

THAI CHARACTER CHO CHAN uni0E08	๐	๑	๒	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘
THAI CHARACTER CHO CHING uni0E09	๑	๒	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙
THAI CHARACTER CHO CHANG uni0E0A	๒	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐
THAI CHARACTER SO SO uni0E0B	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER CHO CHOE uni0E0C	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER YO YING uni0E0D	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER DO CHADA uni0E0E	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER TO PATAK uni0E0F	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO THAN uni0E10	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO NANGMONTHO uni0E11	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO PHUTHAO uni0E12	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER NO NEN uni0E13	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER DO DEK uni0E14	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER TO TAO uni0E15	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO THUNG uni0E16	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO THAHAN uni0E17	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO THONG uni0E18	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER NO NU uni0E19	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER BO BAIMAI uni0E1A	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER PO PLA uni0E1B	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER PHO PHUNG uni0E1C	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER FO FA uni0E1D	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER PHO PHAN uni0E1E	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER FO FAN uni0E1F	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER PHO SAMPHAO uni0E20	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER MO MA uni0E21	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER YO YAK uni0E22	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER RO RUA uni0E23	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑

ZERO WIDTH JOINER
uni200D

HYPHEN
uni2010

DOTTED CIRCLE
uni25CC

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

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Ending "short" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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Ending "short" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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Ending "less" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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Ending "less" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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Ending "short" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni0E4C.small

Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni0E4C.narrow

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni0E47.narrow

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni0E34.narrow

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni0E35.narrow

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni0E36.narrow

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni0E37.narrow

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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nikhahit_maiEk-thai
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

nikhahit_maiTho-thai
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nikhahit_maiTri-thai
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nikhahit_maiChattawa-thai
(cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0E3A.small

Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni0E38.small

Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni0E39.small

Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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maiChattawa-thai.narrow

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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nikhahit-thai.narrow

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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nikhahit_maiEk-thai.narrow

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nikhahit_maiTho-thai.narrow

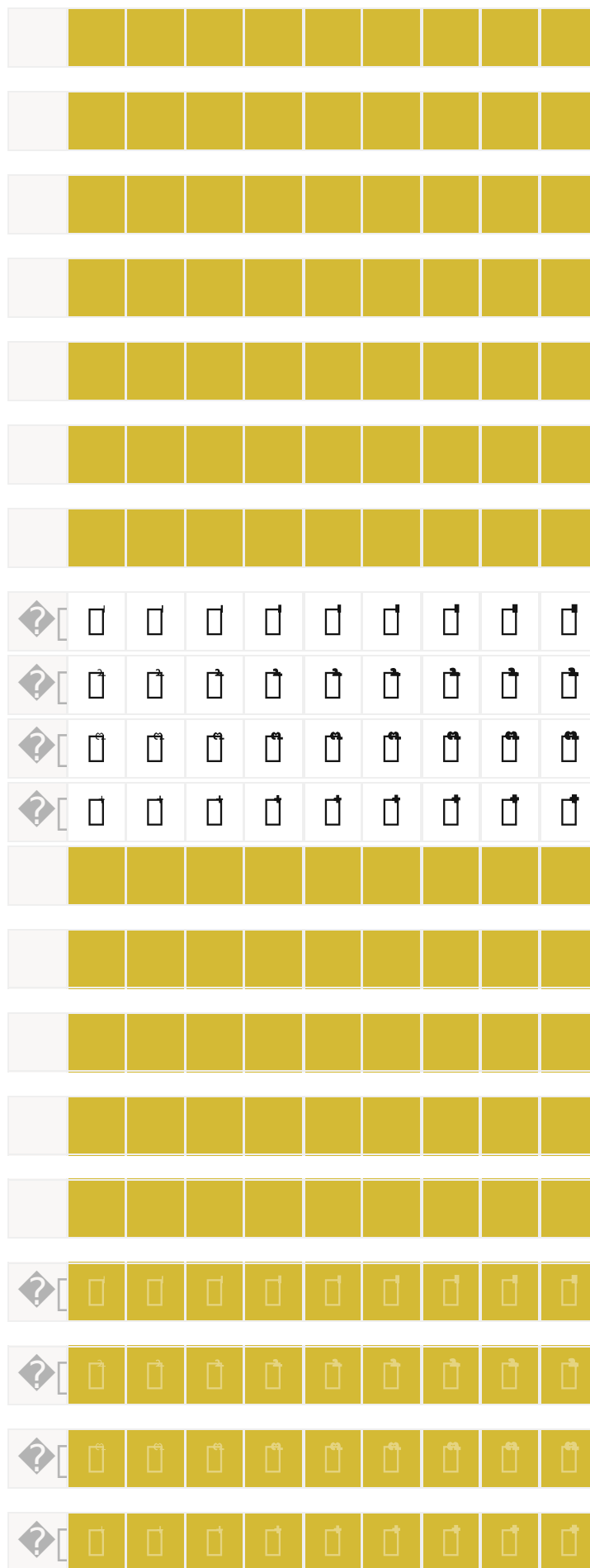
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nikhahit_maiTri-thai.narrow

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (1990 to 1999) (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the actions that will be taken to improve their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in the community.
- Older people should be able to access the services and facilities they need to live well.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently and actively in the community.

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

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 10)

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has become 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.

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 aims and objectives. 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 employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

One of the key initiatives in the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to compete for contracts with the private sector.

Another key initiative is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being merged, and to a number of public sector organisations being reorganised.

A third key initiative is the introduction of new management practices. This has led to a number of public sector organisations adopting new management practices, such as the introduction of performance management, and the introduction of quality management.

The aim of these initiatives is to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This paper will discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector, and will consider the challenges that the public sector faces in the future.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 discusses the impact of the introduction of competition on the public sector. Section 3 discusses the impact of the restructuring of public sector organisations on the public sector. Section 4 discusses the impact of the introduction of new management practices on the public sector. Section 5 discusses the challenges that the public sector faces in the future.

Section 6 discusses the conclusions of the paper. The paper is based on a review of the literature, and on interviews with a number of public sector organisations. The paper is written in a style that is accessible to a wide range of readers, and is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the public sector in the UK.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the ageing population, the increasing incidence of chronic diseases, and the increasing demand for social services. These factors have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing cost of public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of labour, and the increasing cost of capital. These factors have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by introducing competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of private companies to provide public services, the introduction of competition between public companies, and the introduction of competition between public and private companies. These initiatives have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by restructuring public services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by introducing new management practices. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of new management practices, the introduction of new management systems, and the introduction of new management tools. These initiatives have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 1990s. The United Nations has developed the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has developed the Innocent Initiative (1990) to address the needs of children in the 1990s.

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of knowledge about the needs of children in the 1990s and to discuss the implications for research and practice.

The paper is organized as follows. First, the current state of knowledge about the needs of children in the 1990s is reviewed. Second, the implications for research and practice are discussed.

The current state of knowledge about the needs of children in the 1990s is reviewed in terms of the following issues:

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