

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

ZERO WIDTH JOINER
uni200D

HYPHEN
uni2010

DOTTED CIRCLE
uni25CC

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

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 "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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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
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uni0E34.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni0E35.narrow
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uni0E36.narrow
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uni0E37.narrow
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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
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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
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nikhahit-thai.narrow
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nikhahit_maiEk-thai.narrow
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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 (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector ombudsmen, and the implementation of the Freedom of Information Act.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of these initiatives on the quality of services provided by the public sector.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to the initiatives. Section 3 discusses the impact of the initiatives on the quality of services provided by the public sector. Section 4 discusses the conclusions.

2. Background

The public sector in the UK has a long history of providing services to the public. In the 19th century, the public sector was responsible for providing basic services such as education, health care, and social welfare.

In the 20th century, the public sector expanded its role to include a wide range of services, including housing, transport, and the environment.

In the 1990s, the public sector faced a number of challenges, including a decline in public spending, a rise in public sector borrowing, and a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of services provided.

In response to these challenges, the government introduced a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector ombudsmen, and the implementation of the Freedom of Information Act.

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3. Impact

The introduction of performance indicators has had a significant impact on the quality of services provided by the public sector. Performance indicators are measures of the quality of services provided, and they are used to monitor and improve the quality of services.

Performance indicators have been used in a wide range of public sector activities, including education, health care, and social welfare. The use of performance indicators has led to a number of improvements in the quality of services provided.

For example, the use of performance indicators in education has led to a number of improvements in the quality of education, including a reduction in the number of children who are excluded from school and an increase in the number of children who achieve good results.

The use of performance indicators in health care has led to a number of improvements in the quality of health care, including a reduction in the number of patients who die in hospital and an increase in the number of patients who are discharged from hospital.

The use of performance indicators in social welfare has led to a number of improvements in the quality of social welfare, including a reduction in the number of people who are homeless and an increase in the number of people who are employed.

The establishment of public sector ombudsmen has also had a significant impact on the quality of services provided by the public sector. Public sector ombudsmen are independent bodies that investigate complaints about the quality of services provided by the public sector.

Public sector ombudsmen have been established in a number of public sector activities, including education, health care, and social welfare. The establishment of public sector ombudsmen has led to a number of improvements in the quality of services provided.

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The implementation of the Freedom of Information Act has also led to a number of improvements in the quality of services provided by the public sector, including a reduction in the number of people who are dissatisfied with the quality of services provided and an increase in the number of people who are satisfied with the quality of services provided.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Choice Scheme.

The NHS Direct website is a free service that provides information and advice on a wide range of health problems. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The NHS Choice and Control Fund is a fund that allows patients to choose the hospital or service they want to use. This fund is available to patients who are registered with a General Practitioner (GP) in the NHS.

The NHS Patient Choice Scheme is a scheme that allows patients to choose the hospital or service they want to use. This scheme is available to patients who are registered with a GP in the NHS.

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In the 20th century, the public sector expanded its role to include a wide range of services, including housing, transport, and the environment.

In the 1990s, the public sector faced a number of challenges, including a decline in public spending, a rise in public sector borrowing, and a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of services provided.

In response to these challenges, the government introduced a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector ombudsmen, and the implementation of the Freedom of Information Act.

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3. Impact

The introduction of performance indicators has had a significant impact on the quality of services provided by the public sector. Performance indicators are measures of the quality of services provided, which are used to monitor and improve the performance of public sector organizations.

Performance indicators have been used in a wide range of public sector organizations, including the NHS, local government, and the public sector ombudsmen.

The use of performance indicators has led to a number of improvements in the quality of services provided by the public sector. For example, the NHS has seen a number of improvements in the quality of patient care, and local government has seen a number of improvements in the quality of services provided to the public.

The establishment of public sector ombudsmen has also had a significant impact on the quality of services provided by the public sector. Public sector ombudsmen are independent bodies which investigate complaints about the quality of services provided by public sector organizations.

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4. Conclusions

The introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector ombudsmen, and the implementation of the Freedom of Information Act have all had a significant impact on the quality of services provided by the public sector.

These initiatives have led to a number of improvements in the quality of services provided by the public sector. For example, the NHS has seen a number of improvements in the quality of patient care, and local government has seen a number of improvements in the quality of services provided to the public.

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 1998). 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 and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social housing and public transport. The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state.

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...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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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 for 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 ageing population, one that is based on the concept of 'active ageing'.

The concept of 'active ageing' is defined by the World Health Organization (1999) as:

...the process of developing and maintaining the functional abilities that enable people to participate in society to the greatest extent possible as they age (World Health Organization, 1999, p. 1).

The concept of 'active ageing' is a new paradigm of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the concept of 'active ageing'.

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

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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