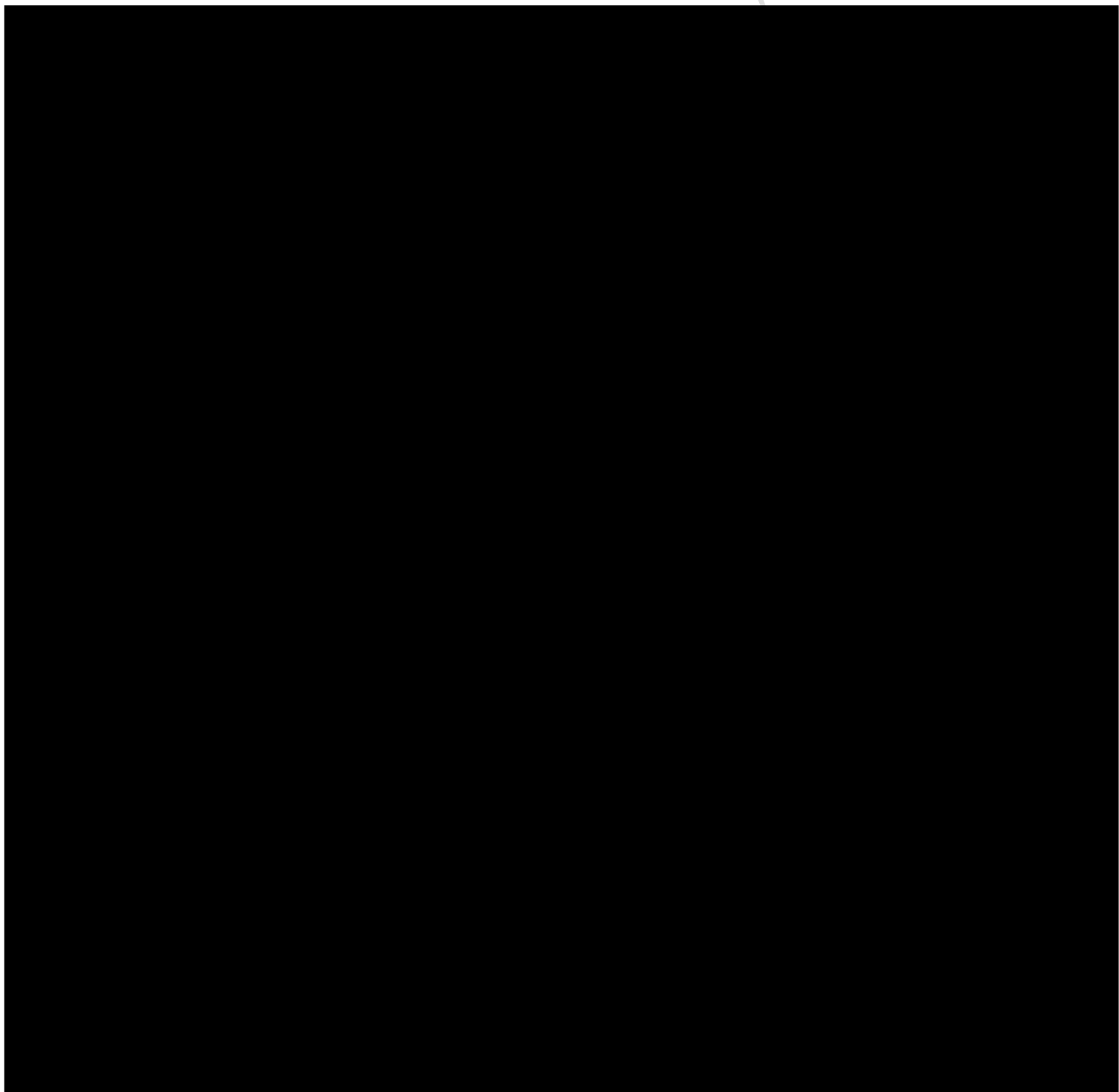


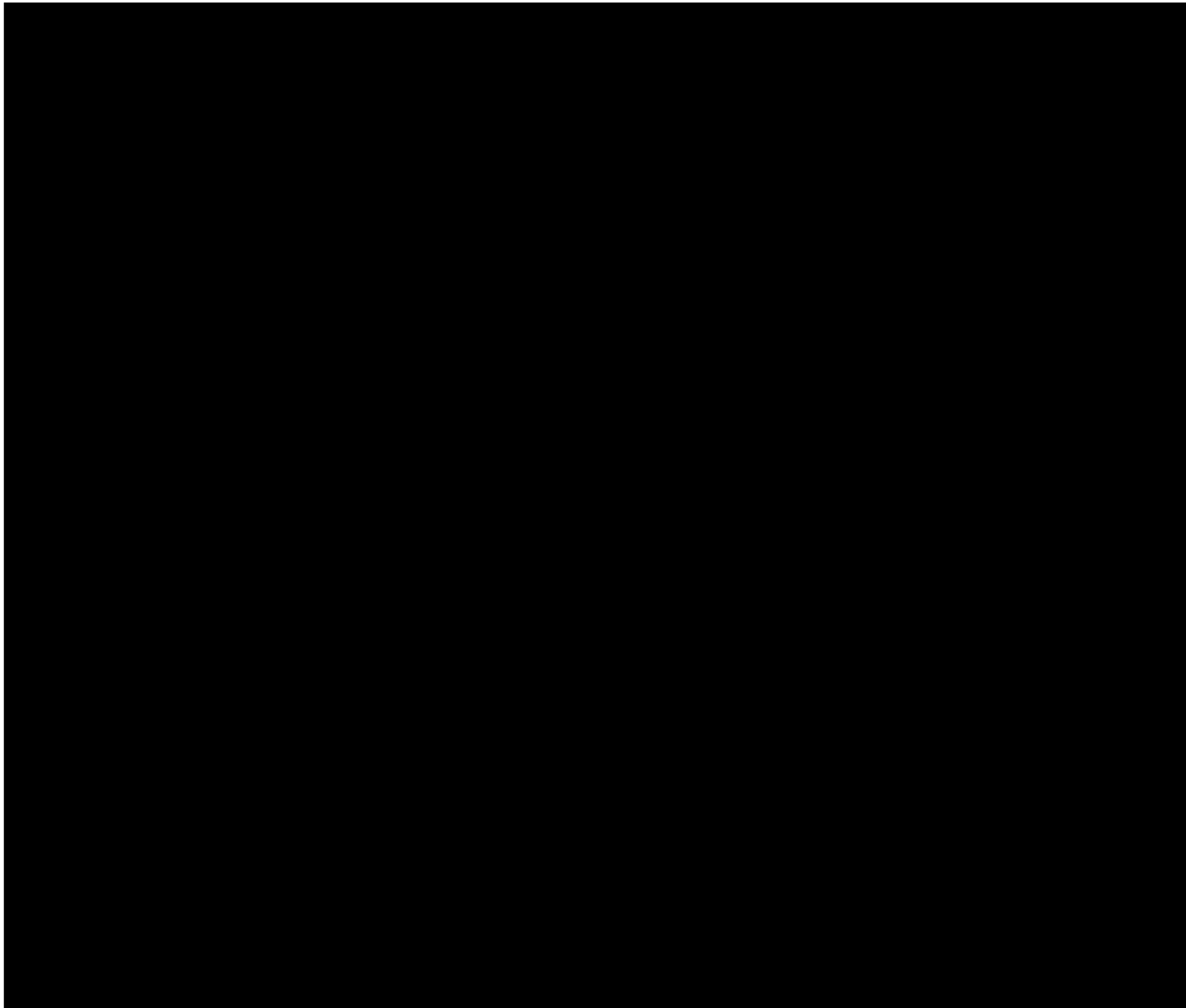
ภาคผนวก ข.38

การจัดการงานควบคุมภาวะฉุกเฉิน



บริษัท พีทีที โกลบอล เคมิคอล จำกัด (มหาชน)





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 its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is the need to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the need to attract and retain staff. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services to the public. These challenges will require the public sector to continue to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of the population.

The public sector has a long history of providing services to the public, and it has a strong reputation for being a fair and equitable employer. As the public sector continues to grow, it will be important to ensure that it remains a fair and equitable employer for all, and that it provides high-quality services to the public.

The public sector has a number of advantages as an employer. One advantage is that it provides a high level of job security. Another advantage is that it provides a high level of training and development. A third advantage is that it provides a high level of pay and benefits. These advantages make the public sector an attractive employer for many people.

The public sector has a number of disadvantages as an employer. One disadvantage is that it can be a slow-moving bureaucracy. Another disadvantage is that it can be subject to political interference. A third disadvantage is that it can have a high level of turnover. These disadvantages can make the public sector a less attractive employer for some people.

The public sector has a number of opportunities in the future. One opportunity is to use technology to improve efficiency and reduce costs. Another opportunity is to provide more services to the public. A third opportunity is to attract and retain staff. These opportunities will help the public sector to continue to provide high-quality services to the public.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are full-time and permanent. In 1995, 65% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 55% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health and education sectors.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

There are a number of other factors that have contributed to the public sector becoming an important employer of women. These include the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, and the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector. These factors have all contributed to the public sector becoming an important employer of women.

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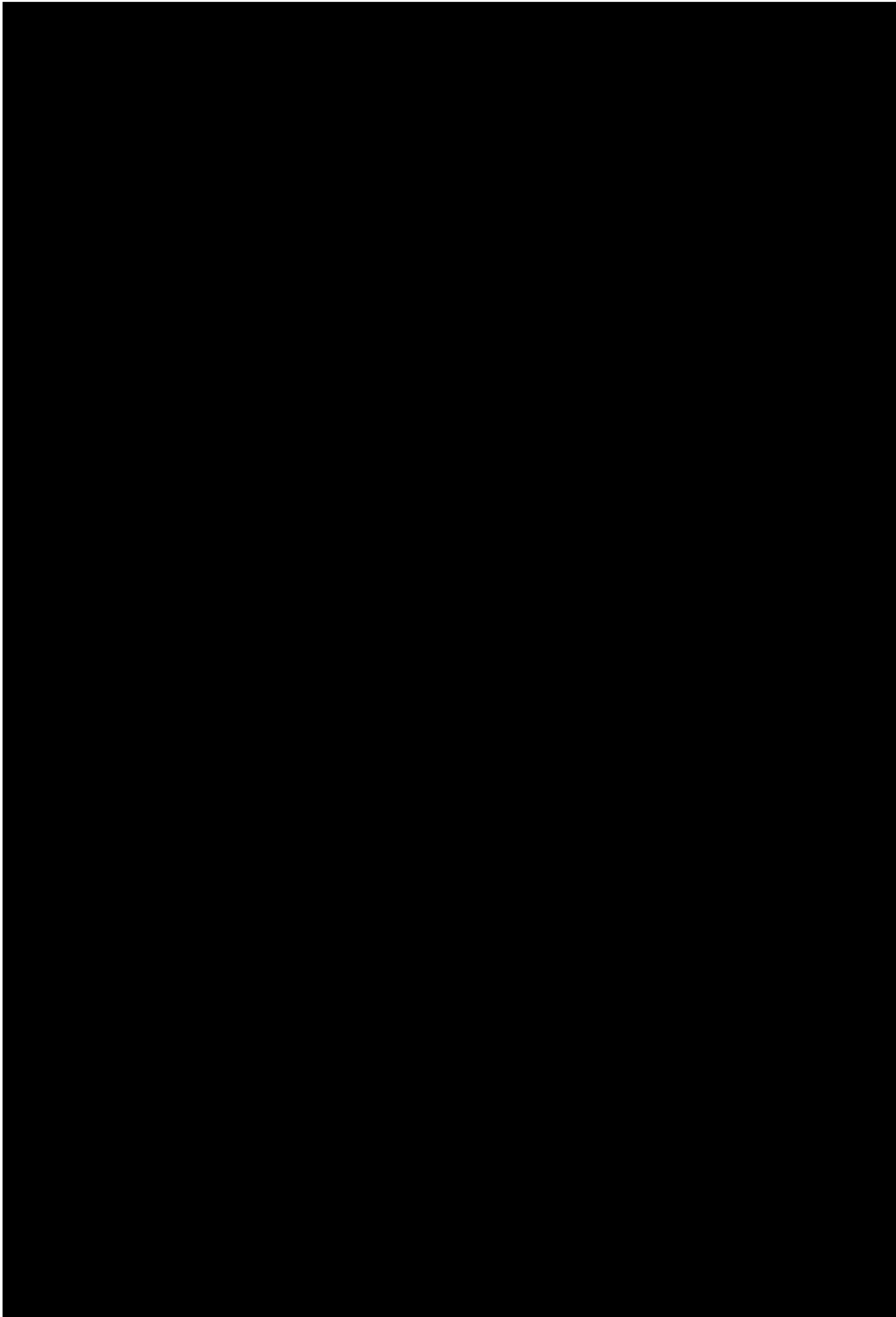
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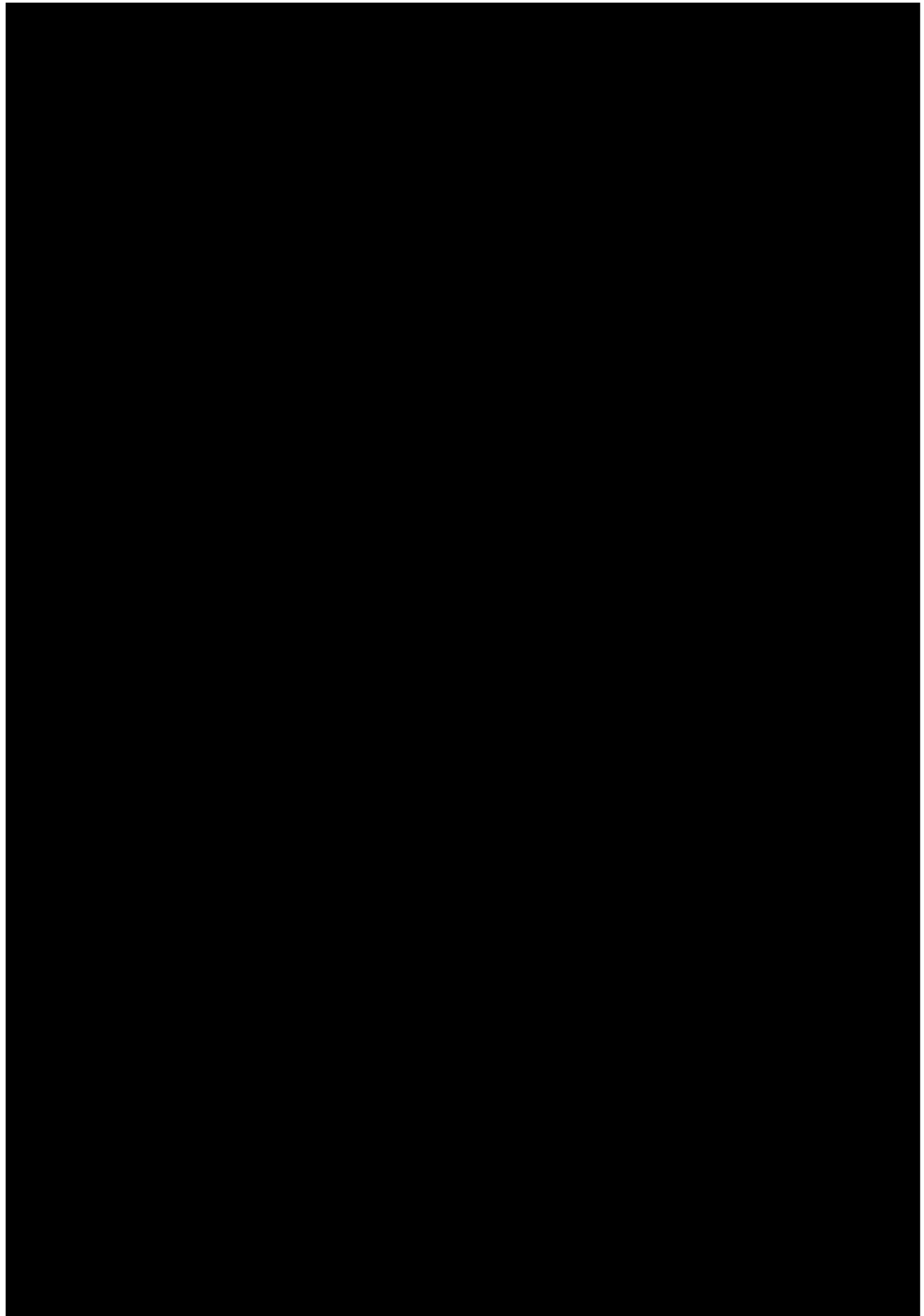
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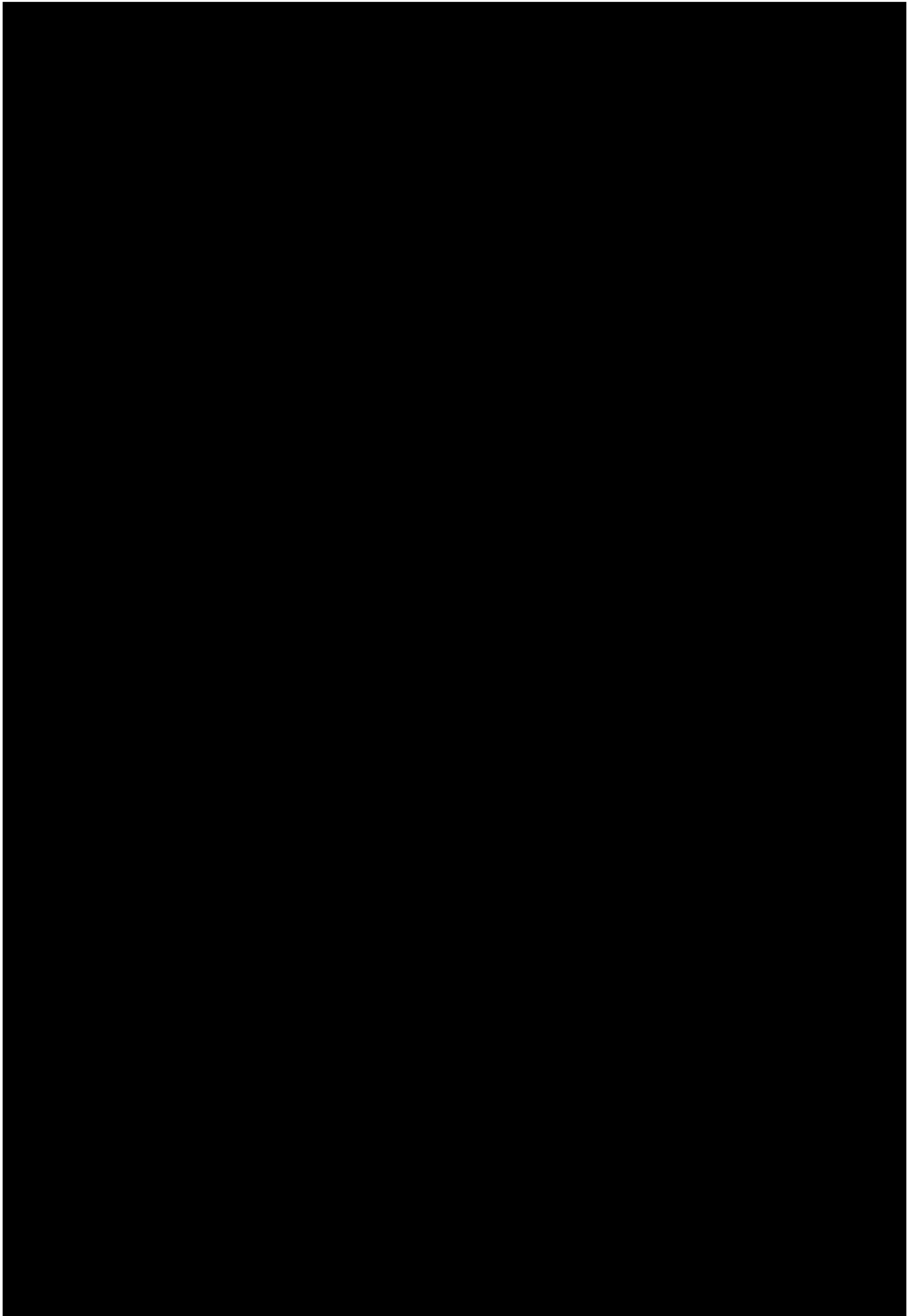
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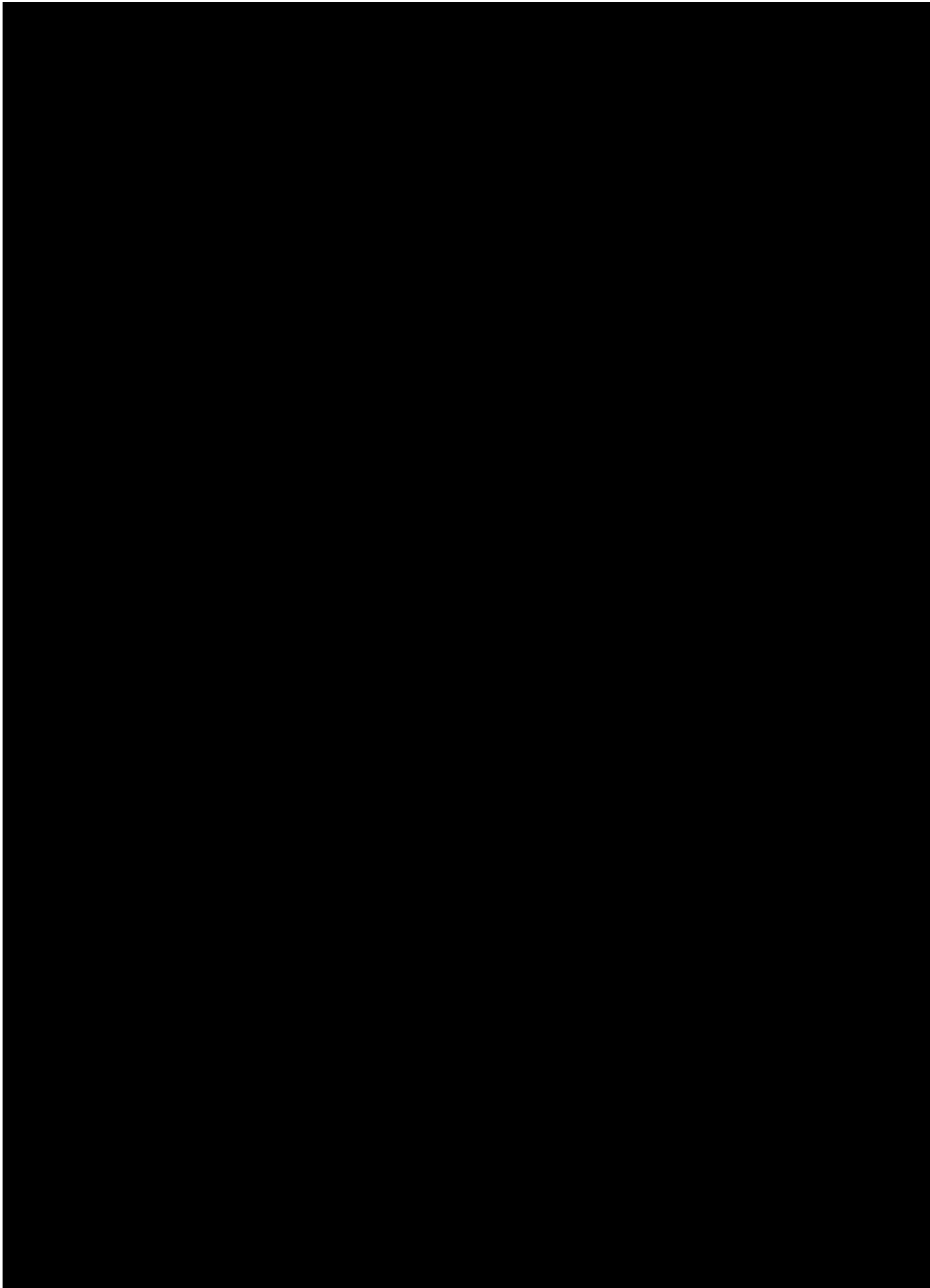
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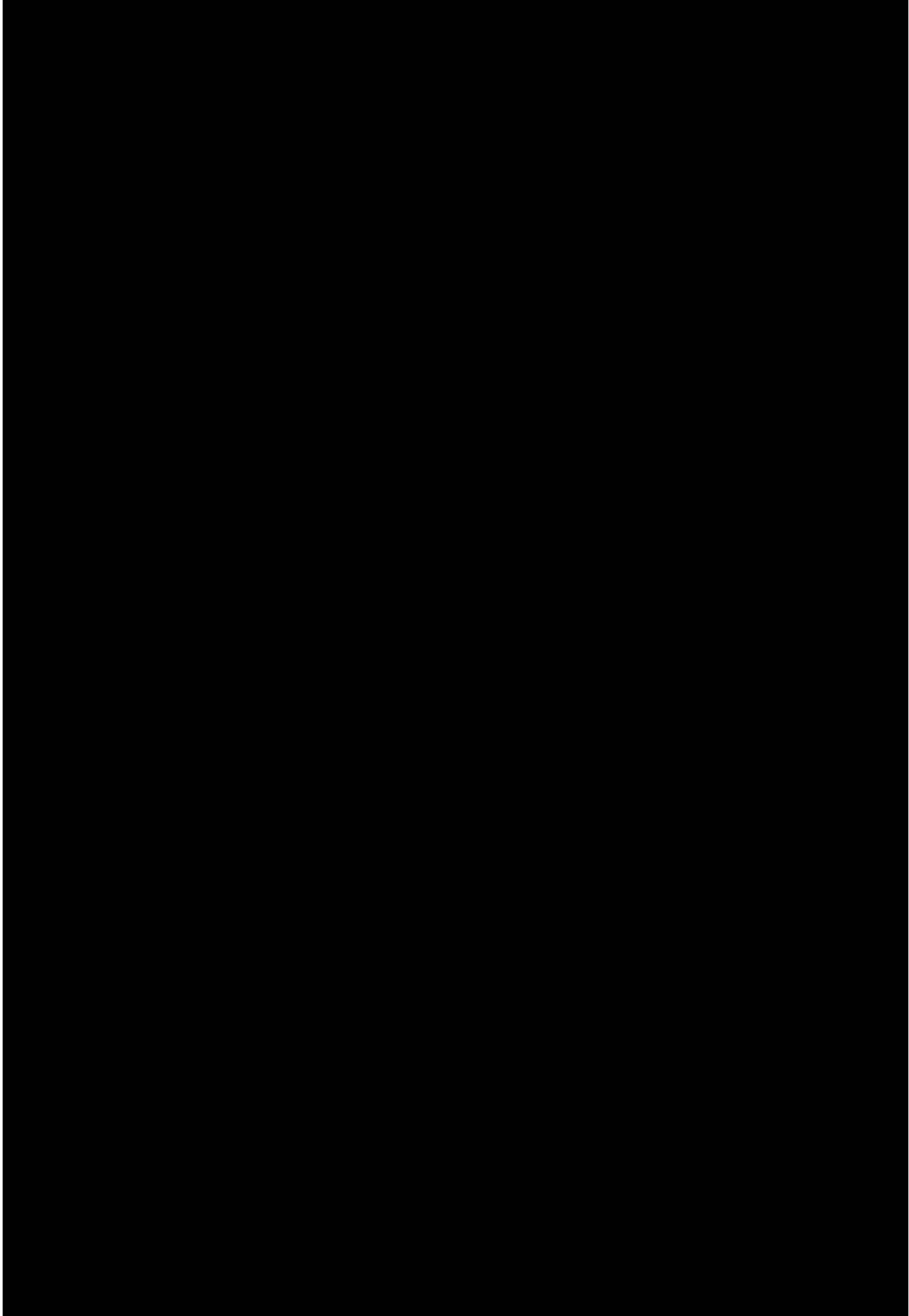
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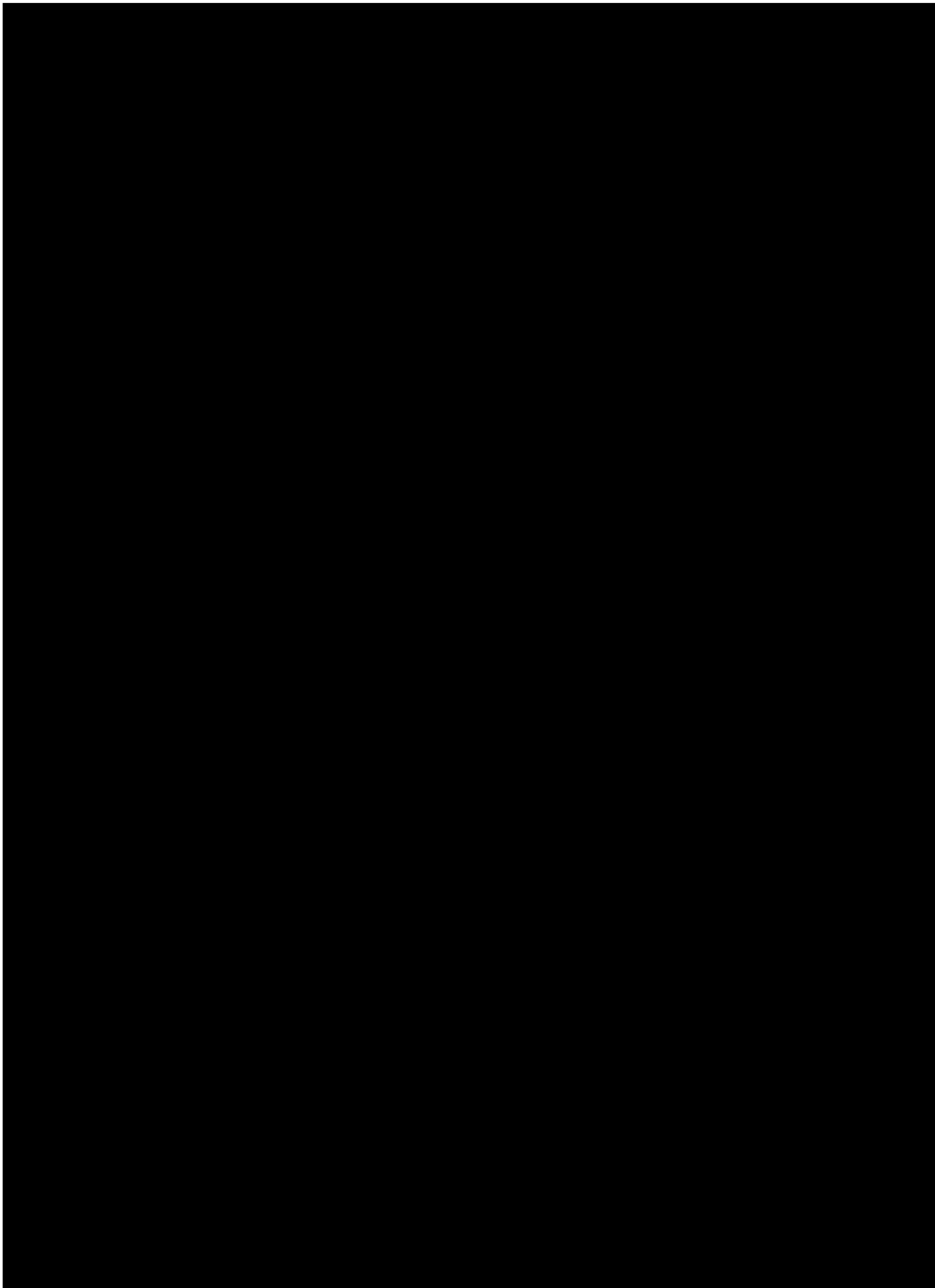




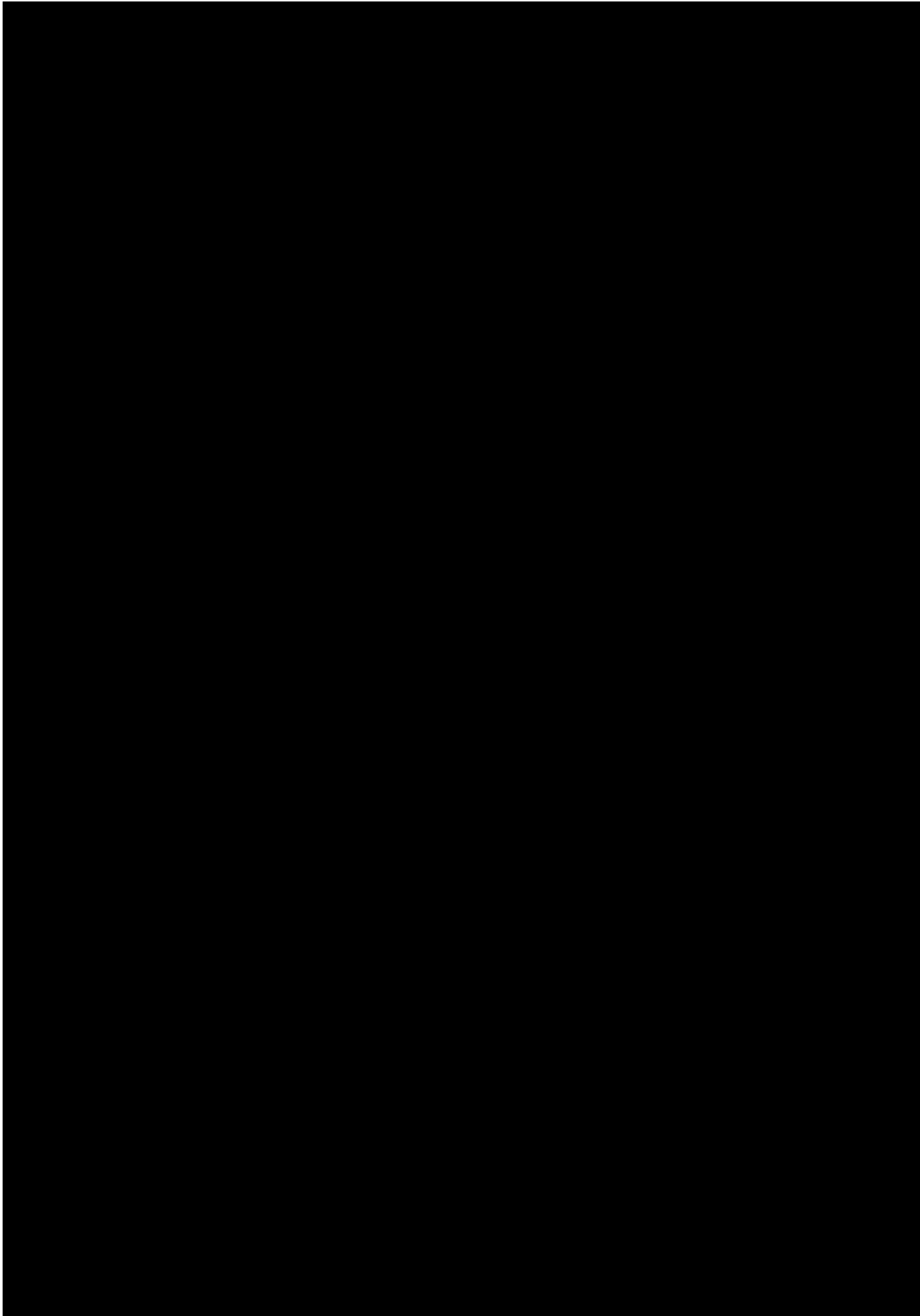


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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights how cultural differences can influence the interpretation of data and the design of the study. The author argues that researchers must be sensitive to these differences and adapt their methods accordingly. This is particularly true in cross-cultural research, where the researcher is often working in a foreign environment. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in a non-Western context. It notes that many of the assumptions and methods developed in Western countries may not be applicable in other cultures. For example, the use of individualistic questionnaires may not be appropriate in collectivist societies. The author suggests that researchers should use a more holistic approach, taking into account the social and cultural factors that influence the behavior of the participants. The second part of the paper focuses on the importance of building trust and rapport with the participants. It emphasizes that this is a crucial step in the research process, especially in cultures where there is a high level of suspicion towards outsiders. The author provides several strategies for building trust, such as spending time with the community, learning the local language, and involving local researchers. The paper also discusses the importance of transparency and honesty in the research process. It argues that researchers should be open about their goals and methods, and should not attempt to deceive or manipulate the participants. Finally, the paper concludes by emphasizing the need for a collaborative approach to research. It suggests that researchers should work closely with the community, sharing knowledge and resources, and respecting the local customs and traditions. This approach is essential for conducting high-quality research in a non-Western context.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Act 1983, 1993). The prevalence of mental health problems in the UK is estimated to be 16% (Mental Health Act 1983, 1993).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems in the workplace. The Mental Health Act 1983 (1993) states that employers have a duty to provide a safe and healthy working environment for their employees. This duty includes the need to take steps to prevent and reduce the risk of mental health problems in the workplace. The Health and Safety Commission (1994) has estimated that the cost of mental health problems to the UK economy is £1.5 billion per year.

The Health and Safety Commission (1994) has identified a number of factors that can contribute to the development of mental health problems in the workplace. These factors include: high levels of stress, long hours of work, lack of control over work, lack of support from colleagues and managers, and a lack of clear roles and responsibilities. The Health and Safety Commission (1994) has also identified a number of strategies that can be used to prevent and reduce the risk of mental health problems in the workplace. These strategies include: providing training and support for employees, creating a supportive work environment, and ensuring that work is manageable and meaningful.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values. In many parts of the world, children are now seen as a source of labour and income, rather than as a burden.

Another reason for the rapid growth of the world population is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to health care, and a shift in cultural values. In many parts of the world, old age is now seen as a time of life, rather than a time of hardship.

The rapid growth of the world population has a number of implications for the future. One of the main implications is that there will be a need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes food, water, and energy. Another implication is that there will be a need for more jobs to support the growing population. This includes jobs in the manufacturing sector, the service sector, and the agricultural sector.

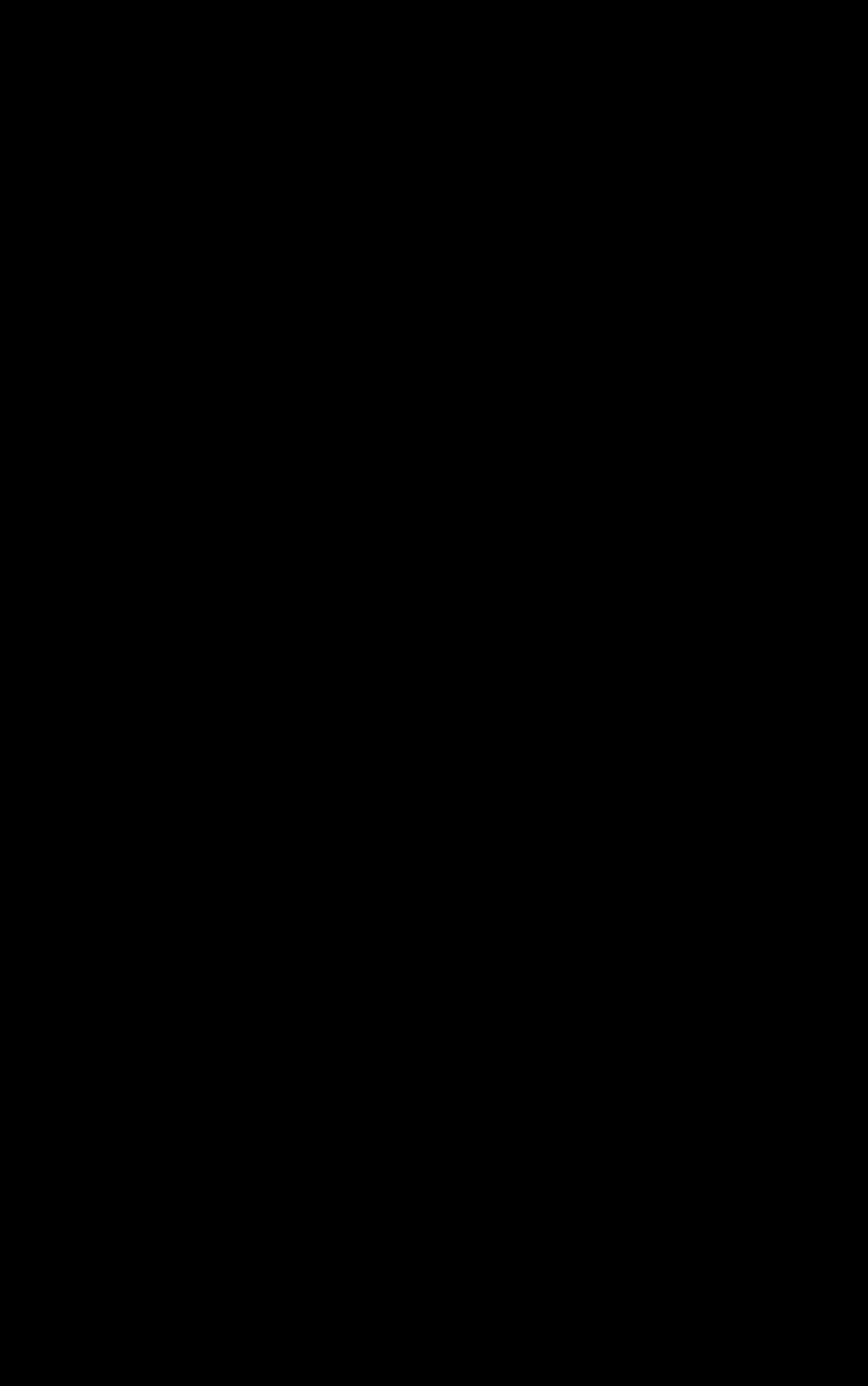
There are a number of ways in which the world population can be managed more sustainably. One way is to reduce the number of children born to each woman. This can be done by increasing access to contraception and by shifting cultural values. Another way is to improve the health care of the elderly. This can be done by increasing access to health care and by shifting cultural values.

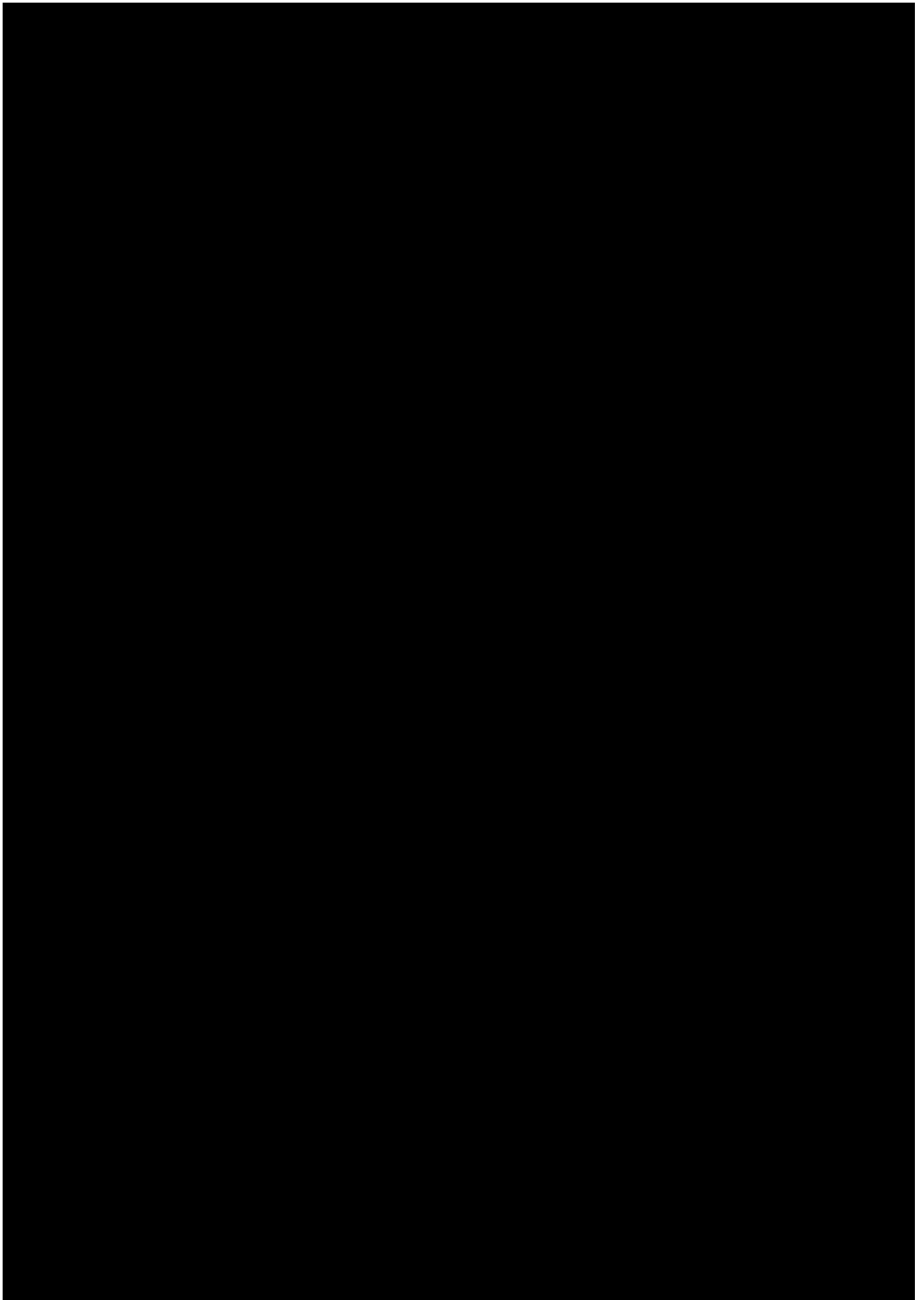
The rapid growth of the world population is a challenge for the future. It is a challenge that we must face if we are to ensure a sustainable future for all. We must take action now to manage the world population more sustainably. This includes reducing the number of children born to each woman, improving the health care of the elderly, and increasing access to resources.

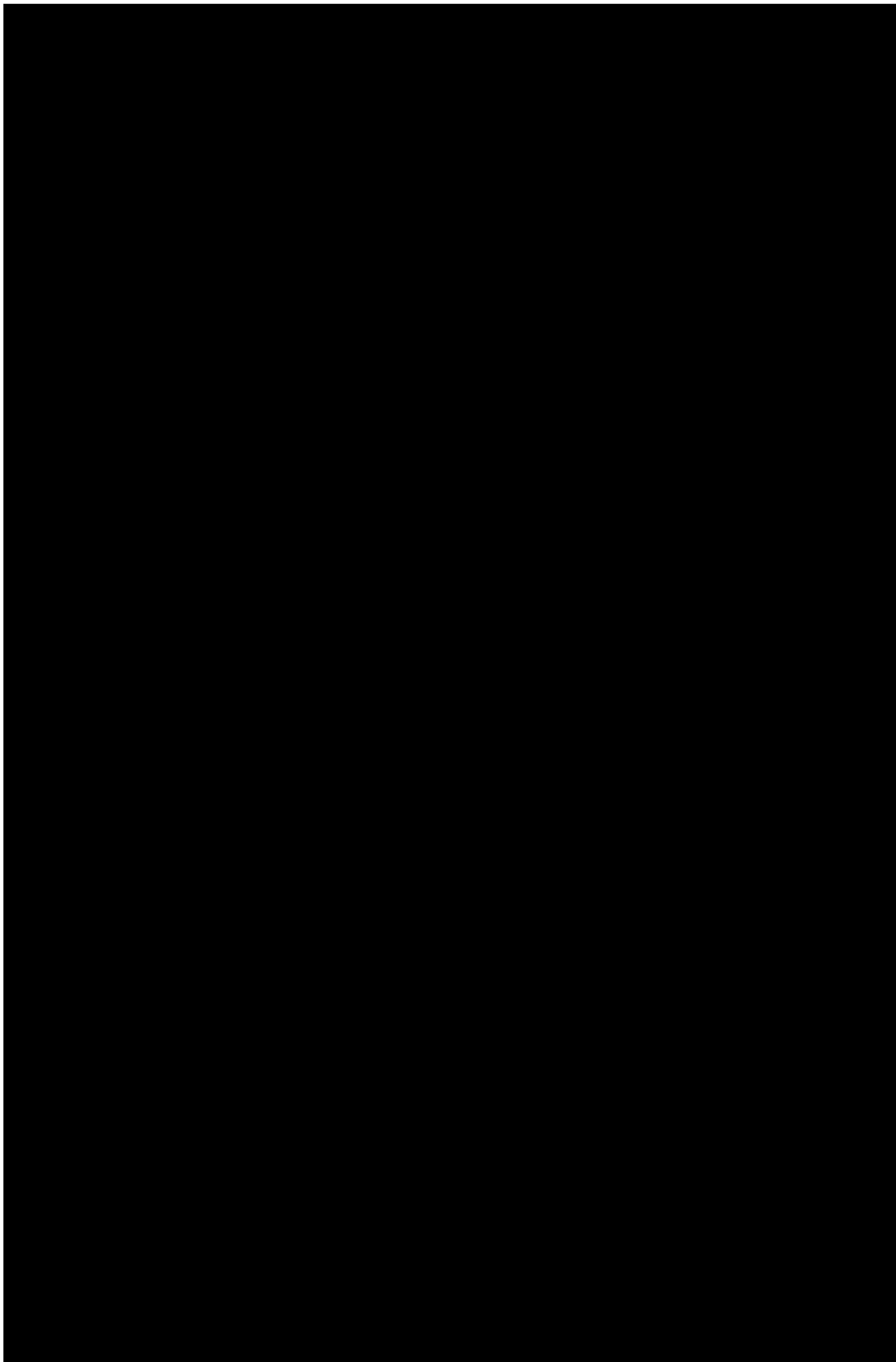
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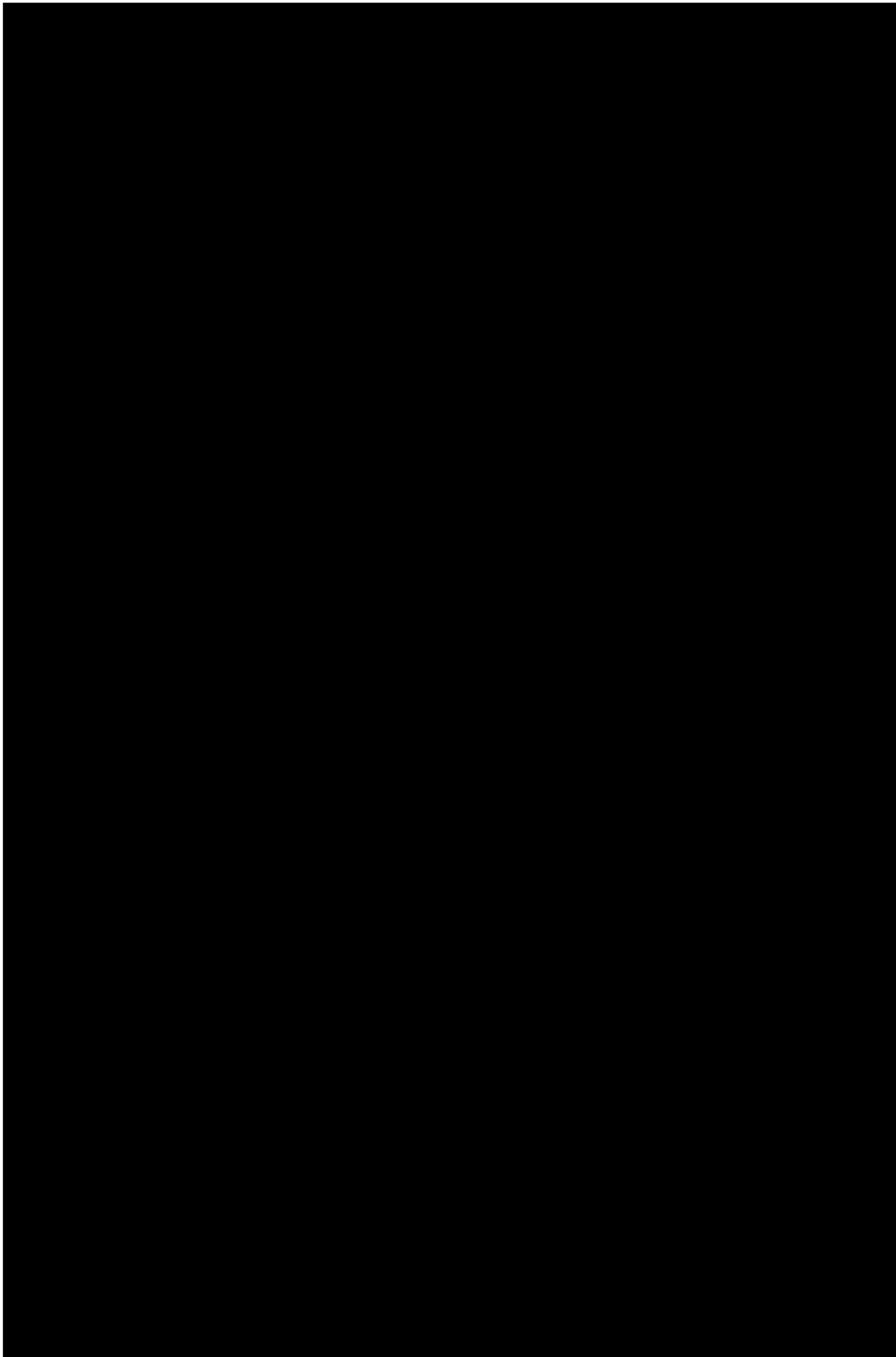
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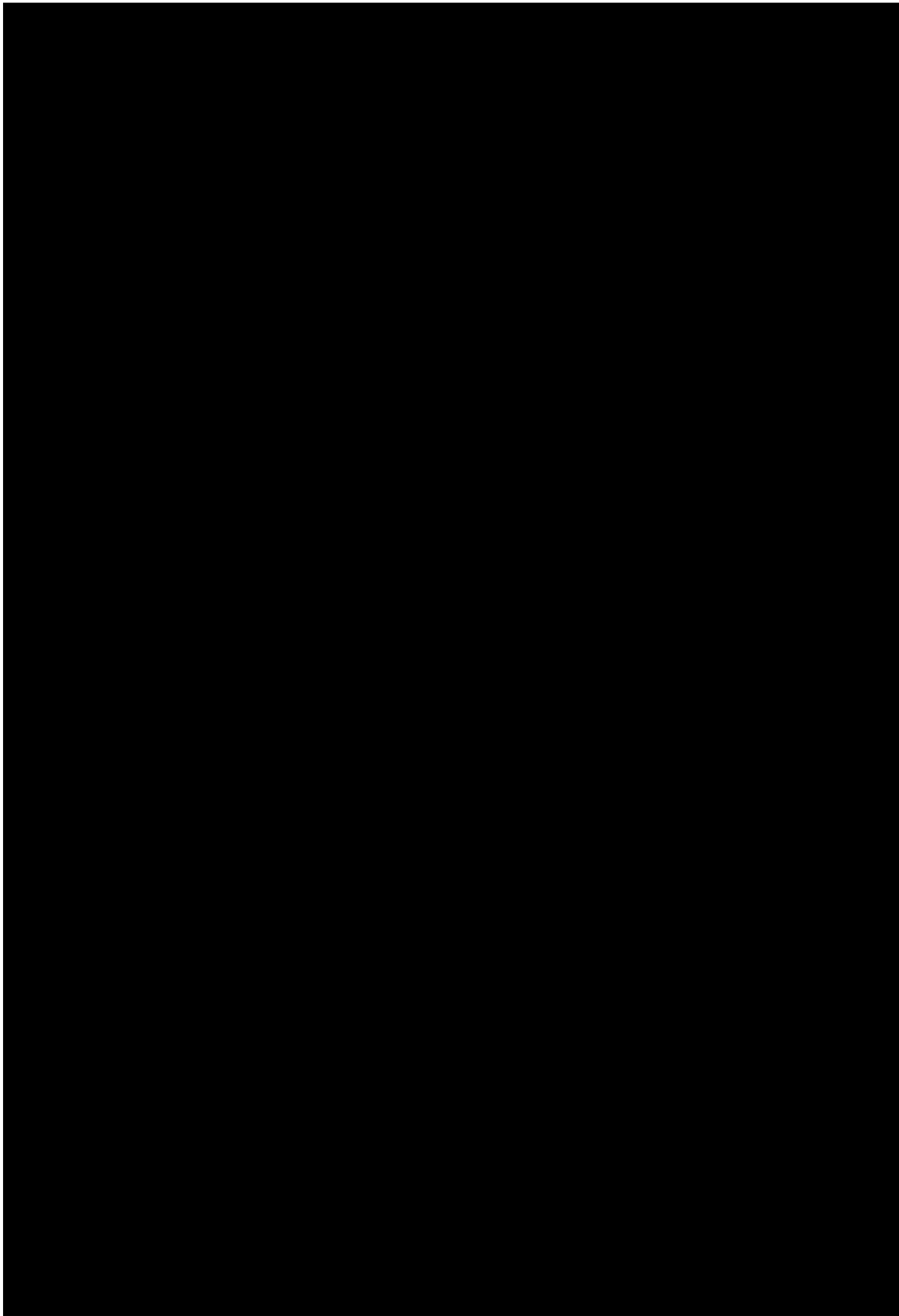






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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world who are under 5 years of age has increased by 0.5 billion in the same period. The number of children in the world who are under 15 years of age is projected to increase by 1.2 billion by the year 2020 (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and development needs of children in the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) has a goal of reducing the number of children who die before the age of 5 years by 50% by the year 2000 (WHO 1999). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has a goal of reducing the number of children who are under 5 years of age who are malnourished by 50% by the year 2000 (UNICEF 1999).

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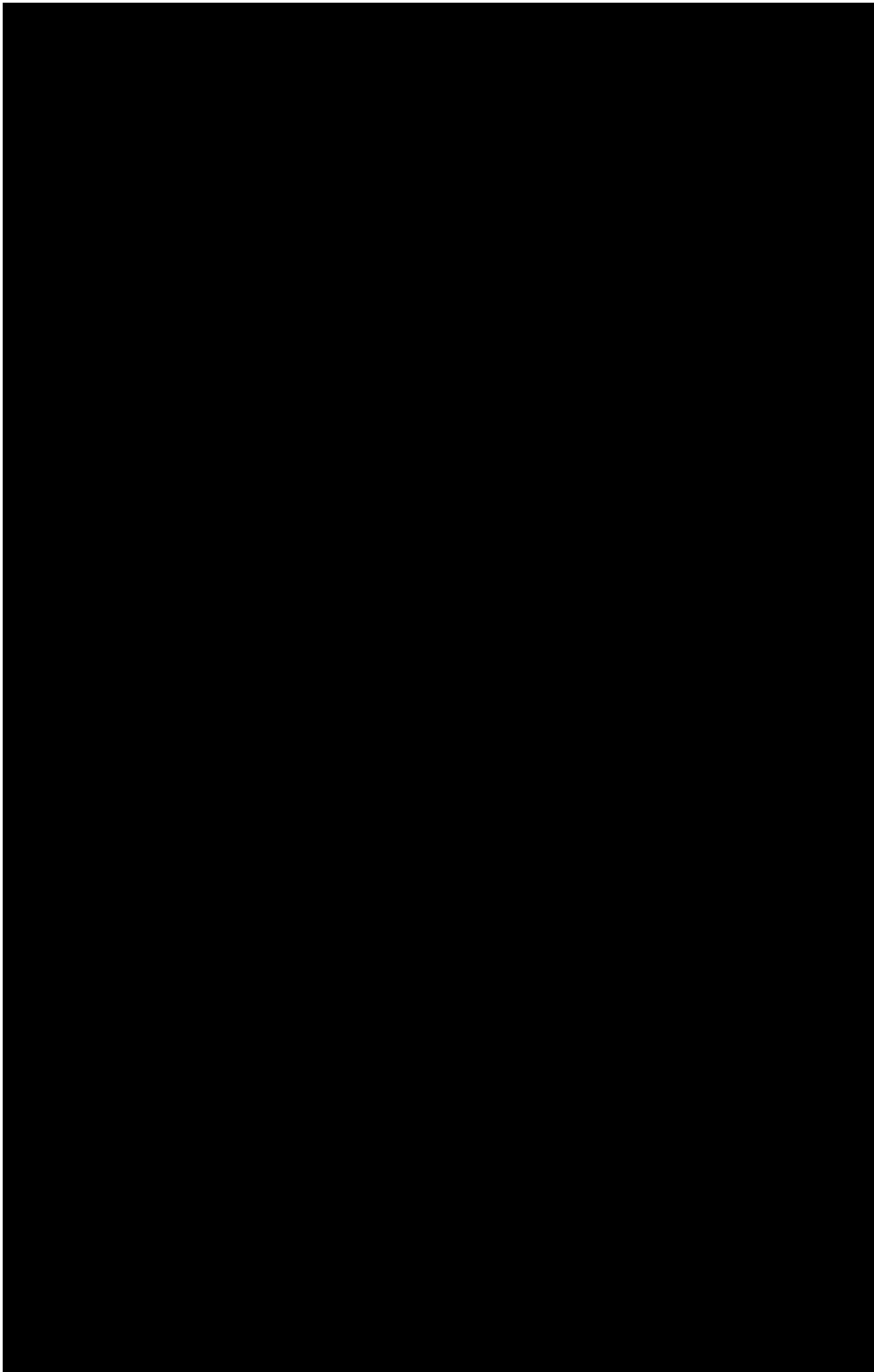
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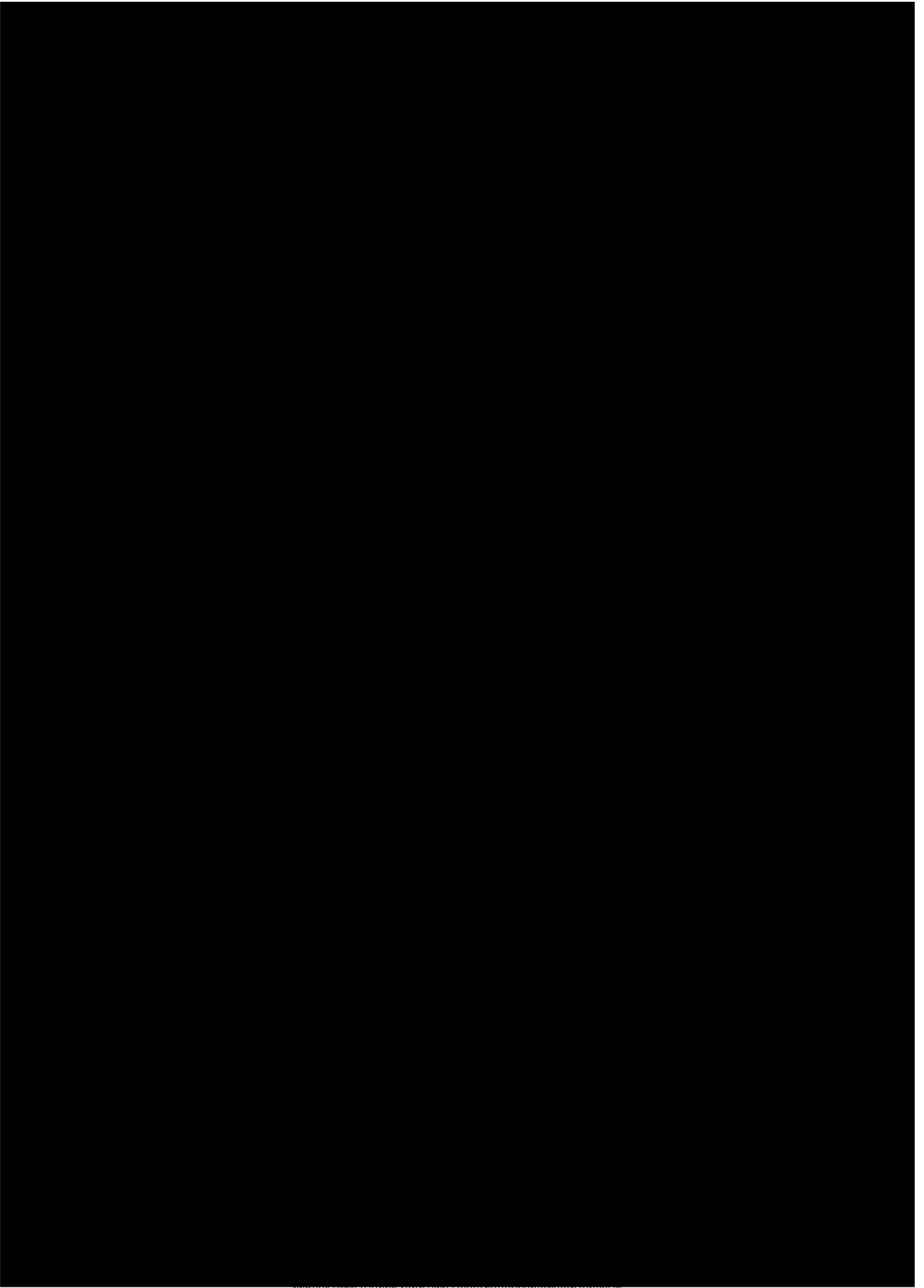
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