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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 (UNEP 2000). This increase is due to the fact that the number of children under 15 years of age has increased in all countries, but especially in developing countries.

As a result of the increase in the number of children under 15 years of age, the number of children under 15 years of age who are in the labour force has also increased. This increase is due to the fact that the number of children under 15 years of age who are in the labour force has increased in all countries, but especially in developing countries.

The increase in the number of children under 15 years of age who are in the labour force has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious problems is the loss of education. Children who are in the labour force are unable to attend school, and this leads to a loss of education. This loss of education leads to a cycle of poverty, as children who are unable to attend school are unable to find good jobs when they are older.

Another problem is the loss of health. Children who are in the labour force are often exposed to dangerous conditions, and this leads to a loss of health. This loss of health leads to a cycle of poverty, as children who are unable to attend school are unable to find good jobs when they are older.

The increase in the number of children under 15 years of age who are in the labour force has led to a number of other problems. One of the most serious problems is the loss of income. Children who are in the labour force are often paid very low wages, and this leads to a loss of income. This loss of income leads to a cycle of poverty, as children who are unable to attend school are unable to find good jobs when they are older.

Another problem is the loss of skills. Children who are in the labour force are often unable to learn the skills they need to find good jobs when they are older. This loss of skills leads to a cycle of poverty, as children who are unable to attend school are unable to find good jobs when they are older.

The increase in the number of children under 15 years of age who are in the labour force has led to a number of other problems. One of the most serious problems is the loss of time. Children who are in the labour force are unable to spend time with their families, and this leads to a loss of time. This loss of time leads to a cycle of poverty, as children who are unable to attend school are unable to find good jobs when they are older.

Another problem is the loss of respect. Children who are in the labour force are often treated with disrespect, and this leads to a loss of respect. This loss of respect leads to a cycle of poverty, as children who are unable to attend school are unable to find good jobs when they are older.

The increase in the number of children under 15 years of age who are in the labour force has led to a number of other problems. One of the most serious problems is the loss of hope. Children who are in the labour force are often unable to see a future for themselves, and this leads to a loss of hope. This loss of hope leads to a cycle of poverty, as children who are unable to attend school are unable to find good jobs when they are older.

Another problem is the loss of dignity. Children who are in the labour force are often treated with a lack of dignity, and this leads to a loss of dignity. This loss of dignity leads to a cycle of poverty, as children who are unable to attend school are unable to find good jobs when they are older.

The increase in the number of children under 15 years of age who are in the labour force has led to a number of other problems. One of the most serious problems is the loss of freedom. Children who are in the labour force are often unable to make their own choices, and this leads to a loss of freedom. This loss of freedom leads to a cycle of poverty, as children who are unable to attend school are unable to find good jobs when they are older.

Another problem is the loss of identity. Children who are in the labour force are often unable to find their own identity, and this leads to a loss of identity. This loss of identity leads to a cycle of poverty, as children who are unable to attend school are unable to find good jobs when they are older.

















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Figure 1. Three-phase power system schematic.

The three-phase power system is shown in Figure 1. The three-phase power system consists of three power sources, a transformer, and a three-phase load. The three power sources are connected to a common bus, which is connected to the primary winding of the transformer. The secondary winding of the transformer is connected to a three-phase transmission line, which is connected to the three-phase load. The three-phase load is connected to the three-phase transmission line through a three-phase switch.

| Phase | Source 1 | Source 2 | Source 3 | Transformer | Transmission Line | Load |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------------|------|
| Phase 1 | 100V | 100V | 100V | 100V | 100V | 100V |
| Phase 2 | 100V | 100V | 100V | 100V | 100V | 100V |
| Phase 3 | 100V | 100V | 100V | 100V | 100V | 100V |