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**Service Rules**

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## ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

1. Administrative functions are those that do not directly contribute to the production of goods and services but are necessary for the organization to operate effectively. They include functions such as recruitment, training, and maintenance.

## FUNCTIONS

1. Administrative Functions: These include recruitment, training, and maintenance.
2. Marketing Functions: These include advertising, sales, and distribution.
3. Financial Functions: These include budgeting, accounting, and taxation.
4. Production Functions: These include the manufacturing of goods and services.
5. Research and Development Functions: These include the development of new products and services.
6. Human Resource Functions: These include recruitment, training, and development.
7. Information Systems Functions: These include the management of data and information.
8. Legal Functions: These include the management of legal affairs.
9. Public Relations Functions: These include the management of the organization's image.
10. Safety and Security Functions: These include the management of risks and safety.
11. Environmental Functions: These include the management of the organization's environmental impact.
12. Quality Management Functions: These include the management of the organization's quality.
13. Compliance Functions: These include the management of the organization's compliance with laws and regulations.
14. Risk Management Functions: These include the management of the organization's risks.
15. Sustainability Functions: These include the management of the organization's sustainability.
16. Innovation Functions: These include the management of the organization's innovation.
17. Strategic Planning Functions: These include the management of the organization's strategy.
18. Performance Management Functions: These include the management of the organization's performance.
19. Change Management Functions: These include the management of the organization's change.
20. Crisis Management Functions: These include the management of the organization's crisis.

4. Director means the Head of Management who is appointed to the position by the Government of Karnataka.
5. "Duty" means the duties assigned to an employee as mentioned in the job description of the post.
6. "Employee" means any person employed by the Government of Karnataka in any capacity, whether regular or temporary, full or part-time, whether in the service of the Government or in the service of any other authority or institution established or controlled by the Government of Karnataka.
7. "Government" means the Government of Karnataka.
8. "Head of Department" means a person appointed by the Government of Karnataka to be in charge of a department.
9. "Job" means the duties assigned to an employee.
10. "Job description" means the description of the duties assigned to an employee as mentioned in the job description of the post.
11. "Minister" means the Minister in charge of the Department of Public Administration, Government of Karnataka.
12. "Officer" means a person appointed by the Government of Karnataka to be in charge of an office.
13. "Post" means a position of employment in the service of the Government of Karnataka.
14. "Recruitment" means the process of selection of persons for appointment to a post.
15. "Salary" means the remuneration payable to an employee as mentioned in the job description of the post.
16. "Service" means the service of an employee in the Government of Karnataka.
17. "Supervisor" means a person appointed by the Government of Karnataka to be in charge of a section.
18. "Temporary" means a person appointed by the Government of Karnataka to be in charge of a post for a limited period.
19. "Whole-time" means a person appointed by the Government of Karnataka to be in charge of a post for the whole of his time.
20. "Working hours" means the hours during which an employee is required to work.
21. "Working conditions" means the conditions of work as mentioned in the job description of the post.
22. "Working day" means a day on which an employee is required to work.
23. "Working place" means the place where an employee is required to work.
24. "Working time" means the time during which an employee is required to work.
25. "Working year" means the period during which an employee is required to work.
26. "Working year" means the period during which an employee is required to work.
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33. "Working year" means the period during which an employee is required to work.
34. "Working year" means the period during which an employee is required to work.



2. "Energy Authority" means the authority established by the Government of India.
3. "Mineral" means a naturally occurring substance in or on the earth which is a mineral deposit as defined in the Act.
4. "Mineral Rights" means the rights in or over a mineral deposit as defined in the Act.
5. "Mineral Survey" means a survey conducted by the Government of India for the purpose of ascertaining the extent and location of mineral deposits.
6. "Mineral Surveyor" means a person appointed by the Government of India for the purpose of conducting a mineral survey.
7. "Mineral Surveyor" means a person appointed by the Government of India for the purpose of conducting a mineral survey.
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## MINERAL SURVEY ACT, 1923

### 11. Appointment of the Director of Mineral Survey

- General Director
- Regional Director
- Assistant Director
- Chief Surveyor
- Surveyor
- Inspector
- Assistant Inspector
- Surveyor
- Inspector
- Assistant Inspector

12. The estimates on attached sheet shall be posted in terms of the accounts they apply to under the following headings:

Account	Estimated Amount	Estimated Amount
April	1980 \$1000 with post pay for 16,000 vehicles	1000.00 (2000)
May 1	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000)
May 2	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)
May 3	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00) (Post estimate 1 month amount attached)
May 4	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00) (100000 amount)

Account	Estimated Amount	Estimated Amount
April	1980 \$1000 with post pay for 16,000 vehicles	1000.00 (2000)
May 1	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)
May 2	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)
May 3	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)
May 4	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)
May 5	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)
May 6	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)
May 7	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)
May 8	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)
May 9	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)
May 10	to 1981-1982 with post pay for 100 vehicles	1000.00 (2000.00)

13. Description of all equipment for a complete inspection.
14. State apparatus used to collect evidence from the employees to be notified by a proposed health program.
15. The equipment used to be made by the Consultant Authority to use in new equipment and that the value of the equipment used to be made by the Consultant Authority to use in new equipment and that the value of the equipment used to be made by the Consultant Authority to use in new equipment.
16. The equipment used to be made by the Consultant Authority to use in new equipment and that the value of the equipment used to be made by the Consultant Authority to use in new equipment.
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## 11.10 THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON UNEMPLOYMENT

- 11.1 The Government will be required to arrange a specified period of public works to provide employment to unemployed persons during the specified period. The period of public works shall be determined by the Government after consulting the Commission.
- 11.2 In cases of public works, certain classes of persons shall be given priority in the order of selection and be given a bonus over and above the specified period of public works.
- 11.3 In carrying out the period of public works, the Government will be required to ensure the satisfaction of the workers. The Government will be required to ensure that the workers will be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law.
- 11.4 In cases of public works, the Government will be required to ensure that the workers will be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law. They shall be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law.
- 11.5 In cases of public works, the Government will be required to ensure that the workers will be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law. They shall be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law.
- 11.6 In cases of public works, the Government will be required to ensure that the workers will be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law. They shall be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law.
- 11.7 In cases of public works, the Government will be required to ensure that the workers will be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law. They shall be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law.
- 11.8 In cases of public works, the Government will be required to ensure that the workers will be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law. They shall be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law.
- 11.9 The Government will be required to ensure that the workers will be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law. They shall be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law.
- 11.10 The Government will be required to ensure that the workers will be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law. They shall be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law.
- 11.11 The Government will be required to ensure that the workers will be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law. They shall be given a specified period of rest, a bonus, and other benefits in accordance with the law.

**QUESTIONS**

- 21. Consider the following two-way ANOVA with a 2x2 factorial design:

	Factor 2: Low	Factor 2: High
Factor 1: Low	10	15
Factor 1: High	20	25

Which of the following is true?
  - (A) The main effect of Factor 1 is significant.
  - (B) The main effect of Factor 2 is significant.
  - (C) The interaction effect is significant.
  - (D) None of the above effects is significant.
- 22. A researcher is interested in the effect of a treatment on a continuous dependent variable. The researcher has a control group and an experimental group. The researcher has a pretest and a posttest. The researcher has a 2x2 factorial design. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA.
  - (B) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a repeated measures design.
  - (C) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a mixed design.
  - (D) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a between-subjects design.
- 23. An analysis of variance for a 2x2x2 factorial design is conducted. The dependent variable is a continuous variable. The independent variables are Factor 1, Factor 2, and Factor 3. The interaction between Factor 1 and Factor 2 is significant. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) The main effect of Factor 1 is significant.
  - (B) The main effect of Factor 2 is significant.
  - (C) The main effect of Factor 3 is significant.
  - (D) None of the above effects is significant.
- 24. The period of time that is used to measure the length of the study is called the:
  - (A) duration.
  - (B) length.
  - (C) time.
  - (D) period.
- 25. An experiment is conducted to test the effect of a treatment on a continuous dependent variable. The researcher has a control group and an experimental group. The researcher has a pretest and a posttest. The researcher has a 2x2 factorial design. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA.
  - (B) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a repeated measures design.
  - (C) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a mixed design.
  - (D) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a between-subjects design.
- 26. The period of time that is used to measure the length of the study is called the:
  - (A) duration.
  - (B) length.
  - (C) time.
  - (D) period.
- 27. The researcher is interested in the effect of a treatment on a continuous dependent variable. The researcher has a control group and an experimental group. The researcher has a pretest and a posttest. The researcher has a 2x2 factorial design. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA.
  - (B) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a repeated measures design.
  - (C) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a mixed design.
  - (D) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a between-subjects design.
- 28. An analysis of variance for a 2x2x2 factorial design is conducted. The dependent variable is a continuous variable. The independent variables are Factor 1, Factor 2, and Factor 3. The interaction between Factor 1 and Factor 2 is significant. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) The main effect of Factor 1 is significant.
  - (B) The main effect of Factor 2 is significant.
  - (C) The main effect of Factor 3 is significant.
  - (D) None of the above effects is significant.
- 29. The period of time that is used to measure the length of the study is called the:
  - (A) duration.
  - (B) length.
  - (C) time.
  - (D) period.
- 30. An experiment is conducted to test the effect of a treatment on a continuous dependent variable. The researcher has a control group and an experimental group. The researcher has a pretest and a posttest. The researcher has a 2x2 factorial design. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA.
  - (B) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a repeated measures design.
  - (C) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a mixed design.
  - (D) The researcher should use a two-way ANOVA with a between-subjects design.

any other provisions of the period for which it is being applied or in consequence of the introduction of the provisions of this Act, or the coming into force of any other law, or the coming into force of any other provision of this Act, or the coming into force of any other provision of this Act.

- (11) The fact that an employee shall not be subject to a contract of service shall not prevent him from being treated as an employee for the purposes of this Act, and the fact that an employee shall not be subject to a contract of service shall not prevent him from being treated as an employee for the purposes of this Act.
- (12) An employee who is employed as a casual labourer by the owner of a house or other premises shall not be treated as an employee for the purposes of this Act, and an employee who is employed as a casual labourer by the owner of a house or other premises shall not be treated as an employee for the purposes of this Act.

## CHAPTER 10

- 10.1 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any other person who is subject to a contract of service as if he were an employee for the purposes of this Act.
- 10.2 A person who is employed as a casual labourer by the owner of a house or other premises shall not be treated as an employee for the purposes of this Act, and an employee who is employed as a casual labourer by the owner of a house or other premises shall not be treated as an employee for the purposes of this Act.
- 10.3 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any other person who is subject to a contract of service as if he were an employee for the purposes of this Act.
- 10.4 Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any other person who is subject to a contract of service as if he were an employee for the purposes of this Act.
- 10.5 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any other person who is subject to a contract of service as if he were an employee for the purposes of this Act.
- 10.6 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any other person who is subject to a contract of service as if he were an employee for the purposes of this Act.
- 10.7 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any other person who is subject to a contract of service as if he were an employee for the purposes of this Act.
- 10.8 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any other person who is subject to a contract of service as if he were an employee for the purposes of this Act.
- 10.9 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any other person who is subject to a contract of service as if he were an employee for the purposes of this Act.
- 10.10 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any other person who is subject to a contract of service as if he were an employee for the purposes of this Act.



### Case Reference: Davis (2011)

- 1. Failure of the respondent did to make available to the existing employees of the business upon exit.
- 2. The respondent to the respondent did to proceed in some of the Davis Reference.
- 3. The respondent to the respondent did to proceed in some of the Davis Reference.

### Case Reference: Davis (2011)

- 1. If having employees in other and local areas which only need to be provided to the respondent.
- 2. If having employees in other and local areas which only need to be provided to the respondent.
- 3. If having employees in other and local areas which only need to be provided to the respondent.
- 4. If having employees in other and local areas which only need to be provided to the respondent.

### Case Reference: Davis (2011)

- 1. If having employees in other and local areas which only need to be provided to the respondent.
- 2. If having employees in other and local areas which only need to be provided to the respondent.
- 3. If having employees in other and local areas which only need to be provided to the respondent.

### Case Reference: Davis (2011)

- 1. If having employees in other and local areas which only need to be provided to the respondent.
- 2. If having employees in other and local areas which only need to be provided to the respondent.
- 3. If having employees in other and local areas which only need to be provided to the respondent.

- 20. Continue to increase employment and development of Solid State
- 21. Broad Diversification of Industries
- 22. Public and private Government Activities. Any further industrial development for the expansion of  
 (a) Paper  
 (b) Textile  
 (c) Iron & Steel  
 (d) Engineering  
 (e) Automobile
- 23. Public Industries  
 Areas of the following industries are proposed for public industries  
 (a) Paper  
 (b) Textile  
 (c) Iron & Steel  
 (d) Automobile  
 (e) Engineering
- 24. Encourage private investment in public industries
- 25. Multi-national companies in the fields of Education, Agriculture, Public Transport, Energy, Insurance, Banking, Tourism, etc.
- 26. Co-operative sector with special emphasis on  
 (a) Small scale and cottage industries  
 (b) Services  
 (c) Handicrafts and allied activities  
 (d) Handicrafts  
 (e) Textiles  
 (f) Handicrafts and allied activities  
 (g) Handicrafts and allied activities  
 (h) Handicrafts and allied activities  
 (i) Handicrafts and allied activities  
 (j) Handicrafts and allied activities

## 12. EDUCATION

- 1. To provide a complete and a continuous system of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 2. To lay the emphasis on the development of the child's personality and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 3. To improve the quality of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 4. To improve the quality of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 5. To improve the quality of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 6. To improve the quality of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 7. To improve the quality of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 8. To improve the quality of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 9. To improve the quality of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 10. To improve the quality of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 11. To improve the quality of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.
- 12. To improve the quality of education for all children up to the age of 15 years and to provide a system of continuing education for all.

Q 11 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

A 11 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 12 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 13 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 14 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 15 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 16 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 17 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 18 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 19 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

## QUESTION 20

Q 20 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 21 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 22 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

## QUESTION 23

Q 23 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 24 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

## QUESTION 25

Q 25 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 26 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 27 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?

Q 28 The contract is with a term to provide for a fixed price, what is the price?



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**SECTION 10**

- 101. ...
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**SECTION 11**

- 11.1. ...
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- (d) A contract of agency need not extend over the whole of a day. However, it can be made for a definite period of time or for a fixed term of years or even for a fixed period of months or years.
- (e) The provisions concerning a person's implied powers to sue on a contract are not applicable to a contract of agency. The law is that a person who is employed as an agent for a fixed term or for a fixed period of months or years is not liable for breach of contract if he is employed as an agent for a fixed term or for a fixed period of months or years.
- (f) An agent who is not liable for breach of contract is also not liable for breach of the contract of agency if the principal is not liable for breach of contract. The law is that a person who is employed as an agent for a fixed term or for a fixed period of months or years is not liable for breach of contract if he is employed as an agent for a fixed term or for a fixed period of months or years.
- (g) An agent who is not liable for breach of contract is also not liable for breach of the contract of agency if the principal is not liable for breach of contract.
- (h) An agent who is not liable for breach of contract is also not liable for breach of the contract of agency if the principal is not liable for breach of contract.
- (i) An agent who is not liable for breach of contract is also not liable for breach of the contract of agency if the principal is not liable for breach of contract.
- (j) An agent who is not liable for breach of contract is also not liable for breach of the contract of agency if the principal is not liable for breach of contract.

#### 4. Agency by Estoppel

- (1) Agency by estoppel is a form of agency which arises when a person who is not an agent for another person is held out as an agent for another person.
- (2) The law is that a person who is held out as an agent for another person is liable for breach of contract if he is held out as an agent for another person.
- (3) The law is that a person who is held out as an agent for another person is liable for breach of contract if he is held out as an agent for another person.
- (4) The law is that a person who is held out as an agent for another person is liable for breach of contract if he is held out as an agent for another person.
- (5) The law is that a person who is held out as an agent for another person is liable for breach of contract if he is held out as an agent for another person.

#### 5. Agency by Ratification

- (1) Agency by ratification is a form of agency which arises when a person who is not an agent for another person ratifies a contract which has been made by another person on his behalf.
- (2) The law is that a person who ratifies a contract which has been made by another person on his behalf is liable for breach of contract if he ratifies the contract.
- (3) The law is that a person who ratifies a contract which has been made by another person on his behalf is liable for breach of contract if he ratifies the contract.
- (4) The law is that a person who ratifies a contract which has been made by another person on his behalf is liable for breach of contract if he ratifies the contract.
- (5) The law is that a person who ratifies a contract which has been made by another person on his behalf is liable for breach of contract if he ratifies the contract.
- (6) The law is that a person who ratifies a contract which has been made by another person on his behalf is liable for breach of contract if he ratifies the contract.
- (7) The law is that a person who ratifies a contract which has been made by another person on his behalf is liable for breach of contract if he ratifies the contract.
- (8) The law is that a person who ratifies a contract which has been made by another person on his behalf is liable for breach of contract if he ratifies the contract.
- (9) The law is that a person who ratifies a contract which has been made by another person on his behalf is liable for breach of contract if he ratifies the contract.
- (10) The law is that a person who ratifies a contract which has been made by another person on his behalf is liable for breach of contract if he ratifies the contract.



1. Mutual agreement  
2. Voluntary activity  
3. Unforced entry  
4. Intentional or negligent

**7. Misdemeanor**

1. A crime is a misdemeanor if it is less serious than a felony and is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for less than one year.
2. A person is liable for a misdemeanor if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
3. A person is liable for a misdemeanor if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
4. If the defendant of a crime is a minor, the crime is a misdemeanor if the defendant is under the age of 18.
5. A defendant is liable for a misdemeanor if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
6. A person is liable for a misdemeanor if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
7. A person is liable for a misdemeanor if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
8. A person is liable for a misdemeanor if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
9. A person is liable for a misdemeanor if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
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19. A person is liable for a misdemeanor if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
20. A person is liable for a misdemeanor if he or she is found guilty of a crime.

**8. Felony**

1. A crime is a felony if it is more serious than a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for more than one year.
2. A person is liable for a felony if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
3. A person is liable for a felony if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
4. A person is liable for a felony if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
5. A person is liable for a felony if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
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19. A person is liable for a felony if he or she is found guilty of a crime.
20. A person is liable for a felony if he or she is found guilty of a crime.

... (text is very faint and difficult to read)

- (1) The company may ...
- (2) ...

## 2. **Insolvency**

The Company's ... (text is very faint and difficult to read)

## 3. **Dividends**

... (text is very faint and difficult to read)

## 4. **Resolutions**

- (1) ...
- (2) ...
- (3) ...

## **WARRANTS**

- (1) ...
- (2) ...
- (3) ...
- (4) ...

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

... (text is very faint and difficult to read)

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

... (text is very faint and difficult to read)



4. They will hold **binding** general assembly meetings at set times to the possible financial approval of the local council subject to the approval of the local authority.

5. There is a **strong** emphasis on the **community** and **voluntary** nature of the organization.

**6. Citizens' Budget Committee (CBC)**

1. They will be a **Citizens' Budget Committee (CBC)** to deal with proposals or variations of the activities of the Citizens' Budget. The organization's financial proposals are subject to approval by the CBC.

2. The Citizens' Budget Committee will meet at least once a year to review and approve the budget for the year.

3. The Citizens' Budget Committee will give priority to the construction or extension of the system subject to the approval of the local authority and subject to the availability of the system of approved activities.

4. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be **independent**.

5. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be **independent**.

**7. Local Citizens' Budget Committee (LCBC)**

1. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be a **voluntary** organization which will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority.

2. They will be a **voluntary** organization which will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority.

3. In order to be **independent** of the local authority, the LCBC must be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority.

**8. Local Citizens' Budget Committee**

1. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be a **voluntary** organization which will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority.

**9. Citizens' Budget Committee (CBC)**

1. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be a **voluntary** organization which will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority.

2. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be a **voluntary** organization which will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority.

3. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be a **voluntary** organization which will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority.

4. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be a **voluntary** organization which will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority.

5. The Citizens' Budget Committee will be a **voluntary** organization which will be **independent** of the local authority and will be **independent** of the local authority.



- 11. Answer the questions in brief:
  - (a) Define 'debt' and explain its classification.
  - (b) Explain the concept of 'debt to equity ratio'.
  - (c) Define 'debt to capitalization ratio'.
  - (d) Explain the concept of 'debt to assets ratio'.
  - (e) Define 'debt to equity ratio'.
  - (f) Explain the concept of 'debt to capitalization ratio'.
  - (g) Explain the concept of 'debt to assets ratio'.
  - (h) Explain the concept of 'debt to equity ratio'.
  - (i) Explain the concept of 'debt to capitalization ratio'.
  - (j) Explain the concept of 'debt to assets ratio'.
  - (k) Explain the concept of 'debt to equity ratio'.
  - (l) Explain the concept of 'debt to capitalization ratio'.
  - (m) Explain the concept of 'debt to assets ratio'.
  - (n) Explain the concept of 'debt to equity ratio'.
  - (o) Explain the concept of 'debt to capitalization ratio'.
  - (p) Explain the concept of 'debt to assets ratio'.
  - (q) Explain the concept of 'debt to equity ratio'.
  - (r) Explain the concept of 'debt to capitalization ratio'.
  - (s) Explain the concept of 'debt to assets ratio'.
  - (t) Explain the concept of 'debt to equity ratio'.
  - (u) Explain the concept of 'debt to capitalization ratio'.
  - (v) Explain the concept of 'debt to assets ratio'.
  - (w) Explain the concept of 'debt to equity ratio'.
  - (x) Explain the concept of 'debt to capitalization ratio'.
  - (y) Explain the concept of 'debt to assets ratio'.
  - (z) Explain the concept of 'debt to equity ratio'.



- (c) secondary contract
- (d) general duty contract, which shall not be a discrimination for facts attendant with gender or marital status
- (e) general contract which shall be applicable to all those employees who subscribe to the same

**7. Procedure for Issuing Dispute Notice**

When it appears to require intervention of an arbitrator, it is referred to an Arbitration Tribunal, for a regulated procedure for handling industrial disputes.

- (a) The Disputes Tribunal shall be referred to by the Employer following a meeting if the contract is not being applied to meet the requirements of business or administrative arrangements.
- (b) Through the Disputes Tribunal a full governmental procedure is followed in respect of terms and conditions of the contract.
- (c) If the Disputes Tribunal considers that an inquiry into the industrial situation is necessary, it may direct an inquiry to be held.
- (d) The Disputes Tribunal shall provide the information, being submitted by the Disputes Tribunal on the award of inquiry into.
- (e) Information and if necessary any report of inquiry, developed by the Disputes Tribunal shall be a binding on both employer and employee, and shall apply to all terms and conditions which have been or shall be referred to in the contract and to the contract which is being referred to in the contract.

**8. Procedure for Issuing Dispute Notice**

In case arising out of the above conditions shall mean except those specified under these general conditions.

- (a) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, subject to the conditions specified in the contract.
- (b) Upon receiving the dispute notice, if such dispute does not relate to the contract, within the jurisdiction of the Disputes Tribunal, the Disputes Tribunal shall refer the dispute to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (c) If the Disputes Tribunal is satisfied that the contract is not being applied to meet the requirements of business or administrative arrangements, it may direct an inquiry to be held into the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (d) Where the Disputes Tribunal is satisfied that the contract is not being applied to meet the requirements of business or administrative arrangements, it may direct an inquiry to be held into the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (e) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (f) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (g) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (h) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
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- (l) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (m) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
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- (p) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (q) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
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- (w) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (x) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (y) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (z) The Disputes Tribunal shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract, which shall be referred to an arbitrator, who shall have a power to determine in the contract, including setting the terms and conditions of the contract.

(d) comprehensively

(e) comprehensively which shall not be a qualification for the purposes of section 10(1) of the 1992 Act.

(f) comprehensively which shall not be a qualification for the purposes of section 10(1) of the 1992 Act.

**4. Provisional Vesting Order**

When a compulsory purchase order is made under section 10(1) of the 1992 Act, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

(1) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

(2) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

(3) If the Secretary of State makes a provisional vesting order, he may also make such other provision as he thinks fit.

(4) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

(5) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

**4. Provisional Vesting Order**

When a compulsory purchase order is made under section 10(1) of the 1992 Act, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

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(5) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

(6) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

(7) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

(8) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

(9) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.

(10) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make a provisional vesting order in relation to the land to which the order relates.



in its other parts or the extent to which it is applied and particularly the extent to which it is applied in a particular case.

10. The Commission is required to provide a written statement of reasons for its findings and conclusions in all cases in which it is required to do so by law or the rules of procedure. It is also required to provide a written statement of reasons for its findings and conclusions in all cases in which it is required to do so by law or the rules of procedure.
11. The Commission is required to provide a written statement of reasons for its findings and conclusions in all cases in which it is required to do so by law or the rules of procedure.

### Principles of Administrative Law

12. The following principles apply to the exercise of administrative power:
  - (a) The exercise of administrative power must be based on law.
  - (b) The exercise of administrative power must be for the purpose of the law.
  - (c) The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the law.
  - (d) The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of natural justice.
  - (e) The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of procedural fairness.
  - (f) The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of proportionality.
  - (g) The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of reasonableness.
  - (h) The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of good administration.
  - (i) The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of transparency.
  - (j) The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of accountability.
13. The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of natural justice.
14. The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of procedural fairness.
15. The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of proportionality.
16. The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of reasonableness.
17. The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of good administration.
18. The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of transparency.
19. The exercise of administrative power must be in accordance with the principles of accountability.

### Administrative Law

The Commission is required to provide a written statement of reasons for its findings and conclusions in all cases in which it is required to do so by law or the rules of procedure.

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