



(Formerly known as VALLEY INDIANA LEISURE LIMITED)

CIN No. : L67120GJ1994PLC023471

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10th May, 2019

Sub: Outcome of 2nd (02/2019-20) Meeting of Board of Directors
BSE Code: 531962

This is to inform you under Regulation 30 and any other Regulation of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulation, 2015 a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company was held on **Friday 10th May, 2019** and the same meeting commenced at **4:30 p.m** and concluded at **6:40 p.m.** In that meeting the Board has decided following matters:

1. Considered and approved the audited Financial Results for the quarter and year ended 31st March 2019.
2. Considered and approved the appointment of M/s Badrilah Pundlik & Co, Chartered Accountants as an internal auditor of the Company for the FY 2019-20.

Considered and approved the appointment of M/s. Nidhi Sacha as

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2000 Symposium Proceedings: Study Series on the
 Health, 1999

09. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ug3p0zWwC8w>

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

Abstract

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Figure 1 illustrates the experimental setup. A subject is seated at a table, viewing a video screen. A video camera is positioned above the screen. A target is placed on the table. A horizontal arrow indicates the direction of movement from the starting point to the target. A vertical arrow indicates the direction of movement from the starting point to the video screen. A horizontal arrow indicates the direction of movement from the video screen to the target. A vertical arrow indicates the direction of movement from the video screen to the video camera.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of iterations on the accuracy of the proposed algorithm. The accuracy of the proposed algorithm increases with the number of iterations. The accuracy of the proposed algorithm is 100% when the number of iterations is 1000.

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the control group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the control group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group and the experimental group.

1000

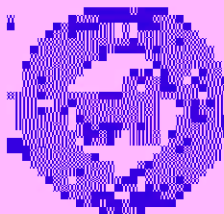


Figure 1: Schematic representation of the experimental design. The diagram illustrates the flow of information in a word production task. It starts with a 'Stimulus' (a word), followed by a 'Response' (a word), and then 'Feedback' (a word). This sequence is repeated for multiple trials. The diagram is divided into three main sections: 'Stimulus', 'Response', and 'Feedback'. Each section contains a series of boxes representing the stimuli, responses, and feedback for each trial. The sequence is shown for a single trial and then repeated for multiple trials.

Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of risk factors for low back pain between two groups of subjects who had been exposed to different levels of physical activity. A total of 60 male subjects were recruited from a health club and divided into two groups based on their level of physical activity. The first group consisted of 30 sedentary subjects and the second group consisted of 30 active subjects. All subjects completed a questionnaire that assessed various risk factors for low back pain, including demographic information, occupational history, lifestyle habits, and current symptoms. The results of the study showed that the prevalence of low back pain was significantly higher in the sedentary group compared to the active group. Furthermore, the sedentary group had a higher prevalence of several risk factors, including smoking, alcohol consumption, and poor posture. These findings suggest that regular physical activity may help reduce the risk of developing low back pain.

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THE **WORLD** **OF** **THE** **WORLD**

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