

THE DILEMMAS OF LABOUR AND EDUCATION

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649407927

The Dilemmas of Labour and Education by Akin Károly

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Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
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AKIN KÁROLY

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BY

AKIN KÁROLY

London :

W. SWAN SONNENSCHN AND Co.,
PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

1884

Hasell, Watson, and Viny, Limited, Printers, London and Aylesbury.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and compliance with regulatory requirements. The text notes that incomplete or inconsistent records can lead to significant legal and financial consequences for the organization.

2. The second section focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors. It describes how a robust system of internal controls, including segregation of duties, authorization procedures, and regular audits, can help identify and mitigate risks before they become major issues. The document stresses that these controls should be tailored to the specific needs and risks of the organization.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It highlights the need for secure and reliable data storage solutions, as well as the importance of data backup and recovery plans. The text also discusses the implications of data privacy regulations and the need for organizations to implement strong data protection measures to safeguard sensitive information.

4. The final section discusses the importance of regular communication and reporting to stakeholders. It explains that clear and timely communication is crucial for building trust and ensuring that all parties are informed of the organization's performance and any potential risks. The document suggests that regular reports and updates should be provided to both internal and external stakeholders, with a focus on transparency and honesty.

INTRODUCTION.

PROBLEMS of government are the most arduous of any the human mind has to deal and human agency has to cope with. In such, we have to consider Man, as a mere physical creature already hard to understand, in his more complicated aspects and relations, as a moral being, the product of time, customs, laws, and traditions. Those who cultivate the so-called exact sciences are fully aware how difficult it is to ascertain by observation all the more important elements that enter into any physical phenomenon; while those who have penetrated into the higher regions of mathematics are cognizant how clumsy algebra, and even the more refined calculus, proves itself whenever it has to deal with the combined influence of more than a very limited number of shifting elements. Mathe-

maticians then must stop short at what are called approximate solutions, that of necessity involve error; the which, as experience has so frequently shown, will practically crop out in the most unexpected quarters. Now, if mathematics, that wonderful instrument which facilitates the work of the mind in similar fashion as machinery favours the labour of the hand,—and that notwithstanding its prodigious modern progress,—is yet so helpless and imperfect, what can we expect of mere ordinary reasoning in vague or ill-defined words, and in loose, contradictory, or meaningless phrases? If the steam-hammer will not break a very hard nut, shall we expect to crush it with our fingers? if dynamite will not remove some gigantic rock, shall we undertake to heave it up with our shoulders?

Nevertheless, we need not wonder that political as well as more strictly social or economic questions are the talk of everybody, and that nearly every person thinks himself entitled to hold and give opinions on such. The problems and phenomena concerning