

2020-09-24 - 08:52.57
08:53.37

Print this page

Mandali

SPACE uni0020		
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	((
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029))
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-
FULL STOP uni002E	.	.
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J		

uni004A	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z
LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B	[[
REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C	\	\
RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D]]
CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^
LOW LINE uni005F	—	—
GRAVE ACCENT uni0060	`	`
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

f f

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

g g

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

h h

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

i i

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

j j

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

k k

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

l l

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

m m

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

n n

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

o o

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

p p

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

q q

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

r r

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

s s

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

t t

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

u u

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

v v

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

w w

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

x x

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

y y

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

z z

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

{ }

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

| |

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

} }

TILDE
uni007E

~ ~

NO-BREAK SPACE
uni00A0

CENT SIGN
uni00A2

¢ ¢

COPYRIGHT SIGN

uni00A9	©	©
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷
DEVANAGARI OM uni0950	ॐ	ॐ
DEVANAGARI STRESS SIGN UDATTA uni0951		
DEVANAGARI STRESS SIGN ANUDATTA uni0952		
DEVANAGARI DANDA uni0964		I
DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA uni0965		II
TELUGU SIGN CANDRABINDU uni0C01	◌̣	◌̣
TELUGU SIGN ANUSVARA uni0C02	◌̣̣	◌̣̣
TELUGU SIGN VISARGA uni0C03	◌̣̣̣	◌̣̣̣
TELUGU LETTER A uni0C05	అ	అ
TELUGU LETTER AA uni0C06	ఆ	ఆ
TELUGU LETTER I uni0C07	ఇ	ఇ
TELUGU LETTER II uni0C08	ఈ	ఈ
TELUGU LETTER U uni0C09	ఉ	ఉ
TELUGU LETTER UU uni0C0A	ఊ	ఊ
TELUGU LETTER VOCALIC R uni0C0B	ఋ	ఋ
TELUGU LETTER VOCALIC L uni0C0C	ౠ	ౠ
TELUGU LETTER E uni0C0E	ఎ	ఎ
TELUGU LETTER EE uni0C0F	ఏ	ఏ
TELUGU LETTER AI uni0C10	ఐ	ఐ
TELUGU LETTER O uni0C12	ఒ	ఒ

TELUGU LETTER OO
uni0C13

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TELUGU LETTER AU
uni0C14

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TELUGU LETTER KA
uni0C15

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TELUGU LETTER KHA
uni0C16

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TELUGU LETTER GA
uni0C17

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TELUGU LETTER GHA
uni0C18

ఘ

TELUGU LETTER NGA
uni0C19

ఙ

TELUGU LETTER CA
uni0C1A

చ

TELUGU LETTER CHA
uni0C1B

ఛ

TELUGU LETTER JA
uni0C1C

జ

TELUGU LETTER JHA
uni0C1D

ఝ

TELUGU LETTER NYA
uni0C1E

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TELUGU LETTER TTA
uni0C1F

ట

TELUGU LETTER TTHA
uni0C20

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TELUGU LETTER DDA
uni0C21

డ

TELUGU LETTER DDHA
uni0C22

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TELUGU LETTER NNA
uni0C23

ణ

TELUGU LETTER TA
uni0C24

త

TELUGU LETTER THA
uni0C25

థ

TELUGU LETTER DA
uni0C26

ద

TELUGU LETTER DHA
uni0C27

ధ

TELUGU LETTER NA
uni0C28

న

TELUGU LETTER PA
uni0C2A

ప

TELUGU LETTER PHA
uni0C2B

ఫ

TELUGU LETTER BA
uni0C2C

బ

TELUGU LETTER BHA
uni0C2D

భ

TELUGU LETTER MA
uni0C2E

	మ
TELUGU LETTER YA uni0C2F	య
TELUGU LETTER RA uni0C30	ర
TELUGU LETTER RRA uni0C31	ఱ
TELUGU LETTER LA uni0C32	ల
TELUGU LETTER LLA uni0C33	ళ
TELUGU LETTER LLLA uni0C34	ళ
TELUGU LETTER VA uni0C35	వ
TELUGU LETTER SHA uni0C36	శ
TELUGU LETTER SSA uni0C37	ష
TELUGU LETTER SA uni0C38	స
TELUGU LETTER HA uni0C39	హ
TELUGU SIGN AVAGRAHA uni0C3D	౯
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN AA uni0C3E	ా
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN I uni0C3F	ి
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN II uni0C40	ీ
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN U uni0C41	ు
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN UU uni0C42	ూ
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R uni0C43	ృ
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC RR uni0C44	ౄ
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN E uni0C46	ే
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN EE uni0C47	ై
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN AI uni0C48	ౌ
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN O uni0C4A	ో
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN OO uni0C4B	ౌ
TELUGU VOWEL SIGN AU uni0C4C	ౌ
TELUGU SIGN VIRAMA uni0C4D	్
	్

TELUGU LENGTH MARK
uni0C55

TELUGU AI LENGTH MARK
uni0C56

TELUGU LETTER TSA
uni0C58

TELUGU LETTER DZA
uni0C59

TELUGU LETTER VOCALIC RR
uni0C60

TELUGU LETTER VOCALIC LL
uni0C61

TELUGU VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC L
uni0C62

TELUGU VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC LL
uni0C63

TELUGU DIGIT ZERO
uni0C66

TELUGU DIGIT ONE
uni0C67

TELUGU DIGIT TWO
uni0C68

TELUGU DIGIT THREE
uni0C69

TELUGU DIGIT FOUR
uni0C6A

TELUGU DIGIT FIVE
uni0C6B

TELUGU DIGIT SIX
uni0C6C

TELUGU DIGIT SEVEN
uni0C6D

TELUGU DIGIT EIGHT
uni0C6E

TELUGU DIGIT NINE
uni0C6F

TELUGU FRACTION DIGIT ZERO FOR ODD POWERS OF FOUR
uni0C78

TELUGU FRACTION DIGIT ONE FOR ODD POWERS OF FOUR
uni0C79

TELUGU FRACTION DIGIT TWO FOR ODD POWERS OF FOUR
uni0C7A

TELUGU FRACTION DIGIT THREE FOR ODD POWERS OF FOUR
uni0C7B

TELUGU FRACTION DIGIT ONE FOR EVEN POWERS OF FOUR
uni0C7C

TELUGU FRACTION DIGIT TWO FOR EVEN POWERS OF FOUR
uni0C7D


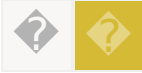

TELUGU FRACTION DIGIT THREE FOR EVEN POWERS OF FOUR
uni0C7E

TELUGU SIGN TUUMU
uni0C7F

ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER
uni200C

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◻	ఠ
◻	డ
◻	ఢ
◻	ఘ
◻	ఙ
	◌̣
	◌̣
◻	౦
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◻	౨
◻	౩
◻	౪
◻	౫
◻	౬
◻	౭
◻	౮
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◻	౧౦
◻	౧౧
◻	౧౨
◻	౧౩
◻	—
◻	౨
◻	౩
◻	ౣ
◻	౤
◻	౥

ZERO WIDTH JOINER uni200D		
EN DASH uni2013	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”
BULLET uni2022	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹
DEGREE CELSIUS uni2103	°C	°C
DEGREE FAHRENHEIT uni2109	°F	°F
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™
VULGAR FRACTION ONE THIRD uni2153	1/3	1/3
LEFTWARDS ARROW uni2190	←	←
UPWARDS ARROW uni2191	↑	↑
RIGHTWARDS ARROW uni2192	→	→
DOWNWARDS ARROW uni2193	↓	↓
MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	—
DOTTED CIRCLE uni25CC	⋯	⋯

uni0C15_uni0C40_uni0C37_uni0C4D (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	
NULL Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	
glyph225 Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	
glyph226 Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	
glyph227 Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	
uni0C15_uni0C3E (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature	





uni0C33_uni0C46
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C35_uni0C46
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C36_uni0C46
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C37_uni0C46
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C38_uni0C46
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C39_uni0C46
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C15_uni0C46_uni0C37_uni0C4D.akhn
akhn feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



uni0C15_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C16_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C17_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C18_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C19_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C1A_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C1B_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C1C_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C1D_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C1E_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C1F_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C20_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C21_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C22_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C23_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C24_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

uni0C25_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C26_uni0C47
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



[illegible]

uni0C15 uni0C4B

uni0C16 uni0C4B

uni0C17 uni0C4B

uni0C18 uni0C4B

uni0C19 uni0C4B

uni0C1A uni0C4B

uni0C1B uni0C4B

uni0C1C uni0C4B

uni0C1D uni0C4B

uni0C1E uni0C4B

uni0C1F uni0C4B

uni0C20 uni0C4B

uni0C21 uni0C4B

uni0C22 uni0C4B

uni0C23 uni0C4B

uni0C24 uni0C4B

uni0C25 uni0C4B

uni0C26 uni0C4B

uni0C27 uni0C4B

uni0C28 uni0C4B

uni0C2A uni0C4B

uni0C2B uni0C4B

uni0C2C uni0C4B















































































uni0C2D uni0C4B

uni0C2E uni0C4B

uni0C2F uni0C4B

uni0C30 uni0C4B



uni0C26_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C27_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C28_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C2A_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C2B_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C2C_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C2D_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C2E_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C2F_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C30_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C31_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C32_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C33_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C35_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C36_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C37_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C38_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C39_uni0C4C (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature			
uni0C15_uni0C4C_uni0C37_uni0C4D.akhn akhn feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)			
uni0C15.haln haln feature			
uni0C16.haln haln feature			
uni0C17.haln haln feature			
uni0C18.haln haln feature			
uni0C19.haln haln feature			
uni0C1A.haln haln feature			
uni0C1B.haln haln feature			
uni0C1C.haln haln feature			
uni0C1D.haln			

haln feature		
uni0C1E.haln haln feature		
uni0C1F.haln haln feature		
uni0C20.haln haln feature		
uni0C21.haln haln feature		
uni0C22.haln haln feature		
uni0C23.haln haln feature		
uni0C24.haln haln feature		
uni0C25.haln haln feature		
uni0C26.haln haln feature		
uni0C27.haln haln feature		
uni0C28.haln haln feature		
uni0C2A.haln haln feature		
uni0C2B.haln haln feature		
uni0C2C.haln haln feature		
uni0C2D.haln haln feature		
uni0C2E.haln haln feature		
uni0C2F.haln haln feature		
uni0C30.haln haln feature		
uni0C31.haln haln feature		
uni0C32.haln haln feature		
uni0C33.haln haln feature		
uni0C35.haln haln feature		
uni0C36.haln haln feature		
uni0C37.haln haln feature		
uni0C38.haln haln feature		
uni0C39.haln haln feature		

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



uni0C2F_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C30_uni0C4D.001
Ending "001" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)

uni0C31_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C32_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C33_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C35_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C36_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C37_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C38_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C39_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C15_uni0C4D_uni0C37_uni0C4D.blwf
blwf feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



uni0C24_uni0C4D_uni0C30_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C1F_uni0C4D_uni0C30_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C15_uni0C4D_uni0C37
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find
base glyph)liga feature



uni0C36_uni0C40_uni0C30_uni0C4D.001.blws
blws feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



uni0C38_uni0C24_uni0C4D_uni0C30
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C38_uni0C3F_uni0C24_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C38_uni0C24_uni0C30_uni0C40
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



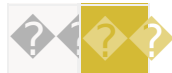
uni0C37_uni0C1F_uni0C4D_uni0C30
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature




uni0C37_uni0C1F_uni0C30_uni0C40
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find
base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



U0C34_U0C4D.blwf
blwf feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



uni0C15_uni0C3F_uni0C37_uni0C4D.akhn_uni0C2E_uni0C4D.psts



blws feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



uni0C2E_uni0C4D.blws
blws feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



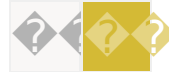
uni0C2F_uni0C4D.blws
blws feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



uni0C30_uni0C4D
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



uni0C31_uni0C4D.blws
blws feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



uni0C32_uni0C4D.blws
blws feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



uni0C33_uni0C4D.blws
blws feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



uni0C35_uni0C4D.blws
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uni0C36_uni0C4D.blws
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uni0C37_uni0C4D.blws
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uni0C38_uni0C4D.blws
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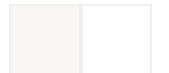


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uni0C56.blws.001
blws feature



uni0C15_uni0C41_uni0C37_uni0C4D
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uni0C15_uni0C42_uni0C37_uni0C4D
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uni0C15_uni0C46_uni0C56_uni0C37
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U0C58_U0C3E.abvs
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U0C58_U0C41.psts
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U0C58_U0C42.psts
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U0C58_U0C4A.abvs
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U0C58_U0C4B.abvs
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U0C58_U0C4C.abvs
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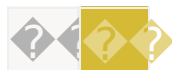
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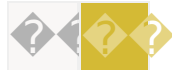
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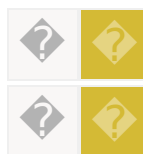
U0C59_U0C4B.abvs
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U0C59_U0C4C.abvs
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glyph654
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glyph660
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glyph648
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uni0C15_uni0C30_uni0C4D
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uni0C16_uni0C30_uni0C4D
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uni0C17_uni0C30_uni0C4D
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uni0C18_uni0C30_uni0C4D
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uni0C35 uni0C46 uni0C30 uni0C4D

The diagram shows a sequence of triangles. The first row contains two white triangles. The second row contains four triangles: a white triangle, a black triangle, a white triangle, and a black triangle. This illustrates a pattern where the number of triangles doubles and the fill color alternates in each subsequent row.

The diagram shows a sequence of triangles arranged in two rows. The top row has two triangles, both with the number 2. The bottom row has six triangles, alternating between the number 2 and the number 3, starting and ending with 2 (2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3).



The diagram shows a sequence of triangles. The first row has two triangles: a light gray one with the number 2 and a white one with the number 1. The second row has five triangles: a light gray one with 2, a white one with 1, a black one with 2, a black one with 2, a light gray one with 1, and a black one with 2.

A diagram showing a sequence of triangles. The first row has two triangles, one light gray and one white. The second row has six triangles: a light gray triangle with the number 2, a white triangle with the number 1, and four black triangles with the number 2. The triangles are arranged in a staggered fashion, with the second row starting under the first triangle of the first row.



uni0C15 uni0C46 uni0C56

[illegible]

uni0C31 uni0C42 uni0C30 uni0C4D

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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 for the way in which the public sector 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 of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector 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 people in the world who are 65 years of age and over has increased by 150 million in the same period. The number of people in the world who are 15 years of age and over has increased by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of factors which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are surviving infancy. In the 1950s, the number of people who died in infancy was 10 million per year. In the 1990s, the number of people who died in infancy was 2 million per year (United Nations 1999).

Another factor which has contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is the increase in the number of people who are surviving childhood. In the 1950s, the number of people who died in childhood was 10 million per year. In the 1990s, the number of people who died in childhood was 2 million per year (United Nations 1999).

A third factor which has contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is the increase in the number of people who are surviving adulthood. In the 1950s, the number of people who died in adulthood was 10 million per year. In the 1990s, the number of people who died in adulthood was 2 million per year (United Nations 1999).

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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) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Programme.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Programme, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Choice Scheme.

The NHS Direct website is a free service that provides information and advice on a wide range of health problems. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The NHS Choice and Control Programme is a scheme that allows patients to choose the hospital and the consultant they want to see. This scheme is available to patients who are waiting for a consultant appointment.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1990s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the Public Finance Review (PFR) in 1990. The PFR was a comprehensive review of the public sector's finances and was aimed at identifying areas for improvement and at reducing the cost of public services.

The second major reform was the establishment of public sector bodies (PSBs) in 1991. PSBs are public sector organizations that are established to provide a specific public service. They are subject to a number of controls, including the requirement to publish an annual report and to be subject to a public inquiry.

The third major reform was the implementation of public sector reform (PSR) in 1992. PSR was a comprehensive reform of the public sector that aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and to reduce the cost of public services.

PSR was implemented through a number of measures, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

3. Impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services has been the subject of a number of studies. These studies have generally found that public sector reform has led to an improvement in the quality of public services.

One of the main reasons for this improvement is the introduction of performance indicators. Performance indicators are measures of the quality of public services that are used to monitor and improve the performance of public sector organizations.

Another reason for the improvement in the quality of public services is the establishment of public sector bodies. Public sector bodies are public sector organizations that are established to provide a specific public service. They are subject to a number of controls, including the requirement to publish an annual report and to be subject to a public inquiry.

The implementation of public sector reform has also led to an improvement in the quality of public services. Public sector reform was a comprehensive reform of the public sector that aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and to reduce the cost of public services.

4. Factors that influence the success of public sector reform

The success of public sector reform has been influenced by a number of factors. These factors include the quality of the public sector, the nature of the reform, and the support of the public.

One of the main factors that influence the success of public sector reform is the quality of the public sector. The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a number of public sector organizations, including the police, the fire service, and the health service.

The nature of the reform is another factor that influences the success of public sector reform. Public sector reform can be implemented in a number of ways, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The support of the public is also a factor that influences the success of public sector reform. The public is the people who use public services and who pay for them. Their support is essential for the success of public sector reform.

5. Conclusions

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

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 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 Irish Republic. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Irish Republic 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 Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands 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 Welsh Mountains. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains 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 Northern Ireland. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Northern Ireland 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 Channel Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Channel Islands 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 Isle of Man. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Isle of Man 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 Gibraltar. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Gibraltar 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 Falkland Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Falkland Islands 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 Jersey. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Jersey 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 Guernsey. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Guernsey 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 Manx. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Manx 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 Channel Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Channel Islands 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 Isle of Man. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Isle of Man were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 Irish Republic. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Irish Republic 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 Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands 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 Welsh Mountains. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains 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 Northern Ireland. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Northern Ireland 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 Republic of Ireland. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland 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 Channel Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Channel Islands 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 Isle of Man. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Isle of Man 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 Crown Dependencies. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Crown Dependencies 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 Overseas Territories. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Overseas Territories 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 United Kingdom. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the United Kingdom 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 European Union. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the European Union 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 rest of the world. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the rest of the world 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 United Kingdom. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the United Kingdom were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Isle of Man. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Isle of Man 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 Gibraltar. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Gibraltar 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 Falkland Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Falkland Islands 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 Jersey. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Jersey 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 Guernsey. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Guernsey 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 Manx. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Manx 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 Channel Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Channel Islands 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 Isle of Man. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Isle of Man were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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:

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The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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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, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

