

[illegible]

LAO SEMIVOWEL SIGN NYO
uni0EBD

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LAO VOWEL SIGN E
uni0EC0

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LAO VOWEL SIGN EI
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LAO VOWEL SIGN O
uni0EC2

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LAO VOWEL SIGN AY
uni0EC3

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LAO VOWEL SIGN AI
uni0EC4

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LAO KO LA
uni0EC6

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LAO TONE MAI EK
uni0EC8

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LAO TONE MAI THO
uni0EC9

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LAO TONE MAI TI
uni0ECA

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LAO TONE MAI CATAWA
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LAO CANCELLATION MARK
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LAO NIGGAHITA
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LAO DIGIT ZERO
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LAO DIGIT ONE
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LAO DIGIT TWO
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LAO DIGIT THREE
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LAO DIGIT FOUR
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LAO DIGIT FIVE
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LAO DIGIT SIX
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LAO DIGIT SEVEN
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LAO DIGIT EIGHT
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LAO DIGIT NINE
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LAO HO NO
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LAO HO MO
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LAO LETTER KHMU GO
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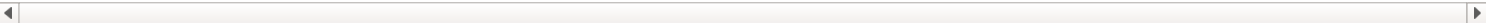
maiEk-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
maiTho-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
maiTi-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
maiCatawa-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
karan-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
niggahita-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
niggahita_maiEk-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiTho-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiTi-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiCatawa-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiEk-lao.right Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiTho-lao.right Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiTi-lao.right Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiCatawa-lao.right Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
uVowel-lao.small Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
uuVowel-lao.small Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
loVowel-lao.small Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
maiKanVowel-lao.center Ending "center" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
maiKonVowel-lao.center Ending "center" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
uVowel-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
uuVowel-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
loVowel-lao.narrow	

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



niggahita-lao.right

Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

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...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

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These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which is not surprising given that they are both part of the same journal.

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The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own objectives and its own way of working. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the elderly, one that is based on the needs of the individual rather than on the needs of the system.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the need for a new paradigm of care for the elderly, one that is based on the needs of the individual rather than on the needs of the system.

Background

The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the elderly, one that is based on the needs of the individual rather than on the needs of the system.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the need for a new paradigm of care for the elderly, one that is based on the needs of the individual rather than on the needs of the system.

Conclusion

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References

- Department of Health (1999) *Ageing and Health: A New Paradigm of Care*. London: HMSO.
- Office of National Statistics (2000) *Population Statistics*. London: HMSO.

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