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KHMER LETTER KA
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Figure 1: A sequence of 10 images showing the evolution of a shape from a simple rectangle to a complex, multi-lobed structure. The shapes are arranged in a row, with the first shape on the left and the last shape on the right. The shapes are rendered in a light gray color on a white background.

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A sequence of 10 icons showing the progression of a vertical line from a simple rectangle to a complex, stylized shape with a circular end.

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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK BUON
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-MUOY
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-PII
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KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-BEI
uni17F8

KHMER SYMBOL LEK ATTAK PRAM-BUON
uni17F9

KHMER SYMBOL PATHAMASAT
uni19E0

KHMER SYMBOL MUOY KOET
uni19E1

KHMER SYMBOL PII KOET
uni19E2

KHMER SYMBOL BEI KOET
uni19E3

KHMER SYMBOL BUON KOET
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KHMER SYMBOL PRAM KOET
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KHMER SYMBOL PRAM-MUOY KOET
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KHMER SYMBOL DAP KOET
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KHMER SYMBOL DAP-PRAM KOET
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KHMER SYMBOL TUTEYASAT
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KHMER SYMBOL MUOY ROC
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KHMER SYMBOL PII ROC
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KHMER SYMBOL BEI ROC
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KHMER SYMBOL BUON ROC

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	𐗶	𐗷	𐗸	𐗹	𐗺	𐗻	𐗼	𐗽	𐗾
	𐗿	𐗀	𐗁	𐗂	𐗃	𐗄	𐗅	𐗆	𐗇
	𐗈	𐗉	𐗊	𐗋	𐗌	𐗍	𐗎	𐗏	𐗐
	𐗑	𐗒	𐗓	𐗔	𐗕	𐗖	𐗗	𐗘	𐗙
	𐗚	𐗛	𐗜	𐗝	𐗞	𐗟	𐗠	𐗡	𐗢
	𐗣	𐗤	𐗥	𐗦	𐗧	𐗨	𐗩	𐗪	𐗫
	𐗬	𐗭	𐗮	𐗯	𐗰	𐗱	𐗲	𐗳	𐗴
	𐗶	𐗷	𐗸	𐗹	𐗺	𐗻	𐗼	𐗽	𐗾
	𐗿	𐗀	𐗁	𐗂	𐗃	𐗄	𐗅	𐗆	𐗇
	𐗈	𐗉	𐗊	𐗋	𐗌	𐗍	𐗎	𐗏	𐗐
	𐗑	𐗒	𐗓	𐗔	𐗕	𐗖	𐗗	𐗘	𐗙
	𐗚	𐗛	𐗜	𐗝	𐗞	𐗟	𐗠	𐗡	𐗢
	𐗣	𐗤	𐗥	𐗦	𐗧	𐗨	𐗩	𐗪	𐗫
	𐗬	𐗭	𐗮	𐗯	𐗰	𐗱	𐗲	𐗳	𐗴
	𐗶	𐗷	𐗸	𐗹	𐗺	𐗻	𐗼	𐗽	𐗾
	𐗿	𐗀	𐗁	𐗂	𐗃	𐗄	𐗅	𐗆	𐗇
	𐗈	𐗉	𐗊	𐗋	𐗌	𐗍	𐗎	𐗏	𐗐
	𐗑	𐗒	𐗓	𐗔	𐗕	𐗖	𐗗	𐗘	𐗙
	𐗚	𐗛	𐗜	𐗝	𐗞				

[illegible]

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

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

Ending "a2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17B7.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17B717CD
It might be two unicodes: 17B7 + 17CD (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17B717CD.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17B8.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17B9.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BA.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BB.b
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BC.b
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BD.b
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BF.right1
Ending "right1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BF.right2
Ending "right2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17BF.right3
Ending "right3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C0.right1
Ending "right1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C0.right1.high
feature



uni17C0.right2
Ending "right2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C0.right3
Ending "right3" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C5.right
Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C6.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C9.a
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C9.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17CA.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17CB.r
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)



feature



uni17CC.r

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

uni17CD.r

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



uni17CE.r

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



uni17CF.r

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



uni17D1.r

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



uni17D3.r

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



uni17DD.r

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



uni17D21780

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1780 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21781

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1781 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21782

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1782 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21783

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1783 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21783.low

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



uni17D21784

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1784 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21785

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1785 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21786

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1786 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21787

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1787 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21788

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1788 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21788.low

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



uni17D21789

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1789 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



uni17D21789.a

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



uni17D2178A

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 178A (most Arabic ccmp
feature)



	feature)								
	uni17D2178A.r								
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	feature								
	uni17D2178B	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178B (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D2178C	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178C (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D2178D	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178D (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D2178D.low								
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	feature								
	uni17D2178E	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178E (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D2178E.alt								
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	feature								
	uni17D2178F	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178F (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D2178F.r								
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	feature								
	uni17D21790	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1790 (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D21791	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1791 (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D21792	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1792 (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D21793	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1793 (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D21794	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1794 (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D21794.low								
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	feature								
	uni17D21795	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1795 (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D21796	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1796 (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D21797	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1797 (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D21797.r								
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	feature								
	uni17D21798	□	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1798 (most Arabic ccmp feature)									
	uni17D21798.r								
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	feature								

uni17D21799
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1799 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21799.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D2179A
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179A (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179A.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D2179B
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179B (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179C
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179C (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179D
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179E
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179E (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179E.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D2179F
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179F (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179F.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni17D217A0
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A0 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217A1
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A1 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217A2
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A2 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217A7
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A7 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217AB
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17AB (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217AC
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17AC (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D217AF
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17AF (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178017B6
It might be two unicodes: 1780 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178017C5
It might be two unicodes: 1780 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178117B6
It might be two unicodes: 1781 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni178117C5

It might be two unicodes: 1781 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178217B6

It might be two unicodes: 1782 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni178217C5

It might be two unicodes: 1782 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178317B6

It might be two unicodes: 1783 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178317C5

It might be two unicodes: 1783 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178417B6

It might be two unicodes: 1784 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178417C5

It might be two unicodes: 1784 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178517B6

It might be two unicodes: 1785 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178517C5

It might be two unicodes: 1785 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178617B6

It might be two unicodes: 1786 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178617C5

It might be two unicodes: 1786 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178717B6

It might be two unicodes: 1787 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178717C5

It might be two unicodes: 1787 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178817B6

It might be two unicodes: 1788 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178817C5

It might be two unicodes: 1788 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178917B6

It might be two unicodes: 1789 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178917C5

It might be two unicodes: 1789 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178917B6.a

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

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178917C5.a

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

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178A17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178A + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐪀𐪁 𐪀𐪂 𐪀𐪃 𐪀𐪄 𐪀𐪅 𐪀𐪆 𐪀𐪇 𐪀𐪈 𐪀𐪉

uni178A17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178A + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤀 𐤁 𐤂 𐤃 𐤄 𐤅 𐤆 𐤇 𐤈 𐤉

uni178B17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178B + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤊 𐤋 𐤌 𐤍 𐤎 𐤏 𐤐 𐤑 𐤒 𐤓

uni178B17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178B + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 𐤘 𐤙 𐤚 𐤛 𐤜 𐤝

uni178C17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178C + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤞 𐤟 𐤠 𐤡 𐤢 𐤣 𐤤 𐤥 𐤦 𐤧

uni178C17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178C + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤨 𐤩 𐤪 𐤫 𐤬 𐤭 𐤮 𐤯 𐤰 𐤱

uni178D17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178D + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤲 𐤳 𐤴 𐤵 𐤶 𐤷 𐤸 𐤹 𐤺 𐤻

uni178D17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178D + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐤼 𐤽 𐤾 𐤿 𐥀 𐥁 𐥂 𐥃 𐥄 𐥅

uni178E17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178E + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥆 𐥇 𐥈 𐥉 𐥊 𐥋 𐥌 𐥍 𐥎 𐥏

uni178E17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178E + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥐 𐥑 𐥒 𐥓 𐥔 𐥕 𐥖 𐥗 𐥘 𐥙

uni178F17B6

It might be two unicodes: 178F + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥚 𐥛 𐥜 𐥝 𐥞 𐥟 𐥠 𐥡 𐥢 𐥣

uni178F17C5

It might be two unicodes: 178F + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥤 𐥥 𐥦 𐥧 𐥨 𐥩 𐥪 𐥫 𐥬 𐥭

uni179017B6

It might be two unicodes: 1790 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥮 𐥯 𐥰 𐥱 𐥲 𐥳 𐥴 𐥵 𐥶 𐥷

uni179017C5

It might be two unicodes: 1790 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐥸 𐥹 𐥺 𐥻 𐥼 𐥽 𐥾 𐥿 𐦀 𐦁

uni179117B6

It might be two unicodes: 1791 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦂 𐦃 𐦄 𐦅 𐦆 𐦇 𐦈 𐦉 𐦊 𐦋

uni179117C5

It might be two unicodes: 1791 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦌 𐦍 𐦎 𐦏 𐦐 𐦑 𐦒 𐦓 𐦔 𐦕

uni179217B6

It might be two unicodes: 1792 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦖 𐦗 𐦘 𐦙 𐦚 𐦛 𐦜 𐦝 𐦞 𐦟

uni179217C5

It might be two unicodes: 1792 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦠 𐦡 𐦢 𐦣 𐦤 𐦥 𐦦 𐦧 𐦨 𐦩

uni179317B6

It might be two unicodes: 1793 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦪 𐦫 𐦬 𐦭 𐦮 𐦯 𐦰 𐦱 𐦲 𐦳

uni179317C5

It might be two unicodes: 1793 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦴 𐦵 𐦶 𐦷 𐦸 𐦹 𐦺 𐦻 𐦼 𐦽

uni179417B6

It might be two unicodes: 1794 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

𐦿 𐧀 𐧁 𐧂 𐧃 𐧄 𐧅 𐧆 𐧇 𐧈

uni179417B6.high

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

𐧉 𐧊 𐧋 𐧌 𐧍 𐧎 𐧏 𐧐 𐧑 𐧒

uni179417C5

It might be two unicodes: 1794 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179417C5.high
Ending "high" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni179517B6
It might be two unicodes: 1795 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179517C5
It might be two unicodes: 1795 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179617B6
It might be two unicodes: 1796 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179617C5
It might be two unicodes: 1796 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179717B6
It might be two unicodes: 1797 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179717C5
It might be two unicodes: 1797 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179817B6
It might be two unicodes: 1798 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179817C5
It might be two unicodes: 1798 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179917B6
It might be two unicodes: 1799 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179917C5
It might be two unicodes: 1799 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179A17B6
It might be two unicodes: 179A + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179A17C5
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uni179B17B6
It might be two unicodes: 179B + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179B17C5
It might be two unicodes: 179B + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179C17B6
It might be two unicodes: 179C + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179C17C5
It might be two unicodes: 179C + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179D17B6
It might be two unicodes: 179D + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179D17C5
It might be two unicodes: 179D + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni179E17B6
It might be two unicodes: 179E + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



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uni179F17B6
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uni17A117B6
It might be two unicodes: 17A1 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni17A117C5
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uni17A217B6
It might be two unicodes: 17A2 + 17B6 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni17A217C5
It might be two unicodes: 17A2 + 17C5 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni17D2178317B6
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2178317B6

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uni17D2178317B6.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

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"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179417B6

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uni17D2179417B6.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

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uni17D2179417C5

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179417C5



uni17D2179417C5.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D2179917B6
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179917B6



uni17D2179917B6.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D2179917C5
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179917C5



uni17D2179917C5.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D2179E17B6
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179E17B6



uni17D2179E17B6.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni17D2179E17C5
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179E17C5



uni17D2179E17C5.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni17D2179F17B6
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni17D2179F17B6



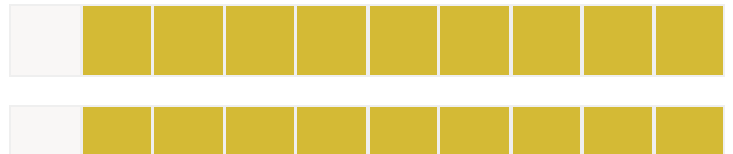
uni17D2179F17B6.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni17D2179F17C5
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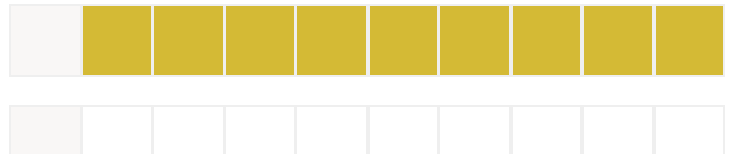


uni17D2179F17C5.low
Ending "low" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni25CC.dot
Ending "dot" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

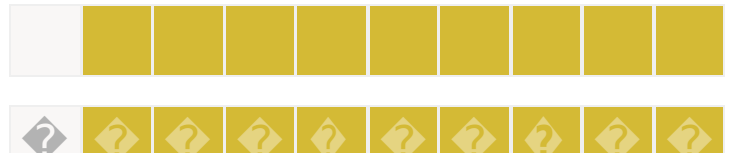


uni17B6.long
Ending "long" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni17C5.right.long
feature

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



rovoloop
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.
ab.below
Ending "below" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



ac.below
Ending "below" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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 also become an important employer for women, with 50% of the public sector workforce being female in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people with disabilities, with 10% of the public sector workforce being disabled in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of the public sector workforce being from ethnic minorities in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are over 50 years of age, with 10% of the public sector workforce being over 50 years of age in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are under 25 years of age, with 10% of the public sector workforce being under 25 years of age in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are single, with 10% of the public sector workforce being single in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are married, with 10% of the public sector workforce being married in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are widowed, with 10% of the public sector workforce being widowed in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are divorced, with 10% of the public sector workforce being divorced in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are cohabiting, with 10% of the public sector workforce being cohabiting in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living alone, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living alone in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a partner, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a partner in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a child, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a child in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a grandchild, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a grandchild in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a parent, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a parent in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a sibling, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a sibling in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a cousin, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a cousin in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with an aunt or uncle, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with an aunt or uncle in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a friend, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a friend in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a neighbour, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a neighbour in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a stranger, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a stranger in 1995.

The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a pet, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a pet in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a car, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a car in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer for people who are living with a house, with 10% of the public sector workforce being living with a house in 1995.

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:

...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 technology' 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 systems' 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 management' 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 policy' 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 law' 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 ethics' field is defined as:

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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 1999). 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 organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each with its own aims and objectives. 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 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 0.6 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 concern that the rapid increase in the number of children in the world is leading to a corresponding increase in the number of children who are living in poverty. This is because the number of children who are living in poverty has increased by 1.2 billion in the 1990s (United Nations 1999). The number of children who are living in poverty is projected to increase by 1.2 billion by the year 2020 (United Nations 1999).

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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 (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population as a key priority for the 21st century (WHO 1999). The WHO has identified the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population as a key priority for the 21st century (WHO 1999).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the UK, and this is reflected in the increasing number of people with mental health problems who are in contact with mental health services (Mental Health Foundation 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the lives of people with mental health problems. These initiatives include the development of new services, the improvement of existing services, and the development of new ways of working. The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the effectiveness of these initiatives.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we review the literature on the effectiveness of new services. Second, we review the literature on the effectiveness of improvements to existing services. Third, we review the literature on the effectiveness of new ways of working. Finally, we discuss the implications of the findings for practice.

The first section of the paper reviews the literature on the effectiveness of new services. This section includes a review of the literature on the effectiveness of new services for people with mental health problems, and a review of the literature on the effectiveness of new services for people with physical health problems.

The second section of the paper reviews the literature on the effectiveness of improvements to existing services. This section includes a review of the literature on the effectiveness of improvements to existing services for people with mental health problems, and a review of the literature on the effectiveness of improvements to existing services for people with physical health problems.

The third section of the paper reviews the literature on the effectiveness of new ways of working. This section includes a review of the literature on the effectiveness of new ways of working for people with mental health problems, and a review of the literature on the effectiveness of new ways of working for people with physical health problems.

The fourth section of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for practice. This section includes a discussion of the implications of the findings for practice for people with mental health problems, and a discussion of the implications of the findings for practice for people with physical health problems.

The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings for practice. This section includes a discussion of the implications of the findings for practice for people with mental health problems, and a discussion of the implications of the findings for practice for people with physical health problems.

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 is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of children in the world who are under 5 years of age will increase from 1 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2025.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This is because more children are surviving to the age of 5, and more children are surviving to the age of 15. This is also true for the number of children who survive to the age of 20 and the age of 25.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born. This is because the number of children who are born has increased in many countries. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of women who are having children, the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are having children, and the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are having children.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge because it is a challenge to provide for the needs of the children. It is a challenge because it is a challenge to provide for the needs of the children. It is a challenge because it is a challenge to provide for the needs of the children. It is a challenge because it is a challenge to provide for the needs of the children.

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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 1999). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower socio-economic classes, with 1.5 million people from the lower socio-economic classes employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are divorced, with 1.5 million divorced people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are widowed, with 1.5 million widowed people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are cohabiting, with 1.5 million cohabiting people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living alone, with 1.5 million people living alone employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, including the introduction of competition and the creation of new public sector organisations.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the public sector and to discuss the implications for the future of the public sector in the UK.

2. Introduction

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of organisations, from local government to the central government, and from the health service to the education system.

The public sector has a long history in the UK, and has played a major role in the provision of public services. In the 19th century, the public sector was responsible for the provision of basic services such as education and health care.

In the 20th century, the public sector expanded its role to include a wide range of other services, including housing, transport and social welfare. In the 1990s, the public sector was reorganised to improve its efficiency and effectiveness.

The public sector is now facing a number of challenges, including a growing demand for services, a need to improve efficiency and effectiveness, and a need to ensure that it is able to meet the needs of the population.

This paper reviews the literature on the public sector and discusses the implications for the future of the public sector in the UK.

3. The public sector

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This paper reviews the literature on the public sector and discusses the implications for the future of the public sector in the UK.

4. The future of the public sector

The public sector is facing a number of challenges in the future, including a growing demand for services, a need to improve efficiency and effectiveness, and a need to ensure that it is able to meet the needs of the population.

There are a number of initiatives that are being implemented to address these challenges, including the introduction of competition and the creation of new public sector organisations.

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This paper reviews the literature on the public sector and discusses the implications for the future of the public sector in the UK.

5. Conclusion

The public sector is facing a number of challenges in the future, including a growing demand for services, a need to improve efficiency and effectiveness, and a need to ensure that it is able to meet the needs of the population.

There are a number of initiatives that are being implemented to address these challenges, including the introduction of competition and the creation of new public sector organisations.

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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 1999). 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 social services to the operation of public utilities. The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it plays a significant role in 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 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1999, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1999, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1999, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, African, and Black British ethnic groups.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Irish, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, and other European ethnic groups. In 1999, 1.5 million people from these ethnic groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Jewish, Muslim, and other religious groups.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the gay, lesbian, and other sexual orientation groups. In 1999, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the transgender and other gender identity groups.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the disabled, long-term sick, and other health status groups. In 1999, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the homeless, rough sleepers, and other housing status groups.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the low income, unemployed, and other economic status groups. In 1999, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the young, old, and other age groups.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the single, married, divorced, and other marital status groups. In 1999, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the single parent, two parent, and other family status groups.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the lone parent, two parent, and other family status groups. In 1999, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the lone parent, two parent, and other family status groups.

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 1999 (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money for the taxpayer (Department of Health 2000).

One of the ways in which the public sector can improve its efficiency is by reducing the number of people employed in the public sector. This can be done by a number of methods, including:

- Reducing the number of people employed in the public sector who are not directly involved in the delivery of public services.
- Reducing the number of people employed in the public sector who are overpaid.
- Reducing the number of people employed in the public sector who are underpaid.

One of the most common methods of reducing the number of people employed in the public sector is by reducing the number of people employed in the public sector who are not directly involved in the delivery of public services. This can be done by a number of methods, including:

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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 aims and objectives. 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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