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CA ANALYSIS TEST-4

-By Gautam

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Table 1.3 : Characteristics of three FLWs aligned with two national programmes

Characteristics	(RCH) NRHM		ICDS
	ANM	ASHA	AWW
Sex	Female	Female	Female
Residence with respect to the area of work	Usually from outside the villages they serve	Must be from the village they serve	Preferably from the village they serve
Formal School Education	At least 10 years	At least eight years[62]	At least five years
Selection and appointment by	Health Department	*Gram Sabha*[vi] (*Panchayat*), Health department officials[63, 64, 65]	Block ICDS Committee
Employment status	Health Department Employee	Community Volunteer[66]	Community based worker
Induction Training	18 months	24 days	Three months
Population coverage	3000-5000	700-1000[67, 68]	700-1000
Nature and amount of payment against work/month (₹)	Salary (6000-25000)	Performance based incentive[69] (450-1500)	Honorarium (1800-3600)
Supervisor/s	Lady Health Visitor (LHV)	PRI, LHV, ASHA facilitators	Lady Supervisor (LS)

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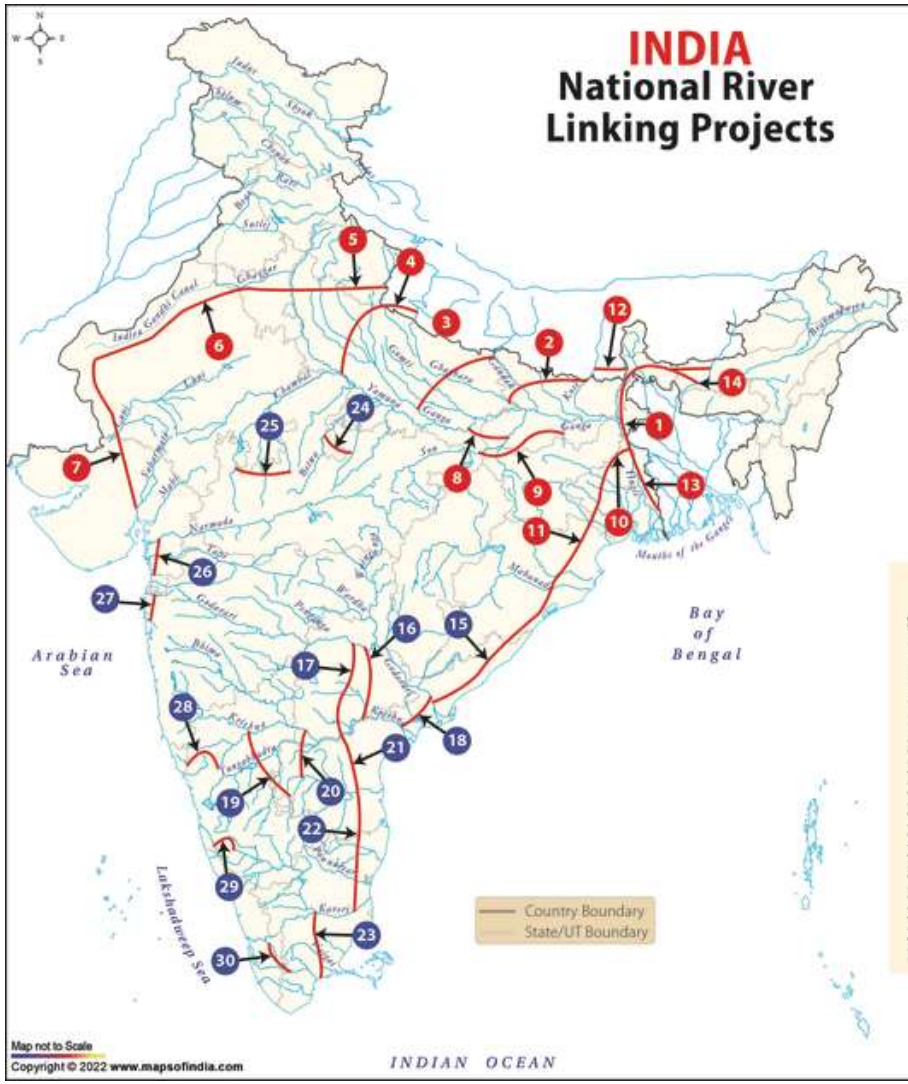
INDIA
National River Linking Projects



HIMALAYAN RIVER LINKING SYSTEM

S No.	Name
1	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Canga
2	Kosi-Chagra
3	Gandak-Ganga
4	Chagra-Yamuna
5	Sarda-Yamuna
6	Yamuna-Rajasthan
7	Rajasthan-Sabarmati
8	Chunar-Sone Barrage
9	Sone dam-southern tributaries of Ganga
10	Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha
11	Subernarekha-Mahanadi
12	Kosi-Mechi
13	farakka-Sunderbans
14	Jogighape-Tista-Ferakk

PENINSULAR RIVER LINKING SYSTEM

S No.	Name
15	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram)
16	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala)
17	Godavari (Inchampall)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)
18	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijaya
19	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar
20	Krishna (Srisailam)-Pennar
21	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila)
22	Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand
23	Cauvery (Kattalai) Vaigai-Gundar
24	Ken-Betwa
25	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal
26	Par-Tapi-Narmada
27	Damanganga-Pinjal
28	Bedti-Vanda
29	Netravati-Hemavati
30	Pamba-Achankovll-Valppar

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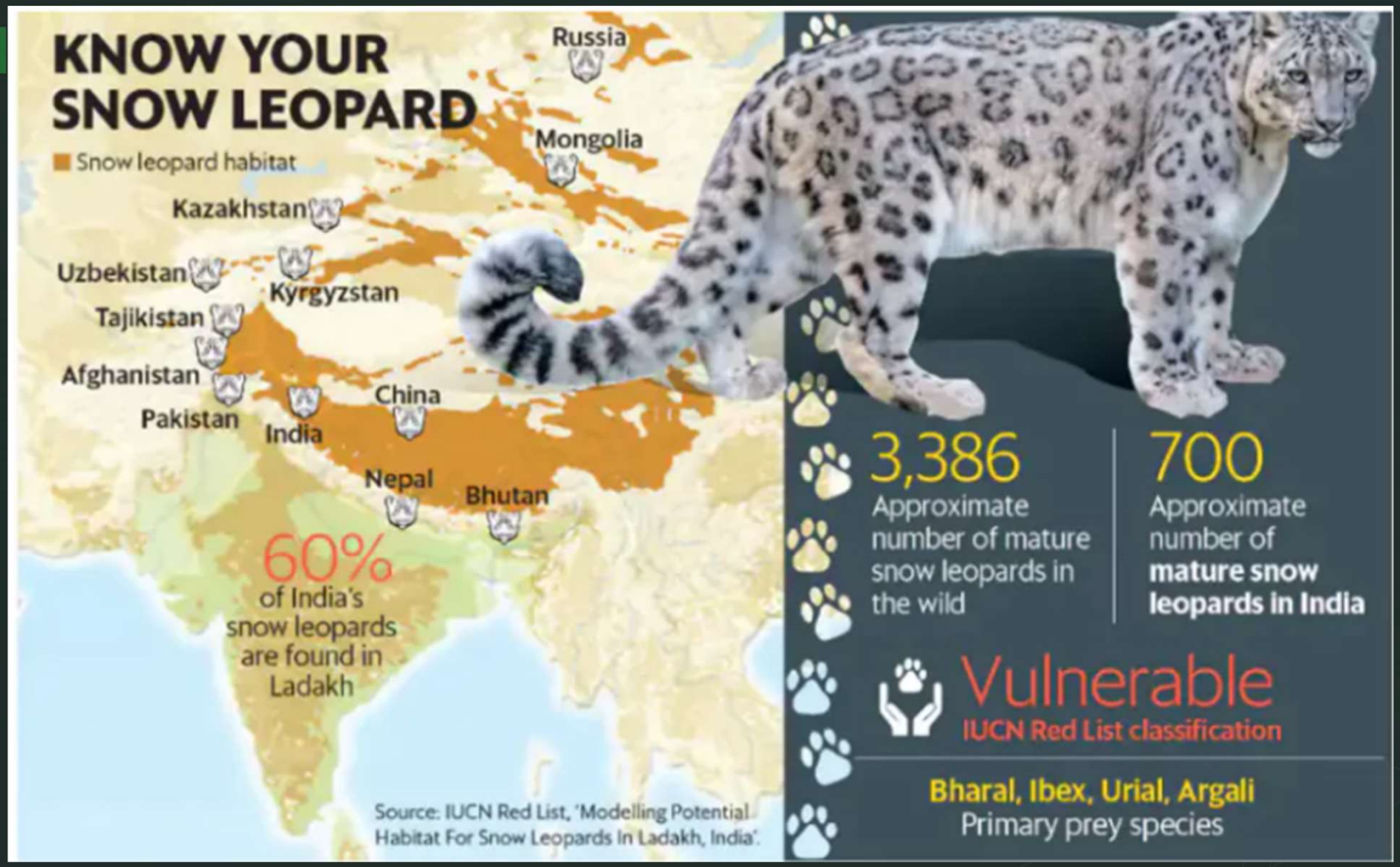

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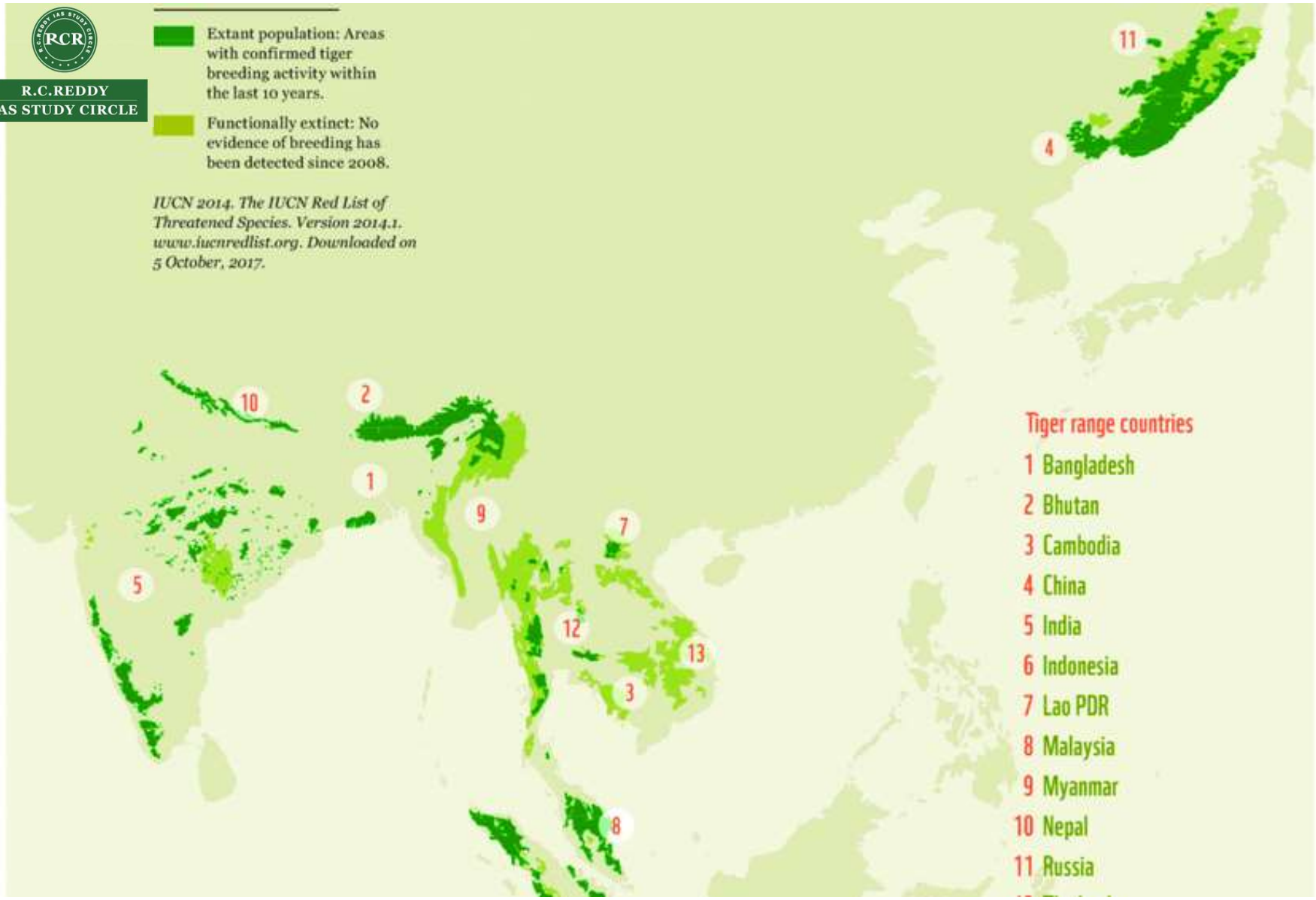

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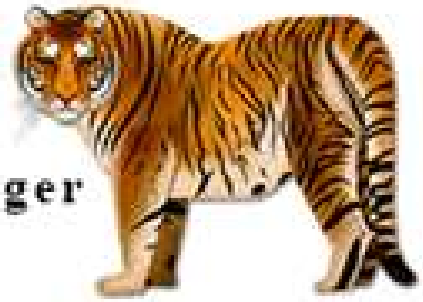
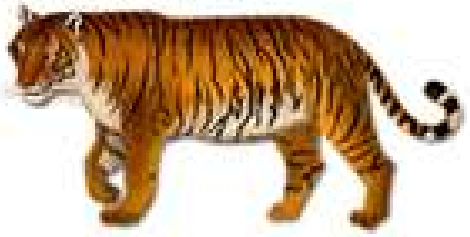
Sumatran Tiger
Critically Endangered



Siberian Tiger
Endangered

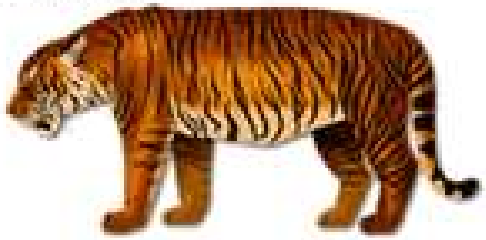
Indochinese Tiger
Endangered



Malayan Tiger
Critically Endangered

Bengal Tiger
Endangered

South China Tiger
Critically Endangered



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Litime 12V 100Ah mini LiFePO4	VS	Lead-Acid 12V 100Ah
4000+ Cycles	Battery Life	500+ Cycles
100%	Depth of Discharge	50%
19 lbs.	Weight	60-70 lbs.
2-3% per month	Self-Discharge Rate	Avg. 33% per month
5 years	Warranty	2-3 years
Internal BMS	Battery Protection	No protection
-20°C-60°C (-4°F-140°F)	Temperature Range	-10°C - 50°C (14°F -122°F)

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5 Types of Lithium–Ion Batteries

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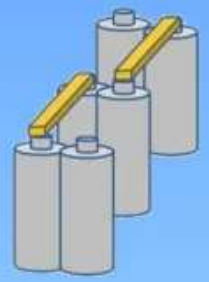
Lithium-Cobalt Oxide Battery

- Used mostly in handheld electronics (Cell phones, Laptops and Cameras)
- Risky specially when damaged
- Cobalt is scarce and expensive
- Low discharge rates
- Highest energy density (110-190) Wh/kg



Lithium-Iron Phosphate Battery

- Dramatically reduces the risks of overheating and fire.
- Offers much less volumetric capacity
- Used in power tools and medical equipment
- Longer-life and inherently safe
- Lower Energy Density (95-140) Wh/kg

Lithium-Nickel Manganese Cobalt Oxide Battery

- Longer life and inherent safety
- Cobalt is scarce and expensive
- Less prone to heating
- Used in Power tools, e-bikes and electric power trains
- Lower energy density (95-130) Wh/kg

Lithium-Titanate Battery

- Can operate at very low temp (-40°C)
- Rapid charge and discharge
- Used in Mitsubishi i-MiEV
- Lower inherent voltage 2.4 V (compared to 3.7 V)
- Lower energy density (30-110) Wh/kg

Lithium-Manganese Oxide Battery

- Lower cost
- Longer life and inherently safe
- Used in Hybrid Vehicles, Cell phones, Laptops
- High discharge rates
- Lower energy density (110-120) Wh/kg

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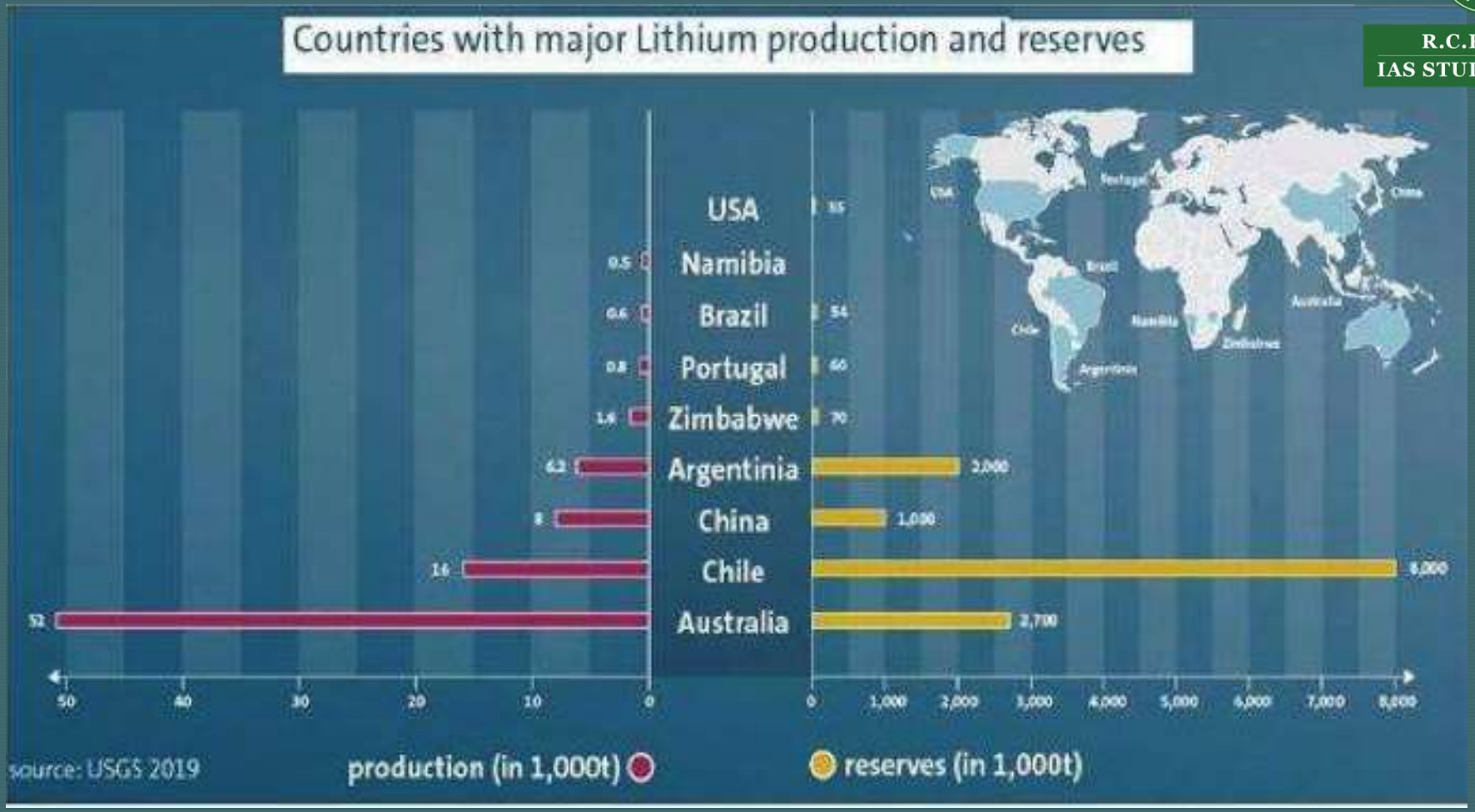

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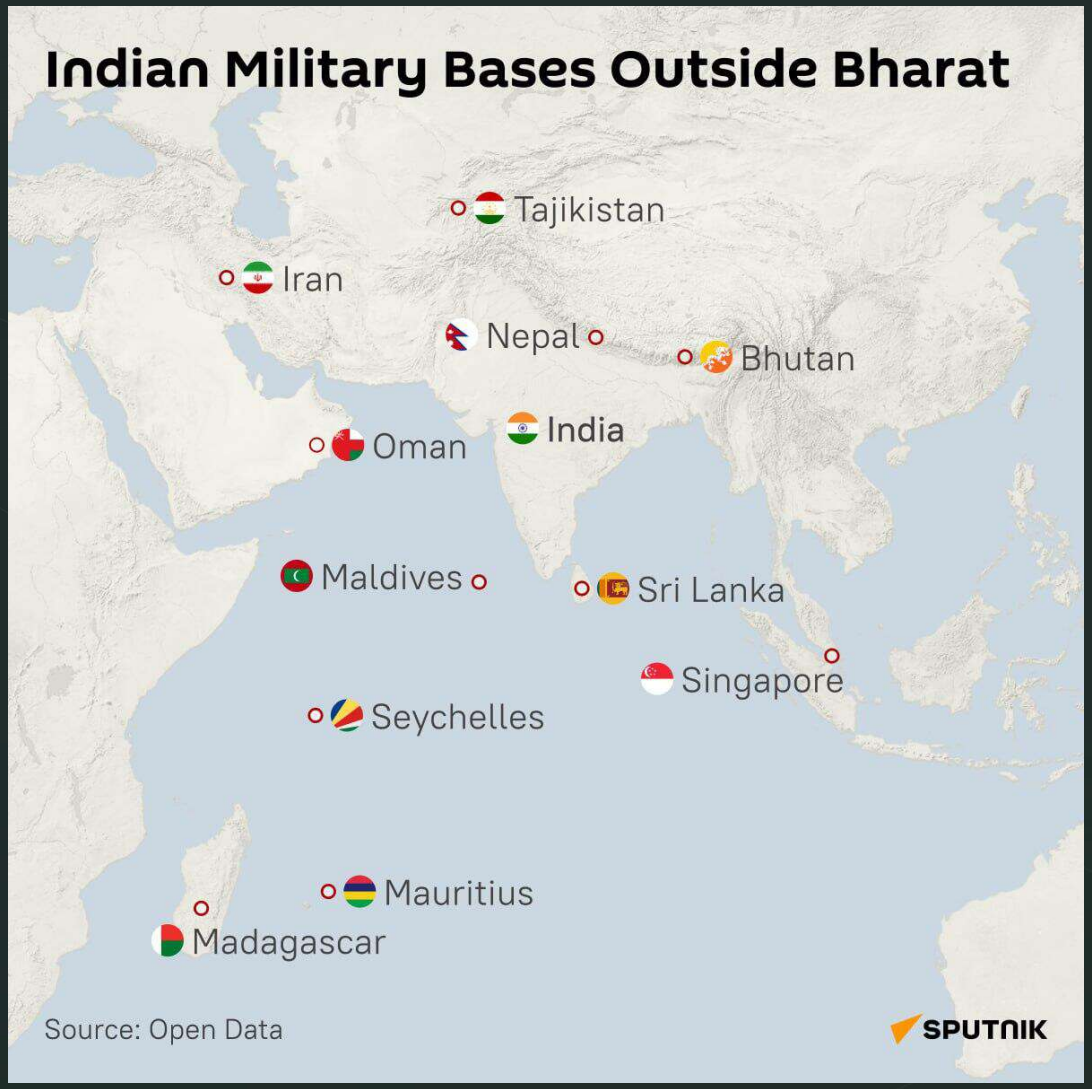

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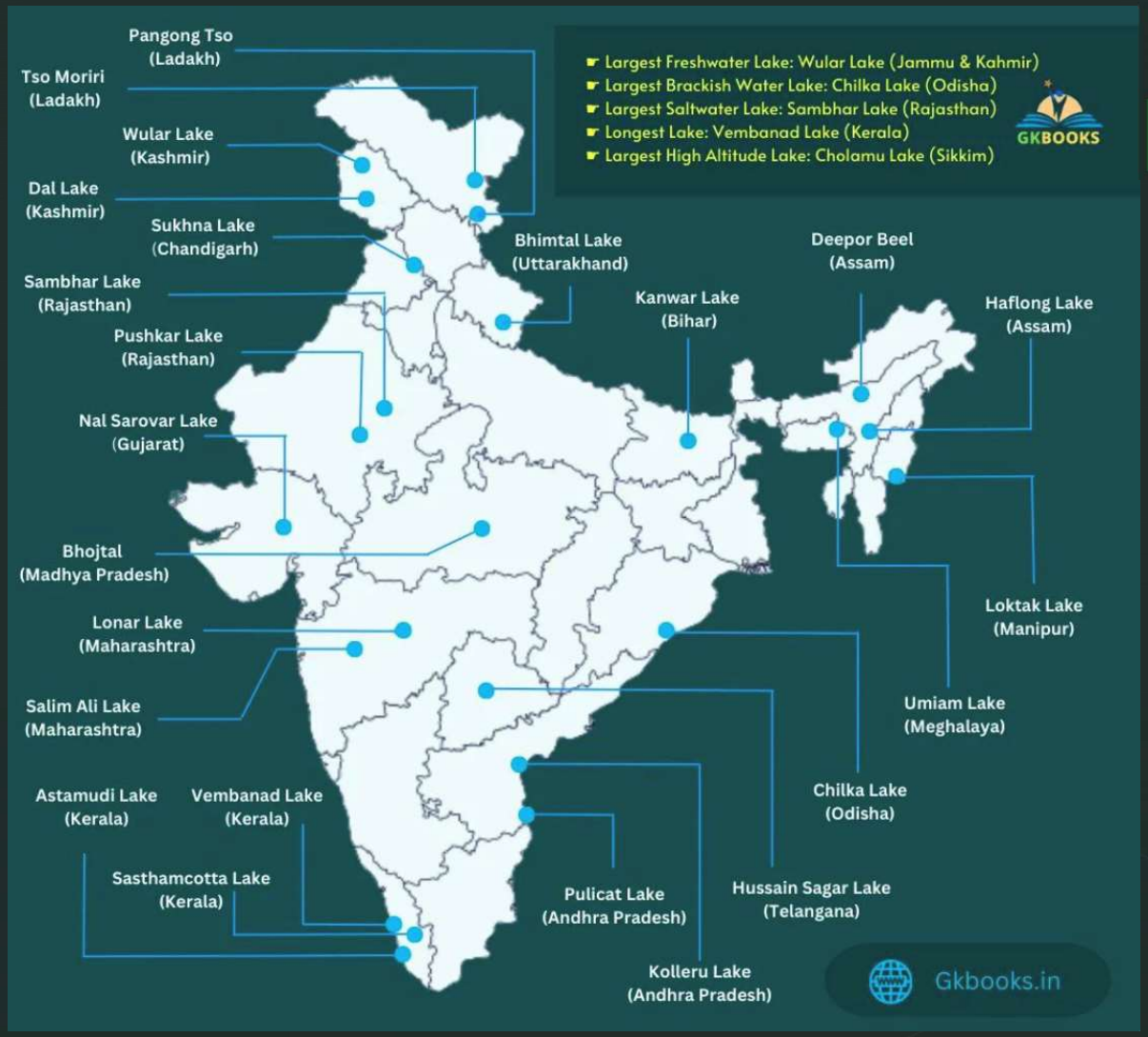

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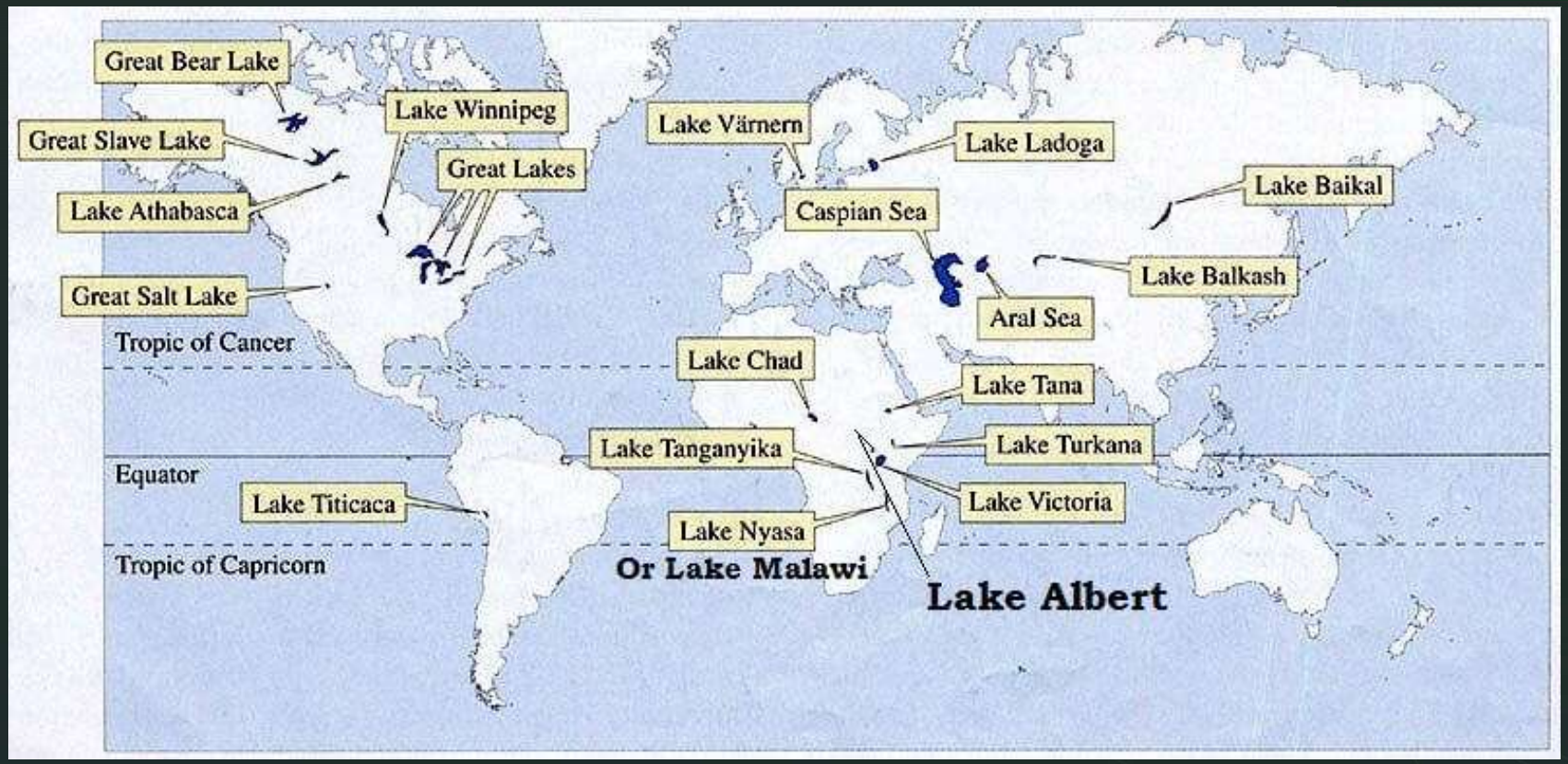
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
Lake Athabasca
Great Salt Lake
Lake Winnipeg
Great Lakes
Lake Värnern
Lake Ladoga
Caspian Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Balkash
Aral Sea
Tropic of Cancer
Lake Chad
Lake Tana
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Turkana
Equator
Lake Titicaca
Lake Victoria
Lake Nyasa
Tropic of Capricorn
Or Lake Malawi
Lake Albert

TYPES OF HEPATITUS

A

IT IS TRANSMITTED

- ORAL OR FECAL ROUTE
- CONTAMINATED WATER

SYMPTOMS
- STOMACH PAIN
- JAUNDICE
- JOINT PAIN
- LIGHT-COLORED FECES
- FATIGUE
- DARK URINE

B

IT IS TRANSMITTED

- BLOOD & SEMEN
- SYRINGES, NEEDLES
- CONTAGION TO FETUS

SYMPTOMS
- GRAY FECES
- JAUNDICE
- JOINT & ABDOMINAL PAIN
- LOSS OF APPETITE
- DARK URINE

C

IT IS TRANSMITTED

- UNSAFE TRANSFUSIONS
- SYRINGES, NEEDLES
- CONTAGION TO FETUS

SYMPTOMS
- FATIGUE
- NAUSEA
- LOSS OF APPETITE
- YELLOWING OF THE EYES AND SKIN.

D

IT IS TRANSMITTED

- UNSAFE TRANSFUSIONS
- SYRINGES, NEEDLES
- B HAVING HEPATITUS B

SYMPTOMS
- ABDOMINAL PAIN
- NAUSEA
- FATIGUE
- YELLOWING OF THE EYES AND SKIN.

E

IT IS TRANSMITTED

- CONTAGION TO FETUS
- CONTAMINATED WATER

SYMPTOMS
- FATIGUE
- DARK URINE
- BELLY PAIN
- JAUNDICE
- JOINT PAIN
- MILD FEVER

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