

CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS

1. **Transportation:** *Transportation* (noun) refers to the movement of people or goods from one location to another. It includes modes of transport like cars, buses, trains, and airplanes, as well as infrastructure like roads and bridges. *Transportation* is a key component of logistics and supply chain management.

2. **Logistics:** *Logistics* (noun) is the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient flow and storage of goods, services, and information from the point of origin to the point of consumption. It involves managing the transportation, warehousing, and distribution of products.

3. **Supply Chain:** *Supply Chain* (noun) is the network of organizations, people, activities, information, and resources involved in moving a product or service from the supplier to the customer. It includes the flow of raw materials, components, and finished goods.

4. **Warehousing:** *Warehousing* (noun) is the storage of goods in a building or other structure, typically for the purpose of distribution. It involves the management of inventory and the efficient use of space.

5. **Distribution:** *Distribution* (noun) is the process of getting products or services from the producer to the consumer. It involves the selection of distribution channels, the management of inventory, and the efficient use of resources.

6. **Inventory:** *Inventory* (noun) is the stock of goods that a business holds for the purpose of resale or production. It includes raw materials, work-in-progress, and finished goods.

7. **Procurement:** *Procurement* (noun) is the process of acquiring goods and services from external suppliers. It involves identifying the need, selecting the supplier, negotiating the terms, and placing the order.

8. **Production:** *Production* (noun) is the process of creating goods or services from raw materials. It involves the use of labor, capital, and technology to transform inputs into outputs.

9. **Marketing:** *Marketing* (noun) is the process of promoting, selling, and distributing a product or service. It involves identifying the target market, developing a marketing strategy, and implementing the plan.

10. **Sales:** *Sales* (noun) is the process of selling goods or services to customers. It involves identifying potential customers, developing a sales strategy, and closing the sale.

11. **Customer Service:** *Customer Service* (noun) is the process of providing assistance and support to customers. It involves addressing customer inquiries, resolving complaints, and ensuring customer satisfaction.

12. **Finance:** *Finance* (noun) is the management of money and financial resources. It involves budgeting, accounting, and financial reporting.

13. **Human Resources:** *Human Resources* (noun) is the management of the organization's workforce. It involves recruiting, hiring, training, and developing employees.

14. **Information Technology:** *Information Technology* (noun) is the use of computers and other electronic devices to store, retrieve, and communicate information. It includes software, hardware, and networks.

15. **Operations:** *Operations* (noun) is the process of managing the day-to-day activities of an organization. It involves coordinating the various departments and ensuring that the organization runs smoothly.

16. **Strategy:** *Strategy* (noun) is a plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim. It involves identifying the organization's goals, analyzing the external environment, and developing a plan to achieve the goals.

17. **Management:** *Management* (noun) is the process of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling the organization's resources to achieve its goals. It involves the use of various management techniques and tools.

18. **Business:** *Business* (noun) is the activity of buying and selling goods and services for profit. It involves the creation of value for customers and the generation of revenue for the organization.

19. **Industry:** *Industry* (noun) is a sector of the economy, such as manufacturing, services, or agriculture. It consists of organizations that are engaged in similar activities.

20. **Market:** *Market* (noun) is a place or environment where buyers and sellers meet to exchange goods and services. It can be a physical location or a virtual platform.

21. **Competition:** *Competition* (noun) is the rivalry between individuals, groups, or organizations for limited resources or goals. It is a key factor in the business environment.

22. **Innovation:** *Innovation* (noun) is the process of creating new ideas, products, or services. It involves the application of creative thinking and problem-solving to develop novel solutions.

23. **Research and Development:** *Research and Development* (noun) is the process of conducting research and developing new products or services. It is a key component of innovation.

24. **Quality Control:** *Quality Control* (noun) is the process of ensuring that products or services meet certain standards of quality. It involves the use of various quality control techniques and tools.

25. **Customer Satisfaction:** *Customer Satisfaction* (noun) is the degree to which a customer is satisfied with a product or service. It is a key indicator of customer loyalty and repeat business.

26. **Brand:** *Brand* (noun) is a name or symbol that identifies a product or service. It is a key element of a company's identity and marketing strategy.

27. **Reputation:** *Reputation* (noun) is the opinion or regard that others have for a person or organization. It is a key factor in the success of a business.

28. **Partnership:** *Partnership* (noun) is a relationship between two or more parties who agree to work together to achieve a common goal. It is a common form of business arrangement.

29. **Investment:** *Investment* (noun) is the act of putting money into something with the expectation of a future return. It is a key part of financial planning.

30. **Profit:** *Profit* (noun) is the financial gain or benefit that a business realizes after deducting all expenses from its revenue. It is the ultimate goal of most businesses.

31. **Loss:** *Loss* (noun) is the financial decline in value, typically the opposite of profit or gain. It is a common occurrence in business.

32. **Revenue:** *Revenue* (noun) is the total amount of money that a business receives from its sales. It is a key indicator of a company's financial health.

33. **Cost:** *Cost* (noun) is the amount of money that a business spends to produce a product or service. It is a key factor in determining the profitability of a business.

34. **Margin:** *Margin* (noun) is the difference between the selling price of a product and its cost. It is a key indicator of a company's profitability.

35. **Break-Even Point:** *Break-Even Point* (noun) is the point at which a business's total revenue equals its total costs. It is a key concept in financial analysis.

36. **Return on Investment:** *Return on Investment* (noun) is a measure of the profitability of an investment. It is calculated as the net profit divided by the cost of the investment.

37. **Net Income:** *Net Income* (noun) is the total amount of money that a business has left after all expenses have been paid. It is a key indicator of a company's financial success.

38. **Balance Sheet:** *Balance Sheet* (noun) is a financial statement that shows a company's assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific point in time. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

39. **Income Statement:** *Income Statement* (noun) is a financial statement that shows a company's revenue, expenses, and net income over a period of time. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

40. **Statement of Cash Flows:** *Statement of Cash Flows* (noun) is a financial statement that shows a company's cash inflows and outflows over a period of time. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

41. **Financial Statement:** *Financial Statement* (noun) is a document that provides a summary of a company's financial performance. It includes the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows.

42. **Annual Report:** *Annual Report* (noun) is a document that provides a comprehensive overview of a company's performance over the past year. It includes financial statements, a letter from the CEO, and other information.

43. **Quarterly Report:** *Quarterly Report* (noun) is a document that provides a summary of a company's performance over the past quarter. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

44. **Monthly Report:** *Monthly Report* (noun) is a document that provides a summary of a company's performance over the past month. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

45. **Daily Report:** *Daily Report* (noun) is a document that provides a summary of a company's performance over the past day. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

46. **Real-time Report:** *Real-time Report* (noun) is a document that provides a summary of a company's performance in real-time. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

47. **Dashboard:** *Dashboard* (noun) is a visual representation of a company's performance. It includes key performance indicators (KPIs) and other data points.

48. **Key Performance Indicator (KPI):** *Key Performance Indicator (KPI)* (noun) is a measurable value that demonstrates how effectively a company is achieving its key business objectives. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

49. **Target:** *Target* (noun) is a goal or objective that a company wants to achieve. It is a key part of a company's strategy.

50. **Metric:** *Metric* (noun) is a measurable value that is used to track and assess the performance of a company. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

51. **Indicator:** *Indicator* (noun) is a sign or signal that indicates a particular condition or state. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

52. **Signal:** *Signal* (noun) is a message or communication that is used to convey information. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

53. **Message:** *Message* (noun) is a communication that is sent from one person to another. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

54. **Communication:** *Communication* (noun) is the process of exchanging information between two or more people. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

55. **Interaction:** *Interaction* (noun) is the process of interacting with someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

56. **Engagement:** *Engagement* (noun) is the process of engaging someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

57. **Participation:** *Participation* (noun) is the process of participating in an activity. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

58. **Involvement:** *Involvement* (noun) is the process of becoming involved in an activity. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

59. **Contribution:** *Contribution* (noun) is the process of contributing to a cause or activity. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

60. **Support:** *Support* (noun) is the process of supporting someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

61. **Assistance:** *Assistance* (noun) is the process of providing assistance to someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

62. **Help:** *Help* (noun) is the process of helping someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

63. **Aid:** *Aid* (noun) is the process of providing aid to someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

64. **Relief:** *Relief* (noun) is the process of providing relief to someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

65. **Comfort:** *Comfort* (noun) is the process of providing comfort to someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

66. **Supportive:** *Supportive* (adjective) is the process of being supportive of someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

67. **Helpful:** *Helpful* (adjective) is the process of being helpful to someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

68. **Assistive:** *Assistive* (adjective) is the process of being assistive to someone or something. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

69. **Participative:** *Participative* (adjective) is the process of being participative in an activity. It is a key tool for financial analysis.

70. **Engaged:** *Engaged* (adjective) is the process of being engaged in an activity. It is

SECR. Growth Effect Carcinoma

NOTES :-

i) in metres and above Indian mean sea level, are approximate height, e.g., 30 represents the approximate height in metres, between the top and bottom age.

boundary between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra State has been surveyed at pointed local officials on the ground but has not been verified by the Governments concerned.

d made, in this sheet against which there is no descriptive remark, are generally notifiable.

names the letter d has frequently the sound of c; y invariably the sound of c; and v invariably

ACTION INDEX

A	A. Jordan Survey 1978-79.
B	B. Compiled from 1:25,000 survey 1972-73. Rapid verification of details was done during 1978-79. Updated for major details during 2005-06.

Projection - UTM Datum - WGS 84

Magnetic Variation from True North about 8° West in 2006

(Decreasing by about 1 annually)

500 m to 1 cm **1:50,000** 2 cm to 1 km

0 1 2 3 Kilometers

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES

For further details about this map, please contact

Director

Madhav Gadgil Geo-Spatial Data Centre

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Toposheet 55O14

village :- bagholi
block :- waraseoni Distric :- Balaghat
khasra no :- 8 P.H. No. :- 13
CA land area 19.347 hact.

Legend

Assistant Manager
M.P.R.R.D.A.
P.I.U.-1. Balaghat

General Manager
M. P. R. R. D. A.
P. I. U. -1, Balagha