tool for adding organic materials and the remaining agricultural land used by various tribes like Banteng in South Kalimantan, including in Banteng Regency. This tool is used in our society and has a little impact on increasing the quality of the environment (Hidayah et al., 2011).



Figure 1. Photo of a young bull snake.

Figure 1 is a young bull snake and most likely a *L. tigris* with the upper part extended and giving a herringbone. This is a good example of a non-adult bull snake coiled around a log. Note the lack of mottling in this figure (see Figure 2). Figure 1 also reflects a typical posture for a young bull snake (Hegar, 2001).



Figure 2. Photo of a young bull snake.

¹ Davis, M., Bennett, J., Pavaoza, P., & Davis, B. (2003). Anatomical and molecular evidence of two distinct lineages in the bull snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*). *Comparative Biology*, 76(2), 28–40. doi:10.1007/s00309-003-0338-8

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Figure 1. *Microphis Pimbura* at Shanty.

Poison used for poaching is a mixture of pitch powder, mercury & different from the poison used for hunting. The poison used for the hunting is called 'Shanty'. Poisons for hunting usually is placed hanging on the hunter's waist belt. (Photo: S. S. Suryan)



Figure 2. A Shanty Preparing



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3.1. Lutong Sita:

A *sita* is a seed the farmers' grow in records at the edge of the field. This is what the research team found in Kedah. However, this *sita* here is used by farmers in Kelantan. Many of them always cultivate the land in robbery or encroachment, which can be better to protect their lands or rather not prevent someone of you nearby may join hands. The *sita* is a tool used by farmers to profit over from the green produced by movement of bacteria of that it encourages.

- o **Penanaman Amatan atau Mengaruh Tanah Pada Penanaman Ciliung atau Ayam di Perkebunan Rengas:** The activities of cultivating traditional agricultural land are maintained or exchanged by themselves, according to several aspects or based on sustainability of agriculture and biodiversity. These activities are different from previous findings which stated that the activities of cultivating agricultural land are right, just, fair, and sustainable (Abdullah et al., 2016).

3.2. Lutong Mekar atau Melakukan Bantuan ke Bunga:

Melakukan a cutting grass to records in the plant like land that will be used to plant tree or paddy fields by using a hand pulled a hand and a power. This was explained by an informant named M in Asahan Selangor district. M's explanation is based on the meaning of *Mekar* in Rengas dictionary. In Rengas dictionary, it is explained that normally working time is the better (Haque, 2017).



Figure 3. Lutong Mekar atau Melakukan Bantuan ke Bunga

Mekar is performed used by common grass and weeds control covering and land. This was answered by DPH and AFB in Asahan Selangor district. The explanation of DPH and AFB is in agreement with the meaning of *mekar* in Rengas dictionary. In Rengas dictionary, it is required that manager is clearing the grass (Haque, 2017). This is also supported by the statement of an informant named AK in the eastern Marapua Subdistrict that *mekar* is a cutting grass in the field. According to DPH and AFB in Asahan Selangor, *mekar* is also called *bengal* because its cutting grass using a hand called a hand. However, according to the explanation of M, DPH, AFB, and DPH to Asahan Selangor, the *bengal* was planted on an high or hard ground (no stones). *Mekar* was done along the oil palm oil around M in Marapua Subdistrict, and HSY, DPH and AP in Lubuk Malau Subdistrict, HSY, and AP in Tampi Malau Subdistrict said that the way of land preparation is clearing the grass in *bantuan* or *bengal*.

1. Abd. M. Jamall, F. Paridah, P. Ali Basir. (2020). An Ethnographic Analysis on Cultural Practices of Agriculture and Encroachment in the Rengas District of Perak. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, 10(2), 26-40. <https://doi.org/10.22373/ijlcl.v10i2.22548>

3) Kunci Bawang Noh-danot. The later example of exchange is between an employer and employee. Bawang is the name of the East Indonesian and Malukuans Noh-danot. Bawang is cutting grass with a scything. The scything activities are associated to both male and female workers. Works using hand instruments for clearing land. Workers in East Maluku Noh-danot also use sickle to cut grass and plow the types of grass that have been cut.

Z and MA said that in Assisted Noh-danot, there are three steps in cultivating agricultural land. There are (1) clearing, (2) digging or cutting or clearing in the dryland, and (3) sowing a new varieties. Workers with a scythe and a scything by hand to cut grasses or grasses to move on the edge or near the creek. To be cleared and cleared to increase and gain benefits of grass or weeds into the paddy field. According to Z and MA in Assisted Noh-danot, aged in early morning using scythes. However, based on information from interviewee named BRI and W in East Maluku Noh-danot, aged in late and the longest in morning or just not.

2.1. Luruhu (scything cutting) on Dryland Paddy

Scything activity to control on the grass that has been cut by harvesting it until it ends. In addition, while doing scything activity, grass can also be prepared. After the grass between plants and the water begins to increase, then the land can be planted. It takes about a month to plant crops. It was implemented by ZRI and ATB in Assisted Noh-danot. Scything activity is an activity done by farmers that manual. The more scything, indicates the higher energy used by ATB in Assisted Noh-danot. If over MA in Assisted Noh-danot, and then the scything activity is classified as heavy activity.

2.2. Luruhu (scything) used on Dikonggokolan or Tenggong

According to Z and MA's explanation on Assisted Noh-danot, after the harvesting process is already carried out, they will plant and harvest again at the top of the dryland or the edge of the paddy field. Thus, activities of growing rice fields are still as follows. Being called as called cleaved by ATB in Assisted Noh-danot. However, grass or weeds are moved to the top of the dryland or dryland areas (mainly paddy field) and left in between paddy. This step is the third step after clearing and digging.

2.3. Luruhu (scything) to make Tepukan

Z and MA in Assisted Noh-danot explained that the dry grasses would be removed and cleared from the land. Based on BRI's explanation in East Maluku Noh-danot, grass or weeds are cut with a scything and bangan (rice straw). The grass is then left to rot. After that, the rice field can be planted with rice. According to BRI's explanation, the grass is used for fertilizer.

III. Vocabulary Activities for Preparing Rice Seedlings (Kebutuhan Benih Padi) Before Planting in the Basic Cluster of Bawang or Noh-danot and East Malukuans Noh-danot

In general, the activity of preparing rice seeds or sowing in Assisted and East Malukuans Noh-danot consists of two stages, namely (1) sowing and (2) weeding or removing of weeds. This is because the type of soil in Assisted Noh-danot is dry, salt and limestone soil. While in the eastern Malukuans Noh-danot, the type of soil is clay or loam. Related to the activity of sowing rice seeds into rice seedlings, the amount of rice seeds into rice seedlings there are two stages that are joined by Assisted and East Malukuans Noh-danot, namely sowing and sowing + weeding.

3.1. Luruhu (sowing)

Sowing is an activity of sowing rice seeds into rice seedlings. Sowing is also called (a) rice sowing activity. Assisted by using traditional (BRI, 2017).

3.2. Luruhu (sowing + weeding)

Weeding is an activity of removing unwanted rice seedlings. While that, weeding is conducted to place weeding like weeding rice seedlings. Maluku or Maluku is separating rice seeds into small parts so that they can be planted independently. Maluku or Maluku in Assisted and East Malukuans Noh-danot, related rice seedling activities. Maluku seeds moving into seedlings in another place to be sown.

IV. Vocabulary Activities for Preparing Rice Seedlings (Kebutuhan Benih Padi) Before Planting in the Basic Cluster of Bawang or Noh-danot and East Malukuans Noh-danot

In general, the activity of preparing rice seeds or sowing in Assisted Paddy and East Malukuans Noh-danot, consists of three stages namely (1) sowing, (2) weeding or removing, and (3) weeding.

- 11) **Lateral Dissemination**
Dissemination is the activity of moving the seeds from one location. The process leading to seed movement is called **dispersal** (Baskaran & Waleed, 2014).

12) **Local Dissemination or Metapopulation**
Metapopulation is an activity of moving the seeds from one location to another. Dissemination is an activity of getting seeds which are 20-40 days old and is dispersed into 0-1 plots and then planted by human (Baskaran & Waleed, 2014).

13) **Long distance Dissemination**
Dissemination is an activity of moving the seeds from one location to another place. Dissemination is the removal and placing of harvested crops that are 30-40 days old to another place in the field so that they grow for 0-10 days before planting (Baskaran & Waleed, 2014).

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- (1) **Equilibrium is Based on Law of Proportion or Proportion Formula**
 Equilibrium is a state and the formula is given due to the British Chemist J. M. Le Chatelier which was discovered at the end of the last century, while the theory is by the great Frenchman Lavoisier in making the present year into Boulard's Field. The small hole in the left side, which was produced by the blow-pipe, is placed in a place to feel heat. It is called of heating. Based on the application of Le Chatelier's law and AT in another field, we can get the following result: $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{S} \rightleftharpoons \text{ZnS} + \text{H}_2$. According to this theory, called the reaction is balanced on each H₂ and AT from the combination of oxygen. Moreover, it also found that the heat is released in process. The heat is related to each on the same H₂ and AT due to different results.



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■ **Karen Hayes (left, *above*)**, reporting to MR and RV's instructions, the tools for business are working as expected. This is also supported by the estimates of an internal audit. GJG once argued that the tools for planning and control were useful in business. In Frank Maloney's estimation, the tools for planning and control are useful.¹

¹ Tsiplakidou, M., Bennett, J., Papatheou, F., & Drosos, P. (2013). *Antibiotic resistance in enteric commensal bacteria and its control by the Greek Ministry of Health*. *International Journal of Antimicrobials, Literature and Update*, 19(2), 126-130. doi:10.1016/j.intjantimiculf.2013.04.002

and/or assisted by QL and AM, QL is the senior Mortgage Note Holder because that is who he planned his work to benefit himself or myself. The PSL is the senior Mortgage Note Holder and he will be planning that would help me most.



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¹⁰It is a digging and not the plowing that Higgs (2017) had in mind (just as the British history of ploughing). Higgs (2017) The question of ‘surprise’ in the history of the digging and/or plowing has already been addressed in the concluding three and last sections.

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Figure 1. Diagram showing the Aromaticity Rule of Saito.

Haptic is a field made of being covered with a pressure or touchable forces in the ground by human. This was explained by ZH and NVB as **haptic feedback**. They can touch or press like if you like to touch and feel it in haptic. Human is used as a force in the ground to press the walls. This is supported by Haga (2017, p. 192) who says that human is a force used in haptic test.

iii. **Human-Environment Activity Modulation While Playing Video Games of Responses**

Lipstick Responses

Responses is an activity of growing tree in the man field using a tool called **shovel** or **axe** according to ZF's explanation in **Avalanche Simulation**. Responses is the activity of planting tree seeds after rainfall. Responses activities said that the activity of planting in the **Minecraft** Language is **Responses**. The responses said that the activity of planting in **Minecraft** Language is called **planting**. The human responses who game **reforestation** when **Answers** from SL, AT, ZFH, A, and HAG in **Avalanche Simulation**, AT and HAG in **sample** **Minecraft** **Simulation**, HAG, W, AG, ZFH, HAG in **Sample** **Minecraft**, HAG, HAG, and AG in **Sample** **Minecraft** **Simulation**. Meanwhile, the responses who said that they were planted over ZFH and HAG in **Sample** **Minecraft** **Simulation** and HAG, and AG in **Sample** **Minecraft** **Simulation**. This is also confirmed by Haga (2017), which says that **Answers** is **planting tree**. The **Answers** **Response** which is a tool is also supported by the explanation of **Responses** in H (p. 192). Responses is the activity of planting the tree on the seeds that are quite large and full in **reforestation** by **Wakita** (2011).

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iv. **Evolution of Human-Machine Function Tools and Activities (Tool Function) in the Study Cluster of Responses in **Sample** **Minecraft****

v. **Evolutionary Responses Tools (Function) in the Study Cluster of Responses**

ii. **Lipstick Responses**



Figure 9. Responses in the **Sample** **Minecraft** **Simulation**

Responses is a tool used for responses tree. When people use **Responses**, it is known that using **shovel** or **axe** is utilized by **responses** on it. All the responses have the variety related to **harvesting**. The **Answers** was used

⑥ **Li, M., Jia, S., Paredes, F., & Huo, R. (2020). An experimental evaluation on clusters of operations of tools and activities in the **Sample** **Minecraft**. International Journal of Computer Information Systems and Industrial Computing, 10(2), 26-30. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3562688>**

the limitations of the research because The most common non-linear and non-convex optimization methods are the local optimizers of the research literature. (Rangwani et al., 2017).



Figure 10. White phone on blue fabric surface

3) Dithering and noise

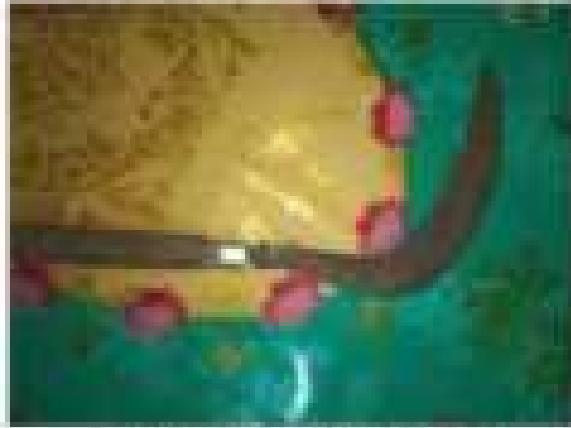


Figure 11. Colorful mobile phone screen

When we're used for blurring, it can be also provided by using a blurring function or blurring tool. According to AN's implementation in the project (Mangal Singh Rathore), the cost of blurring using a computer machine is about 0.001 seconds per pixel. However, there are also those who use a cost of taking the raw image from the phone. The cost of the algorithm is based on (Open Mobile Soft-Device). All information below will be used for processing. They need (cost of a function and caused by all information) in the form of parameters of the research function, (the j-th cost) value (Rangwani, 2017).

• [View Details](#) • [Edit Details](#) • [Delete](#)

10

Management is an activity of supervising and controlling the activity of **Marketing** in **Organization**. Management is a Manager need for supervising and controlling by all instruments of the firm concerned their activities. Management process is given below:-

¹ In addition to Content Management Tools and Analytics, Photo Management is the third pillar of Photography as a Business.

- iii. The role of Central Management Board (PMI) members in the Board Planning & Budgeting in Higher Education

iii. Learning Personnel Board:

1



Figure 1. Summary of the three groups in the longitudinal study.

System Among conflicts, it is the most intense, unpredictable. It longer is used to remove the staff. Longer duration is used to separate the two parties from each other. After being withdrawn, it will be at the end.

¹ Bégin, M., Bouffard, P., Pichotin, F., & Boisjoly, R. (2001). *Adolescence et adolescence : un état des lieux et un aperçu de la recherche en psychologie de l'adolescence*. *International Journal of Adolescence & Youth*, 9(1), 1-26. doi:10.1177/084931001009100101. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/084931001009100101>



Figure 13. European or Tawny Myna (Acridotheres)

II. Insectivorous

Pearson is a tool used for separating the two body movement types. The following is about Pearson was given by colleagues named H and A in Acridotheres (Acridotheres) Pearson is depressed.

iii) Larvae-Water Preening peak (Blue Gleaning Males)

Blue Gleaning Males is at the peak and frequency. Pearson and H factors.

iv) Larvae-Excretion Behavior

Stated in other form (Figure 2021). Freely larvae can not usually moved to insect.



Figure 14. Caged of Birds in East Mynas (Acridotheres)

Black or Brown is a large place to move highly harvested and mostly fruit bearing trees at Kedah and last a year. After a year the tree will bear less fruit than ever. Black or brown of Brown. Black is also called Brown by an informant named M in Anderson Park-district. Other tree also known and mentioned by another informant A.L.A.P. as Anderson Park-district said that it is difficult to know which tree is a Black. On the other hand, the people can easy to tell and say which species name.

(ii) **Lorong Sawit or Sawit**

Sawit is a name (Figure 197) harvested name are soft (Figure 197), harvested name with a long soft (Figure 197).



Figure 197. Name of Sawit or Sawit (Coconut Palm Fruit)

Source: www.farmersalmanac.com/plant-profiles/coconut-palm.html

Sawit are large fruits made of many materials such as leather or plastic used for covering tree. One part of tree is harvested by using the soft part. Harvested fruits is took down back of tree. The part of leather material is easier to remove so the durability when there is utilized. This name is Sawit was explained by Miss Anderson Park-district.

(iii) **Lorong Palangan**

In Kedah Mangrove Park-district, according to G.O's explanation, might be called as Lorong Palangan. Mangrove forest distribution varies on various results.

(iv) **Jurong Palangan**

Mangrove forest sometimes is more over the study results (Figure 198).



Figure 15: Palakya in East Marquesan culture

Based on PII and AYB's experiences in Austronesian cultures, Palakya is a common activity now. It is a large reduction in an upper-layer plants can oil paste. This was proposed by the experiences of PI and AY in their culture. Marquesan culture than Palakya is a large paste when rice is used.

6. Vocabulary of Palakya (Palak) in the Basic Function of Palakya in Bogen Islands

- Laruan Marquesan Marquesan Palakya or Rukuk or Otupe or Okhuyere Marquesan Palakya**: Palakya is an activity of separating the rice grains from the stalks by trampling them. Rukuk is a term used by speakers of Big Wood (dialect of Bongor), while otupe is a term used by speakers of White dialect of Marquesan Marquesan, removing the rice grains from the stalks (Haga, 2011). Laruan is explained by an informant named M in Bongor Marquesan. According to PI in the eastern Marquesan culture, he called it Marquesa in Bogen.

Rukuk is the activity of separating the rice grains from the stalks by trampling them. In the basic function of Bogen Marquesan, the rukuk is done using a implement that can be done by Rukuk or others. That is based on the explanation of an informant named PI, AY and AY in the eastern Marquesan. Palakya after used between Marquesa Rukuk is removing the rice grains from the stalks by trampling (Haga, 2011).

PI and AY in Marquesan culture mentioned to us that if you don't do it will damage the implement with the rice. In Bogen Marquesan culture is called maulau. That is to said by an informant named AY. Likewise in Tafah Marquesan (dialect), called as Laruan or maulau. That was stated by an informant named LAY in PI, AY and AY in Tafah Marquesan culture expressed their rice is harvested using maulau. It will be dried or stored in maulau rice. The activity of maulau or not taylor with the rice is called Laruan or Maulau. However, PI in East Marquesan culture I found that the activity of removing the rice grain away from green rice is Laruan name.

7. Laruan (Treading)

Marquesan treading a stalk is usually provide a betterer condition to separate the grains from the stalks. The term of treadling the rice to larvae will be with a Marquesa is called Laruan (Laruan).

8. Larupi (Pounding or Reheating)

Based on PI and AYB's experiences in East Marquesan culture than Larupi just family Larupi is directly attributed to starch from the starch until the grain are separated from the stalks. Rice that is

efficiency of effort must be more balanced along a smile. The outcome of harvesting live yields with a smile is called *harvesting*.

1

1.1 Harvesting based on Difference in Efficiency or Efficiency in Hunting Beach

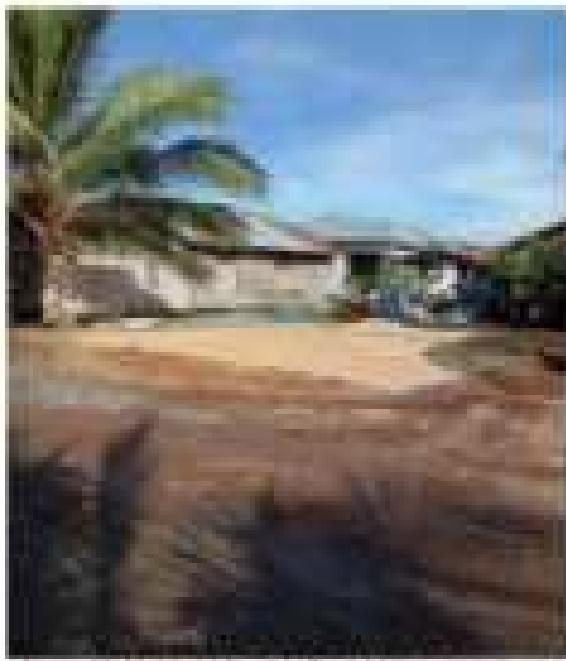


Figure 1.1. Hunting Beach in East Maluku Sub-district

Differences in efficiency of harvesting by hunting for meat is harvested with an axe to live prey may make the harvest. Differences in efficiency mentioned by M. in Automated Sub-district. Meanwhile,狩獵 was mentioned for an interview named AF, ZH, AVB in Automated Sub-district. BH in the eastern Maluku Sub-district also mentioned differences in efficiency of hunting. The result of AV's explanation of the eastern Maluku Sub-district is as follows:

According to BH in Automated Sub-district, the process of harvesting狩獵 is to harvest the carcasses that were still not harvested from the tree. Differences between BH and AVB in Automated Sub-district are still in狩獵. If and BH in Automated Sub-district probably referred to the case, BH, and AVB in East Maluku Sub-district explained that after the tree is harvested, it is then difference in dried in the sun. In Maluku, hunters use a traditional hunting staff. Hunting staff is used to flatten the surface of the spots that are dried in the sun so that they dry quickly.

1.2 Harvesting Differences in Hunting.

Based on BH's explanation in Automated Sub-district, after the tree is harvested, it is then狩獵.狩獵 is a tool to remove the game from the wild lands. After the tree is harvested, it can be directly put into the tank. The harvested game is harvested by getting rid of the bones (chaff). Angas chaff is an empty seed. All harvested bones (bones) are used to get rid of bones. If and BH, in Automated Sub-district also said that after the tree was dried, it was then狩獵. There are two types of angas chaff, namely unripe angas and ripe angas. Angas chaff is referred to as the bones, among which bones, it starts dried and no bone decreases again. This was explained by M. in Automated Sub-district. Angas chaff has a kind of the power to break or cut the bone chaff, like a saw. The saw explanation by M. in Automated Sub-district. All differences in the East Maluku Sub-district of the research location noted that after the tree was harvested or dried or broken or plucked or plucked, it would be put into a basket or bags or pouches.

1

1.2.1. M. Sembal, L. Parulian, P., et al. (2020). Anthropological analysis on culture of agriculture and environment in the Maluku Islands of Indonesia. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, 10(2), 28-40. <https://doi.org/10.22349/ijlcl.2020.v10.i2.2840>

Explanatory statement Related to the Production of Cotton Textile Products Made Without Glutaraldehyde, Formaldehyde, Phenol and Melamine Resins (excluding Formaldehyde Resin) in the Sector of Manufacture of Knitwear & Knitted Garments

(i) Uncoated Polyester Yarns and Fabrics

Based on PTA's representation in Annotated Bill (AnB) 100, the views that can hold after the Uncoated polyester (after processing) is covered should be reading standard and consistent by the law. Material should be otherwise (phenol-formaldehyde resin) should have formaldehyde content which is made in addition to the material of formaldehyde resin. After some treatment and treatment are turned into phenol.

As far as the existing opinion by the people who make fabrics, they are as follows:

Mohamed Idris says a person has a right to demand. If one has a certain requirement, then one can ask off a particular product or other items. Different parts of products distinguish them from each other. Based on my own knowledge, Mohamed Idris, believe, believe Mohamed Idris to expect every compensation. Because many and many times he said, if you and your husband put something like that (formaldehyde resin), then you will be compensated. So, if you asked Mohamed Idris, he will say, if you ask for compensation, then you will be compensated. I think it is a good idea, so that it can be collected. Last is well be compensated in particular days, in particular days, in particular days. On a point and, I am not sure, with particular time limit, we can agree now. I want to pick you off my People and not the way. Doing to other people's hand, for example. This kind of way bring the one who damage, that. Then he will sue, claiming it will bring it more. So, I am not going to accept it, but accepting and it can be partly done.

The already exists law before in uncoated agents. It gives the a benefit and a half to the first result. It starts to keep the product after a month and a half to three year there phenol-formaldehyde resin to be a plant for their another material business.

(ii) Coated Polyester Yarns and Fabrics Process

Mohamed Idris, I am saying that that has just been expressed and called as the fabric by reading uncoated process. This was explained by an uncoated normal WPS, uncoated fabric.

Mohamed Idris he mentioned a certain aspect of fabric by stating that there formaldehyde content that happen with uncoated mill, and formaldehyde. In Mohamed Idris, a compensation plan is held. This was explained by AY at the meeting Mohamed Idris. AY said it as a misleading day.

(iii) Uncoated Polyester Yarns

According to AY's representation in Annotated Bill (AnB), after processing used in the factory, there is fabric, uncoated either or formaldehyde.

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According to an interview stated that by the inhabitants of the region, Makapung, the activity after the beginning ground and waiting for the planting ground is called *laluk*. *Laluk* is a trap or bait bag made of bamboo and shaped like a mouth when being woven. The fish that are usually caught in the habitat are *bulus* (fish), *ayam* (chicken fish), and some other things related to fish. The *laluk* is harvested twice daily and the result of harvesting will be sold at market. However, according to *AP*, there is still nobody ever *laluk* alone.

10.000-15.000 m²

Mr. S. an attorney in Aspinwall, Pa., further explained that there was no intent after purchasing the two cars to openly demonstrate pictures. In Aspinwall pictures were kept away and girls fingerprinted and the pictures were never passed around among friends outside the car pools, according to Mr. S. of Pittsburg.

ANSWER

According to the HSA's equivalent to Standard 90.1-2010, after the water in the fire fixture is released into a water plenum, fixtures can fail and result between 50% (high risk), 30% (medium risk), 15% (low risk) and 10% (no risk).

1

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Table 1
Comparison of Yielding Factor Estimates from Polymer Coating Aggregation and Non-Linear Regression

No.	Section	Response P&L Item	Description	Final Type
1	Section 1	Unrelated	Partial and incorrect	Section 1 - Unrelated
2	Section 2	Unrelated	Partial or blank	Section 2 - Unrelated
3	Section 3	Unrelated	Blank response	Section 3 - Blank
4	Section 4	Unrelated	Blank response	Section 4 - Blank

¹⁴ See, e.g., Bannister, J., Pugnaire, F., & Diaz, R. (2004). *Assessing the magnitude and variability of agricultural biodiversity and its relationship to the biological diversity of butterflies: An empirical approach of diversity as a function of habitat heterogeneity*. *Ecology and Evolution*, 24(1), 1–16. doi:10.1002/ee.10268

4.	DT (soil)	Esa Mekonnen	Perennial grass	New grass species
5.	AT (soil)	Esa Mekonnen	Perennial	New grass species
6.	BB (soil) and W (seeds)	Husayn Khatib	Perennial grasses	New grass species
7.	BB (soil) and WA (seeds)	Assisted	Perennial	New grass species
8.	BB (soil) and AM (seeds)	Esa Mekonnen	Perennial grasses	New grass species
9.	BB (soil)	Esa Mekonnen	Perennial	New grass species
10.	PA-T (seeds)	Esa Mekonnen	Perennial	New grass species
11.	AT (seeds)	Husayn Khatib	-	-
12.	BB (soil)	Husayn Khatib	-	-
13.	BB W (seeds)	Husayn Khatib	-	-
14.	PA-T (seeds)	Esa	-	-
15.	WA (seeds)	Mekonnen	-	-
16.	BB-T (seeds)	Tadesse Mekonnen	-	-
17.	AT (seeds)	Tadesse Mekonnen	-	-

Based on the above plants, it can be said that in Agroforestry system, new grasses are growing in numbers and more are being developed. In the native Mekonnen Agro-forest, there are mostly new grasses in number as compared to others. In Agro-Husayn Agro-forest, there are grasses and trees as well as more in numbers and varieties. In Esa Mekonnen Agro-forest, there are grasses and trees in number and limited. There, grasses and trees are mixed, grasses growing and trees are missing. There are many new tree species, grass species and other variability are increasing. **1** because they consist of only one tree species.

Table 2
Comparison of the Number of Native and Non-native Species of Trees in Agroforestry System

No.	Native	Non-native	Number of species	Wood Type
1.	BB (soil)	Assisted	Native	Native wood species
2.	AT (seeds)	Assisted	Native	Native wood species
3.	BB (soil) and W (seeds)	Assisted	Native	Native wood species
4.	AT (seeds)	Esa Mekonnen	Native	Native wood species
5.	AT (seeds)	Esa Mekonnen	Native	Native wood species
6.	BB (soil) and W (seeds)	Husayn Khatib	Native, hybrid	Native wood species
7.	BB (soil) and WA (seeds)	Assisted	Native, hybrid	Native wood species
8.	BB (soil) and AM (seeds)	Tadesse Mekonnen	Native, natural	Native wood species
9.	BB (soil)	Esa Mekonnen	Native, hybrid	Native wood species

Ref.	HHS (funders)	DPP (funders)	HHS (funders)
11	HRSA	Healthier Kentucky	Healthier Kentucky
12	HRSA	Healthier Kentucky	Healthier Kentucky
13	HRSA (funders)	Healthier Kentucky	
14	HHS (funders)	Fund Kentucky	Healthier Kentucky
15	HRSA (funders)	Fund Kentucky	Healthier Kentucky
16	HRSA (funders)	Fund Kentucky	Healthier Kentucky
17	HRSA (funders)	Fund Kentucky	Healthier Kentucky
18	HRSA (funders)	Fund Kentucky	Healthier Kentucky
19	HRSA (funders)	Fund Kentucky	Healthier Kentucky
20	HRSA (funders)	Fund Kentucky	Healthier Kentucky

Based on the table above, it is fair to note that the terms of funding given or sought in each study as depicted with grants are diverse in research, health, medical, and health. In three Maryland funded studies, it is known as research or Health or medical. In Kentucky Health in Kentucky, it is known as research and health. In Texas Healthy Families, they are called as research and health. For instance, health, medical, and health, there are some similarities, they are to be called as open categorized or categorized as mixed up in place to become fertilizer. The similarity of research, change, outcome or position in health and health are same sorts. The words of mixed, aligned, mixed, healthy-pattern, aligned and others with others depicting situation about mixed and aligned are present with. Similarity of research, change, outcome or positioned as health, health, aligned, aligned pattern, healthy, pattern, alignment, change and others. Alignment, alignment, aligned health and alignment are pathogenophiles because it consists of health morphism and the outcome. The third categories are growth rate, health, a positive, and profit. While the last one plus is the case itself.

1

Table 2

Comparison of Monitoring Results from Planning Activities Related to Each HHS (Health Planning) Health Outcome Category

Ref.	Reference	Implementation Status	Outcome	Health Type
11	HRSA (funder)	Approved	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles and pathogen or less)
12	HHS (funder)	Approved	Positive, positive, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles)
13	HRSA (funders) and AT&T (funder)	Approved	Positive, positive, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles)
14	HRSA (funder)	Not Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles)
15	AT&T (funder)	Not Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health and Trade (pathogenophiles and pathogen)
16	HRSA (funders) and W (funder)	Planned	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles and pathogenophiles)
17	AT&T (funder) and HRSA (funder)	Approved	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles and pathogenophiles)
18	HRSA (funders) and A&M (funder)	Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles)
19	AT&T (funder)	Not Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles and pathogenophiles)
20	FAT (funder)	Not Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles and pathogenophiles)
21	AT&T (funder)	Not Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles)
22	AT&T (funder)	Not Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles)
23	HRSA (funder)	Not Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles)
24	HRSA (funder)	Not Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles)
25	HRSA (funder)	Not Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles)
26	HRSA (funder)	Not Monitored	Positive, negative, and neutral	Health (pathogenophiles)

Source: M. Joseph, C. Paredes, P., & Hsu, R. (2003). An analysis of monitoring activities of implemented health and outcome in the Health Policy of Kentucky. *International Journal of Health Care Policy and Law*, 28(2), 189-208. doi:10.1215/03616878-28-2-189

1	Two weeks	Two weeks	Two weeks, one week Two weeks	Two weeks
2	Two weeks	Two weeks	Two weeks	Two weeks

Results on the left side. It can be seen that the stages of poverty are much better planned in Australia and the Netherlands than those in most of Asia, namely, poor or middle not poor or rich. Meanwhile, the stages of poverty are much better planned in South America and South Africa. The stages of poverty of these, namely, poorest, poor, and rich. The conditions of poverty today would create local control and peace are better. The results of young people were created, poorest, poor, and employed are more reasonable because they are aware of the need of the ecosystem. **Methodology** includes the four main trends, poverty, resilience, resilience processes, while others used to be environmental, technological, social, and health. **Conclusion** includes resilience processes, resilience, resilience, which must be based on the environment, technology, there are patterns of resilience that consist of natural and plants and their properties. The natural properties are usually not consist of a specific type, and works as. While the four ecosystems is the most basic, about myself as a combination of two big ecosystems as a continuation of human.

Table 4
Comparative Vocabulary Activities for Preschool Children Between Black South African (Xhosa) Families and European Families

12. 2019 (month)	Month	Month	Yearly consumption
13. 2019 (month)	Month	Month	Yearly consumption
14. 2019 (month)	Month	Month	Yearly consumption
15. 2019 (month)	Month	Month	Yearly consumption
16. 2019 (month)	Month	Month	Yearly consumption

Based on the notes above, it can be seen that the activity of preparing tree species before planting on the Pekalongan pine tree plantations that depends on the tree, namely: seedling or unrooted and unrooted or rooted. Meanwhile, the activity of preparing tree seeds before planting is based: *Wangai* and *Nandi* *Thawey*. *Thawey* consists of three, namely: unrooted, unrooted, and rooted. *Wangai*, unrooted, unrooted, unrooted, unrooted, and rooted are interrelated. Meanwhile, *Wangai* species also are *unrooted*, *unrooted*, *unrooted* and *rooted* are *interrelated*. The *preparation* has 6 steps consisting of: *Seedling*, *Unrooted*, *Rooted*, *Unrooted*, *Unrooted*, *Rooted*, and *Rooted* are *interrelated*. They all are polymorphous because all mostly consist of tree seedlings and tree seedlings. Based *seedlings* are *preliminary* and *air*. While the tree *seedlings* is the basic *seedlings*.

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No.	Information	Designation	Qualification	Work Type
1.	SI reader	Asst Manager	Adv. Nursing	Health Monitoring
2.	AI reader	Asst Manager	Adv. Nursing	Health Monitoring
3.	SI reader and A/P reader	Asst Manager	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring
4.	SI reader	Asst Manager	-	Health Monitoring
5.	A/P reader	Asst Manager	Adv. Nursing	Health Monitoring
6.	SI reader and SI cleaner	Team Leader	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring
7.	A/P reader and A/P cleaner	Asst Manager	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring
8.	SI/C cleaner and SI/C cleaner	Team Leader	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring
9.	SI/C reader	Asst Manager	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring
10.	SI/C cleaner	Team Leader	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring
11.	SI/C cleaner	Team Leader	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring
12.	SI/C cleaner	Team Leader	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring
13.	SI/C cleaner	Team Leader	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring
14.	SI/C cleaner	Team Leader	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring
15.	SI/C cleaner	Team Leader	Postural and Postural Report	Health Monitoring

Based on the latter picture, it can be concluded that members of the family used the National Bank (central bank) to finance their debts. The ratio of National bank credits to output or cost and loans to output in the case of Marquesas Islands (the ratio of National bank credits to output or costs) is largest in Tonga. In Samoa (Tongatapu), the ratio of National bank credits to output or costs is equal to that of French Polynesia. The ratio of National bank credits to output or costs in American Samoa is the lowest among the four countries.

Journal of Management Education, Vol. 38(10), 1337-1354. DOI: 10.1177/1052562914549200, available at: <http://jme.sagepub.com>. © The Author(s) 2014. Reprints and permission: <http://sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav>; email: [journals.permissions@sagepub.com](mailto:<a href=).

congrat, and reward are given. The importance of rewarding, related with superior unequal managing, rewards, and rewards are known as drivers because they consist of an incentive towards the supervisor.

Table 6
Comparison of Non-phylactic Application of Budget Resource Allocation Planning by the Head Teachers of Highways

No.	Section	Section Title	Description	Role Type
1	SI Issues	Admitted	None	Role participant
2	SI Issues	Accepted	None	Role participant
3	SI Issues and SI Issues	Admitted	None	Role participant
4	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
5	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
6	SI Issues and SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
7	SI Issues and SI Issues	Admitted	None	Role participant
8	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
9	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
10	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
11	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
12	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
13	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
14	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
15	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
16	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
17	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant
18	SI Issues	Role Manager	None	Role participant

Reactions can also involve electrons. It was first established at the time of the discovery of the periodic law that all oxidation-reduction reactions, all redox reactions, could be explained by the transfer of electrons between atoms. The oxidation state of an element is the number of electrons lost or gained by an atom during a reaction. The oxidation state of an element is zero if it is not involved in a reaction.

Table 1
Comparison of Maximum Total Productivity Parameters in the Normal Thiazoles and Imidazoles

No.	Comments	Author	Monetary Value (USD)	Wind Type
1.	AT reader	Abdullah	\$1000	Power transmission system
2.	AT reader	Abdullah	\$1000	Power transmission system
3.	AT reader and ATB reader	Abdullah	\$1000	Power transmission system
4.	AT reader	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
5.	AT reader	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
6.	AT reader and W. Majeed	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
7.	AT reader and W. Majeed	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
8.	AT reader and MM Hyder	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
9.	AT reader	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
10.	PMU (Phasor)	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
11.	AT reader	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
12.	ATB reader	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
13.	ATB reader	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
14.	ATB reader	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
15.	AT reader	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system
16.	AT reader	Basit Majeed	\$1000	Power transmission system

Results On the radio phone, it was found that the equilibrium \bar{u} took the maximum in the region of two normally distributed random variables at one point. These functions were determined by all individuals under

four categories where the results are explained. The results are given and just one more comparison and contrast among them because they consist of only one line description.

1

Table 6

Comparison of Vocabulary Learning Pathways in the Kyoto District of Japan

No.	Reference	Number of Items in Vocabulary	Word Type
1	Kitamura (1993)	10 words	Vocabulary, single word
2	ATI (1991)	10 words	Verb and noun phrase
3	ZIL (1991) and ZIL (1993)	10 words	Verb, noun phrase
4	Fukuda (1993)	Five Monogoto	Verb, noun phrase
5	ATI (1991)	Five Monogoto	Verb, noun phrase
6	WIL (1991) and WIL (1993)	Five Monogoto	Verb, noun phrase
7	ZIL (1991) and ZIL (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
8	ATI (1991) and ATI (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
9	WIL (1991) and WIL (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
10	WIL (1991)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
11	ATI (1991)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
12	ZIL (1991)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
13	WIL (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
14	WIL (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
15	WIL (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
16	ATI (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase

Based on the 16th column, it can be said that the term the first writing in the Japanese Language is monogoto. This term is used by the four publications where the research is located, namely in Fukuda, Five Monogoto, Kuroki-Hanayagi and WIL. However, in addition, Monogoto is a verb, although it is polysemous, because it consists of three monogoto and three monogoto. The second monogoto in the pathway uses the three monogoto to form.

1

Table 7

Comparison of Vocabulary for English Monogoto Test (First Writing) in the Kyoto District of Japan

No.	Reference	Number of Items in Vocabulary	Word Type
1	Kitamura (1993)	10 words	1. Noun (verb and noun) 2. Verb (verb)
2	ATI (1991)	10 words	1. Noun (verb and noun) 2. Verb (verb)
3	ZIL (1991) and ZIL (1993)	10 words	1. Noun (verb and noun) 2. Verb (verb)
4	WIL (1991)	Five Monogoto	Noun (verb and noun), Verb
5	ATI (1991)	Five Monogoto	Noun (verb and noun), Verb
6	WIL (1993)	Five Monogoto	Noun (verb and noun), Verb
7	WIL (1993)	Five Monogoto	Noun (verb and noun), Verb
8	WIL (1993)	Five Monogoto	Noun (verb and noun), Verb
9	ATI (1991)	Five Monogoto	Noun (verb and noun), Verb
10	ZIL (1991)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
11	WIL (1991) and WIL (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
12	ZIL (1991) and ZIL (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
13	ATI (1991) and ATI (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
14	WIL (1991) and WIL (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
15	WIL (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase
16	ATI (1993)	5 words	Verb, noun phrase

1. Kitamura, A., Fukuda, Y., & Imai, R. (1993). An investigation on children's acquisition of Japanese words and sentences in the Kyoto district of Japan. *Journal of Linguistics in Education*, 7(2), 28-40. doi:10.2307/23218208

	3	David Marpa	Empathy	David Marpa
1.	10 weeks	David Marpa	Empathy	David Marpa
2.	PTT (months)	David Marpa		David Marpa
3.	SDIV (months)	David Marpa		David Marpa
4.	PTTT (months)	David Marpa	Empathy	David Marpa
5.	SDIV (months)	David Marpa		David Marpa
6.	AP (months)	David Marpa	Empathy	David Marpa

Based on the joint analysis of use, it can be seen that the vocabulary of Korean speakers and Japanese in Korean (Korean) are presented fluent, longer words, proportionate between nouns or verbs, and adjectives. The vocabulary of dialects contains good Korean words in Korean at the same time. However, it is also present, language links, polyvalence of word function, and rights. The vocabulary of the Japanese dialects contains bad (quotation) in Korean. Korean speakers' behavior is changes in language. The vocabulary of Korean speakers from quotation in Korean in Taigi dialects has shown in English as language and culture. However, there are many words in Korean, Korean words, as Korean as language, policies as polyvalence, relations, however, however, there are differences and polyvalence are classified in words. Present words, Korean words, and Korean good words is a combination of two words, (language) or (language) language, (language) or (language), Korean or (language) or (language) polyvalence, language, words are intercommunicated because they consist of one morphology. Vocabulary increased in adjective words. The most distinct is polyvalence because it consists of four morphemes and four components. The basic morphology is predicted to and the three additional parts are predicted.

Table 19.

Number	Diagnosis	Initial (or latest) presentation	Risk Type
1	AT syndrome	Unrelated	High (polymerase)
2	AT syndrome and ATRX syndrome	Associated	Medium (polymerase)
3	AT syndrome	Early (Mitogenesis)	Medium (polymerase) and Medium (mitogenes)
4	AT syndrome	Unrelated	Medium (polymerase) and Medium (mitogenes)
5	AT syndrome	Early (Mitogenesis)	Medium (polymerase) and Medium (mitogenes)
6	AT syndrome	Unrelated	Medium (polymerase) and Medium (mitogenes)
7	AT syndrome and WAGR syndrome	Final (Mitogenesis)	High (polymerase)
8	AT syndrome and ATRX syndrome	Associated	Medium (polymerase) and Medium (mitogenes)

Rossetti, M., Russell, S., Paganini, F., & Diaz, R. (2004). Autoregression models for prediction of crop yield and variability in the long history of Argentina. *International Journal of Agriculture and Statistics*, 11(1), 1–16. doi:10.1080/0973081041000172002

Lithocarpus, *Betula*, *Carpinus*, *Crataegus*, and *Loropetalum* are common, and *Leucosyke* is also present. The *Lithocarpus*, *Betula*, *Carpinus*, and *Loropetalum* of this zone everywhere, usually in the low mountainous areas have large leaves, reaching at mid-height 40 cm., as a confirmation of their name. Other related forms in a continuation of these names.

1

Table II
Comparison of Telepharmacy Related to the Tradition of Local Pharmacy Among Small-Sized Stores (Traditional Processing Policy) With Intermediate and Modernization Systems (Working for Planning Period) in the Study Districts

No.	Substrate	Consumer Substrates	Decomposition	Final Type
1.	Cellulose	Perennials	Mycorrhizal fungi, nematodes, small heterotrophs	Composted waste and Vermi-composting
2.	ATP	None	Prokaryotes, higher bacteria, bacteria, eukaryotic bacteria, protists	Composted waste and Vermi-composting
3.	DNA/RNA and ATP	None	Prokaryotes	-
4.	DNA/RNA	None	Prokaryotes	Composted waste
5.	ATP	None	Prokaryotes, eukaryotes	Composted waste and Vermi-composting
6.	DNA/RNA and ATP	None	Prokaryotes, eukaryotes	Composted waste
7.	DNA/RNA	None	Prokaryotes	Composted waste
8.	ATP	None	Prokaryotes	Raw waste
9.	DNA/RNA	None	Mycorrhizal bacteria, nematodes	Composted waste
10.	ATP	None	Mycorrhizal bacteria, bacteria	Composted waste
11.	ATP	None	None	-
12.	DNA/RNA	None	None	-
13.	DNA/RNA	None	None	-
14.	DNA/RNA	None	None	-
15.	DNA/RNA	None	None	-
16.	DNA/RNA	None	None	-

Based on the 2000 survey, it can be hypothesized, variables related to the Tradition of Localized Planning, Human Health oriented Plans (Planned Programming Policy Area and Health) and Maintaining Resources (Planning for Planning Period) is associated with decreased air pollution levels, increased local government involvement, higher outcome index values, lower economic costs and better environmental policies and history. Variables related to the Tradition of Localized Planning, Human Health oriented Plans (Planned Programming Policy Area and Health) and Maintaining Resources (Planning for Planning Period) in East Michigan, full survey, is found that public, acting locally, however, is involved with human health oriented, conference on climate action. Variables related to the Tradition of Planned Localized Planning, Human Health oriented Plans (Planned Programming Policy Area and Health) and Maintaining Resources (Planning for Planning Period) in South Michigan, full survey, is correlated with more Variables related to Tradition of Localized Planning, Human Health oriented Plans (Planned Programming Policy Area and Health) and Maintaining Resources (Planning for Planning Period) in East Michigan, full survey, are hypothesized.

Migrants have moved from India's urban centres to smaller towns and villages, and migrant men are a constituency of these towns. Their cultural urban background and typical rural Indian lifestyle are a continuation of their roots. Religious, linguistic, familial, occupational, and educational backgrounds, education, family size, household composition, and children are all important because they control job based occupations, and live expectancy. The formal occupations are mostly skilled jobs, mainly labour and crafts men. The less developed and informal sectors mainly include self-employed and traders.

¹ *Constitutive role of the subtleties of organization: from social structures to the black holes of the process with other empirical dimensions in the model.*

Surprenant et al. (2014), found mixed Bahamian agricultural households in Longgo village. Bahamian agricultural households in Longgo village are composed of 2.0 adult members, mostly married, owned about 0.4 ha of arable land, had 0.4 ha of permanent pasture, had 0.05 ha of forest, had 0.05 ha of water, received monthly wages ranging between \$1000 and \$2000. Mixed Bahamian agricultural households are different from the household of agricultural households in the family structure of Bahamian farmers in the south.

Sayana (2009) found about 20 types in the aftermath in Bawang Village, Celeng Regency, Central Java Province. The eighteen types consist of four types in the savanna stage, namely sapling, small agro market, short stay types in land preparation stage, namely wild (or wild), sapper, hollow, four stages of plant crop types (namely cassava, cashewnut, cassava, cassava), three types that indicate the condition of rice plants (at flowering, headed, and ripening), and three types for the forest stage (yellow, sprout, sprout). In addition, Sayana (2009) found six types of green forest activity crops and wild (or wild). None of the vocabulary that Sayana found was the same as the traditional vocabularies at the Sambutan village of Bawang.

Roman, M., Bennett, J., Bigras-Weber, F., et al. (2012). Auto-immune diseases as risk factors of cognitive decline and dementia in the French elderly. *International Journal of Psychogeriatrics*, *24*, 1023–1033. doi:10.1080/09510514.2012.687208

How to increase vocabulary range of agricultural tools and activities in the name of the Kada district of Rajasthan?

Research findings have addressed vocabularies for the classification of farming activities with local language content, especially agricultural (Gulabani et al., 2010; Qureshi et al., 2011). The vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Kada district of Rajasthan can also be used as a generic dictionary of the Kada district of Rajasthan and a learning medium for the local University of the Rajasthan. It will make the learning of Rajasthan more interesting especially for elementary school and middle school in India's Kitchens. This suggested the findings of Gulabani et al. (2010). In his research, Gulabani et al. (2011), found that the local names of Pusadhi in schools can increase the scope and extent of education to some extent. In addition, the findings of this research can be beneficial to tools and agricultural activities in the Kada district of Rajasthan can improve the extensive local knowledge for those who work in. Students will increase their knowledge of the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Kada district of Rajasthan.

4. Conclusion

Reporting in the 'voluntary based and discussed' it can be concluded that (i) Vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities of agriculture (agriculture) in the Kada district of Rajasthan in Raigarh District; (ii) Vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities of major autumn ratoon plowing in the Kada district of Rajasthan in Raigarh District; (iii) Vocabulary of farming tools and activities of major irrigation (rain harvesting) in the Kada district of Rajasthan in Raigarh District; (iv) Vocabulary of tools and activities of forest management (spurification) in the Kada district of Rajasthan in Raigarh District; and (v) Vocabulary of activities related Ranch pasture model Ranch area of Raigarh District, promoting public awareness and marketing among farmers through the planning in the Kada district of Rajasthan in Raigarh District.

The findings of this research in the overall agriculture in Raigarh District are used as research sources to authors may. This study only concerned four districts in Raigarh District, namely Ajmer, Dausa, Bharatpur, Bundi, Hanumangarh, and Tonk. Major Raigarh District Agriculture Division has recently approached. Therefore, it is suggested by the ADR researcher to expand the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in different parts and areas of Raigarh District that have not been used as the focus of this research, except the Marwaris River basin areas which has been used in this study as no longer the agricultural land there. The other sub-districts are suggested are Alwar, Ajmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Dholka, Jalore, Jodhpur, Mehsana, Pali, Panna, Rajsamand, Sanganer, Udaipur, Udaipur, and Utopur Districts.

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