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ဃ	င	စ	ဆ	ဇ	ဇာ	က	ခ	ဂ	ဃ
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ဆ	ဇ	ဇာ	က	ခ	ဂ	ဃ	င	စ	ဆ
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THAI CHARACTER TO PATAK uni0E0F	◻	๑	๑	๑	๑	๑	๑	๑	๑
THAI CHARACTER THO THAN uni0E10	◻	๒	๒	๒	๒	๒	๒	๒	๒
THAI CHARACTER THO NANGMONTHO uni0E11	◻	๓	๓	๓	๓	๓	๓	๓	๓
THAI CHARACTER THO PHUTHAO uni0E12	◻	๔	๔	๔	๔	๔	๔	๔	๔
THAI CHARACTER NO NEN uni0E13	◻	๕	๕	๕	๕	๕	๕	๕	๕
THAI CHARACTER DO DEK uni0E14	◻	๖	๖	๖	๖	๖	๖	๖	๖
THAI CHARACTER TO TAO uni0E15	◻	๗	๗	๗	๗	๗	๗	๗	๗
THAI CHARACTER THO THUNG uni0E16	◻	๘	๘	๘	๘	๘	๘	๘	๘
THAI CHARACTER THO THAHAN uni0E17	◻	๙	๙	๙	๙	๙	๙	๙	๙
THAI CHARACTER THO THONG uni0E18	◻	๐	๐	๐	๐	๐	๐	๐	๐
THAI CHARACTER NO NU uni0E19	◻	๑	๑	๑	๑	๑	๑	๑	๑
THAI CHARACTER BO BAIMAI uni0E1A	◻	๒	๒	๒	๒	๒	๒	๒	๒
THAI CHARACTER PO PLA uni0E1B	◻	๓	๓	๓	๓	๓	๓	๓	๓
THAI CHARACTER PHO PHUNG uni0E1C	◻	๔	๔	๔	๔	๔	๔	๔	๔
THAI CHARACTER FO FA uni0E1D	◻	๕	๕	๕	๕	๕	๕	๕	๕
THAI CHARACTER PHO PHAN uni0E1E	◻	๖	๖	๖	๖	๖	๖	๖	๖
SPACE uni0020									
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
THAI CHARACTER RO RUA uni0E23	◻	๗	๗	๗	๗	๗	๗	๗	๗
THAI CHARACTER FO FAN uni0E1F	◻	๘	๘	๘	๘	๘	๘	๘	๘
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&	&	&	&	&	&	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	(((((((((
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029)))))))))
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
THAI CHARACTER LO LING uni0E25	◻	๙	๙	๙	๙	๙	๙	๙	๙

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

maiHanaKat_maitaikhuthai
liga feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

maiHanaKat_maitaikhuthai.narrow
Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

phinthu_saraUthai
liga feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

phinthu_saraUuthai
liga feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

uni0331.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni035E.wide
Ending "wide" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni0E060331
It might be two unicodes: 0E06 + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni0E070331
It might be two unicodes: 0E07 + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni0E080331
It might be two unicodes: 0E08 + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni0E0B0331
It might be two unicodes: 0E0B + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni0E0C0331
It might be two unicodes: 0E0C + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni0E0D.less
Ending "less" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni0E0D0331
It might be two unicodes: 0E0D + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni0E0E.short
Ending "short" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni0E0F.short
Ending "short" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni0E10.less
Ending "less" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni0E140331
It might be two unicodes: 0E14 + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

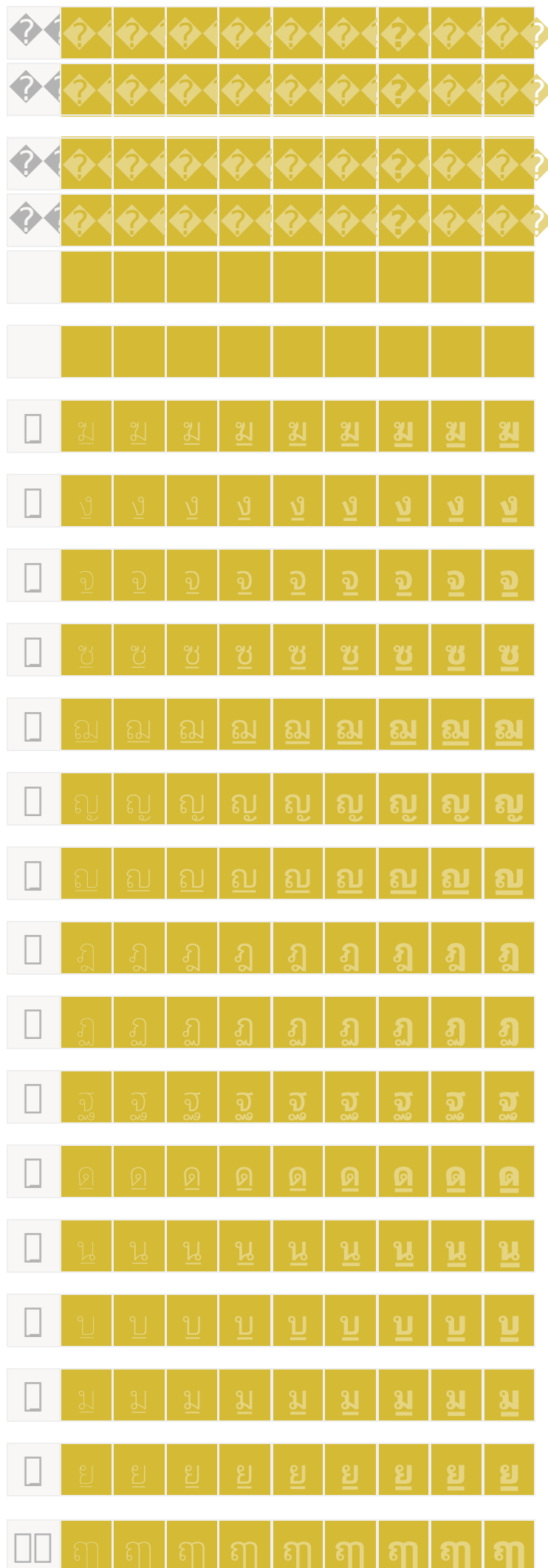
uni0E190331
It might be two unicodes: 0E19 + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni0E1A0331
It might be two unicodes: 0E1A + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni0E210331
It might be two unicodes: 0E21 + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni0E220331
It might be two unicodes: 0E22 + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

uni0E240E45
It might be two unicodes: 0E24 + 0E45 (most Arabic ccmp



feature)

uni0E260E45

It might be two unicodes: 0E26 + 0E45 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0E29.BRACKET.110
feature



uni0E2C.short

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



uni0E31.narrow

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



uni0E320331

It might be two unicodes: 0E32 + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0E34.narrow

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



uni0E35.narrow

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



uni0E36.narrow

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



uni0E37.narrow

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



uni0E38.small

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



uni0E39.small

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



uni0E410331

It might be two unicodes: 0E41 + 0331 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0E47.narrow

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



uni0E47.small

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



uni0E48.narrow

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



uni0E48.small

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



uni0E49.extranarrow

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



uni0E49.narrow

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



uni0E49.small

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



uni0E4A.extranarrow

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



uni0E4A.narrow

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



uni0E4A.small

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



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



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



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



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



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



uni0E50.sups
sups feature



uni0E51.sups
sups feature



uni0E52.sups
sups feature



uni0E53.sups
sups feature



uni0E54.sups
sups feature



uni0E55.sups
sups feature



uni0E56.sups
sups feature



uni0E57.sups
sups feature



uni0E58.sups
sups feature



uni0E59.sups
sups feature



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 has also become a major provider of social services, 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 has become a major provider of social services, 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 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 role to play. 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 world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001). The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million in 1975 to 300 million in 2000 (WHO 2000).

Obesity is a complex condition, and the aetiology of obesity is multifactorial. The most commonly cited aetiological factors are genetic, environmental and behavioural (WHO 2000).

Genetic factors are thought to account for 40–70% of the risk of obesity (WHO 2000). Environmental factors, such as diet and physical activity, are thought to account for 20–40% of the risk of obesity (WHO 2000).

Behavioural factors, such as diet and physical activity, are thought to account for 20–40% of the risk of obesity (WHO 2000). The most commonly cited behavioural factors are diet and physical activity (WHO 2000).

Diet and physical activity are thought to account for 20–40% of the risk of obesity (WHO 2000). The most commonly cited dietary factors are energy density and nutrient density (WHO 2000).

Energy density and nutrient density are thought to account for 20–40% of the risk of obesity (WHO 2000). The most commonly cited physical activity factors are sedentary behaviour and physical activity (WHO 2000).

Sedentary behaviour and physical activity are thought to account for 20–40% of the risk of obesity (WHO 2000). The most commonly cited sedentary behaviour factors are television viewing and computer use (WHO 2000).

Television viewing and computer use are thought to account for 20–40% of the risk of obesity (WHO 2000). The most commonly cited computer use factors are internet use and video game use (WHO 2000).

Internet use and video game use are thought to account for 20–40% of the risk of obesity (WHO 2000). The most commonly cited video game use factors are video game use and video game use (WHO 2000).

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