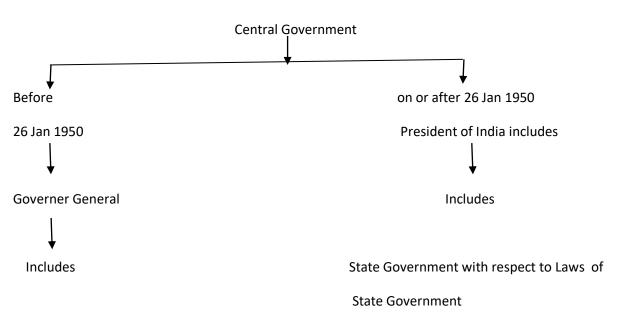
Part A State: - These were the former Governor General Provinces of British India were ruled by an <u>Elected Governor</u>. Exam- Bombay, Madras etc.

Part B State: - These were the former Princely estates OR groups of Princely estates governed by <u>Rajpramukh</u> who were usually the owner of the estates. Exam- Hyderabad, Gwalior, Mysore.

Part C State: -it included both the former Chief Commissioner provinces and some princely estates and was governed by Chief Commissioner. Exam- Bhopal, Bilaspur.

Part D State: It also included Andaman and Nicobar Island. It was administered by Lt.Governer appointed by Central Government.



Govt of province with Laws of provinces

Chief Commissioner with state under

Chief Commissioner

Chief Commissioner/ LG of State(ex- Delhi, Pondicherry)

Administrator of Union Territory

## **SEC 18**

Example:- PF Act 1952.

- If a function is to be discharged by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner
- If a Deputy PF Commissioner is discharging the functions of CPFC then the law will also apply to Deputy PF Commissioner

## **SEC 23**

Provisions applicable to making of rules or bye laws after previous publication

Example:- In Minimum Wages Act there are two methods for fixation of minimum wages



The appropriate Government fixes the minimum wage after considering the recommendations of the Committee.

But in Notification Method:-

- 1) The Authority (AG) shall publish draft of the proposed rules, rates of minimum wages for the information of interested persons (employer, employees)
- 2) Interested persons will make recommendations to the authority within the time period
- 3) The Authority shall consider the **Recommendations** of the interested persons and also **any other Board** or persons (ex-Advisory Board) then **publish** the final rules