

2020-09-24 - 07:35.49
07:35.51

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Teko Light
Teko Regular
Teko Medium
Teko SemiBold
Teko Bold

	?	?	?	?	?	?
uni0000						
uni000D						
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	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	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	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z	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	a	a	a	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c	c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D
uni0064

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

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d d d d d d

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f f f f f f

g g g g g g

h h h h h h

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p p p p p p

q q q q q q

r r r r r r

s s s s s s

t t t t t t

u u u u u u

v v v v v v

w w w w w w

x x x x x x

y y y y y y

z z z z z z

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} } } } } }

TILDE uni007E	~	~	~	~	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0						
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6						
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD						
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º

RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
uni00BB

» » » » » »

INVERTED QUESTION MARK
uni00BF

¿ ¿ ¿ ¿ ¿ ¿

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
uni00C0

À À À À À À

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
uni00C1

Á Á Á Á Á Á

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00C2

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE
uni00C3

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
uni00C4

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
uni00C5

Å Å Å Å Å Å

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE
uni00C6

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
uni00C7

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
uni00C8

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
uni00C9

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00CA

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
uni00CB

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
uni00CC

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
uni00CD

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00CE

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
uni00CF

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH
uni00D0

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE
uni00D1

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
uni00D2

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
uni00D3

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00D4

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE
uni00D5

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
uni00D6

Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö Ö

MULTIPLICATION SIGN
uni00D7

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE
uni00D8

Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
uni00D9

Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù Ù

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	ú	Ú	ú	Ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	û	Û	û	Û	û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	ü	Ü	ü	Ü	ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	ý	Ý	ý	Ý	ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	þ	Þ	þ	Þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ

	Ö	ö	Ŏ	ŏ	Ȭ	ȭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6						
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	Ø	ø	Œ	œ	⓪	⓪
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'	d'
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE						

	uni0117	È	È	È	È	È	È
		Ẹ	Ẹ	Ẹ	Ẹ	Ẹ	Ẹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	uni0118						
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	uni0119	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON	uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON	uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE	uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE	uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	uni0122	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	uni0123	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON	uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON	uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK	uni012E	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK	uni012F	į	į	į	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0130	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I	uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA	uni0136	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA	uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE	uni0139	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE	uni013A	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA	uni013B	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA	uni013C	ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON	uni013D	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON	uni013E	ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE	uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE	uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE	uni0143	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE	uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA							

	uni0145	Ŋ	ŋ	Ŋ	ŋ	Ŋ	ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA	uni0146	ɲ	ɳ	ɲ	ɳ	ɲ	ɳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON	uni0147	Ň	ň	Ň	ň	Ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON	uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON	uni014C	Ō	ō	Ō	ō	Ō	ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON	uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni0150	Ő	ő	Ő	ő	Ő	ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE	uni0152	Œ	œ	Œ	œ	Œ	œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE	uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE	uni0154	Ŕ	ŕ	Ŕ	ŕ	Ŕ	ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE	uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA	uni0156	Ŗ	ŗ	Ŗ	ŗ	Ŗ	ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA	uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON	uni0158	Ř	ř	Ř	ř	Ř	ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON	uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE	uni015A	Ś	ś	Ś	ś	Ś	ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE	uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA	uni015E	Ş	ş	Ş	ş	Ş	ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA	uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON	uni0160	Š	š	Š	š	Š	š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON	uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA	uni0162	Ṭ	ṭ	Ṭ	ṭ	Ṭ	ṭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA	uni0163	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON	uni0164	Ț	ț	Ț	ț	Ț	ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON	uni0165	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON	uni016A	Ū	ū	Ū	ū	Ū	ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON	uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE							

	uni016E	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE	uni016F	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
		Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni0170						
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	uni0171	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK	uni0172	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK	uni0173	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni0178	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE	uni0179	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE	uni017A	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE	uni017B	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE	uni017C	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON	uni017D	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON	uni017E	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK	uni0192	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	uni0218	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	uni0219	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW	uni021A	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW	uni021B	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^
CARON	uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON	uni02C9	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ
BREVE	uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE	uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE	uni02DA	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
OGONEK	uni02DB	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE	uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT	uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI							

uni03C0	ॢ	ॣ	।	॥	०
DEVANAGARI SIGN CANDRABINDU uni0901		ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ
DEVANAGARI SIGN ANUSVARA uni0902		ं	ं	ं	ं
DEVANAGARI SIGN VISARGA uni0903	ः	ः	ः	ः	ः
DEVANAGARI LETTER A uni0905		अ	अ	अ	अ
DEVANAGARI LETTER AA uni0906		आ	आ	आ	आ
DEVANAGARI LETTER I uni0907		इ	इ	इ	इ
DEVANAGARI LETTER II uni0908		ई	ई	ई	ई
DEVANAGARI LETTER U uni0909		उ	उ	उ	उ
DEVANAGARI LETTER UU uni090A		ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC R uni090B		ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC L uni090C		ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ
DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA E uni090D		ऎ	ऎ	ऎ	ऎ
DEVANAGARI LETTER SHORT E uni090E		ए	ए	ए	ए
DEVANAGARI LETTER E uni090F		ए	ए	ए	ए
DEVANAGARI LETTER AI uni0910		ऐ	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ
DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA O uni0911		ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ
DEVANAGARI LETTER SHORT O uni0912		ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ
DEVANAGARI LETTER O uni0913		ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ
DEVANAGARI LETTER AU uni0914		औ	औ	औ	औ
DEVANAGARI LETTER KA uni0915		क	क	क	क
DEVANAGARI LETTER KHA uni0916		ख	ख	ख	ख
DEVANAGARI LETTER GA uni0917		ग	ग	ग	ग
DEVANAGARI LETTER GHA uni0918		घ	घ	घ	घ
DEVANAGARI LETTER NG uni0919		ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ
DEVANAGARI LETTER CA uni091A		च	च	च	च
DEVANAGARI LETTER CHA uni091B		छ	छ	छ	छ
DEVANAGARI LETTER JA uni091C		ज	ज	ज	ज

DEVANAGARI LETTER JHA uni091D	□	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ
DEVANAGARI LETTER NYA uni091E	□	ञ	ञ	ञ	ञ	ञ
DEVANAGARI LETTER TTA uni091F	□	ट	ट	ट	ट	ट
	□	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ
DEVANAGARI LETTER TTHA uni0920						
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDA uni0921	□	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDHA uni0922	□	ढ	ढ	ढ	ढ	ढ
DEVANAGARI LETTER NNA uni0923	□	ण	ण	ण	ण	ण
DEVANAGARI LETTER TA uni0924	□	त	त	त	त	त
DEVANAGARI LETTER THA uni0925	□	थ	थ	थ	थ	थ
DEVANAGARI LETTER DA uni0926	□	द	द	द	द	द
DEVANAGARI LETTER DHA uni0927	□	ध	ध	ध	ध	ध
DEVANAGARI LETTER NA uni0928	□	न	न	न	न	न
DEVANAGARI LETTER NNNA uni0929	□	न्	न्	न्	न्	न्
DEVANAGARI LETTER PA uni092A	□	प	प	प	प	प
DEVANAGARI LETTER PHA uni092B	□	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ
DEVANAGARI LETTER BA uni092C	□	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब
DEVANAGARI LETTER BHA uni092D	□	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ
DEVANAGARI LETTER MA uni092E	□	म	म	म	म	म
DEVANAGARI LETTER YA uni092F	□	य	य	य	य	य
DEVANAGARI LETTER RA uni0930	□	र	र	र	र	र
DEVANAGARI LETTER RRA uni0931	□	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ
DEVANAGARI LETTER LA uni0932	□	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल
DEVANAGARI LETTER LLA uni0933	□	ळ	ळ	ळ	ळ	ळ
DEVANAGARI LETTER LLLA uni0934	□	ऌ	ऌ	ऌ	ऌ	ऌ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VA uni0935	□	व	व	व	व	व
DEVANAGARI LETTER SHA uni0936	□	श	श	श	श	श

DEVANAGARI LETTER SSA
uni0937

□	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष
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DEVANAGARI LETTER SA
uni0938

□	स	स	स	स	स
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DEVANAGARI LETTER HA
uni0939

□	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह
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	ं	ं	ं	ं	ं
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DEVANAGARI SIGN NUKTA
uni093C

DEVANAGARI SIGN AVAGRAHA
uni093D

□	ऽ	ऽ	ऽ	ऽ	ऽ
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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AA
uni093E

□	ा	ा	ा	ा	ा
---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN I
uni093F

□	ि	ि	ि	ि	ि
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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN II
uni0940

□	ी	ी	ी	ी	ी
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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN U
uni0941

	ु	ु	ु	ु	ु
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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN UU
uni0942

	ू	ू	ू	ू	ू
--	---	---	---	---	---

DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R
uni0943

	ृ	ृ	ृ	ृ	ृ
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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC RR
uni0944

	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ
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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA E
uni0945

	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ
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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN SHORT E
uni0946

	े	े	े	े	े
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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN E
uni0947

	ै	ै	ै	ै	ै
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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AI
uni0948

	ै	ै	ै	ै	ै
--	---	---	---	---	---

DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA O
uni0949

□	ॉ	ॉ	ॉ	ॉ	ॉ
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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN SHORT O
uni094A

□	ो	ो	ो	ो	ो
---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN O
uni094B

□	ो	ो	ो	ो	ो
---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AU
uni094C

□	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ
---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVANAGARI SIGN VIRAMA
uni094D

	्	्	्	्	्
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DEVANAGARI OM
uni0950

□	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ
---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVANAGARI LETTER QA
uni0958

□	क़	क़	क़	क़	क़
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DEVANAGARI LETTER KHHA
uni0959

□	ख़	ख़	ख़	ख़	ख़
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DEVANAGARI LETTER GHHA
uni095A

□	ग़	ग़	ग़	ग़	ग़
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DEVANAGARI LETTER ZA uni095B	ज़	ज़	ज़	ज़	ज़
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDDHA uni095C	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़
DEVANAGARI LETTER RHA uni095D	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़
DEVANAGARI LETTER FA uni095E	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़
DEVANAGARI LETTER YYA uni095F	य़	य़	य़	य़	य़
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC RR uni0960	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC LL uni0961	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड
DEVANAGARI DANDA uni0964					
DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA uni0965					
DEVANAGARI DIGIT ZERO uni0966	०	०	०	०	०
DEVANAGARI DIGIT ONE uni0967	१	१	१	१	१
DEVANAGARI DIGIT TWO uni0968	२	२	२	२	२
DEVANAGARI DIGIT THREE uni0969	३	३	३	३	३
DEVANAGARI DIGIT FOUR uni096A	४	४	४	४	४
DEVANAGARI DIGIT FIVE uni096B	५	५	५	५	५
DEVANAGARI DIGIT SIX uni096C	६	६	६	६	६
DEVANAGARI DIGIT SEVEN uni096D	७	७	७	७	७
DEVANAGARI DIGIT EIGHT uni096E	८	८	८	८	८
DEVANAGARI DIGIT NINE uni096F	९	९	९	९	९
DEVANAGARI ABBREVIATION SIGN uni0970	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌
DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA A uni0972	अँ	अँ	अँ	अँ	अँ
ZERO WIDTH SPACE uni200B					
ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER uni200C					
ZERO WIDTH JOINER uni200D					
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	'	'	'	'	'
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	'	'	'	'	'
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	'	'	'	'	'

	uni201A	‚	‘	’	‚	‘	’
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	uni201C	“	”	“	”	“	”
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	uni201D	”	”	”	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	uni201E	„	„	„	„	„	„
		†	†	†	†	†	†
	DAGGER						
	uni2020						
DOUBLE DAGGER	uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
BULLET	uni2022	•	•	•	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS	uni2026	…	…	…	…	…	…
PER MILLE SIGN	uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2039	<	<	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni203A	>	>	>	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH	uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/
EURO SIGN	uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN	uni20B9	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
TRADE MARK SIGN	uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN	uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
N-ARY PRODUCT	uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
MINUS SIGN	uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−
DIVISION SLASH	uni2215	/	/	/	/	/	/
BULLET OPERATOR	uni2219	⋅	⋅	⋅	⋅	⋅	⋅
INFINITY	uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
INTEGRAL	uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO	uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO	uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO	uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO	uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
LOZENGE	uni25CA	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊
DOTTED CIRCLE	uni25CC	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿

uniF6C3
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI
uniFB01
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL
uniFB02

	,	,	,	,	,
fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl

itfLogo
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

uni0915094D
It might be two unicodes: 0915 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0916094D
It might be two unicodes: 0916 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0917094D
It might be two unicodes: 0917 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0918094D
It might be two unicodes: 0918 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0919094D
It might be two unicodes: 0919 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni091A094D
It might be two unicodes: 091A + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni091B094D
It might be two unicodes: 091B + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni091C094D
It might be two unicodes: 091C + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni091D094D
It might be two unicodes: 091D + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni091E094D
It might be two unicodes: 091E + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni091F094D
It might be two unicodes: 091F + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0920094D
It might be two unicodes: 0920 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0921094D
It might be two unicodes: 0921 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0922094D
It might be two unicodes: 0922 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0923094D
It might be two unicodes: 0923 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0924094D
It might be two unicodes: 0924 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0925094D
It might be two unicodes: 0925 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni0926094D

?	?	?	?	?	?
	क्	क्	क्	क्	क्
	ख्	ख्	ख्	ख्	ख्
	ग्	ग्	ग्	ग्	ग्
	घ्	घ्	घ्	घ्	घ्
	ङ्	ङ्	ङ्	ङ्	ङ्
	च्	च्	च्	च्	च्
	छ्	छ्	छ्	छ्	छ्
	ज्	ज्	ज्	ज्	ज्
	झ्	झ्	झ्	झ्	झ्
	ञ्	ञ्	ञ्	ञ्	ञ्
	ट्	ट्	ट्	ट्	ट्
	ठ्	ठ्	ठ्	ठ्	ठ्
	ड्	ड्	ड्	ड्	ड्
	ढ्	ढ्	ढ्	ढ्	ढ्
	त्	त्	त्	त्	त्
	थ्	थ्	थ्	थ्	थ्

It might be two unicodes: 0926 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0927094D
It might be two unicodes: 0927 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0928094D
It might be two unicodes: 0928 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni092A094D
It might be two unicodes: 092A + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni092B094D
It might be two unicodes: 092B + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni092C094D
It might be two unicodes: 092C + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni092D094D
It might be two unicodes: 092D + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni092E094D
It might be two unicodes: 092E + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni092F094D
It might be two unicodes: 092F + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0930094D
It might be two unicodes: 0930 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0932094D
It might be two unicodes: 0932 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0933094D
It might be two unicodes: 0933 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0935094D
It might be two unicodes: 0935 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0936094D
It might be two unicodes: 0936 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0937094D
It might be two unicodes: 0937 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0938094D
It might be two unicodes: 0938 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0939094D
It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0915093C094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915093C094D



uni0916093C094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916093C094D



uni0917093C094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917093C094D



uni091C093C094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C093C094D



uni0928093C094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928093C094D



uni092B093C094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092B093C094D



uni092F093C094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092F093C094D



itfStar
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



uni09080902
It might be two unicodes: 0908 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09300941
It might be two unicodes: 0930 + 0941 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09300942
It might be two unicodes: 0930 + 0942 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09390941
It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 0941 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09390942
It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 0942 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09260943
It might be two unicodes: 0926 + 0943 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09390943
It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 0943 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni094D0928.post
Ending "post" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni094D092F.post
Ending "post" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni094D0930.post
Ending "post" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni094D0930
It might be two unicodes: 094D + 0930 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0930094D.1
Ending "1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni0930094D.2
Ending "2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni0930094D0902
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0930094D0902



uni093E0930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni093E0930094D



uni093E0930094D0902
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni093E0930094D0902



uni0930094D.aMatral
Ending "aMatral" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni0902.aMatral
Ending "aMatral" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni0930094D0902.aMatral
Ending "aMatral" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni09400930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09400930094D



uni09400902



It might be two unicodes: 0940 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni09400930094D0902
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09400930094D0902

uni0940.aLong
Ending "aLong" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni09400930094D.aLong
Ending "aLong" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni09400902.aLong
Ending "aLong" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni09400930094D0902.aLong
Ending "aLong" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

uni09470930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09470930094D

uni09470902
It might be two unicodes: 0947 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni09470930094D0902
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09470930094D0902

uni09480930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09480930094D

uni09480902
It might be two unicodes: 0948 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni09480930094D0902
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09480930094D0902

uni094A0902
It might be two unicodes: 094A + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni094B0930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094B0930094D

uni094B0902
It might be two unicodes: 094B + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni094B0930094D0902
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094B0930094D0902

uni094C0930094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094C0930094D

uni094C0902
It might be two unicodes: 094C + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

uni094C0930094D0902
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094C0930094D0902

uni0915094D0937
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0937

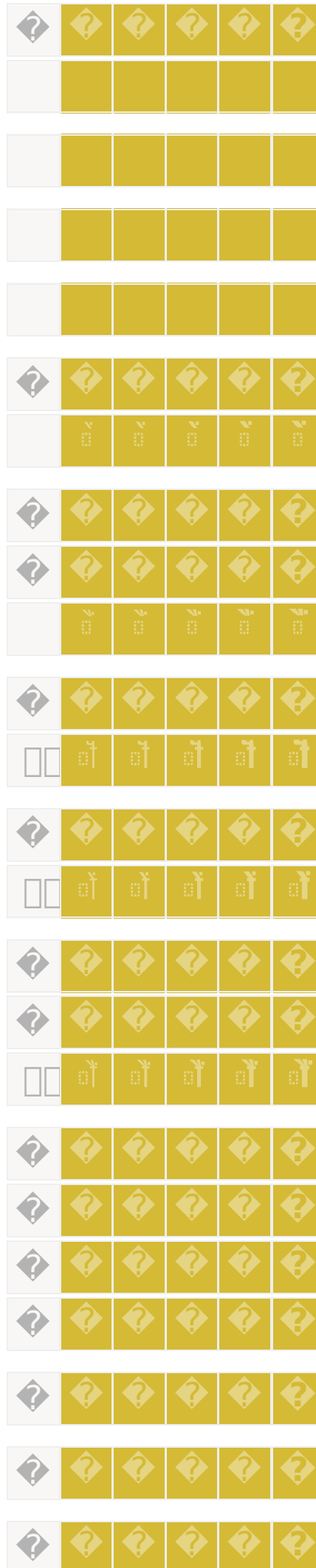
uni0915094D0937094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0937094D

uni0915094D0937094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0915094D0937094D092E

uni0915094D0937094D092E094D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0915094D0937094D092E094D

uni0915094D0937094D092E094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0915094D0937094D092E094D092F

uni0915094D0937094D092F



"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0915094D0937094D092F

uni0915094D0937094D0935

"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0915094D0937094D0935

uni091C094D091E

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091E

uni091C094D091E094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091E094D

uni091C094D091E094D092F

"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni091C094D091E094D092F

uni0915094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0928

uni0916094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0928

uni0917094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0928

uni0918094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0918094D0928

uni091A094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D0928

uni091B094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091B094D0928

uni091C094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0928

uni091D094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091D094D0928

uni091F094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091F094D0928

uni0920094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0920094D0928

uni0921094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0921094D0928

uni0924094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D0928

uni0925094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0925094D0928

uni0926094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0926094D0928

uni0927094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0927094D0928

uni0928094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D0928

uni092A094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D0928

uni092B094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092B094D0928

uni092C094D0928

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uni092D094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092D094D0928

uni092E094D0928

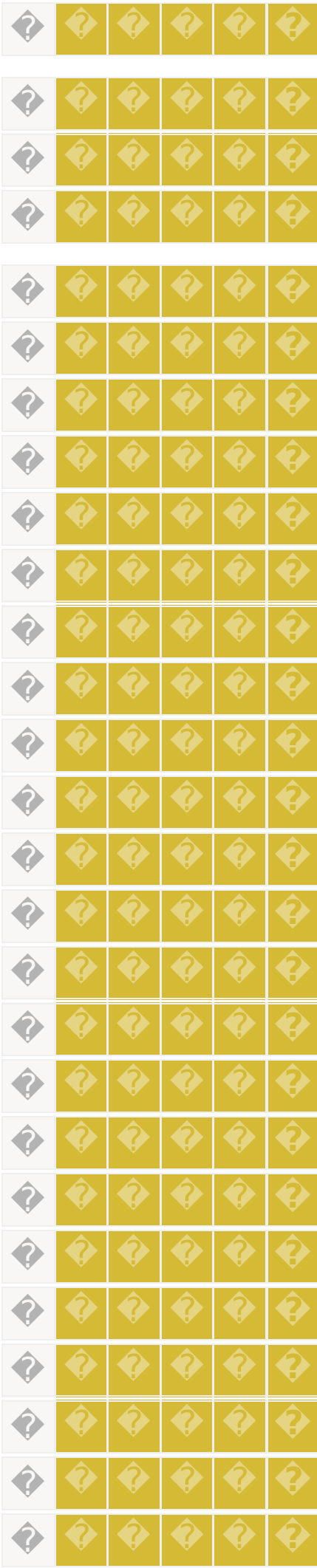
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uni092F094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092F094D0928

uni0935094D0928

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0935094D0928



uni0936094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0936094D0928

uni0938094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0938094D0928

uni0939094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0939094D0928

uni0915094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0930

uni0916094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0930

uni0917094D0930
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uni0918094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0918094D0930

uni0919094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0919094D0930

uni091A094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D0930

uni091B094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091B094D0930

uni091C094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0930

uni091D094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091D094D0930

uni091E094D0930
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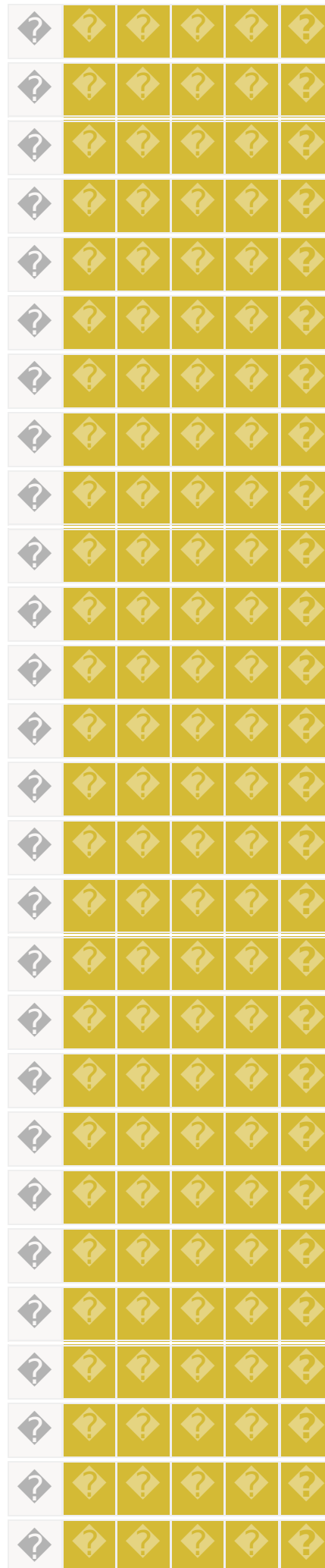
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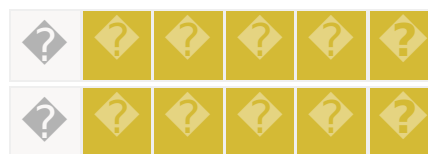
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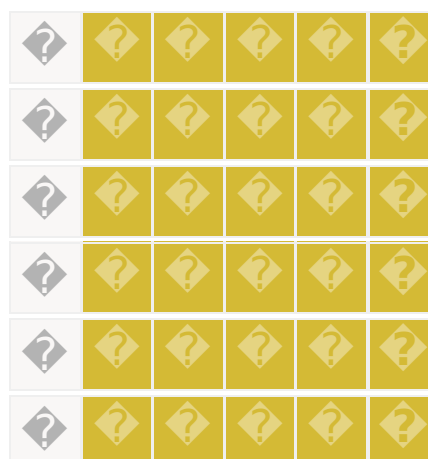
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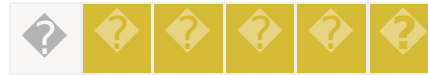
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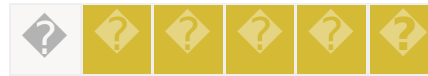
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uni091F094D0930094D

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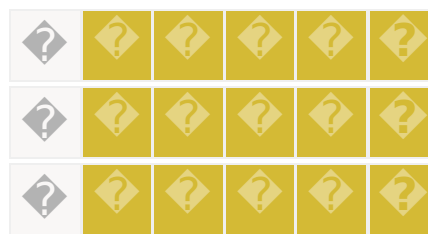


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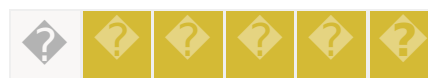
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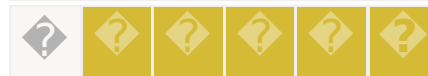
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uni091F094D092F
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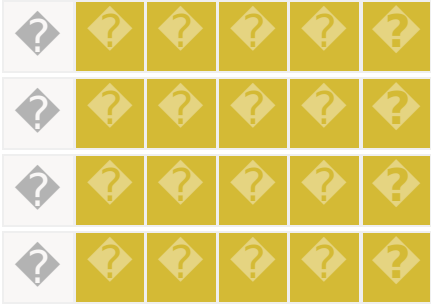
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uni0921094D0935
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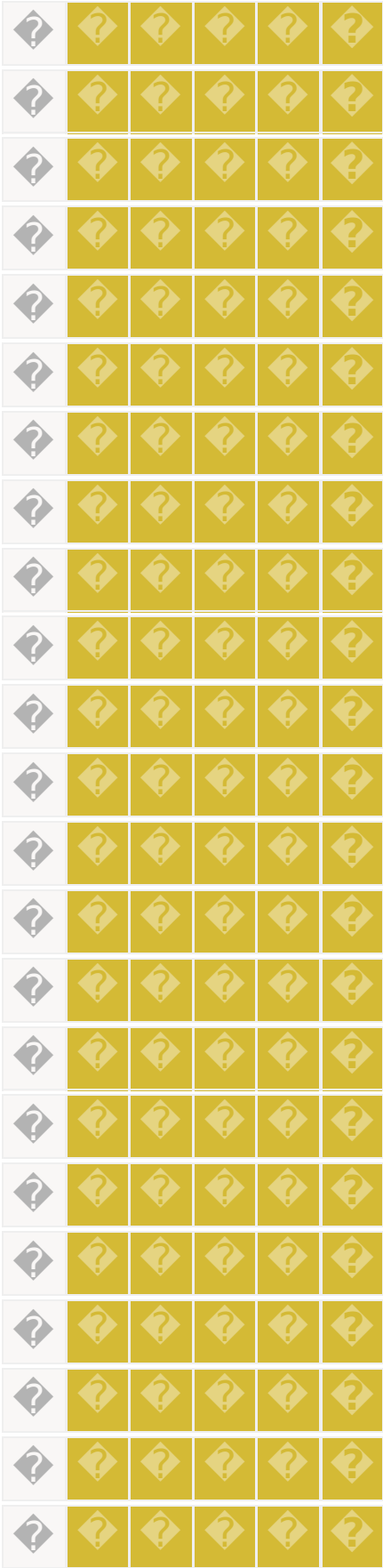
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uni0926094D0927



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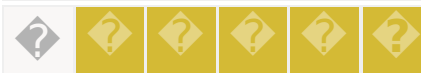
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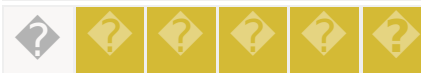
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uni0928094D092B
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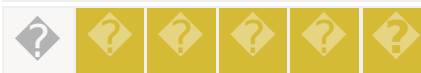
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uni092B094D0932
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uni092B094D0936
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092B094D0936

uni092C094D091C
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uni092C094D091D
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uni092C094D0924
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uni092C094D0926
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uni092C094D0927
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uni092C094D092C
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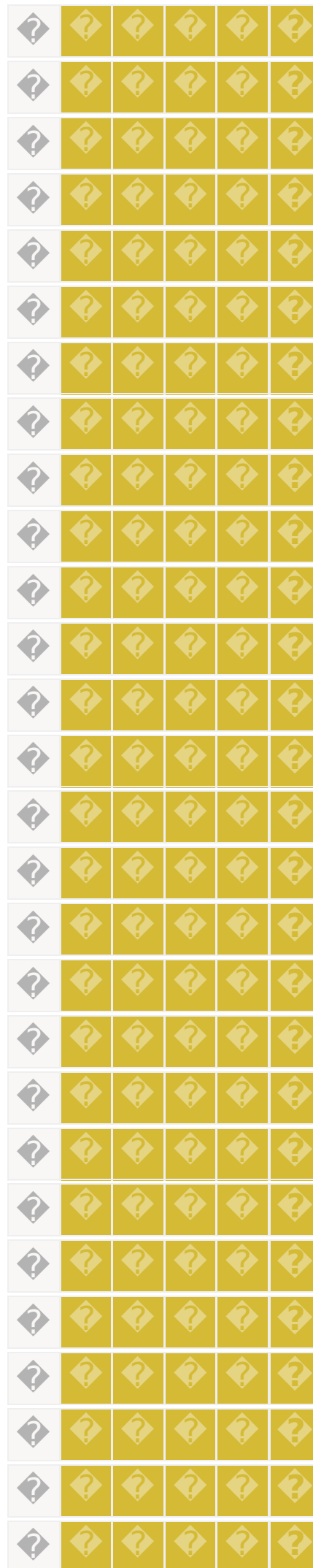
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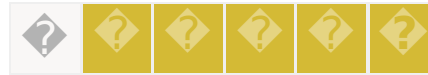
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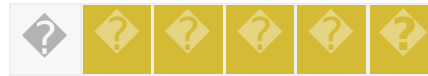
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uni092E094D0924
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uni092E094D092A
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uni092E094D092C
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uni092E094D092E
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uni092E094D092F
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uni092E094D0932
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uni092E094D0935
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uni092E094D0936
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uni092E094D0938
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uni092E094D0939
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uni092F094D092F
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uni0930094D092F
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uni0930094D0939
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uni0932094D0915
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uni0932094D0916
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uni0932094D0917
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uni0932094D091C
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uni0932094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0932094D091F



uni0932094D0920
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uni0932094D0921
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uni0932094D0922
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uni0932094D0924
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uni0932094D0925
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uni0932094D0926
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uni0932094D092A
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uni0932094D092B
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uni0932094D092C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0932094D092C

uni0932094D092D
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uni0932094D092E
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uni0932094D092F
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uni0936094D0924
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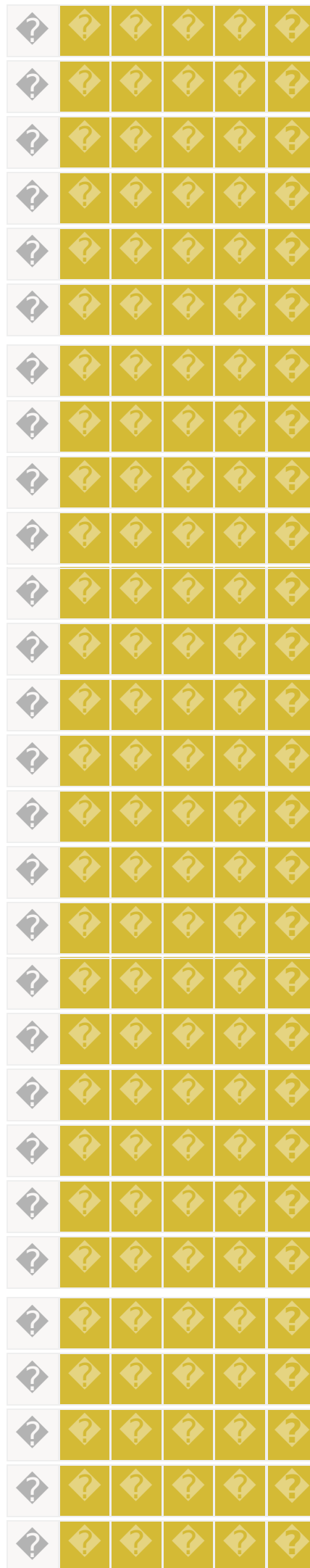
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uni0936094D0935
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uni0937094D0915
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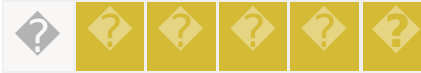
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uni0937094D092A
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uni0937094D092B
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uni0937094D092E
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uni0937094D092F
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uni0937094D0935
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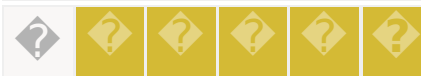
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uni0938094D091C
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uni0938094D091F
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uni0938094D0924
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uni0938094D0925
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uni0938094D092A
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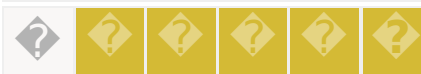
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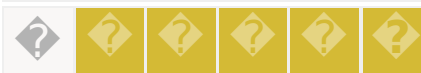
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uni0938094D092E
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uni0938094D092F
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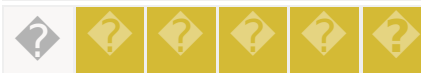
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uni0938094D0935
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uni0938094D0938
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uni0939094D0923
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uni0939094D092E
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uni0939094D092F
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uni0939094D0935
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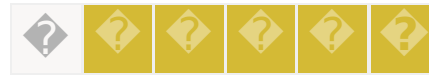
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uni0915093C094D092B
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uni0915093C094D092B093C
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uni0915093C094D092C
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uni0915093C094D092E
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uni0916093C094D0924
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uni0916093C094D092E
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uni0916093C094D092F
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uni0916093C094D0935
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uni0916093C094D0936
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uni0916093C094D0938
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uni092C094D091C093C
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uni0936094D0915093C
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uni0924094D0924094D
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uni0928094D092D094D
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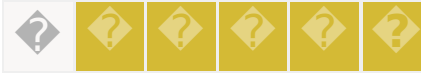


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uni0939094D0928094D
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uni0915094D0924094D092F
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uni0915094D0924094D0930
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uni0915094D0924094D0930



uni0915094D0924094D0935
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uni0915094D092A094D0930
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uni0915094D0935094D092F
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uni0917094D0930094D092F







































uni091A094D091B094D0935
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uni091A094D091B094D0935



uni091B094D0930094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:



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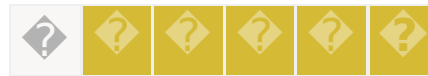
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uni0928094D0924094D0930
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uni0928094D0924094D0930



uni0928094D0924094D0938
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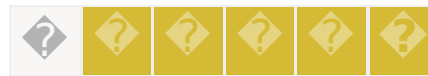
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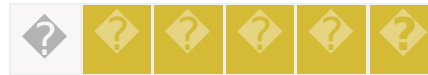
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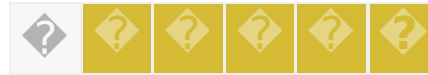
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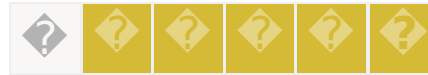
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uni0937094D091F094D092F
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uni0937094D091F094D0930
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uni0937094D091F094D0935
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uni093F.a07 Ending "a07" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature						
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uni093F.a29

Ending "a29" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
uni093F.a30 Ending "a30" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
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uni09480901 It might be two unicones: 0948 + 0901 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	
uni093E0901 It might be two unicones: 093E + 0901 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	
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dvS_N
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dvNG_GA
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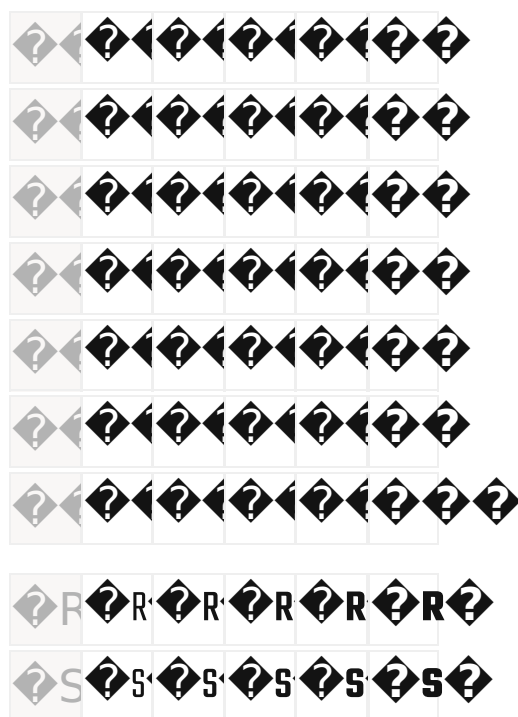
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dvT_R_KA
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dvMatraI.a33
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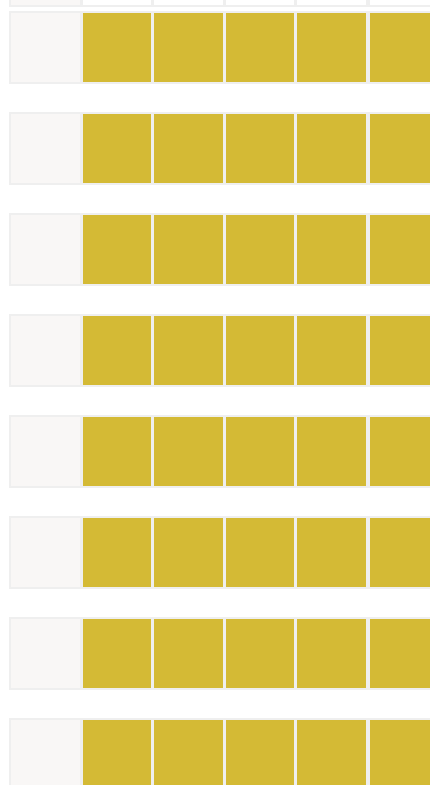
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dvMatral.a41

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dvMatral.a42

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dvMatral.a43

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dvMatral.a44

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dvMatral.a45

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dvMatral.a46

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dvMatral.a48

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dvMatral.a49

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dvMatral.a50

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dvSH_VA.aSimp

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



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:

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The 'information ethics' 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 economics' 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 sociology' 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 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 young people, with 1.5 million young 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 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 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 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 parents, with 1.5 million parents 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 non-parents, with 1.5 million non-parents 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 homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners 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 car owners, with 1.5 million car owners 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 non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners 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 smokers, with 1.5 million smokers 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 non-smokers, with 1.5 million non-smokers 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 drinkers, with 1.5 million drinkers 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 non-drinkers, with 1.5 million non-drinkers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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.

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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 set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key priorities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These priorities are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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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 partnership, with 1.5 million people in a 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.

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 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 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 of which has its own objectives and its own way of working. 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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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 (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.

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

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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 for the way in which the public sector is funded.

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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 who are living alone has increased from 1.1 million in 1990 to 1.5 million in 2000 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over who are living alone is projected to increase to 2.1 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people living alone. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a national strategy for older people living alone. The strategy should focus on the needs of older people living alone who are at risk of isolation and loneliness. The strategy should also focus on the needs of older people living alone who are at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

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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 health care and education to the provision of social housing and public transport.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is therefore a key part of the UK economy, and it is important to understand how it works and how it can be improved.

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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 who are living with a child, with 1.5 million people living with a child 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 with a grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a child, with 1.5 million people living with a child 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 with a grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

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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 public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

The following are some of the initiatives that have been implemented to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner:

1. The introduction of the *Public Service Charter* in 1997, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

2. The introduction of the *Public Service Standards* in 1998, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

3. The introduction of the *Public Service Review* in 1999, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

4. The introduction of the *Public Service Improvement Programme* in 2000, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

5. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2001, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

6. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2002, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

7. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2003, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

8. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2004, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

9. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2005, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

10. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2006, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

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16. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2012, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

17. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2013, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

18. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2014, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

19. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2015, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

20. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2016, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

21. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2017, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

22. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2018, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

23. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2019, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

24. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2020, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

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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 (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 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.

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 who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 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 over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 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 over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 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 over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 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 over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 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 over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 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 over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health and social care for the ageing population. This paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health, participation and security of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

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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. The paper will first review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. It will then discuss the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. Section 4 concludes.

2. Literature review

There is a growing body of literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. This section reviews the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services.

The literature on public sector reform and quality of public services is divided into two main areas: the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and the impact of public sector reform on the cost of public services.

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services has been examined in a number of studies. These studies have found that public sector reform can have both positive and negative impacts on the quality of public services.

On the one hand, public sector reform can improve the quality of public services by reducing the cost of public services and increasing the efficiency of public services. On the other hand, public sector reform can also have negative impacts on the quality of public services.

For example, public sector reform can lead to a reduction in the number of public sector employees, which can result in a reduction in the quality of public services. Public sector reform can also lead to a reduction in the number of public sector services, which can result in a reduction in the quality of public services.

However, public sector reform can also have positive impacts on the quality of public services. For example, public sector reform can lead to an increase in the number of public sector employees, which can result in an increase in the quality of public services. Public sector reform can also lead to an increase in the number of public sector services, which can result in an increase in the quality of public services.

The impact of public sector reform on the cost of public services has also been examined in a number of studies. These studies have found that public sector reform can have both positive and negative impacts on the cost of public services.

On the one hand, public sector reform can reduce the cost of public services by reducing the number of public sector employees and increasing the efficiency of public services. On the other hand, public sector reform can also have negative impacts on the cost of public services.

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In conclusion, the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services is divided into two main areas: the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and the impact of public sector reform on the cost of public services. Both areas have found that public sector reform can have both positive and negative impacts on the quality of public services and the cost of public services.

3. Impact of public sector reform

This section discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services is examined in a number of studies.

One of the main studies on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK is the study by the House of Commons Select Committee on Health (1999). This study found that public sector reform has had both positive and negative impacts on the quality of public services in the UK.

On the one hand, public sector reform has improved the quality of public services in the UK by reducing the cost of public services and increasing the efficiency of public services. On the other hand, public sector reform has also had negative impacts on the quality of public services in the UK.

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In conclusion, the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK is mixed. Public sector reform has both positive and negative impacts on the quality of public services in the UK.

4. Conclusion

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. The paper has reviewed the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services and has discussed the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK.

The paper has found that public sector reform can have both positive and negative impacts on the quality of public services. Public sector reform can improve the quality of public services by reducing the cost of public services and increasing the efficiency of public services. Public sector reform can also have negative impacts on the quality of public services.

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The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services has been examined in a number of studies. These studies have found that public sector reform can have both positive and negative impacts on the quality of public services.

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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.

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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 living with a partner, with 1.5 million people living with a partner 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 with a family, with 1.5 million people living with a family 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 with a child, with 1.5 million people living with a child 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 with a grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a grandchild 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 with a parent, with 1.5 million people living with a parent 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 with a sibling, with 1.5 million people living with a sibling employed in the public sector in 1995, 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, 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.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a partnership, with 1.5 million people in a 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.

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 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 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 set out a vision for a new health service for the 21st century, which will be able to meet the needs of older people. The vision is based on the following principles: (1) a focus on the individual, (2) a focus on the community, (3) a focus on the family, (4) a focus on the carer, and (5) a focus on the patient.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key priorities for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key opportunities for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key risks for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key lessons for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to reduce the inequalities in health and social care, (3) to improve the quality of health and social care, (4) to improve the efficiency of health and social care, and (5) to improve the responsiveness of health and social care.

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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.

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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.

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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 relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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 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 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 parents, with 1.5 million parents 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 non-parents, with 1.5 million non-parents 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 homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners 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 car owners, with 1.5 million car owners 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 non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners 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 smokers, with 1.5 million smokers 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 non-smokers, with 1.5 million non-smokers 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 drinkers, with 1.5 million drinkers 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 non-drinkers, with 1.5 million non-drinkers employed in the public sector in 1995, 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, 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 over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 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 over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 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 over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 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 over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 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 over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 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 over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 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 over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 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 over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 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 over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 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 over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 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 over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 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 over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 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 over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

