دِرُعُ وَرُدُ عِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مُرْدُنْ وِيُرْ مُرْدُنْ وِيْرُ مُنْ مُوتُ

رُرُم مُ مُ مُرَام فِي مُ الْمُون فَي الْمُونِ فَي الْمُورِدُ مُن اللهِ

י מי מינית איינית	1990 22531
ورور د م	دُرُد ر الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل
المرازع المراز	ن زود ش
90 وشرع	خَوْمَرُ
026	ה מי לי מי

اً. تَدَوْوَت وَدُورَ وَدُورَ وَدُورَ وَدُورَ وَدُورَ اللهِ مَا وَرُدُو مَوْرُو مَوْرُو مُورُونَ وَوَدُورُ وَمُورُونَ وَمُورُونَ مُورُونَ مُورُونَ مُؤْرِدُ وَمُورُونَ مُؤْرُونَ مُؤْرُونَ مُؤْرُدُ وَمُرْدُونَ وَمُرْدُونَ مُؤْرُدُونَ مُؤْرُدُ وَمُرْدُونَ وَمُرْدُونَ وَمُرْدُونَ وَمُرْدُونَ وَمُرْدُونَ وَمُرْدُونَ وَمُرْدُونِ وَمُونِ وَالْمُونِ و

- - (١) دُودُ شَرُدُ وِيْرَتُ وَيْرُدُ وَالْمِنْ
 - · 36 34 (2)
 - ده) ژبترژبوشر
 - (4) مَرَبِ وَيُووَرُ
- (ى) بىتۇر ئىگ بېرىڭ ئۇڭ بوشىرى ئىلىرى ئىلىرى بولىرى ئىستۇنىش
 - · 25,000 30,00 0
- - رى برۇرىدى ئىلونى كۇرۇم كۇرى
 - (3) مُرْجَرِ صَامْتُ مُرَكِرُهِ وَمُرْتُونِ لَاكُونُ وَشِرْتُر كُونُونُ وَا
 - (4) مُوسِرُورُرُو وَ وَتَسْمَرُهُ وَ وَرَالْمَدُ فَي الْمُورِمُونُ فَي اللَّهِ اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ فِي اللَّهُ فِي
 - (5) مَرْهُ مِ يُرَوْرُونُ مُنْ مِهِ مُرْبُهُمُ الْمُعْرُونُمُ مُرْهُ وِ يُنْهُ مُنْ

@ سِوجِة كَارِدَةُ سُرَسْرَكُدُر.

- (١) نَشْهِرَةُدُ بِرِدْتُرُ وَمُرْوَرُ رِجْرُوَ بُرْجُرُونُ وبِرِتْ عِي يُرْجُ فَتْ فِي مُرْ وِيْرُسُ
- - ده) كار يَدُوْدُون رُرُرُورُورُورُ مَدُ تَدُور مِنْ بُرِدُدُ مِ خَوِيمُدُودُ بُرِبٍ فِي تَدَرَّدُ وَهُمْ يَوْدُونُ مُ

- 20 40

2- ئۇنىڭ بى ئىنىڭ بىرىزىپ ئازى ئۇنىڭ بىئىنىڭ دۇر ئازۇ ئىزى ئىلىدۇ. ئىرى ئىدى دىردى بىر ئىلىدى بىلىدىرى ئىزىش ئىزىنىدۇ.

ر- ورور خازش وسروترم ، خارش کار خار کار خار کارش

دا دُون رُفَ مُن وَكُن كُرُ رُونِ وَيُونُ

(2) ئۇرىخ ئىزىدۇرۇپ دۇر ئەرش ئەشۇرى ئۇرۇد ئۇلۇر ئۇنۇش ئويۇرى ئاۋىر.

ىن بويترىن ئارش برقىر ئازئو ئىتەنى ئاترىش

(١) دُوْرُدُ عُاسُوْدُتُ وَرُدُووِرُرِدُ وِسُرَعُمْ .

(8) देर्दे हैं देर्दे कुरेर्द्वित दुर्द्द केर्दे हैं हैं हैं है है देर्द्द है देर्द्द

ئر الله المنظرة المنظ

ورور ويرب ومروري الأور المطا فالأذ دْرْ وْرِيْرْ وْرْدُو . سَرْدُوْتْ "دِيْرْ " يْرْدُوْدِ ئاۋىل ئۇنىڭ ئۇيىڭ ئۇنۇ ئۇقىڭ "ئىنگە ئەئىرىكىيى ئۇنىڭىگىر قۇنىگە ئۇنىڭىگە ئەشەخۇرۇپ ۋىلىگە أَوْيَدَ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ اللَّ

Since the beginning of the 20th century British industry has changed, and many of the industrial problems of Britain today have arisen because of this change.

In the past, the traditional British exports were coal, ships, machinery and textiles, especially cotton and wool. The mining, ship-building, engineering and textile-producing districts of the north of England, South Wales and Clydeside and Scotland used to have the worst working and living conditions in the country. However, two things have happened since 1945. The first is that wages and working conditions have improved greatly in the traditional industries. The second, however, is that the demand for workers in these industries has decreased. Many men from the old mining communities in Durham and elsewhere have had to learn new skills, and they and their families have had to move to other parts of the country. Many small towns and villages have been deserted and their traditional way of life has died. Furthermore, automation and mechanization have led to a lower demand for labour, and again men have become redundant and have been forced to move to new jobs and new surroundings.

The newer manufacturing industries - machine tools, motor vehicles, electrical goods, oil and its by-products, chemicals, plastics and so on-have tended to grow up in the Midlands and the south-east of England. Today over a quarter of the population of Britain lives in the London area. At times people have spoken of 'Two Nations' - the prosperous south and the depressed north. This is an oversimplification, but the Government has had to establish regional development areas in the north and west. These areas (see the map on p. 61) are entitled to receive grants and assistance of various kinds. For instance, firms building new premises in the development areas are entitled to special rates of interest on

investment loans as an incentive.