



LEMBARAN DAERAH
KABUPATEN KEBUMEN

NOMOR: 7 TAHUN 2001 SERI: B NOMOR: 2

PERATURAN DAERAH KABUPATEN KEBUMEN

NOMOR 6 TAHUN 2001

TENTANG

RETRIBUSI PASAR

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

BUPATI KEBUMEN,

- Menimbang : a. bahwa berdasarkan Pasal 2 ayat (2) huruf f Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 20 Tahun 1997 tentang Retribusi Daerah, Retribusi Pasar merupakan salah satu jenis Retribusi Daerah yang menjadi kewenangan Daerah Kabupaten untuk memungut;
- b. bahwa dalam rangka penyesuaian dengan pelaksanaan Undang-undang Nomor 22 Tahun 1999 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah, maka perlu diadakan penyesuaian kembali terhadap Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Kebumen Nomor 15 Tahun 1992 tentang Pasar-pasar Pemerintah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Kebumen;
- c. bahwa untuk maksud butir a dan b tersebut di atas perlu ditetapkan dengan Peraturan Daerah.

Introduction

The first paper in this series, *Part I: Theoretical framework*, presented a theoretical model of the relationship between the macroeconomic environment and the performance of the banking system. This model was based on a general equilibrium framework of the economy. The second paper, *Part II: Empirical analysis*, presented empirical results for the case of the United States.

III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK THE MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND BANKING

In this section we present a theoretical model of the relationship between the macroeconomic environment and the performance of the banking system. The model is based on a general equilibrium framework of the economy.

3.1. The Macroeconomic Environment

3.1.1. The Real Sector

3.1.1.1. Output

3.1.1.2. Employment

3.1.1.3. Unemployment

3.1.1.4. Inflation

3.1.2. The Financial Sector

3.1.2.1. Money Supply and Interest Rates

3.1.3. The International Sector

The macroeconomic environment is composed of three major components: the real sector, the financial sector, and the international sector. The real sector consists of output, employment, and unemployment. The financial sector consists of money supply and interest rates. The international sector consists of exchange rates and foreign trade. These three components interact with each other to determine the overall performance of the economy.

The real sector is the primary source of economic growth. It is influenced by factors such as population, technology, and resource availability. The financial sector plays a crucial role in the allocation of resources. It provides the funds needed for investment and consumption. The international sector is important for trade and capital flows. It affects the value of the currency and the cost of imports and exports.

The macroeconomic environment is characterized by a complex interplay between these three sectors. The real sector provides the foundation for economic growth. The financial sector facilitates the allocation of resources. The international sector influences trade and capital flows. All three sectors are interconnected and affect each other's performance.

- Mengingat : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 13 Tahun 1950 tentang Pembentukan Daerah-daerah Kabupaten dalam Lingkungan Propinsi Jawa Tengah Jo. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 32 Tahun 1950;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 18 Tahun 1997 tentang Pajak Daerah dan Retribusi Daerah (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1997 Nomor 41, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3685);
3. Undang-undang Nomor 22 Tahun 1999 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1999 Nomor 60, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3839);
4. Undang-undang Nomor 34 Tahun 2000 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang Nomor 18 Tahun 1997 tentang Pajak Daerah dan Retribusi Daerah (Lembaran Negara Tahun 2000 Nomor 246, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4048);
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 20 Tahun 1997 tentang Retribusi Daerah (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1997 Nomor 55, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3692);
6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 25 Tahun 2000 tentang Kewenangan Pemerintah dan Kewenangan Propinsi sebagai Daerah Otonom (Lembaran Negara Tahun 2000 Nomor 54, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3952);
7. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 44 Tahun 1999 tentang Teknik Penyusunan Peraturan Perundang-undangan dan Bentuk Rancangan Undang-undang, Rancangan Peraturan Pemerintah, dan Rancangan Keputusan Presiden (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1999 Nomor 70);

which is now a well known fact. It is also well known that the
present system of taxation is not only unfair but it is also
inefficient. The present system of taxation is not only unfair
but it is also inefficient.

The first point to be made is that the present system of taxation
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8. Keputusan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 174 Tahun 1997 tentang Pedoman Tata Cara Pemungutan Retribusi Daerah;
9. Keputusan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 175 Tahun 1997 tentang Tata Cara Pemeriksaan Bidang Retribusi Daerah;
10. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Kebumen Nomor 3 Tahun 1989 tentang Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil di Lingkungan Pemerintah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Kebumen (Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Kebumen Tahun 1989 Nomor 7).
11. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Kebumen Nomor 3 Tahun 2001 tentang Pembentukan Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Lembaga Teknis Daerah Kabupaten Kebumen (Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Kebumen Tahun 2001 Nomor 4).

Dengan persetujuan

DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT DAERAH KABUPATEN KEBUMEN

MEMUTUSKAN :

Menetapkan : PERATURAN DAERAH KABUPATEN KEBUMEN TENTANG RETRIBUSI PASAR.

BAB I
KETENTUAN UMUM
Pasal 1

Dalam Peraturan Daerah ini yang dimaksud dengan :

The present study was undertaken to determine the effect of the use of a low cost, high quality, and easily available fertilizer on the growth and yield of the two most important cereal crops of the country.

The results of the present study will be useful to the farmers in their choice of fertilizer and its application rate.

The results of the present study will also be useful to the extension workers in their advice to the farmers on the use of fertilizer. The results will also be useful to the government in their planning of agricultural policies and programs.

The results of the present study will also be useful to the research workers in their further research on the use of fertilizer. The results will also be useful to the government in their planning of agricultural policies and programs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of Fertilizer on Yield and Yield Components

Yield Components

The results of the present study show that the use of fertilizer has a significant effect on the yield components of the two cereals.

Yield Component	Control	Fertilized
Grain Yield (kg/ha)	100	120
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1. Daerah adalah Kabupaten Kebumen.
2. Pemerintah Daerah adalah Pemerintah Kabupaten - Kebumen.
3. Bupati adalah Bupati Kebumen.
4. Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar adalah Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar Kabupaten Kebumen.
5. Kepala Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar adalah Kepala - Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar Kabupaten Kebumen.
6. Kepala Pasar adalah Pegawai Negeri Sipil yang - diangkat oleh Bupati atas usul Kepala Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar yang bertugas memimpin, mengatur dan mengelola Unit Pasar.
7. Pasar adalah areal tanah tertentu yang disediakan untuk tempat berjual beli barang/jasa atau melakukan usaha.
8. Pasar Daerah adalah pasar yang didirikan, dimiliki, dikuasai, dan dikelola oleh Pemerintah Daerah.
9. Unit Pasar adalah satu atau beberapa pasar.
10. Pasar Induk adalah pasar yang pendapatannya terbanyak dalam satu unit pasar.
11. Rumah susun non hunian adalah bangunan bertingkat milik perseorangan atau milik bersama yang penggunaannya untuk non hunian secara mandiri ataupun secara terpadu sebagai satu kesatuan sistem bangunan.
12. Kios adalah bangunan beratap dan berdinding dengan ukuran tertentu yang dapat untuk berjualan barang/jasa atau melakukan kegiatan usaha seorang dan/atau badan usaha.

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THE FIELD OF POLITICAL

EDUCATION: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO
POLITICAL EDUCATION

POLITICAL EDUCATION AS A FIELD OF STUDY

Political education is a field of study that deals with the theoretical and practical aspects of politics.

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13. Loos adalah bangunan beratap dengan ukuran tertentu yang dapat digunakan untuk berjualan barang/jasa atau melakukan usaha oleh satu atau beberapa orang.
14. Bangunan Pasar adalah bangunan yang ada di pasar, baik yang dipakai untuk berjualan/melakukan usaha maupun tidak.
15. Lapangan Pasar adalah bagian-bagian pasar di luar bangunan pasar baik yang digunakan untuk berjualan maupun tidak.
16. Lingkungan Pasar adalah tempat usaha di sekitar pasar dalam radius 200 meter.
17. Retribusi Pasar yang selanjutnya disebut retribusi adalah pungutan Daerah sebagai pembayaran atas penyediaan fasilitas pasar yang berupa halaman/pelataran, loos, dan/atau kios yang dikelola oleh Pemerintah Daerah.
18. Penguasaan secara tetap adalah penggunaan tempat di Loos atau lapangan pasar dengan cara memasang dinding penutup/menempatkan gledeg/meninggalkan dagangan dan/atau alat melakukan usaha.
19. Retribusi Jasa Umum adalah jasa yang disediakan atau diberikan oleh Pemerintah Daerah untuk tujuan kepentingan dan kemanfaatan umum serta dapat dinikmati oleh orang pribadi atau badan.
20. Retribusi Jasa Usaha adalah jasa yang disediakan oleh Pemerintah Daerah dengan menganut prinsip komersial.
21. Surat Ketetapan Retribusi Daerah yang selanjutnya disingkat SKRD adalah surat keputusan yang menentukan besarnya jumlah retribusi yang terhutang.

22. Surat Setoran Retribusi Daerah yang dapat disingkat SSRD adalah surat yang digunakan oleh wajib retribusi untuk melakukan pembayaran atau penyetoran retribusi yang terhutang ke Kas Daerah atau ketempat pembayaran lain yang ditetapkan oleh Bupati.
23. Surat Ketetapan Retribusi Daerah Lebih Bayar - yang dapat disingkat SKRDLB adalah surat keputusan yang menentukan jumlah kelebihan pembayaran retribusi karena jumlah kredit retribusi lebih besar dari pada retribusi yang terhutang.
24. Surat Tagihan Retribusi Daerah yang dapat disingkat STRD adalah surat untuk melakukan tagihan retribusi dan/atau sanksi administrasi berupa denda.
25. Daftar Induk Wajib Retribusi Daerah ialah catatan mengenai data wajib retribusi berdasarkan urutan tanggal dan Nomor Pokok Wajib Retribusi Daerah (NPWRD).

BAB II
NAMA, OBYEK DAN SUBYEK RETRIBUSI
Pasal 2

- (1) Dengan nama Retribusi Pasar dipungut retribusi atas pelayanan penyediaan fasilitas pasar dan lingkungan pasar.
- (2) Obyek Retribusi adalah pelayanan penyediaan fasilitas pasar.
- (3) Subyek Retribusi adalah orang pribadi atau badan yang mendapat pelayanan fasilitas pasar dan lingkungan pasar.

The first two years of the study were spent in the field, collecting data on the distribution of the species and their diet. This was followed by a year of laboratory work, during which time the data were analyzed and the results presented in a series of papers. The final year of the study was spent in the field, continuing the work on the distribution and diet of the species.

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BAB III
GOLONGAN RETRIBUSI
Pasal 3

Retribusi Pasar digolongkan sebagai Retribusi Jasa Umum.

BAB IV
CARA MENGIKUR TINGKAT PENGGUNAAN JASA
Pasal 4

Tingkat penggunaan jasa dihitung berdasarkan luas, jenis, tempat dan kelas pasar yang digunakan.

BAB V
PASAR DAERAH, UNIT PASAR DAN KELAS PASAR
Bagian Pertama
Pasar Daerah
Pasal 5

- (1) Bupati menetapkan Pasar-pasar Daerah.
- (2) Pasar sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1) harus dilengkapi dengan gambar dan batas yang jelas.
- (3) Dalam menentukan batas dimaksud dalam ayat (2) harus memperhatikan hak-hak pihak ketiga.

Bagian Kedua
Kelas Pasar
Pasal 6

- (1) Bupati menetapkan semua pasar menjadi beberapa unit pasar dan kelas pasar.
- (2) Tiap unit pasar dikepalai oleh seorang Kepala Pasar yang berkedudukan di Pasar Induk.

100-1000

247
MANUFACTURED
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COMPANY

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF
MANUFACTURED PLASTER AND CEMENT.

248
MANUFACTURED PLASTER AND CEMENT
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AMERICAN
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AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF
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MANUFACTURED PLASTER AND CEMENT
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AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF
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- (3) Kelas Pasar sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (1) terdiri dari Pasar Kelas A, Kelas B, Kelas C berdasarkan letak keramaian pasar dan besarnya pendapatan.

Bagian Ketiga
Zona Pasar
Pasal 7

- (1) Bupati menetapkan Kelas Pasar menjadi Zona A, B, dan C.
- (2) Zona sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (1) ditetapkan berdasarkan komplek dan keramaiannya.

BAB VI
PENGELOLAAN PASAR
Pasal 8

- (1) Pasar dibuka jam 06.00 (enam) dan ditutup jam - 18.00 (delapan belas) WIB.
- (2) Jika dipandang perlu Bupati dapat mengadakan - ketentuan menyimpang dari ayat (1).

Pasal 9

- (1) Pasar dikelola oleh Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar - sedangkan pengelolaan harian dilaksanakan oleh Kepala Pasar.
- (2) Kepala Pasar sebagai dimaksud ayat (1) bertanggung jawab atas pengelolaannya kepada Kepala Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar.

and the number of individuals belonging to the same family. The mean number of individuals per family was 2.25 and the median was 2.00. The mean number of children per family was 1.25 and the median was 1.00. The mean age of the population was 30.2 years and the median was 29.0 years.

RESULTS

Demographic Data

The total population of the study area was 1,000 individuals, of which 500 were males and 500 females.

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- (3) Kepala Pasar berwenang mengatur ketertiban, keamanan, keindahan, kebersihan dan kesehatan Pasar.

BAB VII
PENGGUNAAN TEMPAT DALAM PASAR
Bagian Pertama
Wewenang Pengaturan
Pasal 10

Bupati dan/atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk berwenang untuk mengatur ketertiban pedagang sesuai dengan jenis dagangannya.

Bagian Kedua
Kios dan Loos
Pasal 11

- (1) Kios Pemerintah Daerah ialah kios yang dibangun oleh Pemerintah Daerah, dan dikenakan Retribusi Sewa Kios.
- (2) Loos Pemerintah Daerah ialah Loos yang dibangun oleh Pemerintah Daerah, dan dikenakan Retribusi Loos bulanan atau harian.
- (3) Kios dan Loos Swadaya ialah Kios dan Loos yang dibangun dengan biaya swadaya dan dikenakan Retribusi Sewa Tanah sesuai ketentuan.

Bagian Ketiga
Kontrak dan Ketentuannya
Pasal 12

- (1) Selama masa kontrak yang bersangkutan dikenakan retribusi sewa tanah dan setelah masa kontrak berakhir prioritas utama untuk melanjutkan sewanya dengan dikenakan retribusi sewa kios.

THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE
PEASANT AND MIDDLE-CLASS IN THE RUSSIAN
REPUBLIC

THE STATE
AND THE PEASANT PROBLEMS
AND THE POLITICAL
MOVEMENTS
OF 1905

PROBLEMS OF THE PEASANT AND MIDDLE-CLASS IN THE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC IN 1905. THE STATE AND THE POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF 1905.

MARKET RELATIONS
AND RURAL ECONOMY
IN 1905

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- (2) Masa kontrak sewa menyewa kios swadaya sedikit-dikitnya 5 (lima) tahun dan selama-lamanya 15 (lima belas) tahun.
- (3) Masa kontrak ditetapkan berdasarkan luasnya kios dan besarnya biaya bangunan.
- (4) Loos Swadaya ialah loos yang dibangun dengan biaya swadaya dengan ketentuan :
 - a. Selama masa kontrak yang bersangkutan dikenakan retribusi lapangan pasar dan setelah masa kontrak berakhir diberi prioritas untuk melanjutkan menyewa/menempati loos dengan dikenakan Retribusi Loos Pasar sesuai Pasal 11 Ayat (2).
 - b. Masa kontrak untuk menyewa atau menempati - Loos Swadaya sedikit-dikitnya 5 (lima) tahun dan selama-lamanya 10 (sepuluh) tahun.
 - c. Masa kontrak ditetapkan berdasarkan luasnya Loos dan besarnya biaya bangunan.
- (5) Kios yang dibangun dengan biaya swadaya yang - tidak mempunyai masa kontrak, retribusinya dikenakan retribusi sewa kios.
- (6) Loos yang dibangun dengan biaya swadaya yang - tidak mempunyai masa kontrak, retribusinya dikenakan retribusi Loos Pasar.

Bagian keempat
Penguasaan Secara Tetap Kios dan Loos serta Tarif
Pasal 13

- (1) Penguasaan secara tetap tempat di Loos atau di lapangan Pasar dikenakan sewa bulanan sebesar 25 (dua puluh lima) kali tarif sehari.

The second section of the journal is a detailed account of the author's research work on the development of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* genome. It includes a description of the methods used, the results obtained, and the conclusions drawn.

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The ninth section of the journal is a detailed account of the author's research work on the development of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* genome. It includes a description of the methods used, the results obtained, and the conclusions drawn.

The tenth section of the journal is a detailed account of the author's research work on the development of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* genome. It includes a description of the methods used, the results obtained, and the conclusions drawn.

The eleventh section of the journal is a detailed account of the author's research work on the development of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* genome. It includes a description of the methods used, the results obtained, and the conclusions drawn.

- (2) Penguasaan secara tetap tempat di Loos dan/- atau dilapangan Pasar dikenakan bea penguasaan secara tetap tempat sebesar 10 (sepuluh) persen dari retribusi sebulan untuk setiap bulannya.

BAB VIII
IJIN PENEMPATAN
Bagian Pertama
Tata cara mendapatkan ijin penempatan
Pasal 14

- (1) Untuk menggunakan Kios dan/atau yang menguasai secara tetap tempat di Loos/Lapangan pasar, yang berkepentingan harus mengajukan permohonan ijin penempatan kepada Bupati lewat Kepala Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar.
- (2) Ijin penempatan dimaksud ayat (1) diberikan - oleh Kepala Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar atas nama Bupati.
- (3) Pemohon sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1) dikenakan biaya ijin dan biaya administrasi, serta kepada pemohon diberi kutipan kartu/surat ijin penempatan sebagai pemegang ijin.
- (4) Kartu/surat ijin penempatan untuk kios dan loos milik Pemerintah Daerah sebagai dimaksud dalam ayat (2) diberikan untuk jangka waktu 3 (tiga) tahun.
- (5) Satu bulan sebelum habis masa berlakunya - ijin penempatan sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (3) pemegang ijin yang berkehendak melanjutkan sewanya diwajibkan memperpanjang ijinnya dengan prosedur sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1), (2) dan (3).

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THE LEADERSHIP TEAM HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS THE LEADERSHIP TEAM AND THE LEADERSHIP TEAM IS THE LEADERSHIP TEAM

- ANALYSIS (1) DATA DISEÑO INSTITUCIONAL Y (2)
ANALYSIS (1) DATA DISEÑO INSTITUCIONAL Y (3)

ANALYSIS (1) DATA DISEÑO INSTITUCIONAL Y (2)
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ANALYSIS (1) DATA DISEÑO INSTITUCIONAL Y (2)
ANALYSIS (1) DATA DISEÑO INSTITUCIONAL Y (3)
ANALYSIS (1) DATA DISEÑO INSTITUCIONAL Y (4)

- (6) Mereka yang ijinnya telah habis masa berlakunya sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (3) dan tidak mengajukan perpanjangan, harus meninggalkan/mengosongkan tempatnya dalam 15 (lima belas) hari sejak diterimanya Surat Perintah pengosongan tempat.
- (7) Jika surat perintah sebagai dimaksud dalam ayat (5) tidak dilaksanakan, maka Pemerintah Daerah berhak mengosongkan tempatnya dan biaya pengosongan dibebankan kepada yang bersangkutan sedangkan yang bersangkutan tidak mendapatkan ganti rugi.

Bagian Kedua
Berakhirnya Ijin dan Balik Nama
Pasal 15

- (1) Pemegang ijin sebagaimana dimaksud Pasal 14 - dapat melimpahkan haknya kepada orang lain setelah mendapatkan persetujuan tertulis dari Bupati atau pejabat yang ditunjuk.
- (2) Pelimpahan hak sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1) - dikenakan biaya balik nama dan biaya administrasi.
- (3) Pemegang ijin sebagai dimaksud dalam Pasal 14 - berakhir apabila :
 - a. Pemegang ijin mengundurkan diri;
 - b. Haknya dicabut karena tidak memenuhi ketentuan;
 - c. Telah habis masa berlakunya;
- (4) Apabila Pemerintah Daerah akan membangun fasilitas pasar yang baru dalam lahan yang telah diterbitkan ijin perlu dilakukan musyawarah dengan Pemegang Ijin.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

Concerning the relationship between theory and practice, the first question is whether research findings can be applied directly to the field. This is a question that has been raised by many scholars, particularly in the field of education, who have argued that research findings are often not translated into practical applications (e.g., Kettner & Hargreaves, 1997).

For example, in the field of education, research findings are often used to inform teaching practices and educational policies. However, there is a gap between research findings and their application in the classroom. This gap is often attributed to the lack of communication between researchers and practitioners (e.g., Kettner & Hargreaves, 1997).

RESEARCH DESIGN

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS

In qualitative research, researchers aim to understand the participants' experiences and meanings through in-depth interviews, case studies, and ethnography. Qualitative methods are often used to explore complex social phenomena and to gain a deeper understanding of the participants' perspectives.

In quantitative research, researchers aim to measure and compare variables using statistical methods. Quantitative methods are often used to test hypotheses and to draw general conclusions about a population.

The choice of research design depends on the research question and the goals of the study.

Qualitative research designs include phenomenology, grounded theory, and ethnography. These designs aim to explore the participants' experiences and meanings in depth. Quantitative research designs include experiments, surveys, and observational studies. These designs aim to test hypotheses and draw general conclusions about a population.

Finally, regarding the relationship between theory and practice, it is important to note that research findings can be applied directly to the field. This is a question that has been raised by many scholars, particularly in the field of education, who have argued that research findings are often not translated into practical applications (e.g., Kettner & Hargreaves, 1997).

- (5) Penghuni baru yang karena Pemegang Ijin lama - haknya dicabut, dikenakan biaya balik nama dan biaya administrasi.

BAB IX
TARIP RETRIBUSI, BIAYA IJIN DAN BALIK NAMA
SERTA BIAYA ADMINISTRASI
Bagian Pertama
Tarip Retribusi Pasar
Pasal 16

- (1) Setiap pedagang yang melakukan usaha dan/atau menggunakan tempat didalam Pasar dan Lingkungannya dikenakan Retribusi Pasar, termasuk penitipan kendaraan bermotor/tidak bermotor dan penggunaan MCK.
- (2) Besarnya tarip retribusi pasar sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1) tersebut dalam lampiran yang merupakan bagian tak terpisahkan dari Peraturan Daerah ini.
- (3) Untuk lingkungan pasar, retribusinya dikenakan sama dengan retribusi lapangan pasar.

Bagian Kedua
Biaya Ijin dan Balik Nama
serta Biaya Administrasi
Pasal 17

- (1) Besarnya biaya ijin sebagai dimaksud dalam Pasal 14 sebagai berikut :
- a. Kios sebesar tarip retribusi 1 (satu) bulanan.

— 1 —

также, что генерал-майор Борисовский и генерал-майор Альфред Павлович Григорьевич — виновники в смерти

А.И. ДАВИД
БОРИСОВСКОГО И АЛЬФРЕДА ГРИГОРЬЕВИЧА ГРИГОРЬЕВА
САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ
СЕВЕРНЫЙ ФЛОТОВЫЙ ОКРУГ
6.1.1989г.

При этом, единственный факт, который привел к смерти Альфреда Григорьевича, это то, что он, будучи капитаном, находясь в зоне боевого действия, не выполнил приказа капитана корабля о прекращении стрельбы из орудий.

Следует отметить, что Альфред Григорьевич Григорьев был членом коллектива судна, который в течение 15 лет находился в зоне боевого действия, и неоднократно получал боевые награды.

При этом, как подтверждают офицеры Адмиралтейского флота, Альфред Григорьевский не имел никаких

заслуг перед
Союзом ССР и РСФСР
и не имел заслуг
перед судном

в то время, когда он был назначен на пост капитана судна, а также в то время, когда он был назначен на пост капитана судна.

Следует отметить, что Альфред Григорьевский не имел никаких заслуг перед

b. Tempat permanen di Loos/Lapangan Pasar :

- Pasar Kelas A sebesar 10 (sepuluh) kali tarip sehari.
- Pasar Kelas B sebesar 7 (tujuh) kali tarip sehari.
- Pasar Kelas C sebesar 5 (lima) kali tarip sehari.

(2) Besarnya Biaya Balik Nama sebagaimana dimaksud Pasal 15 sebagai berikut :

a. Kios sebesar tarip retribusi 5 (lima) bulan.

b. Tempat permanen di Loos/Lapangan Pasar :

- Pasar Kelas A sebesar 50 (lima puluh) kali tarip sehari.
- Pasar Kelas B sebesar 35 (tiga puluh lima) kali tarip sehari.
- Pasar Kelas C sebesar 25 (dua puluh lima) kali tarip sehari.

Bagian Ketiga
Tata Cara Pembayaran
Pasal 18

(1) Pembayaran retribusi, biaya ijin, biaya perpanjangan ijin, biaya balik nama dan biaya administrasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 14 ditentukan sebagai berikut :

a. Retribusi sewa bulanan harus dibayar dimuka untuk setiap bulannya.

b. Retribusi harian harus dibayar dimuka untuk setiap harinya.

the present and past, and the future of all men,
and the world is to be saved by the God of love.
The world is to be saved by the God of love.
The world is to be saved by the God of love.
The world is to be saved by the God of love.

The world is to be saved by the God of love.
The world is to be saved by the God of love.

The world is to be saved by the God of love.
The world is to be saved by the God of love.
The world is to be saved by the God of love.
The world is to be saved by the God of love.
The world is to be saved by the God of love.

THE END OF THE DAY
THE END OF THE DAY
THE END OF THE DAY

The day is over, and the world is to be saved by the God of love.
The day is over, and the world is to be saved by the God of love.
The day is over, and the world is to be saved by the God of love.

The day is over, and the world is to be saved by the God of love.
The day is over, and the world is to be saved by the God of love.

- c. Biaya ijin dan biaya administrasi harus dibayar dimuka.
- (2) Tanda bukti pembayaran sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1) :
 - a. Retribusi sewa bulanan dan sewa tempat permanen berupa kwitansi atau karcis langganan.
 - b. Retribusi harian berupa karcis.
 - c. Biaya balik nama berupa kwitansi.
- (3) Bentuk dan tanda bukti pembayaran sebagai dimaksud dalam ayat (2) ditetapkan oleh Bupati.

BAB X
PENCABUTAN IJIN DAN PENGOSONGAN
Pasal 19

- (1) Penghuni kios/penguasaan secara tetap tempat di loos/penguasaan secara tetap tempat di lapangan pasar yang dikenakan sewa bulanan sebagai dimaksud dalam Pasal 11, 17, dan 18, apabila menunggak pembayarannya dikenakan denda 10 (sepuluh) persen dari sewa setiap satu bulan.
- (2) Menunggak pembayaran sebagai dimaksud ayat (1) selama tiga bulan atau lebih, hak penghuniannya dicabut.
- (3) Penghuni kios/penguasaan secara tetap tempat di loos/penguasaan secara tetap tempat di lapangan pasar yang haknya dicabut sebagai dimaksud ayat (2) harus meninggalkan/mengosongkan tempatnya dalam waktu 15 (lima belas) hari sejak diterimanya Surat Perintah untuk meninggalkan/mengosongkan tempatnya.

the first and second days of the following week, and the third day was spent in the mountains.

The third day was spent in the mountains, and the fourth day was spent in the mountains.

The fifth day was spent in the mountains, and the sixth day was spent in the mountains.

The seventh day was spent in the mountains, and the eighth day was spent in the mountains.

The ninth day was spent in the mountains, and the tenth day was spent in the mountains.

The eleventh day was spent in the mountains, and the twelfth day was spent in the mountains.

THE MOUNTAINS AND THE VALLEY ARE THE SAME.

The mountains and the valley are the same, and the valley and the mountains are the same. The mountains and the valley are the same, and the valley and the mountains are the same. The mountains and the valley are the same, and the valley and the mountains are the same. The mountains and the valley are the same, and the valley and the mountains are the same. The mountains and the valley are the same, and the valley and the mountains are the same.

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- (4) Jika Surat Perintah sebagai dimaksud ayat (3) tidak dilaksanakan, maka Pemerintah Daerah berhak mengosongkan tempatnya dan biaya penge-lolaannya menjadi tanggung jawab yang bersang-kutan serta tidak mendapatkan ganti rugi, sedangkan tunggakan sewa bulanan tetap menjadi tanggungannya.

Pasal 20

- (1) Penghuni loos/bangunan permanen/bangunan semi-permanen yang dikenakan retribusi harian sebagai dimaksud dalam Peraturan Daerah ini apabila tidak berjualan/melakukan usaha dan tidak membayar retribusi selama tiga bulan atau lebih dapat dicabut hak penghuninya.
- (2) Penghuni loos/bangunan permanen/semi permanen yang haknya dicabut sebagai dimaksud dalam ayat (1) harus meninggalkan/mengosongkan tempatnya dalam waktu 15 (lima belas) hari sejak diterimanya Surat Perintah untuk mening-galkan/mengosongkan tempatnya.
- (3) Jika Surat Perintah sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (2) tidak dilaksanakan, maka Pemerintah Daerah berhak mengosongkan tempatnya dan biaya pengosongan dibebankan kepada yang bersangkutan sedangkan yang bersangkutan tidak mendapatkan ganti rugi.

BAB XI IJIN BANGUNAN Bagian Pertama Tata Cara Mendapatkan Ijin Bangunan Pasal 21

- (1) Semua pemilik bangunan permanen/bangunan semi-permanen di dalam pasar harus mempunyai ijin mendirikan bangunan dari Bupati.

INTRODUCTION

The present paper describes the results of a study of the effects of the presence of a small amount of water on the properties of a number of different types of polyesters. The polyesters studied were selected to represent a wide range of structures and properties. The properties studied were selected to represent a wide range of properties.

RESULTS

The first section of this paper describes the results of a study of the effects of the presence of a small amount of water on the properties of a number of different types of polyesters. The properties studied were selected to represent a wide range of properties.

The second section of this paper describes the results of a study of the effects of the presence of a small amount of water on the properties of a number of different types of polyesters. The properties studied were selected to represent a wide range of properties.

The third section of this paper describes the results of a study of the effects of the presence of a small amount of water on the properties of a number of different types of polyesters. The properties studied were selected to represent a wide range of properties.

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2. J. C. GALT AND R. H. HARRIS, *J. Polym. Sci.*, **10**, 111 (1953).

- (2) Untuk mendapatkan ijin mendirikan bangunan sebagai dimaksud dalam ayat (1) yang berkepentingan harus mengajukan permohonan ijin kepada Bupati lewat Kepala Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar.
- (3) Bupati setelah mendapat pertimbangan dari Kepala Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar dapat mengabulkan atau menolak permohonan sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (2).

Bagian Kedua
Tata Cara Permohonan Ijin Bangunan
Pasal 22

- (1) Untuk mendirikan bangunan kios/loos swadaya di Pasar milik Pemerintah Daerah, harus mendapatkan ijin dari Bupati sekaligus dibuatkan Berita Acara Kontrak Perjanjian pembangunan swadaya.
- (2) Tata cara permohonan pembangunan kios/loos swadaya adalah sebagai berikut :
 - a. Pemohon mengajukan permohonan secara tertulis baik atas nama pribadi atau kelompok kepada Bupati melalui Kepala Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar.
 - b. Permohonan yang diajukan harus dilampiri - Gambar Rencana Anggaran Biaya (RAB) yang sudah disyahkan oleh Pejabat yang berwenang (Dinas Pekerjaan Umum).
 - c. Apabila permohonan dikabulkan maka Bupati - segera membentuk Tim yang terdiri dari unsur terkait.
 - d. Tugas Tim adalah melaksanakan administrasi - dan pengendalian pelaksanaan pembangunan.

the same time, it is also important to keep in mind that the *total* number of individuals in each age class is not necessarily constant over time. This means that even if the proportion of older individuals in the population remains constant, the absolute number of older individuals may increase or decrease.

These observations suggest that the relationship between the proportion of older individuals in the population and the rate of aging is not necessarily simple. It is likely that the relationship is more complex than a simple linear relationship, and that other factors such as the rate of reproduction and the rate of mortality also play a role in determining the rate of aging.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the relationship between the proportion of older individuals in the population and the rate of aging is not necessarily simple.

The relationship between the proportion of older individuals in the population and the rate of aging is not necessarily simple. This means that even if the proportion of older individuals in the population remains constant, the absolute number of older individuals may increase or decrease.

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The relationship between the proportion of older individuals in the population and the rate of aging is not necessarily simple. This means that even if the proportion of older individuals in the population remains constant, the absolute number of older individuals may increase or decrease.

- e. Apabila permohonan ditolak akan diterbitkan surat penolakan.
- (3) Semua pemilik bangunan permanen/semi permanen - di dalam Pasar yang belum memiliki ijin mendirikan bangunan sebelum berlakunya Peraturan Daerah ini, dalam jangka waktu 30 (tiga puluh) hari setelah berlakunya Peraturan Daerah ini diwajibkan mengajukan permohonan ijin kepada Bupati.
- (4) Jika permohonan ijin sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (3) ditolak, dalam jangka waktu 30 (tiga puluh) hari setelah menerima pemberitahuan dari Bupati diharuskan membongkar atau memindahkan bangunan.
- (5) Jika pemberitahuan sebagai dimaksud dalam ayat (4) tidak dilaksanakan, maka Pemerintah Daerah berhak membongkar dan biaya pembongkarnya dibebankan kepada Pemilik bangunan sedangkan pemilik bangunan tidak mendapatkan ganti rugi.

BAB XII
TATA TERTIB
Pasal 23

- (1) Setiap orang yang berjualan dan/atau menjalankan usaha di dalam Pasar, setiap saat harus dapat menunjukkan tanda bukti pembayaran retribusi.
- (2) Penyewa kios/penguasaan secara tetap kios tempat di loos/penguasaan secara tetap tempat permanen di lapangan pasar setiap saat harus dapat menunjukkan ijin penghunian.

and the first two years of the Soviet regime, the number of workers increased by 1,000,000.

The industrialization of Russia has been carried on at a rapid rate. In 1913 there were 1,200,000 horses and mules in Russia; in 1920 there were 1,500,000. The number of tractors increased from 1,000 in 1913 to 1,000,000 in 1920. The number of motor vehicles increased from 1,000 in 1913 to 1,000,000 in 1920. The number of steam engines increased from 1,000 in 1913 to 1,000,000 in 1920.

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The industrialization of Russia has been carried on at a rapid rate. In 1913 there were 1,200,000 horses and mules in Russia; in 1920 there were 1,500,000. The number of tractors increased from 1,000 in 1913 to 1,000,000 in 1920. The number of motor vehicles increased from 1,000 in 1913 to 1,000,000 in 1920. The number of steam engines increased from 1,000 in 1913 to 1,000,000 in 1920.

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- (3) Pemilik bangunan permanen/bangunan semi permanen di dalam Pasar, setiap saat harus dapat menunjukkan ijin mendirikan bangunan.
- (4) Semua pedagang dan/atau yang melakukan usaha - menggunakan api di dalam pasar diwajibkan memiliki alat pemadam kebakaran yang masih berfungsi.
- (5) Setiap pedagang yang melakukan usaha dan/- atau pengunjung di dalam pasar wajib bersama-sama menjaga ketertiban, keamanan, keindahan, kebersihan dan kesehatan pasar.

BAB XIII
L A R A N G A N
Pasal 24

Dilarang di dalam pasar untuk :

- a. Mengambil tempat lain atau tempat yang lebih luas dari tempat yang ditentukan;
- b. Menyewakan tempat untuk berjualan dan atau melakukan usaha kepada yang lain;
- c. Menjual bensin, minyak tanah, spiritus, dan bahan bakar sejenisnya yang dapat menimbulkan bahaya kebakaran;
- d. Meninggalkan barang, alat untuk berjualan dan/atau melakukan usaha di dalam pasar yang dapat menimbulkan bahaya kebakaran atau bahaya lainnya.
- e. Menjual makanan, minuman dan/atau dagangan yang berbahaya bagi kesehatan;

PROBLEMS OF THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THEORIES OF STABILITY
FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT.
THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF STABILITY.

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- f. Menjual dan/atau menyimpan barang atau dagangan yang dapat merusak bangunan pasar;
- g. Berjualan dan/atau menjalankan usaha di pintu-pintu pasar dan di jalan-jalan penghubung dalam pasar;
- h. Berada di dalam pasar sebelum pasar dibuka atau sesudah pasar ditutup tanpa ijin Kepala Pasar;
- i. Masuk dan/atau keluar pasar tidak melalui pintu pasar;
- j. Melakukan kegiatan dan/atau usaha yang dapat mengganggu dan/atau membahayakan keselamatan umum;
- k. Mengendarai kendaran bermotor/kendaran tidak bermotor di dalam pasar;
- l. Membawa hewan seperti kerbau, sapi, kuda, kambing dan sejenisnya kedalam pasar umum;
- m. Melakukan perjudian dan/atau kegiatan lain sejenis didalam dan lingkungan pasar.

BAB XIV
MASA RETRIBUSI SAAT RETRIBUSI TERHUTANG DAN
SURAT PEMBERITAHUAN RETRIBUSI DAERAH
Pasal 25

Masa Retribusi adalah suatu jangka waktu tertentu yang merupakan batas waktu sebagai dasar untuk menghitung besarnya retribusi terhutang bagi wajib retribusi untuk memanfaatkan jasa dan perijinan tertentu dari Pemerintah Daerah.

and also to facilitate analysis and synthesis of the
natural language and conversational methods.

The system is designed to analyze and synthesize the natural language
and provide a conversational interface for the user to interact with the system.

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and provide a conversational interface for the user to interact with the system.

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The system is designed to analyze and synthesize the natural language
and provide a conversational interface for the user to interact with the system.

BAB XV
TATACARA PENDAFTARAN DAN PENDATAAN
Pasal 26

- (1) Untuk mendapatkan data wajib retribusi dilaksanakan pendaftaraan dan pendataan terhadap wajib retribusi yang diawali dengan persiapan dokumen yang diperlukan berupa formulir pendaftaran dan pendataan atau disebut STPRD yang disampaikan kepada wajib retribusi yang bersangkutan.
- (2) Kegiatan pendaftaran dan pendataan diawali dengan persiapan dokumen yang diperlukan berupa formulir pendaftaran dan pendataan disampaikan kepada wajib retribusi yang bersangkutan.
- (3) Setelah formulir pendaftaran dan pendataan - (STPRD) diisi oleh wajib retribusi dengan jelas, lengkap, benar dan ditandatangani, dikembalikan kepada petugas retribusi sebagai bahan mengisi daftar wajib retribusi berdasarkan nomor urut.

BAB XVI
TATA CARA PERHITUNGAN DAN PENETAPAN RETRIBUSI
Pasal 27

- (1) Berdasarkan STPRD sebagaimana dimaksud dalam - Pasal 26 ayat (3) Bupati menetapkan Retribusi terhutang dengan menerbitkan SKRD.
- (2) Dalam hal STPRD tidak dipenuhi oleh wajib retribusi sebagaimana mestinya, maka diterbitkan SKRD secara jabatan.
- (3) Bentuk dan isi STPRD ditetapkan oleh Bupati.

REVIEW
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR
SOCIETY OF CANADA

Chartered Accountants and Auditors of Canada have been asked to consider the following statement of principles which has been prepared by the Standing Committee on Professional Practice and Ethics. This statement is intended to provide a general guide to the application of professional ethics in the practice of accounting and auditing.

The Standing Committee has decided to submit this statement to the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Canadian Society of Certified Public Accountants for their consideration and comment before it is presented to the Canadian Council of Accountancy for its final approval.

Chartered Accountants and Auditors of Canada believe that the following statement of principles will assist them in applying professional ethics in the practice of accounting and auditing. The Standing Committee has also decided to submit this statement to the Canadian Council of Accountancy for its final approval.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Chartered Accountants and Auditors of Canada believe that the following statement of principles will assist them in applying professional ethics in the practice of accounting and auditing.

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Pasal 28

Apabila berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan ditemukan data baru, dan/atau yang semula belum terungkap menyebabkan penambahan jumlah retribusi yang terhutang, maka dikeluarkan SKR tambahan.

BAB XVII
TATA CARA PEMBAYARAN
Pasal 29

- (1) Pembayaran Retribusi dilakukan di Kas Daerah atau di tempat lain yang ditunjuk oleh Bupati sesuai waktu yang ditentukan dengan menggunakan SKRD Jabatan dan SKR tambahan.
- (2) Apabila pembayaran retribusi dilakukan di tempat lain yang ditunjuk, maka hasil penerimaan retribusi harus disetor ke Kas daerah selambat-lambatnya 1 X 24 jam atau waktu yang ditentukan oleh Bupati.
- (3) Apabila pembayaran retribusi dilakukan setelah lewat waktu yang telah ditentukan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) maka dikenakan sanksi administrasi berupa denda 2% (dua persen) dengan menerbitkan STRD.

Pasal 30

- (1) Pembayaran Retribusi harus dilakukan secara tunai/lunas.
- (2) Bupati atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk dapat memberikan izin kepada wajib retribusi untuk mengangsur retribusi terhutang dalam kurun waktu tertentu setelah memenuhi persyaratan yang ditentukan.

3.2.2.2.2.2

Prohibited. It is illegal to plant, cultivate, or possess any controlled substance, including marijuana, without a valid prescription from a licensed physician. Marijuana possession is illegal in most states and can result in fines and imprisonment.

3.2.2.2.2.3
PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES
3.2.2.2.2.3.1

It is prohibited to possess, manufacture, distribute, or sell controlled substances, including marijuana, without a valid prescription from a licensed physician. Marijuana possession is illegal in most states and can result in fines and imprisonment.

It is prohibited to possess, manufacture, distribute, or sell controlled substances, including marijuana, without a valid prescription from a licensed physician. Marijuana possession is illegal in most states and can result in fines and imprisonment.

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3.2.2.2.2.3.2

The prohibited substances include marijuana, cocaine, heroin, LSD, methamphetamine, and other controlled substances.

The prohibited substances include marijuana, cocaine, heroin, LSD, methamphetamine, and other controlled substances. These substances are illegal to possess, manufacture, or sell without a valid prescription from a licensed physician.

- (3) Angsuran pembayaran Retribusi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) harus dilakukan secara teratur dan berturut-turut.
- (4) Bupati atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk dapat memberikan izin kepada wajib retribusi untuk menunda pembayaran retribusi sampai batas waktu yang ditentukan setelah memenuhi persyaratan yang ditentukan.
- (5) Persyaratan untuk dapat mengangsur dan menunda pembayaran serta tata cara pembayaran angsuran sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) ditentukan oleh Bupati.

Pasal 31

- (1) Setiap pembayaran Retribusi sebagaimana dimaksud Pasal 29 diberikan tanda bukti pembayaran.
- (2) Setiap pembayaran dicatat dalam buku penerimaan.
- (3) Bentuk, isi, kualitas, ukuran buku penerimaan dan tanda bukti pembayaran Retribusi sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1) ditetapkan oleh Bupati.

BAB XVIII
TATA CARA PENAGIHAN RETRIBUSI
Pasal 32

- (1) Surat teguran atau surat peringatan atau surat yang sejenis sebagai awal tindakan pelaksanaan penagihan Retribusi dikeluarkan 7 (tujuh) hari sejak saat jatuh tempo pembayaran.

The following is a list of the names of the men who were killed or wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. The names are given in the order in which they appear in the report of the Adjutant General.

Names of men killed or wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. The names are given in the order in which they appear in the report of the Adjutant General.

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Names of men killed or wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. The names are given in the order in which they appear in the report of the Adjutant General.

- (2) Dalam jangka waktu 7 (tujuh) hari setelah tanggal surat teguran atau surat peringatan atau surat lain yang sejenis, wajib Retribusi harus melunasi retribusi yang terhutang.
- (3) Surat teguran, surat peringatan atau surat lain yang sejenis sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikeluarkan oleh Bupati atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk.

Pasal 33

Bentuk-bentuk formulir yang dipergunakan untuk pelaksanaan penagihan Retribusi ditetapkan oleh Bupati.

BAB XIX
TATA CARA PENGURANGAN, KERINGANAN
DAN PEMBEBAAN RETRIBUSI
Pasal 34

- (1) Bupati berdasarkan permohonan Wajib Retribusi dapat memberikan pengurangan, keringanan, dan/atau pembebasan retribusi.
- (2) Pemberian pengurangan, keringanan dan/atau pembebasan retribusi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) ditetapkan oleh Bupati setelah melihat berbagai pertimbangan.

BAB XX
TATA CARA PEMBETULAN, PEMBATALAN,
PENGURANGAN KETETAPAN, DAN PENGHAPUSAN ATAU
PENGURANGAN SANKSI ADMINISTRASI
Pasal 35

- (1) Wajib Retribusi dapat mengajukan permohonan :

political parties and their leaders. The author's main argument is that the political parties of 1920 and 1921 were not really political parties in the sense that they did not have a clear-cut program, nor did they have a clear-cut leader.

The author also points out that the political parties of 1920 and 1921 were not really political parties in the sense that they did not have a clear-cut leader.

III. CONCLUSION

The author concludes that the political parties of 1920 and 1921 were not really political parties in the sense that they did not have a clear-cut leader.

IV. CONCLUSION

The author concludes that the political parties of 1920 and 1921 were not really political parties in the sense that they did not have a clear-cut leader.

V. CONCLUSION

The author concludes that the political parties of 1920 and 1921 were not really political parties in the sense that they did not have a clear-cut leader.

The author concludes that the political parties of 1920 and 1921 were not really political parties in the sense that they did not have a clear-cut leader.

VI. CONCLUSION

The author concludes that the political parties of 1920 and 1921 were not really political parties in the sense that they did not have a clear-cut leader.

The author concludes that the political parties of 1920 and 1921 were not really political parties in the sense that they did not have a clear-cut leader.

VII. CONCLUSION

The author concludes that the political parties of 1920 and 1921 were not really political parties in the sense that they did not have a clear-cut leader.

- a. Pembetulan SKRD dan STRD yang dalam penerbitannya terdapat kesalahan tulis, kesalahan hitung dan atau kekeliruan dalam penerapan peraturan perundang-undangan Retribusi Daerah;
 - b. Pengurangan atau pembatalan ketetapan Retribusi yang tidak benar;
 - c. Pengurangan atau penghapusan sanksi administrasi berupa denda, dan kenaikan retribusi yang terhutang dalam hal sanksi tersebut dikenakan bukan karena kekhilafan Wajib Retribusi.
- (2) Permohonan pembetulan, pengurangan ketetapan, penghapusan atau pengurangan sanksi administrasi dan pembatalan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) harus disampaikan secara tertulis oleh Wajib Retribusi kepada Bupati atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk selambat-lambatnya 30 (tiga puluh) hari sejak tanggal diterimanya SKRD dan atau STRD dengan memberikan alasan yang jelas dan meyakinkan untuk mendukung permohonannya.
- (3) Bupati atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk paling lama 3 (tiga) bulan sejak surat permohonan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) diterima, sudah harus memberikan keputusan.
- (4) Apabila setelah lewat waktu 3 (tiga) bulan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) Bupati atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk tidak memberikan keputusan, permohonan pembetulan, pengurangan ketetapan, penghapusan atau pengurangan sanksi administrasi dan pembatalan dianggap dikabulkan.

The following section contains the results of the investigation of the
deficiencies in the design and construction of the concrete structures
and the recommendations made to correct them. These recommendations
are based on the findings of the investigation and the experience of the
investigators.

THE DEFICIENCIES IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONCRETE STRUCTURES AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section contains the results of the investigation of the
deficiencies in the design and construction of the concrete structures
and the recommendations made to correct them. These recommendations
are based on the findings of the investigation and the experience of the
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are based on the findings of the investigation and the experience of the
investigators.

BAB XXI
TATA CARA PENYELESAIAN KEBERATAN
Pasal 36

- (1) Wajib Retribusi dapat mengajukan keberatan atas SKRD dan STRD.
- (2) Permohonan keberatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) harus disampaikan secara tertulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dengan disertai alasan-alasan yang jelas kepada Bupati atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk selambat-lambatnya 3 (tiga) bulan sejak tanggal SKRD dan STRD.
- (3) Pengajuan keberatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) tidak menunda kewajiban membayar retribusi.
- (4) Bupati atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk, dalam jangka waktu paling lama 6 (enam) bulan sejak tanggal surat permohonan keberatan sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (2) diterima, harus sudah memberikan keputusan.
- (5) Apabila setelah jangka waktu 6 (enam) bulan sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (4) Bupati atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk tidak memberikan keputusan, permohonan keberatan dianggap dikabulkan.

BAB XXII
TATA CARA PENGHITUNGAN PENGEMBALIAN KELEBIHAN
PEMBAYARAN RETRIBUSI
Pasal 37

- (1) Untuk penghitungan pengembalian kelebihan pembayaran retribusi, wajib retribusi harus mengajukan permohonan secara tertulis kepada Bupati.

172. 200
CHARTERED MEMORIAL HALL LIBRARY
OF TORONTO

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHARTERED MEMORIAL HALL LIBRARY
FOR THE YEAR 1912.

The Chartered Memorial Hall Library was founded in 1892 by a group of business men who were interested in the study of law and politics. The library has since been enlarged and now contains a large collection of books on all subjects, including law, history, biography, literature, science, and general knowledge. The library is open to the public and is free to all members.

The library is located in the Chartered Memorial Hall building at 100 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. It is open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on weekdays, and from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturday.

The library is open to all members of the Chartered Memorial Hall and to the public. The library is well equipped with a large collection of books on all subjects, including law, history, biography, literature, science, and general knowledge. The library is open to the public and is free to all members.

The library is located in the Chartered Memorial Hall building at 100 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. It is open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on weekdays, and from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturday.

173. 200
CHARTERED MEMORIAL HALL LIBRARY
OF TORONTO
1912

The Chartered Memorial Hall Library was founded in 1892 by a group of business men who were interested in the study of law and politics. The library has since been enlarged and now contains a large collection of books on all subjects, including law, history, biography, literature, science, and general knowledge. The library is open to the public and is free to all members.

- (2) Atas dasar permohonan sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1) kelebihan pembayaran retribusi dapat langsung diperhitungkan terlebih dahulu dengan hutang retribusi dan/atau sanksi administrasi berupa denda oleh Bupati.
- (3) Atas permohonan dimaksud ayat (2) Wajib Retribusi berhak atas kelebihan pembayaran tersebut dan diperhitungkan dengan retribusi.

Pasal 38

- (1) Terhadap kelebihan pembayaran retribusi yang masih tersisa setelah dilakukan perhitungan sebagaimana dimaksud Pasal 37 diterbitkan SKRDLB paling lambat 2 (dua) bulan, sejak diterimanya permohonan pengembalian kelebihan pembayaran retribusi.
- (2) Kelebihan pembayaran retribusi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dikembalikan kepada wajib retribusi paling lambat 2 (dua) bulan sejak diterbitkan SKRDLB.

Pasal 39

- (1) Atas perhitungan dimaksud dalam Pasal 37 diterbitkan bukti pemindah bukuan yang berlaku juga sebagai bukti pembayaran.
- (2) Pengembalian sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 38 dilakukan dengan menerbitkan Surat Perintah Membayar Kelebihan Retribusi.

the stations around the northern part of Lake Michigan, and the stations around the eastern shore of Lake Huron, and the stations around the western shore of Lake Superior. The stations around the northern part of Lake Michigan were located at the mouth of the Fox River, at the mouth of the Muskegon River, and at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River.

The stations around the eastern shore of Lake Huron were located at the mouth of the Saginaw River, at the mouth of the Tittabawassee River, and at the mouth of the Flint River.

III. Results

The results obtained from the stations around the northern part of Lake Michigan, the stations around the eastern shore of Lake Huron, and the stations around the western shore of Lake Superior are presented in the following sections. The results obtained from the stations around the northern part of Lake Michigan are presented in section III A, the results obtained from the stations around the eastern shore of Lake Huron are presented in section III B, and the results obtained from the stations around the western shore of Lake Superior are presented in section III C.

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BAB XXIII
KADALUWARSA PENAGIHAN
Pasal 40

- (1) Hak untuk melakukan penagihan Retribusi, kadaluwarsa setelah melampaui jangka waktu 3 (tiga) tahun terhitung sejak saat terhutangnya retribusi, kecuali apabila Wajib Retribusi melakukan tindak pidana dibidang retribusi.
- (2) Kadaluwarsa penagihan retribusi sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1) tertangguh apabila :
 - a. diterbitkan Surat Teguran atau ;
 - b. ada pengakuan hutang retribusi dari wajib - retribusi baik langsung maupun tidak langsung.

BAB XXIV
P E L A K S A N A A N
Pasal 41

Pelaksanaan Peraturan Daerah ini dilakukan oleh Kantor Pengelolaan Pasar.

BAB XXV
KETENTUAN PIDANA
Pasal 42

Barang siapa melanggar Pasal 14, 15, 22, dan 23 Peraturan Daerah ini, diancam hukuman kurungan paling lama 3 (tiga) bulan atau denda paling banyak Rp.5.000.000,00 (lima juta rupiah).

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES
has received a gift of 1000 volumes from the
University of Alberta Library. This collection
is composed of books in English and French on
various subjects, including literature, history,
philosophy, science, and law.

The University of Alberta has also given us
a large number of Canadiana titles.

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various subjects, including literature, history,
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University of Alberta Library. This collection
is composed of books in English and French on
various subjects, including literature, history,
philosophy, science, and law.

BAB XXVI
KETENTUAN PENYIDIKAN
Pasal 43

Selain Pejabat Penyidik Umum yang bertugas menyidik tindak pidana, penyidikan atas pelanggaran tindak pidana sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Peraturan Daerah ini dapat juga dilakukan oleh Pejabat Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PPNS) di lingkungan Pemerintah Daerah yang pengangkatan, kewenangan dan dalam menjalankan tugasnya ditetapkan sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

BAB XXVII
KETENTUAN PENUTUP
Pasal 44

Hal-hal yang belum diatur dalam Peraturan Daerah ini, sepanjang mengenai pelaksanaannya akan diatur lebih lanjut oleh Bupati.

Pasal 45

- (1) Dengan berlakunya Peraturan Daerah ini, maka Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Kebumen Nomor 15 Tahun 1992 tentang Pasar-pasar Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Kebumen (Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Kebumen Nomor 4 Tahun 1993 Seri B) yang telah diubah dengan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 11 Tahun 1995 (Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Kebumen Nomor 1 Tahun 1996 Seri B) dinyatakan tidak berlaku lagi.

APPENDIX
THEORY OF
OPTIMUM DESIGN

Optimum design is based on the principle that the cost of a system is proportional to its weight. Thus, the optimum design is one which minimizes the weight of the system subject to a fixed cost constraint. This principle can be applied to the design of aircraft structures by defining the cost as the sum of the cost of materials and labor, and the weight as the sum of the structural weights. The optimum design is then obtained by minimizing the total cost subject to a fixed weight constraint.

APPENDIX
OPTIMUM DESIGN
OF AIRCRAFT STRUCTURES

Optimum design of aircraft structures is based on the principle that the cost of a system is proportional to its weight. Thus, the optimum design is one which minimizes the weight of the system subject to a fixed cost constraint. This principle can be applied to the design of aircraft structures by defining the cost as the sum of the cost of materials and labor, and the weight as the sum of the structural weights. The optimum design is then obtained by minimizing the total cost subject to a fixed weight constraint.

APPENDIX

Optimum design of aircraft structures is based on the principle that the cost of a system is proportional to its weight. Thus, the optimum design is one which minimizes the weight of the system subject to a fixed cost constraint. This principle can be applied to the design of aircraft structures by defining the cost as the sum of the cost of materials and labor, and the weight as the sum of the structural weights. The optimum design is then obtained by minimizing the total cost subject to a fixed weight constraint.

(2) Peraturan Daerah ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang dapat mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Peraturan Daerah ini dengan penempatannya dalam Lembaran Daerah.

Ditetapkan di Kebumen
pada tanggal 5 Juni 2001

BUPATI KEBUMEN,

t.t.d

RUSTRININGSIH

Diundangkan dalam Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Kebumen Tahun 2001 Nomor 7 Sei B Nomor 2 pada tanggal 7 Juni 2001.



— 20 —

THESE ARE THE WORDS WHICH I TALKED WITH HER AND SHE REPLIED AS FOLLOWS:

"I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME, I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME."

ANSWER OF MARY ANN COLE

THESE ARE THE WORDS WHICH SHE REPLIED:

"I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME"

"I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME"

"I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME"

THESE ARE THE WORDS WHICH I TALKED WITH HER AND SHE REPLIED AS FOLLOWS:

"I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME
I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME
I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME"

"I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME"

"I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME"

PENJELASAN
ATAS
PERATURAN DAERAH KABUPATEN KEBUMEN

NOMOR 6 TAHUN 2001

TENTANG

RETRIBUSI PASAR

I. PENJELASAN UMUM

Dengan berlakunya Undang-undang Nomor 18 Tahun 1997 tentang Pajak Daerah dan Retribusi Daerah yang telah diubah dengan Undang-undang Nomor 34 Tahun 2000 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang Nomor 18 Tahun 1997 tentang Pajak Daerah dan Retribusi Daerah dan ditindaklanjuti dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 20 Tahun 1997 tentang Retribusi Daerah, Retribusi Pasar merupakan Retribusi Daerah yang menjadi kewenangan Daerah Kabupaten.

Atas dasar pertimbangan tersebut, maka perlu menetapkan Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Kebumen tentang Retribusi Pasar sebagai salah satu upaya untuk meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD).

II. PENJELASAN PASAL DEMI PASAL

Pasal 1 s/d Pasal 45 : Cukup jelas.

RECOMMENDED
PRACTICE
FOR THE USE OF INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS

1002 MEASUREMENTS

CHARTS

PICTURE DOCUMENTATION

PICTURE DOCUMENTATION

PICTURE DOCUMENTATION SHOULD BE USED FOR ALL MEASUREMENTS AND RECORDS ASSEMBLED ON ONE SHEET OF PAPER. THIS PRACTICE IS RECOMMENDED SINCE PICTURE DOCUMENTATION CAN BE USED TO IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE EACH PICTURE. THIS PRACTICE IS RECOMMENDED BECAUSE PICTURES ARE EASIER TO USE THAN WORDS OR DRAWINGS. PICTURES ARE USEFUL FOR RECORDING AND DESCRIBING MEASUREMENTS, ASSEMBLIES, AND OTHER INFORMATION WHICH IS DIFFICULT TO DESCRIBE BY WORDS OR DRAWINGS. PICTURES ARE USEFUL FOR RECORDING AND DESCRIBING MEASUREMENTS, ASSEMBLIES, AND OTHER INFORMATION WHICH IS DIFFICULT TO DESCRIBE BY WORDS OR DRAWINGS.

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LAMPIRAN : PERATURAN DAERAH KABUPATEN
KEBUMEN NOMOR TAHUN 2001
TENTANG RETRIBUSI PASAR.

TARIF SEWA DAN RETRIBUSI PENGGUNAAN TEMPAT DI PASAR
DAN LAPANGAN/LINGKUNGAN PASAR

NO	Penggunaan Fasilitas Pasar	Klasifikasi Pasar			KET		
		A		B		C	
1	2	3		4		5	6
1.	Untuk Toko, Restoran, Kios tiap - tiap M2 sebulan di kenakan sewa (abonemen) - Zona A - Zona B - Zona C	Rp		Rp		Rp	
		2.500,00		2.000,00		1.500,00	
		2.000,00		1.500,00		1.000,00	
		1.500,00		1.000,00		750,00	
2.	Untuk berjualan di bangsal/ loos tiap M2 sehari	250,00		200,00		200,00	
3.	Untuk berjualan di lapangan Pasar tiap - tiap M2 sehari	200,00		200,00		200,00	
4.	Untuk menjajakan dagangan/ hari dan atau kurang sehari - Tiap satu gendongan/pang gul - Tiap satu pikul - Tiap satu gledegan/ dongan	200,00		200,00		200,00	
		250,00		200,00		200,00	
		250,00		200,00		200,00	
5.	Untuk berjualan ternak - Ternak besar (kuda,kerbau, sapi) per ekor sehari - Ternak kecil (kambing,biri biri,domba) - Unggas (ayam,itik,dll) per ekor sehari	1.500,00		1.500,00		1.500,00	
		750,00		750,00		750,00	
		100,00		100,00		100,00	

THE 1974 ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE STATE
OF KENYA - A BRIEF SUMMARY
AND ANALYSIS

BY JAMES M. KARUA, M.A., PH.D., C. ECON.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF THE 1974 ECONOMIC SURVEY
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The 1974 Economic Survey of Kenya is the second annual survey of the economy of Kenya since independence.

The survey is intended to provide a broad picture of the economic situation in Kenya and to highlight the main features of the economy.

The survey is also intended to provide a basis for the preparation of the budget and the formulation of economic policy.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Untuk berjualan bahan bangunan dan barang dagangan yang oleh Kepala Pasar dianggap memakan tempat di lapangan Pasar tiap M2 sehari	200,00	200,00	200,00	
7.	Untuk melakukan suatu pekerjaan atau usaha tiap M2 sehari	200,00	200,00	200,00	
8.	Untuk setiap sepeda yang diperdagangkan sehari	250,00	250,00	250,00	
9.	Untuk setiap sepeda motor yang diperdagangkan sehari	1.000,00	1.000,00	1.000,00	
10.	Untuk setiap sepeda yang ditipkan/masuk pasar setiap kali	200,00	200,00	200,00	
11.	Untuk setiap sepeda motor yang ditipkan/masuk pasar setiap kali	500,00	500,00	500,00	
12.	Untuk berjualan kelapa sedikitnya 10 buah selama sehari atau kurang sehari	250,00	250,00	250,00	
13.	Tarif Sewa tanah untuk bangunan fasilitas Pasar : - Utama setiap M2 sebulan - Sedang setiap M2 sebulan - Biasa setiap M2 sebulan	1.500,00 1.250,00 1.000,00	1.250,00 1.000,00 750,00	1.000,00 750,00 500,00	
14.	Biaya administrasi ijin hunian, perpanjangan ijin hunian dan balik nama untuk : - Kios - Loos	10.000,00 7.500,00	10.000,00 7.500,00	10.000,00 7.500,00	

1. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers in the sample.

Hours Worked	Number of Workers
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	1
24	1
25	1
26	1
27	1
28	1
29	1
30	1
31	1
32	1
33	1
34	1
35	1
36	1
37	1
38	1
39	1
40	1
41	1
42	1
43	1
44	1
45	1
46	1
47	1
48	1
49	1
50	1
51	1
52	1
53	1
54	1
55	1
56	1
57	1
58	1
59	1
60	1
61	1
62	1
63	1
64	1
65	1
66	1
67	1
68	1
69	1
70	1
71	1
72	1
73	1
74	1
75	1
76	1
77	1
78	1
79	1
80	1
81	1
82	1
83	1
84	1
85	1
86	1
87	1
88	1
89	1
90	1
91	1
92	1
93	1
94	1
95	1
96	1
97	1
98	1
99	1
100	1

2. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers in the sample.

3. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers in the sample.

4. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers in the sample.

5. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers in the sample.

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8. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers in the sample.

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18. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers in the sample.

19. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers in the sample.

20. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers in the sample.

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Biaya penggunaan MCK :				
	- Buang air kecil	200,00	200,00	200,00	
	- Buang air besar	300,00	300,00	300,00	
	- Mandi	500,00	500,00	500,00	

BUPATI KEBUMEN,

t.t.d

RUSTRININGSIH

1900-1901
1901-1902
1902-1903
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1904-1905

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