



சுகாதார அமைச்சு
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The PROHIBITED LIST 2025



தமிழ்நாடு
சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly

சுகாதார அமைச்சு
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare





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THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

THE PROHIBITED LIST
WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE
2023



WORLD
ANTI-DOPING
AGENCY

Revised 2023. www.wada-ama.org/en

PREFACE

The International Anti-Corruption Centre (IAACC) is providing editing and proofing for National Law Judge pending release and release request (NLR) with the request and request information about the published national and methods report. The IAACC will provide national release of the National Law Judge pending release of the National Law Judge pending release.

The IAACC will provide national and methods release of the National Law Judge pending release of the National Law Judge pending release.

It is very important to all officials of government to be required to release National Law Judge pending release of the National Law Judge pending release of the National Law Judge pending release.

- 1. The IAACC will provide national and methods release of the National Law Judge pending release of the National Law Judge pending release.
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International Anti-Corruption Centre

PROHIBITED LIST

WORKS COUNCILS DISCIPLINARY

YEAR 1 (2020-2021)

Introduction

The National Council is a working committee created as part of the 2018 [Labour Disputes Law](#).

It was created among following institutions: [National Council of](#) [Rural](#) [Workers](#) [Unions](#) [\(CNSR\)](#), [the](#) [National](#) [Council](#) [of](#) [Rural](#) [Employers](#) [\(CNSR\)](#).

One of National Council's main tasks is to submit to the Labour Council an annual report concerning matters that concern what are the interests and needs of particular subjects within agriculture. It also refers to the list of prohibited substances and/or parts. The National Council also publishes the list of standards of allowed substances (e.g. plants, materials, pesticides) for their application.

Below we have some notes on the list of prohibited substances and related issues.

National Disputes Agency (NDA)

The [National Disputes Agency](#) is an independent international organization responsible for providing mediation and conciliation facilities upon request to all the regions, among European ones. It was established on 1st January, 2010, in accordance.

National Labour Disputes Committee (NLDC)

NLDC is a committee together with other members created in favour of the [National Council of Rural Employers' Committee](#). It is a specialized authority with its main task generally is to work together with the [Labour Council of Rural](#) [Workers](#) [Unions](#) [\(CNSR\)](#) in the field of conciliation of agricultural issues or mediation involving rural. NLDC operates within the sphere of [National Labour Disputes Agency](#) in accordance with the [National Disputes Agency](#) and [Labour Disputes Law](#).

Introduction to the Study

Research in education often takes place in a classroom or school setting. This is because these are the places where learning actually occurs. The research is designed to understand what happens in these settings. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting.

Research in Education Process

Research in education is a process that involves a number of steps. The first step is to identify a problem or question that needs to be answered. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting.

There are several ways to collect data for research in education. These are:

1. Observing what happens in the classroom and school setting.
2. Interviewing teachers and students.
3. Analyzing test scores and other data.

The goal of research in education is to understand what happens in the classroom and school setting. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting. This is done by observing what happens in the classroom and school setting.

Major modifications for 2020

As outlined in the 2019 Summary of Major Modifications Reporting Requirements, the major modifications for 2020 include the following:

- Further examples are included in the following sections: Issues in Interpretation and the accompanying Interpretation Questions:
 - **201** New regional addresses
 - **202** Domestic subsidiaries and branches
 - **203** Domestic controlling agents and directors
- The listing structure of domestic entities changed through the amendments: **204** and **205** are now the same.
- Section 207 (b) (1) and (2) components including by agreement can no longer provide information on consolidated financial ratios.
- **208** Domestic subsidiaries are now grandfathered.
- **209** (b) (1) and (2) are now grandfathered.
- **210** Domestic entities grandfathered by filing and compliance programs.

The Small Business Reporting Program

The Small Business Reporting Program enables to provide relevant information without disclosure. The criteria to select an issuer are defined as "the spirit of good" and the issuer's financial reporting is increasingly from "the spirit of good" to the satisfaction of the

Commission. Issuers are listed and administered by the following criteria:

- **211** The issuer's industry
- **212**
- **213** Issuer's performance
- **214** Issuer's valuation
- **215** Industry
- **216** Market
- **217** Issuer's risk assessment
- **218** Issuer's financial ratios
- **219** Issuer's financial and other disclosures
- **220** Change
- **221** Issuer's risk assessment

Mapping is fundamentally necessary for strategic staff support.

The Great Britain National Anti-Doping Program is evaluated according to the

Following core issues

- Education / Development / Research
- Strategy for the development
- Funding
- Risk Management
- Operations
- Support

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the following

- Great Britain Olympic Committee
- Great Britain Anti-Doping Committee (ADC)
- Great Britain Sports Federation and Olympic Committee
- Sports participants, management officials, personally, third party, national and international

Any person who is a member of a Great Britain National Federation and who holds the appropriate category of membership (including that membership is a member of the Olympic National Federation) and shall come forward to stand available for testing at least twelve months before participating in International Events at Events of the Olympic National Federation

Articles and Article 13 apply to persons who are defined by Article 13 and appropriate Great Britain Sports Federation shall take the necessary steps to ensure that all athletes and officials (personnel) within its authority and all national associations are informed of the relevant provisions

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all doping controls carried out under these provisions

STATE-TO-STATE FULL AGREEMENTS

Despite a reliance on the conventional framework of state-to-state agreements, about half the treaties and other pacts are drafted to recognize the sovereignty and authority of both signatories, with the traditional understandings and meanings.

- 1) **Transfer of a National Territory into Another or Between Countries**
- 2) **Use or Occupancy of an Area of a National Territory or a National Island**
- 3) **Boundary Delimitation**
- 4) **Disputes or Differences**
- 5) **Cooperation or Arrangements Regarding Natural Resources**
- 6) **Transfer of a National Territory or a National Island by an Entity or Authority**
- 7) **Cooperation or Arrangements Regarding an Area of a National Territory or National Island**
- 8) **Cooperation or Arrangements Regarding an Area of a National Territory or National Island**
- 9) **Cooperation or Arrangements Regarding an Area of a National Territory or National Island**
- 10) **Cooperation or Arrangements Regarding an Area of a National Territory or National Island**
- 11) **Cooperation or Arrangements Regarding an Area of a National Territory or National Island**
- 12) **Cooperation or Arrangements Regarding an Area of a National Territory or National Island**
- 13) **Cooperation or Arrangements Regarding an Area of a National Territory or National Island**
- 14) **Cooperation or Arrangements Regarding an Area of a National Territory or National Island**
- 15) **Cooperation or Arrangements Regarding an Area of a National Territory or National Island**

**It is the bilateral period that is essential to establish
relationships with the state.**

Therapeutic Misconception (TMI)

Many patients with a chronic condition, such as depression, have the expectation that their illness will be cured and they will no longer require psychiatric medication. When these expectations are not met, patients may feel that their illness is incurable and that their medication is not working. This is a common misconception. The purpose of the Therapeutic Misconception Committee (TMC) has been established is to be a subcommittee of the Health Action and Safety Committee (HASC) to identify and address any potential risks associated with TMI and to advise on ways the patient's use of their medication should be managed.

Application Submission

The application should be submitted to the Therapeutic Misconception Committee (TMC) after they've been approved by the Health Action and Safety Committee (HASC). They will be responsible for the management of the patient's condition, including any potential risks associated with their medication.

1. The Health Action and Safety Committee (HASC) should be notified of any potential risks associated with TMI.
2. Health Action and Safety Committee (HASC) should be notified of any potential risks associated with TMI.
3. Health Action and Safety Committee (HASC) should be notified of any potential risks associated with TMI.

101. REVENUE RECOGNITION DEFERMENTS

REVENUE RECOGNITION DEFERMENTS (IN ADDITION TO DEFERMENTS)

Recognized in advance of the time we provide the service

Any prepayment of advance sales is not followed by any of the subsequent actions of the contract will be treated as revenue. We governmentally regulate health facilities for health insurance and if they were provided in their development in structured, complete steps, revenue is earned and is following with a prepayment of time.

There are many different methods of recognizing revenue with the use of accounting (101), operating income (101), complete revenue (101), and the following (101) revenue (101) revenue (101) revenue (101)

102. REVENUE DEFERMENTS

REVENUE RECOGNITION DEFERMENTS (IN ADDITION TO DEFERMENTS)

Recognized in advance of the time we provide the service

Revenue is recognized

REVENUE RECOGNITION DEFERMENTS (IN ADDITION TO DEFERMENTS)

Revenue is recognized in advance of the time we provide the service

- > Revenue is recognized in advance of the time we provide the service
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- > Revenue is recognized in advance of the time we provide the service

131. ANESTHETIC MONITORING, RESPIRATORY MONITORING, RELATED SUBSTANCES, AND EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY GAS ANALYSIS (IN LINE WITH AN APPROPRIATE)

Apply at least continuous monitoring system for all patients.

The following substances and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effects are prohibited:

131.1. MONITORING OF VENTILATION AND PERFUSION PARAMETERS

Monitor the following:

131.1.1 End-tidal oxygen partial pressure and end-tidal partial pressure (ETPO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa), arterial partial pressure (PaO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa), arterial partial pressure (PaCO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa), arterial partial pressure (PaO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa), arterial partial pressure (PaCO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa).

131.1.2 SpO₂ (oxygen saturation) (SpO₂) (percentage), pulse oximetry (percentage), pulse oximetry (percentage), pulse oximetry (percentage).

131.1.3 End-tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO₂).

131.1.4 Transcutaneous partial pressure (tcPO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa), arterial partial pressure (PaO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa).

131.1.5 Arterial oxygen partial pressure (PaO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa).

131.2. MONITORING OF VENTILATION AND PERFUSION PARAMETERS

131.2.1 Ventilation-perfusion (V/Q) ratio (ventilation-perfusion ratio).

— Arterial partial pressure (PaO₂).

— Arterial partial pressure (PaCO₂).

— Ventilation-perfusion ratio (ventilation-perfusion ratio) and its upper and lower limits (upper and lower limits) (percentage), arterial partial pressure (PaO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa), arterial partial pressure (PaCO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa), arterial partial pressure (PaO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa).

— Arterial partial pressure (PaO₂) (partial pressure) (mmHg, kPa).

131.2.2 Ventilation-perfusion ratio (ventilation-perfusion ratio) (percentage).

10.1.1 **Qualitative/quantitative/ mixed-methods approaches to data collection**

- **qualitative** (descriptive, exploratory, and interpretive) research, **interviews** and **focus groups**
- **quantitative** (descriptive, exploratory, and confirmatory) research

10.1.2 **Research design: choosing the best strategy to answer the research question**

- **qualitative research** (descriptive/ exploratory/ confirmatory) **research designs**
 - (e.g. **case study**, **grounded theory**, **narrative research**)
- **quantitative research** (descriptive/ exploratory/ confirmatory) **research designs** (e.g. **correlational**, **experimental**, **quasi-experimental**, **survey**, **longitudinal**, **cross-sectional**, **quasi-experimental**)
- **the strategy** (method/ methodology) (e.g. **correlational**, **experimental**, **survey**) **method** (e.g. **interview**, **focus group**, **questionnaire**, **survey**, **test**) **method** (e.g. **interview**)

10.2 **Research design: choosing the best strategy to answer the research question**

10.2.1 **Research design: choosing the best strategy to answer the research question**

- **descriptive research** (100%)
- **correlational research** (100%)
- **quasi-experimental research** (100%)
- **experimental research** (100%)
- **survey research** (100%)
- **longitudinal research** (100%)
- **cross-sectional research** (100%)

10.2.2 **Research design: choosing the best strategy to answer the research question** (100%)

10.2.3 **Research design: choosing the best strategy to answer the research question** (100%)

QUESTION

QUESTION: What is the difference between a **strong** and a **weak** password?

- **Strong** passwords are long, complex, and unique.
- **Weak** passwords are short, simple, and easily guessable.
- **Strong** passwords use a mix of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters.
- **Weak** passwords often consist of common words, phrases, or simple patterns.
- **Strong** passwords are less likely to be compromised.
- **Weak** passwords are more vulnerable to attacks.

ANSWER

- **Strong** passwords are long, complex, and unique.
- **Weak** passwords are short, simple, and easily guessable.
- **Strong** passwords use a mix of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters.
- **Weak** passwords often consist of common words, phrases, or simple patterns.
- **Strong** passwords are less likely to be compromised.
- **Weak** passwords are more vulnerable to attacks.

QUESTION: What is the difference between a **strong** and a **weak** password?

ANSWER:

QUESTION:

13. ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE

PROPOSED RESEARCH TOPICS (FOR SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS)

(Only abstract submissions in the above specified categories)

All Abstracts and Posters/Orals including all rights reserved by all and I shall always be published.

Including but not limited to:

• **Climate Change**

• Environmentally sensitive forests/landscapes, resource allocation, energy use, forests, integrated systems, agriculture, climate, ag. sustainability, climate and hydroclimatology, resource, forestry systems

• **Ecology and Ecosystem Services**

• **Ecology and Ecosystem Services**

• **Ecology and Ecosystem Services**

• **Ecology**

• **Ecology**

and other subjects with a wide international or multi-disciplinary focus

2025-2026

• **Ecology and Ecosystem Services**

• **Ecology and Ecosystem Services**

• **Ecology and Ecosystem Services**

2026

The Abstracts and Posters/Orals will be presented in a competitive atmosphere of any species of the following categories subject to individual limits. Abstracts submitted online reflecting contributions and participation in research will be eligible to receive oral presentations (oral presentations submission of a written abstract online in the submission of proposals to their respective) will be considered as a written (written) contribution, where the abstracts are presented in the respective category (2025-2026) for the submission abstracts (submitted to the Board on 15/09/2025)

PROCESSES INVOLVED IN TRADING

PROCESSES INVOLVED IN TRADING (IN ORDER FROM MOST IMPORTANT)

1. **Identify the products to be traded** (specify the commodity, whether agricultural or not, and the geographical location)

2. **Identify the source of the commodity to be traded**

Characteristics of the commodity

100 is the characteristics (attributes) of any particular commodity (physical characteristics) that a commodity is produced by inputs in the monetary system

1000

Characteristics of the commodity components including the attributes of any particular commodity (physical characteristics) that a commodity is produced by inputs in the monetary system

1000 is a list of the commodity components (physical characteristics) that a commodity is produced by inputs in the monetary system

Characteristics of the commodity components (physical characteristics) that a commodity is produced by inputs in the monetary system

1000 is the list of the commodity components of the commodity that a commodity is produced by inputs in the monetary system

3. **Identify the source of the commodity to be traded**

Characteristics of the commodity

1000 is the list of the commodity components (physical characteristics) that a commodity is produced by inputs in the monetary system

Characteristics of the commodity components (physical characteristics) that a commodity is produced by inputs in the monetary system

1000 is the list of the commodity components of the commodity that a commodity is produced by inputs in the monetary system

- **Information:**
- **Admission (university entrance)**
- **Enrollment**
- **Attendance**
- **Readmission (return to enrollment)**
- **Reenrollment**
- **Drop (withdrawing)**
- **Drop/Withdrawal**
- **Discontinuation of studies**
- **Exemption**
- **Matriculation**
- **Re-enrollment**
- **Admission**
- **Registration**
- **Enrollment (university entrance)**
- **Enrollment**
- **Re-enrollment**
- **Admission, enrollment, re-enrollment, return, readmission, return to enrollment, return to studies**

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences by inserting the appropriate form of the verb. Use the appropriate preposition, infinitive, gerundive, subjunctive, imperative, infinitive, participial and non-finite forms of verbs in the following context:

- 1) **University** (allow) students who finish their undergraduate studies with distinction to be admitted to the MBA program. (admission)
- 2) **University** (allow) students who finish their undergraduate studies with distinction to be admitted to the MBA program. (admission)
- 3) **University** (allow) students who finish their undergraduate studies with distinction to be admitted to the MBA program. (admission)
- 4) **University** (allow) students who finish their undergraduate studies with distinction to be admitted to the MBA program. (admission)
- 5) **University** (allow) students who finish their undergraduate studies with distinction to be admitted to the MBA program. (admission)

17. **PROLIFERATION**

PROLIFERATION OF ANTI-BODIES

(1) **antibody response to the cell and humoral immunity**
(Antibody response to bacterial antigens (B-cell))

Macrophage, antibody, including B-lymphocytes, eg. B cells, when stimulated by antigen.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| - Antigenic | - Antigenic | - Antigen |
| - Antigenic | - Antigen | - Antigen |
| - Antigenic (antigen) | - Antigen | - Antigen |
| - Antigenic (antigen) | - Antigen | - Antigen |
| | | - Antigen |

18. **PROLIFERATION**

PROLIFERATION OF ANTI-BODIES

(1) **antibody response to the cell and humoral immunity**
(Antibody response to bacterial antigens (B-cell))

- Macrophage, antibody, including B-lymphocytes, eg.
- Antigenic (antigen) response and humoral immunity
 - Antigenic (antigen) response and humoral immunity (antigen)
 - Antigenic (antigen) response and humoral immunity (antigen)

PROLIFERATION

- Antigenic

III. MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

1. Strategic Management

Management involves all the managerial activities

High level activities performed at administrative, strategic, and policy level
concerned by top management and top executives

Involves activities:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| - Mission | - Structure | - Strategy |
| - Environment | - Growth | - Innovation |
| - Resource | - Organization | - Finance |
| - Control | - Culture | - Information system |
| - Change | - Motivation | |
| - Risk | - Innovation | |
| - Decision | - Management | |
| | - Management | |

2. SWOT

SWOT analysis of organization including internal and external environment
Internal strength, opportunities, and weaknesses, external environment
within the organization, threat, force and strategic selection

27. **UNITED STATES**

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

U.S. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Information is provided in cooperation only in the following parts, unless indicated otherwise:

• **UNITED STATES**

• **UNITED STATES**

• **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

• **UNITED STATES**

• **UNITED STATES**

• **UNITED STATES**

• **UNITED STATES**

• **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT** in all instances of funding, spending and reporting

This publication is available:

• **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

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• **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

RESEARCH DESIGN

RESEARCH DESIGN IS THE PLAN OF THE RESEARCH
TO BE CONDUCTED

RESEARCH DESIGN

1.1 Research Design

RESEARCH DESIGN IS THE PLAN OF THE RESEARCH
TO BE CONDUCTED. IT IS THE PLAN OF THE RESEARCH
TO BE CONDUCTED. IT IS THE PLAN OF THE RESEARCH
TO BE CONDUCTED.

1.2 Research Design

RESEARCH DESIGN IS THE PLAN OF THE RESEARCH
TO BE CONDUCTED. IT IS THE PLAN OF THE RESEARCH
TO BE CONDUCTED. IT IS THE PLAN OF THE RESEARCH
TO BE CONDUCTED.

Customer can get product
with 10% discount
with 100 points (100 = 10%)



10. Rewards and loyalty programs

- Rewards and loyalty programs are a form of incentive
- Rewards and loyalty programs can be used to encourage repeat purchases and increase customer loyalty
- The most common rewards and loyalty programs are cashback, points, and miles (e.g., frequent flyer miles, hotel loyalty programs)

11. Rewards and loyalty programs

- Rewards and loyalty programs are a form of incentive

1. A company can use a rewards and loyalty program to encourage repeat purchases and increase customer loyalty.

2. A company can use a rewards and loyalty program to encourage repeat purchases and increase customer loyalty.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A QUALIFIED PERSONNEL SERVICE AND THE PLANNING AND SERVICE CONTRACTS



REQUIREMENTS FOR THE QPSP

Qualifying Personnel Service Contract Requirements

- Must be a written contract between the employer and the QPSP, which must state the services and personnel that shall be provided by reference to the contract when performed in a collective-bargaining context by the union representing employees of the employer.

Qualifying and Qualification

- Must adhere to general nondiscrimination

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RESEARCH DESIGN AND THE PLAN AND STATEMENT OF WORK



REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PLAN AND STATEMENT OF WORK

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PLAN AND STATEMENT OF WORK

REQUIREMENTS

- updated (revised) was changed from 2018 to 2019 in the submission to new guidelines and instructions and/or instructions.
- added new instructions and/or instructions of specific instructions.
- instructions were modified or corrected.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PLAN AND STATEMENT OF WORK

REQUIREMENTS

- Most instructions provided by the user of the instructions and/or instructions (2018) are incorporated by changing of the program, the program and/or instructions and/or instructions (2019) were revised.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PLAN AND STATEMENT OF WORK

- Existing and revised instructions were added to the system of the of instructions and/or instructions.

*For further information regarding the instructions and/or instructions, please contact the technical writing unit (2019) at helpdesk@wpi.edu.

1998, 2002, 2006 (Kohlberg's 6 stages)



→ **Individual differences in judgment for Kohlberg's stages:**

1. Postconcrete Egocentric

→ no social or competition relationships

2. Egocentric Instrumental, Individualism, Material Self Interest, and Exchange

→ no social or competition relationships, exchange relations (selfish) and egoistic (benefit under obligation)

3. Egocentric (social relationships or instrumental self-interest)

→ social relationships

4. Authority

→ competition only, egoistic relations, relations through authority, through responsibility, through obligations

5. Authority

→ competition only, freedom, responsibility and responsibility, obligation, responsibility and obligation

6. Autonomy

→ no social relationships

→ The **Stages Theory** has been criticized since 1980's as unrealistic and egocentric and generally not useful concerning general intelligence or moral intelligence or moral development (see also **social learning theory** and **constructivism**)



www.usabk.com



[usabk.com](https://www.youtube.com/usabk)



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info@usabk.org

PLAY TRUE

