

2021-02-19 - 09:19.32
09:19.33

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	PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	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	0	0	0	0
	DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	COLON uni003A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;
	LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
	EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
	GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
	QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
NORTH INDIC PLACEHOLDER MARK uniA837		᱁	᱂	᱃	᱄	᱅	᱆	᱇	᱈	᱉	᱊

VEDIC TONE DOUBLE SVARITA uni1CDA									
VEDIC TONE TRIPLE SVARITA uni1CDB									
VEDIC TONE KATHAKA ANUDATTA uni1CDC									
VEDIC TONE DOT BELOW uni1CDD									
VEDIC TONE TWO DOTS BELOW uni1CDE									
VEDIC TONE THREE DOTS BELOW uni1CDF									
VEDIC TONE RIGVEDIC KASHMIRI INDEPENDENT SVARITA uni1CE0									
VEDIC TONE ATHARVAVEDIC INDEPENDENT SVARITA uni1CE1	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC SIGN VISARGA SVARITA uni1CE2									
VEDIC SIGN VISARGA UDATTA uni1CE3									
VEDIC SIGN REVERSED VISARGA UDATTA uni1CE4									
VEDIC SIGN VISARGA ANUDATTA uni1CE5									
VEDIC SIGN REVERSED VISARGA ANUDATTA uni1CE6									
VEDIC SIGN VISARGA UDATTA WITH TAIL uni1CE7									
VEDIC SIGN VISARGA ANUDATTA WITH TAIL uni1CE8									
VEDIC SIGN ANUSVARA ANTARGOMUKHA uni1CE9	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC SIGN ANUSVARA BAHIRGOMUKHA uni1CEA	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC SIGN ANUSVARA VAMAGOMUKHA uni1CEB	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC SIGN ANUSVARA VAMAGOMUKHA WITH TAIL uni1CEC	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC SIGN TIRYAK uni1CED									
VEDIC SIGN HEXIFORM LONG ANUSVARA uni1CEE	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC SIGN LONG ANUSVARA uni1CEF	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC SIGN RTHANG LONG ANUSVARA uni1CF0	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC SIGN ANUSVARA UBHAYATO MUKHA uni1CF1	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC SIGN ARDHA VISARGA uni1CF2	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC SIGN ROTATED ARDHA VISARGA uni1CF3	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛
VEDIC TONE CANDRA ABOVE uni1CF4									
VEDIC SIGN JIHVAMULIYA uni1CF5	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛

DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA O
uni0911

DEVANAGARI LETTER SHORT O
uni0912

DEVANAGARI LETTER O
uni0913

DEVANAGARI LETTER AU
uni0914

DEVANAGARI LETTER KA
uni0915

DEVANAGARI LETTER KHA
uni0916

DEVANAGARI LETTER GA
uni0917

DEVANAGARI LETTER GHA
uni0918

DEVANAGARI LETTER NGA
uni0919

DEVANAGARI LETTER CA
uni091A

DEVANAGARI LETTER CHA
uni091B

DEVANAGARI LETTER JA
uni091C

DEVANAGARI LETTER JHA
uni091D

DEVANAGARI LETTER NYA
uni091E

DEVANAGARI LETTER TTA
uni091F

DEVANAGARI LETTER TTHA
uni0920

DEVANAGARI LETTER DDA
uni0921

DEVANAGARI LETTER DDHA
uni0922

DEVANAGARI LETTER NNA
uni0923

DEVANAGARI LETTER TA
uni0924

DEVANAGARI LETTER THA
uni0925

DEVANAGARI LETTER DA
uni0926

DEVANAGARI LETTER DHA
uni0927

DEVANAGARI LETTER NA
uni0928

DEVANAGARI LETTER NNNA
uni0929

DEVANAGARI LETTER PA
uni092A

DEVANAGARI LETTER PHA
uni092B

DEVANAGARI LETTER BA
uni092C



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DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA O uni0949									
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN SHORT O uni094A	◻	ो	ो	ो	ो	ो	ो	ो	ो
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN O uni094B	◻	ी	ी	ी	ी	ी	ी	ी	ी
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AU uni094C	◻	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ
DEVANAGARI SIGN VIRAMA uni094D		्	्	्	्	्	्	्	्
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN PRISHTHAMATRA E uni094E	◻	ि	ि	ि	ि	ि	ि	ि	ि
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AW uni094F	◻	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ
DEVANAGARI OM uni0950	◻	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ
DEVANAGARI STRESS SIGN UDATTA uni0951									
DEVANAGARI STRESS SIGN ANUDATTA uni0952									
DEVANAGARI GRAVE ACCENT uni0953		̀	̀	̀	̀	̀	̀	̀	̀
DEVANAGARI ACUTE ACCENT uni0954		́	́	́	́	́	́	́	́
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA LONG E uni0955		ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN UE uni0956		ु	ु	ु	ु	ु	ु	ु	ु
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN UUE uni0957		ू	ू	ू	ू	ू	ू	ू	ू
DEVANAGARI LETTER QA uni0958	◻	क़	क़	क़	क़	क़	क़	क़	क़
DEVANAGARI LETTER KHHA uni0959	◻	ख़	ख़	ख़	ख़	ख़	ख़	ख़	ख़
DEVANAGARI LETTER GHHA uni095A	◻	ग़	ग़	ग़	ग़	ग़	ग़	ग़	ग़
DEVANAGARI LETTER ZA uni095B	◻	ज़	ज़	ज़	ज़	ज़	ज़	ज़	ज़
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDDHA uni095C	◻	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़
DEVANAGARI LETTER RHA uni095D	◻	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़
DEVANAGARI LETTER FA uni095E	◻	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़
DEVANAGARI LETTER YYA uni095F	◻	य़	य़	य़	य़	य़	य़	य़	य़
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC RR uni0960	◻	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC LL uni0961	◻	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC L uni0962		ॡ	ॡ	ॡ	ॡ	ॡ	ॡ	ॡ	ॡ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC LL uni0963		ॢ	ॢ	ॢ	ॢ	ॢ	ॢ	ॢ	ॢ

DEVANAGARI DANDA uni0964	◌	।	।	।	।	।	।	।	।
DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA uni0965	◌	॥	॥	॥	॥	॥	॥	॥	॥
DEVANAGARI DIGIT ZERO uni0966	◌	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
DEVANAGARI DIGIT ONE uni0967	◌	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१
DEVANAGARI DIGIT TWO uni0968	◌	२	२	२	२	२	२	२	२
DEVANAGARI DIGIT THREE uni0969	◌	३	३	३	३	३	३	३	३
DEVANAGARI DIGIT FOUR uni096A	◌	४	४	४	४	४	४	४	४
DEVANAGARI DIGIT FIVE uni096B	◌	५	५	५	५	५	५	५	५
DEVANAGARI DIGIT SIX uni096C	◌	६	६	६	६	६	६	६	६
DEVANAGARI DIGIT SEVEN uni096D	◌	७	७	७	७	७	७	७	७
DEVANAGARI DIGIT EIGHT uni096E	◌	८	८	८	८	८	८	८	८
DEVANAGARI DIGIT NINE uni096F	◌	९	९	९	९	९	९	९	९
DEVANAGARI ABBREVIATION SIGN uni0970	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌
DEVANAGARI SIGN HIGH SPACING DOT uni0971	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌
DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA A uni0972	◌	अँ	अँ	अँ	अँ	अँ	अँ	अँ	अँ
DEVANAGARI LETTER OE uni0973	◌	अं	अं	अं	अं	अं	अं	अं	अं
DEVANAGARI LETTER OOE uni0974	◌	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ
DEVANAGARI LETTER AW uni0975	◌	औ	औ	औ	औ	औ	औ	औ	औ
DEVANAGARI LETTER UE uni0976	◌	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ
DEVANAGARI LETTER UUE uni0977	◌	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ
DEVANAGARI LETTER MARWARI DDA uni0978	◌	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ
DEVANAGARI LETTER ZHA uni0979	◌	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ
DEVANAGARI LETTER HEAVY YA uni097A	◌	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष
DEVANAGARI LETTER GGA uni097B	◌	ग्	ग्	ग्	ग्	ग्	ग्	ग्	ग्
DEVANAGARI LETTER JJA uni097C	◌	ज्	ज्	ज्	ज्	ज्	ज्	ज्	ज्
DEVANAGARI LETTER GLOTTAL STOP uni097D	◌	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDDA uni097E	◌	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड

NORTH INDIC FRACTION ONE QUARTER
uniA830

DEVANAGARI SIGN SIDDHAM
uniA8FC

NORTH INDIC FRACTION ONE HALF
uniA831

NORTH INDIC FRACTION THREE QUARTERS
uniA832

NORTH INDIC FRACTION ONE SIXTEENTH
uniA833

NORTH INDIC FRACTION ONE EIGHTH
uniA834

NORTH INDIC FRACTION THREE SIXTEENTHS
uniA835

NORTH INDIC QUARTER MARK
uniA836

MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE
uni02BC

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aanuktadeva
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acandraanusvaradeva
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acandranuktaanusvaradeva
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acandranuktadeva
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aianusvaradeva
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ainuktaanusvaradeva
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aivowelsignanusunvaradeva
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aivowelsigncandrabindudeva
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aivowelsignrephanusunvaradeva
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aivowelsignrephcandrabindudeva
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aivowelsignrephdeva
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anuktadeva
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ashortanusvaradeva
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ashortnuktaanusvaradeva
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auvowelsignanusvaradeva

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auvowelsigncandrabindudeva

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auvowelsignrephanusvaradeva

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auvowelsignrephcandrabindudeva

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ayanusvaradeva

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ayanusvaravowelsigndeva

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ayvowelsigncandrabindudeva

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ayvowelsignrephanusvaradeva

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ayvowelsignrephcandrabindudeva

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badhadeva

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banuktadeva

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banuktaprehalfdeva

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banuktaraprehalfdeva

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baprehalfdeva

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baradeva

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baraprehalfdeva

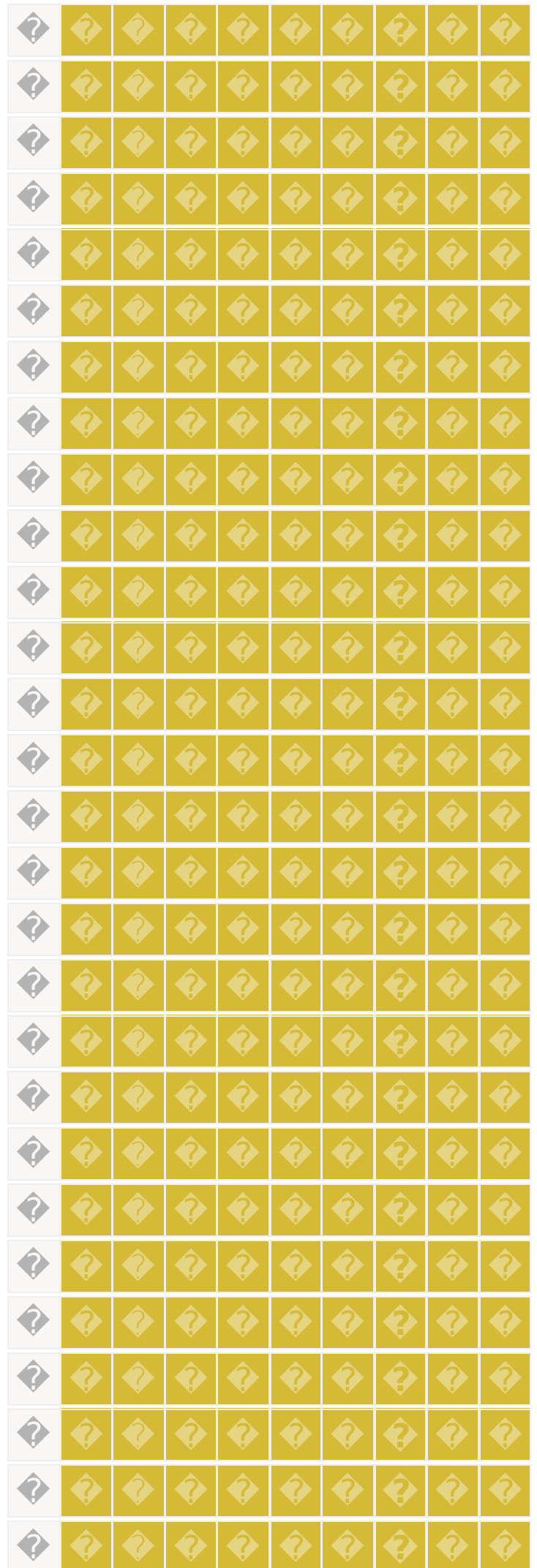
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bhanuktadeva

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caprehalfdeva
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chanuktaradeva
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chanuktaraprehalfUIdevaNEP
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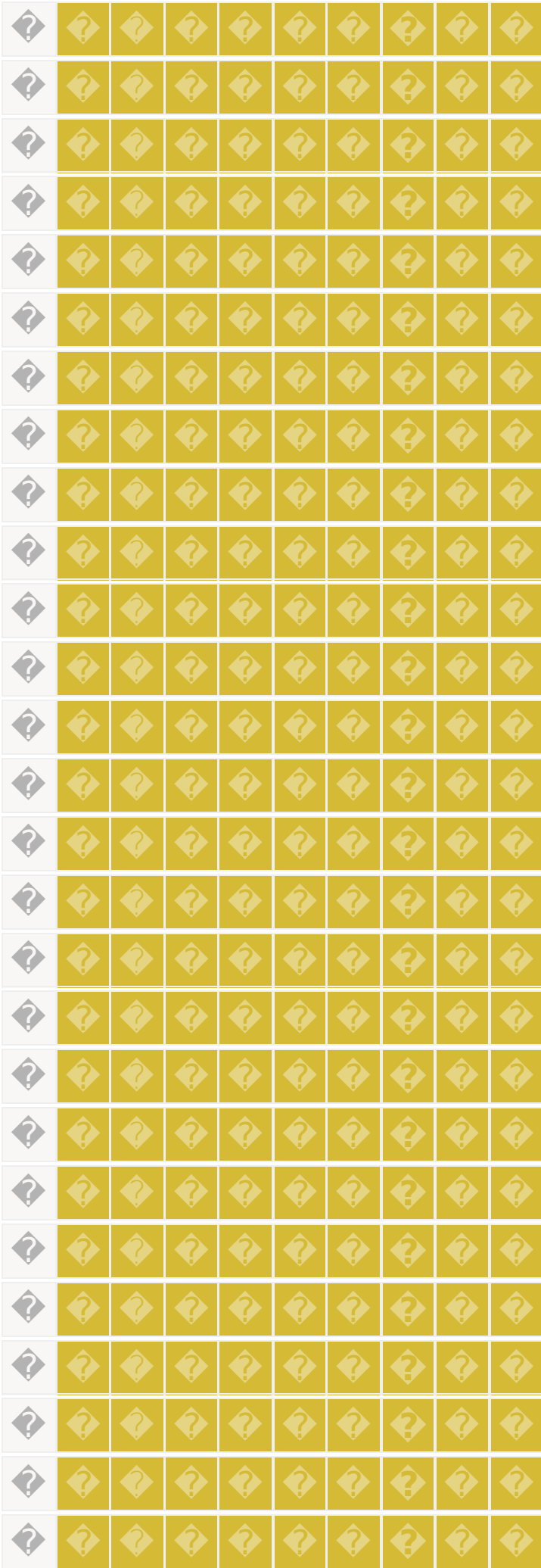
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chaprehalfdevaNEP
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charadeva
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charaprehalfUIdevaNEP
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chayadeva
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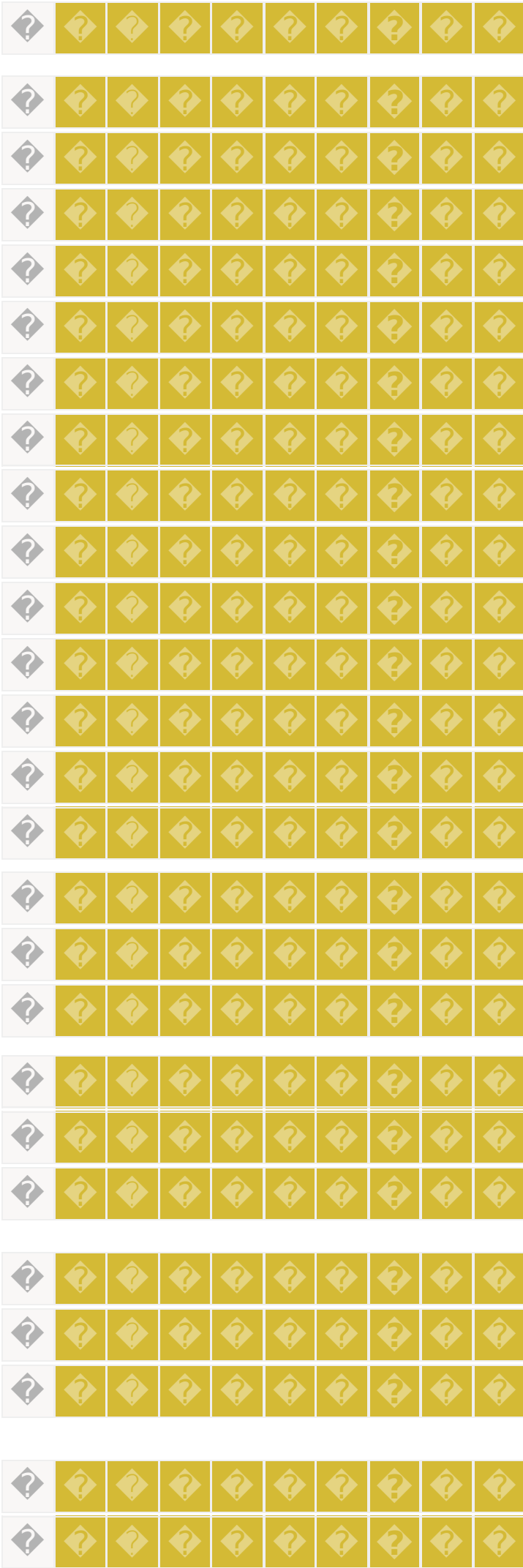
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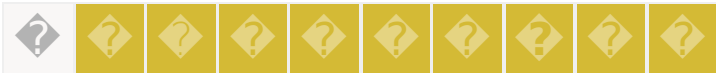
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davadeva
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davayadeva
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dayadeva
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dayaprehalfdeva
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ddaddadeva
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ddanuktaraprehalfUldeva
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ddaprehalfdeva
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ddaradeva
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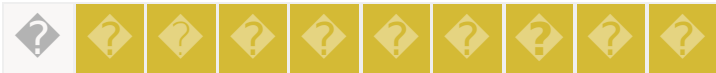
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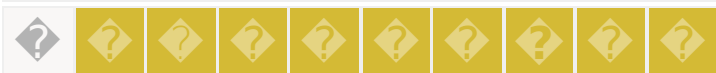
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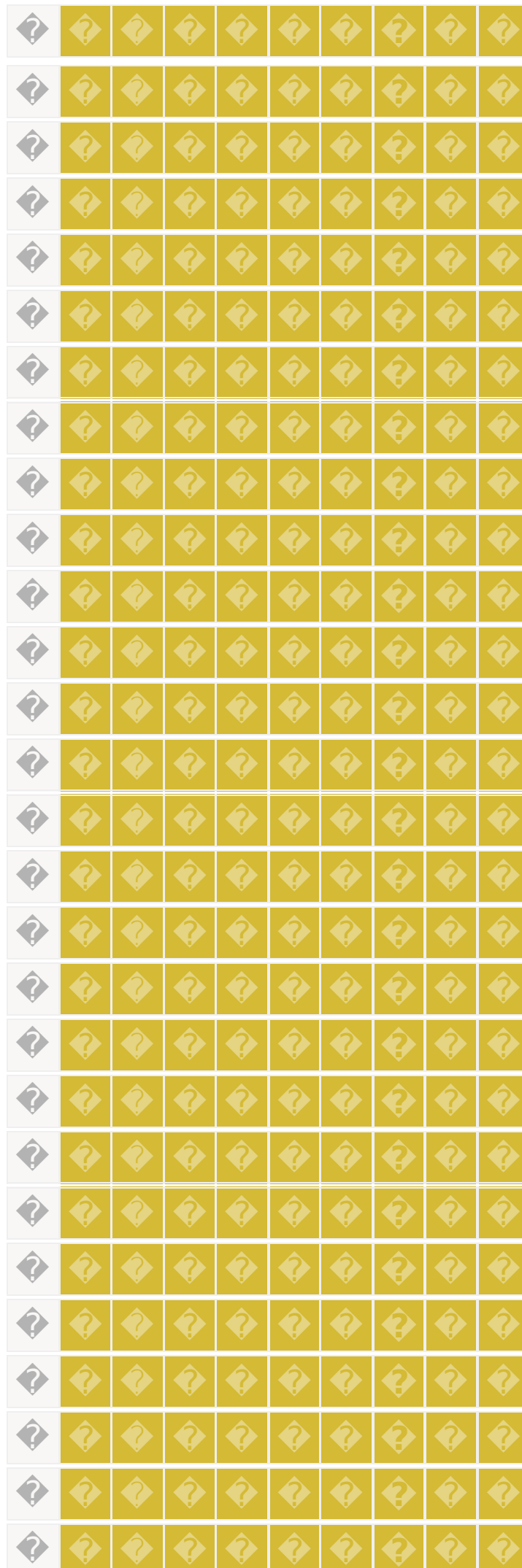
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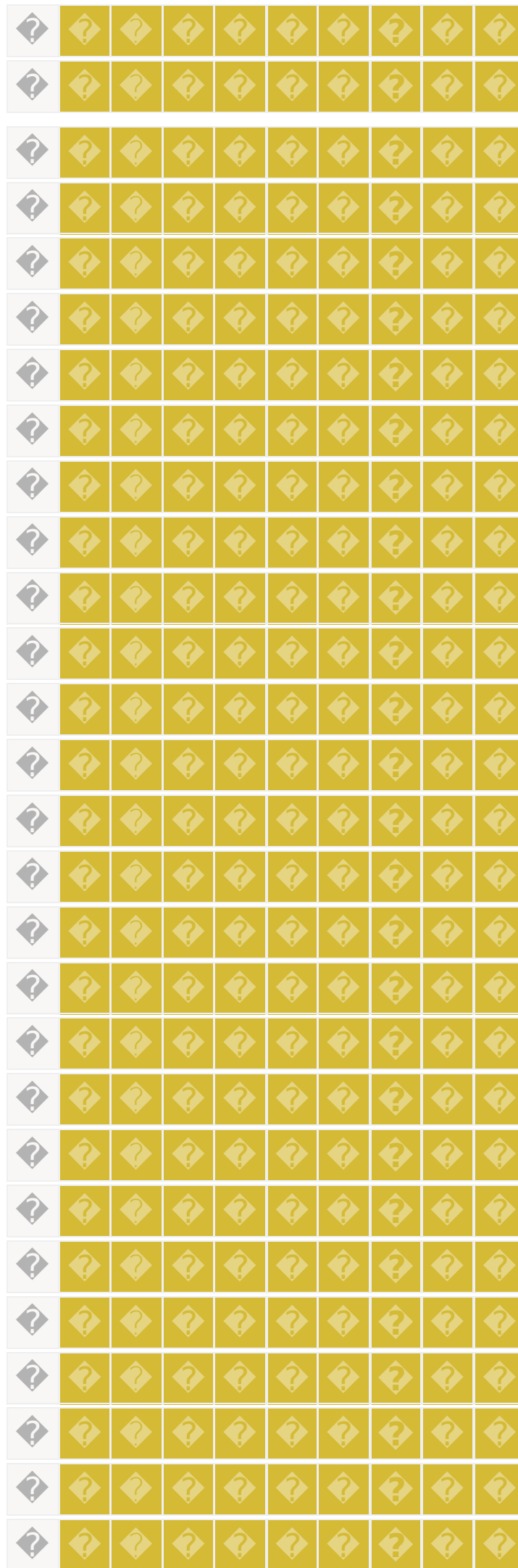
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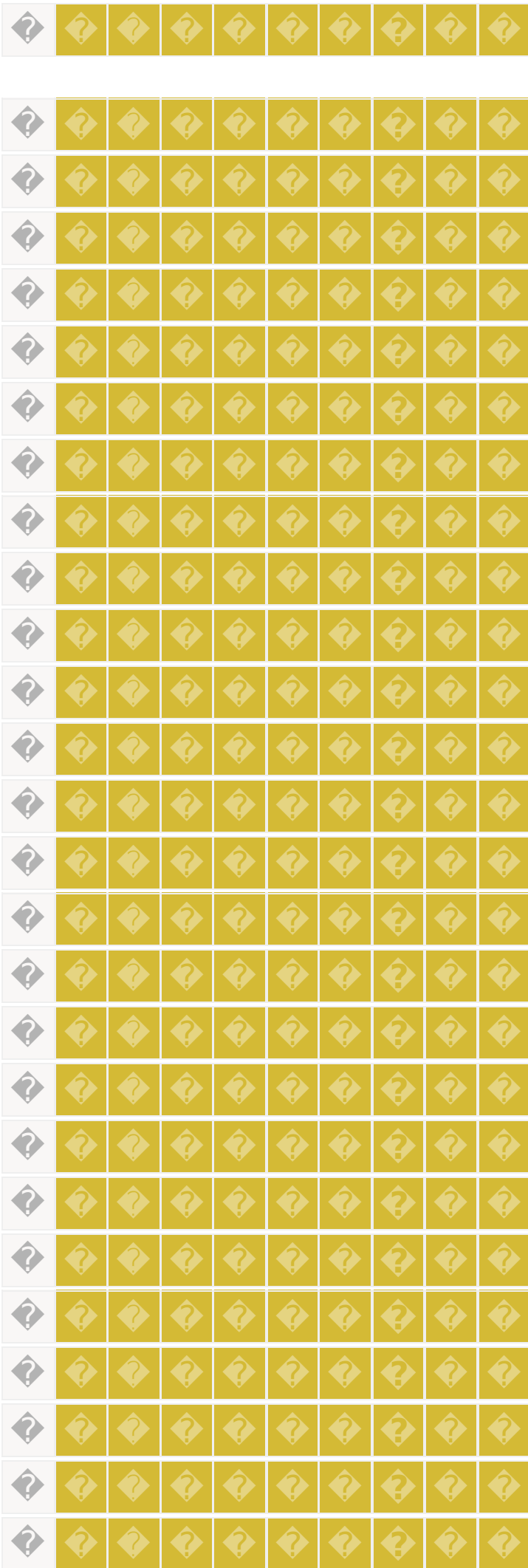
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iivowelsign2deva



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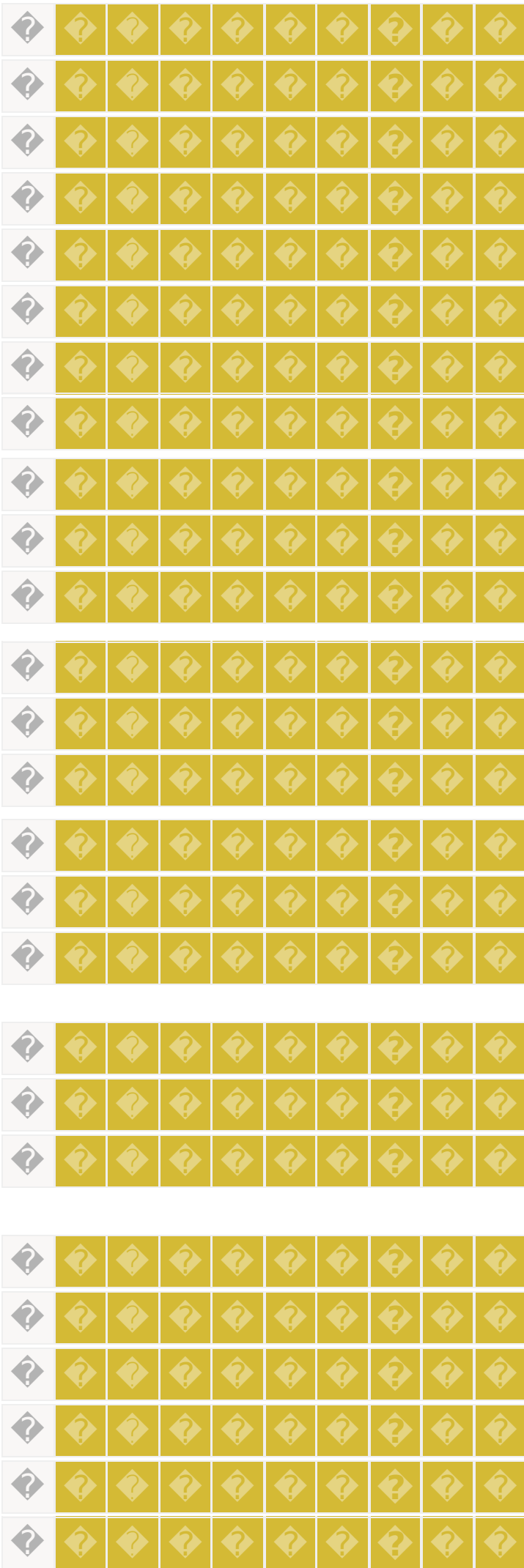
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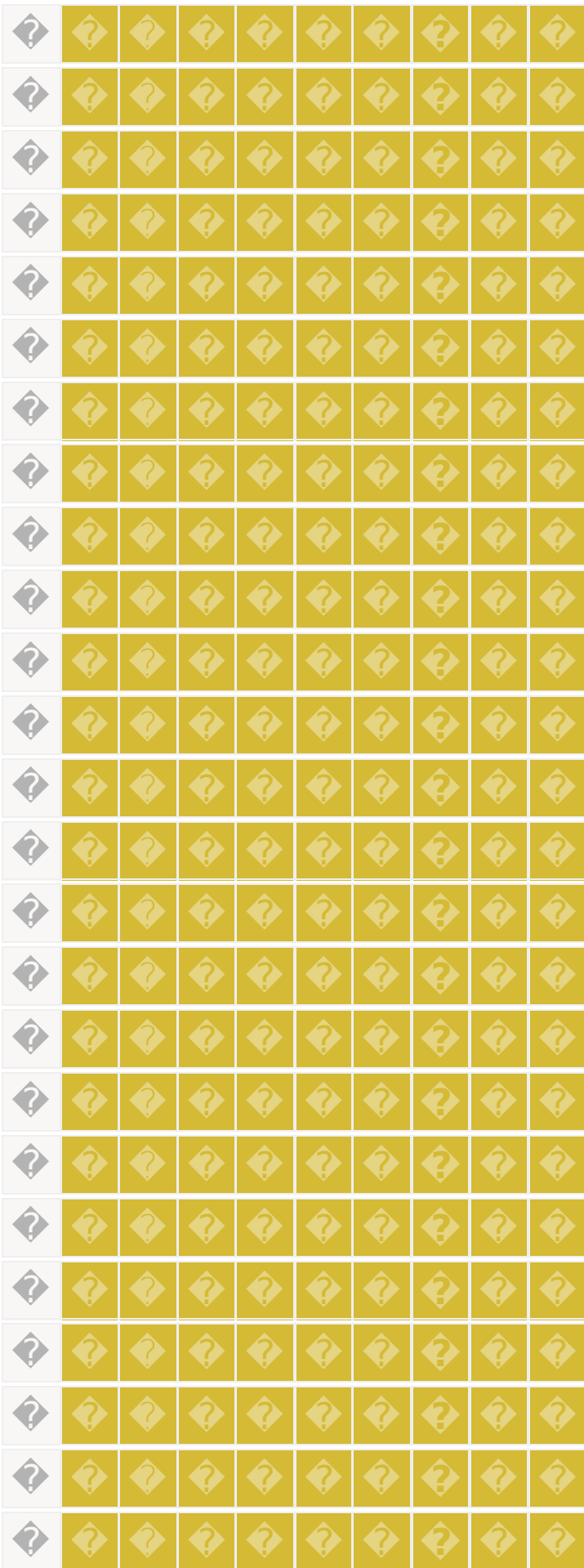
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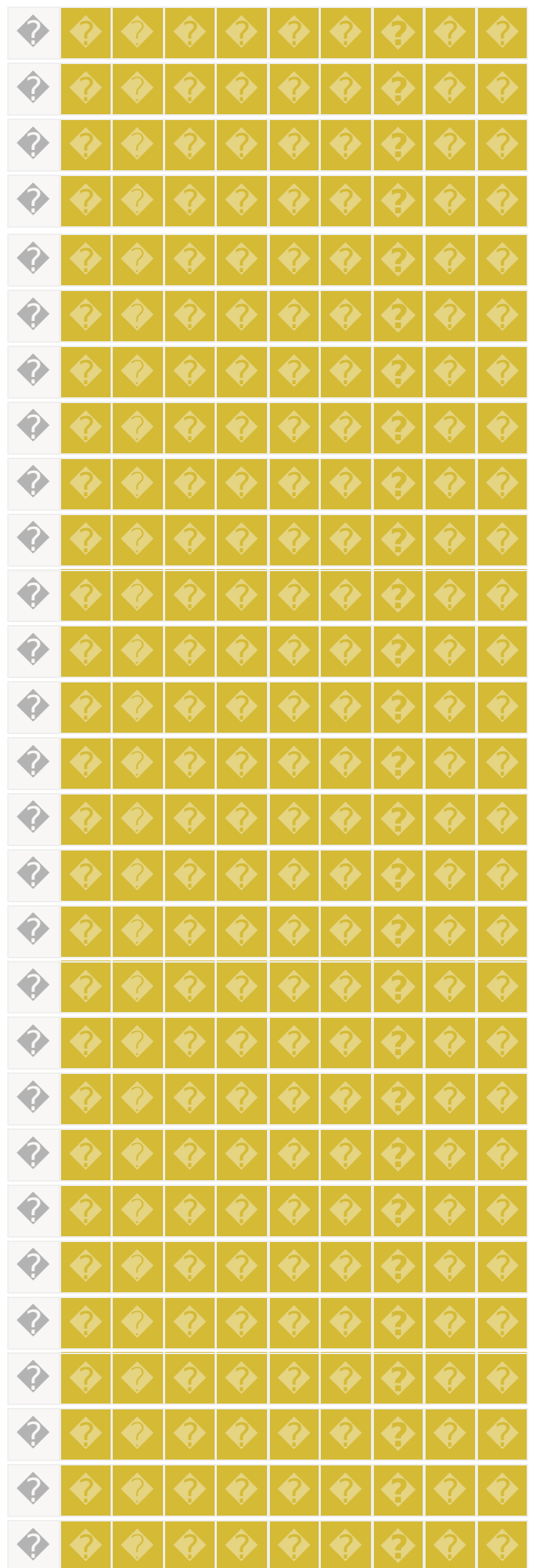
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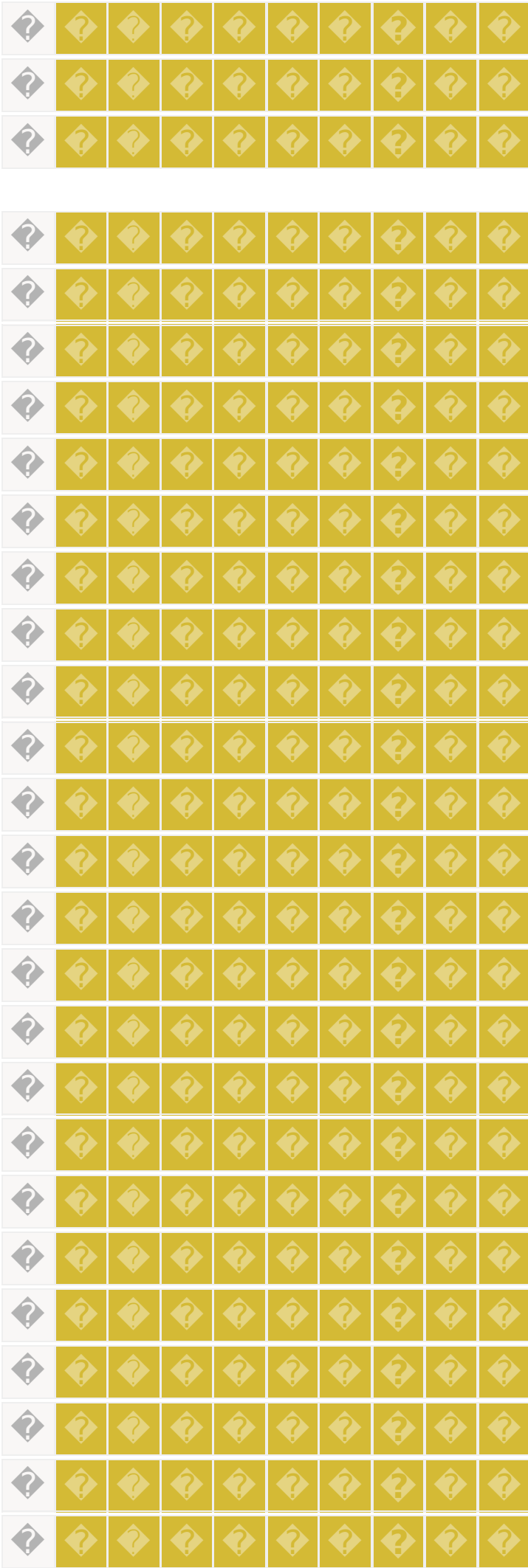
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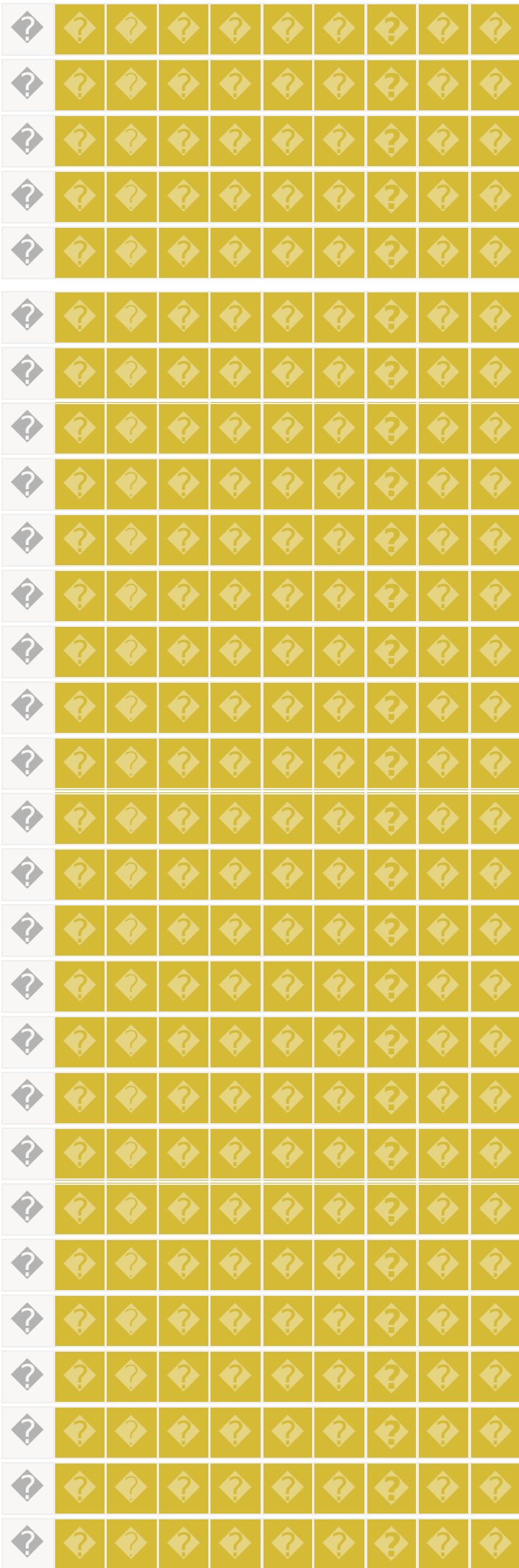
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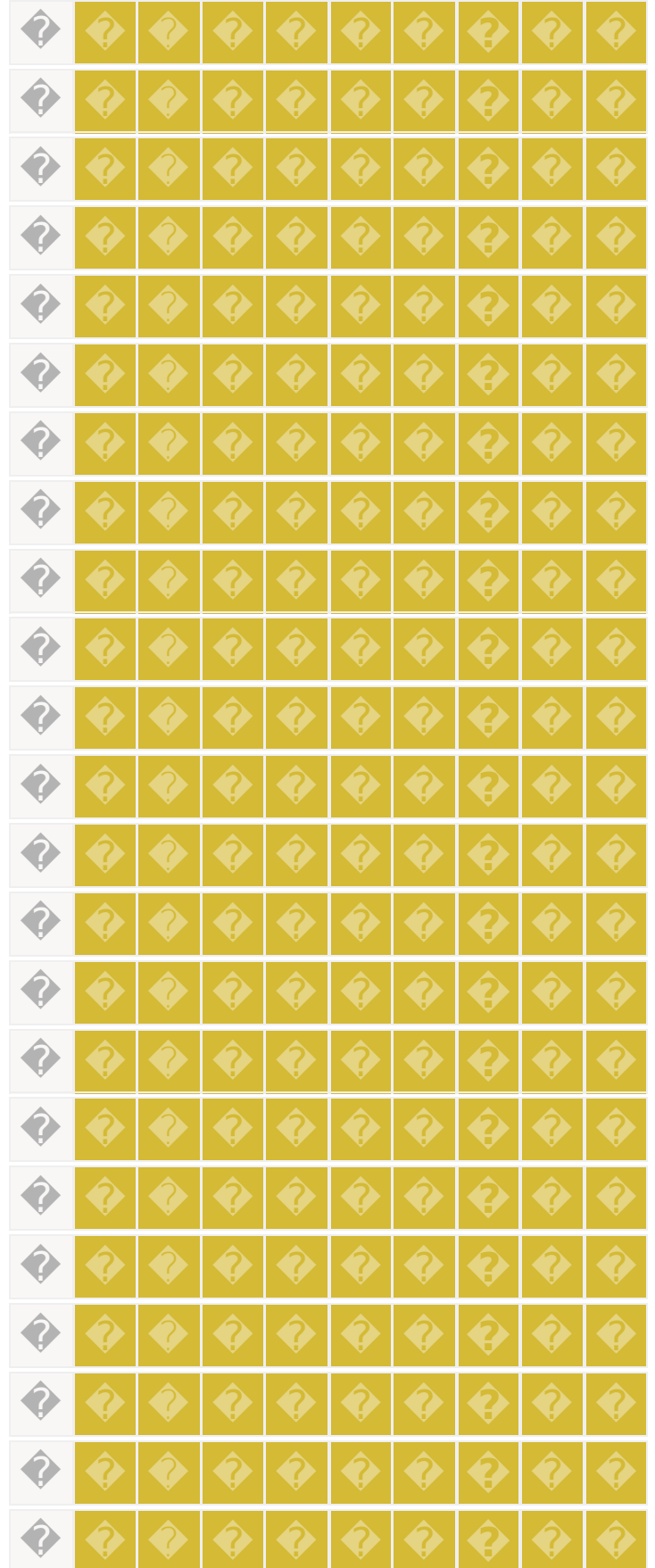
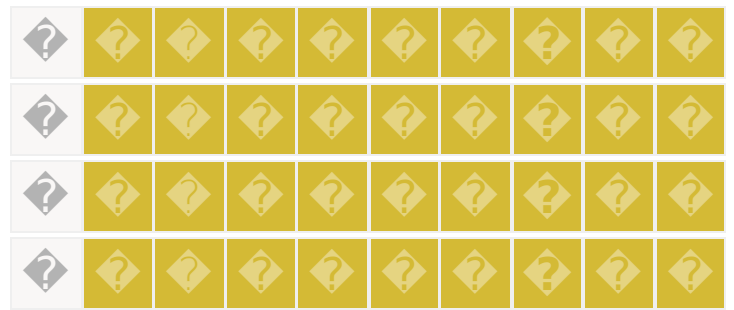
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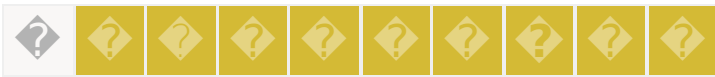
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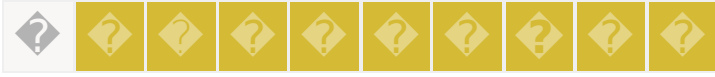
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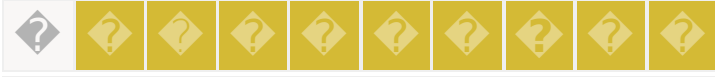
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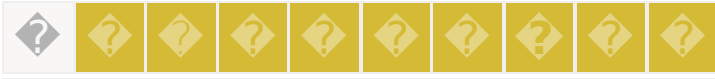
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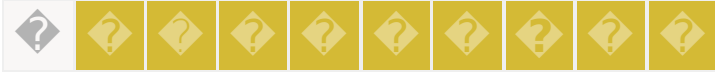
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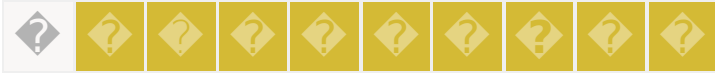
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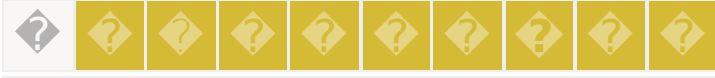
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nnaradeva

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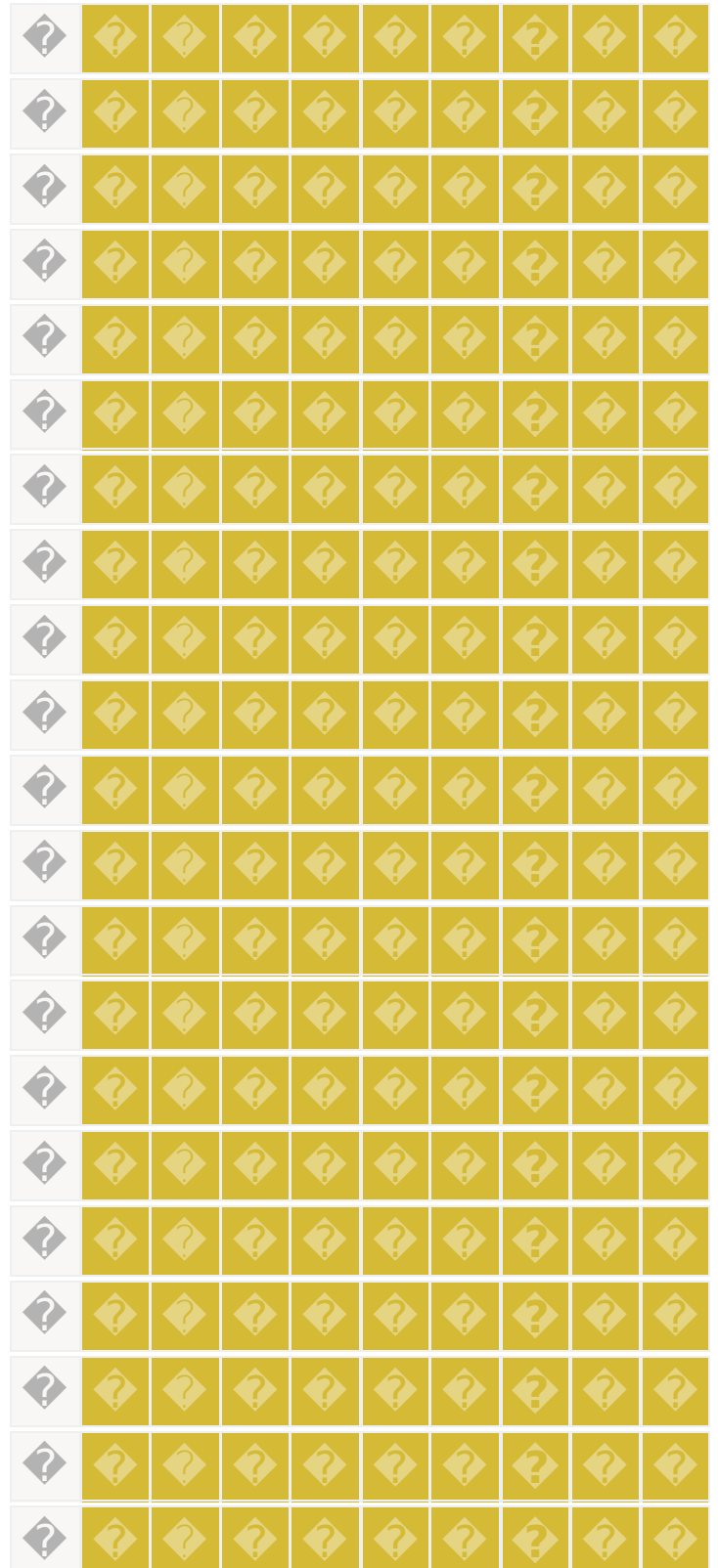
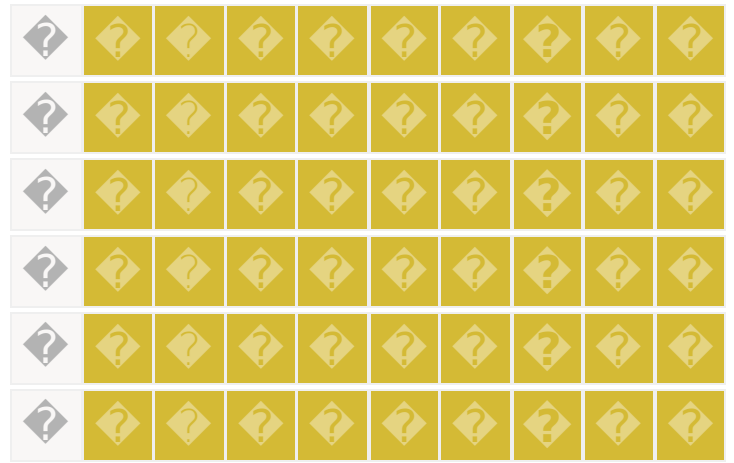
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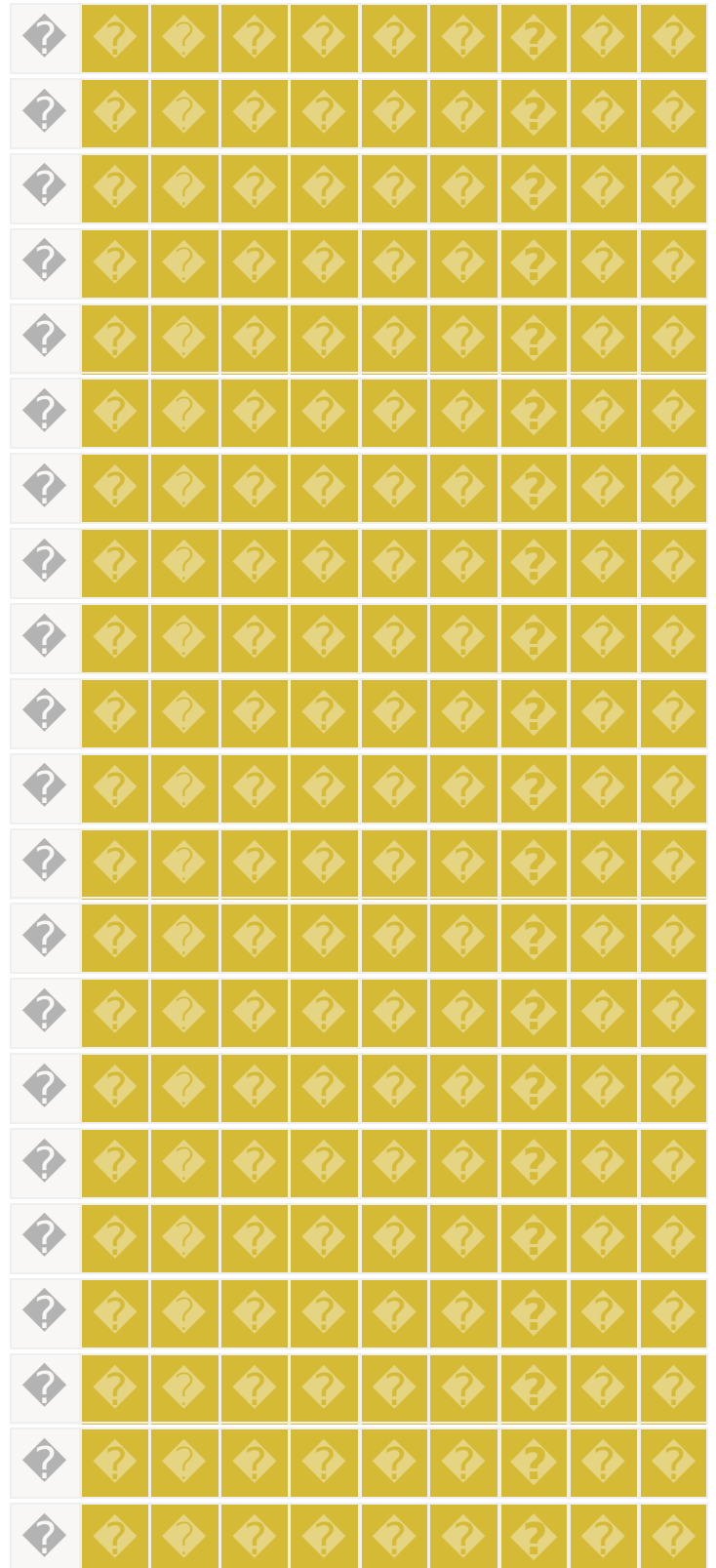
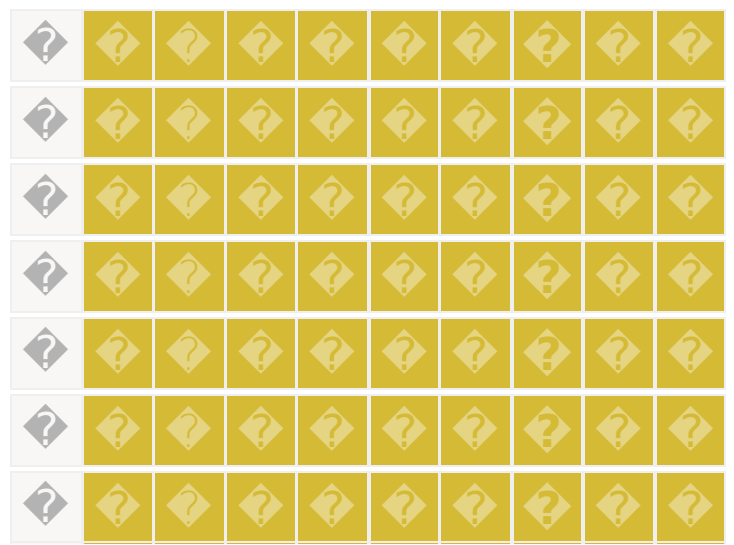
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rvocalicnuktadeva
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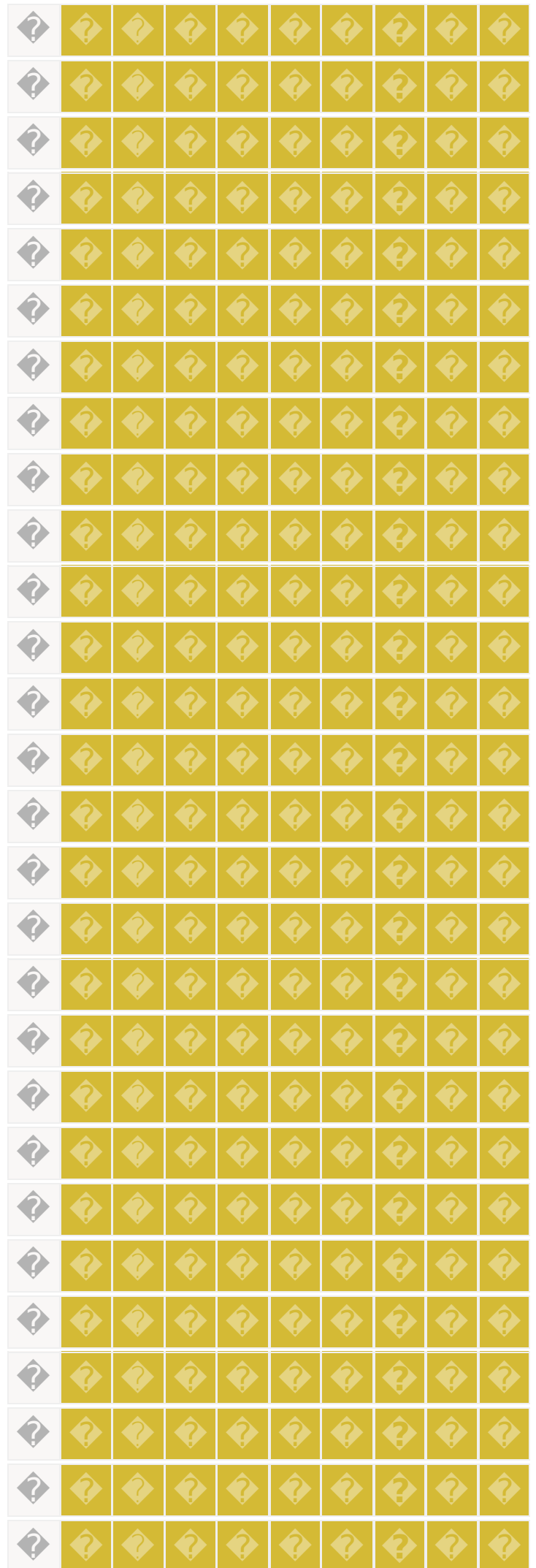
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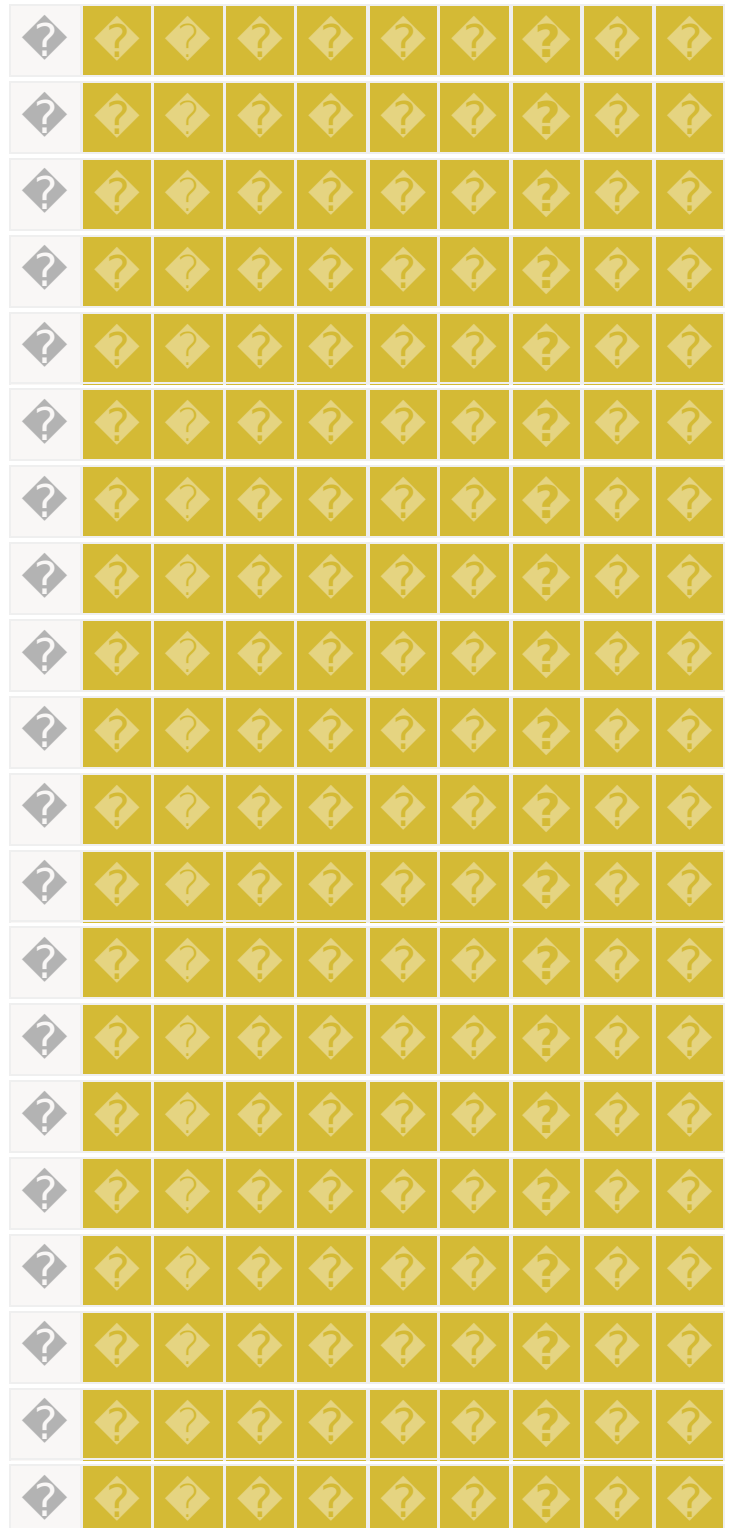
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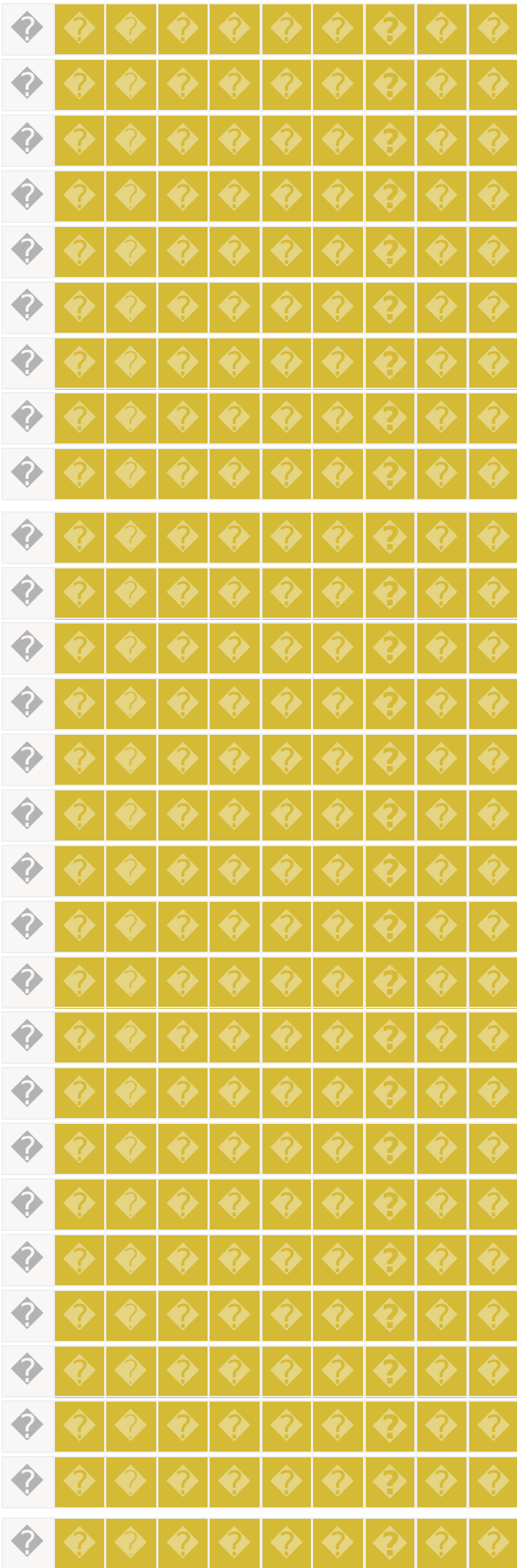
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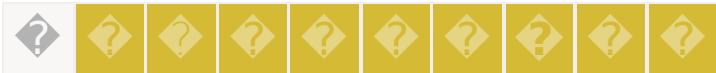
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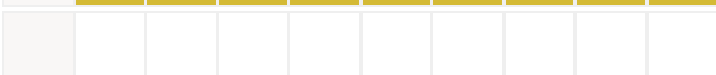
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uni1CD0
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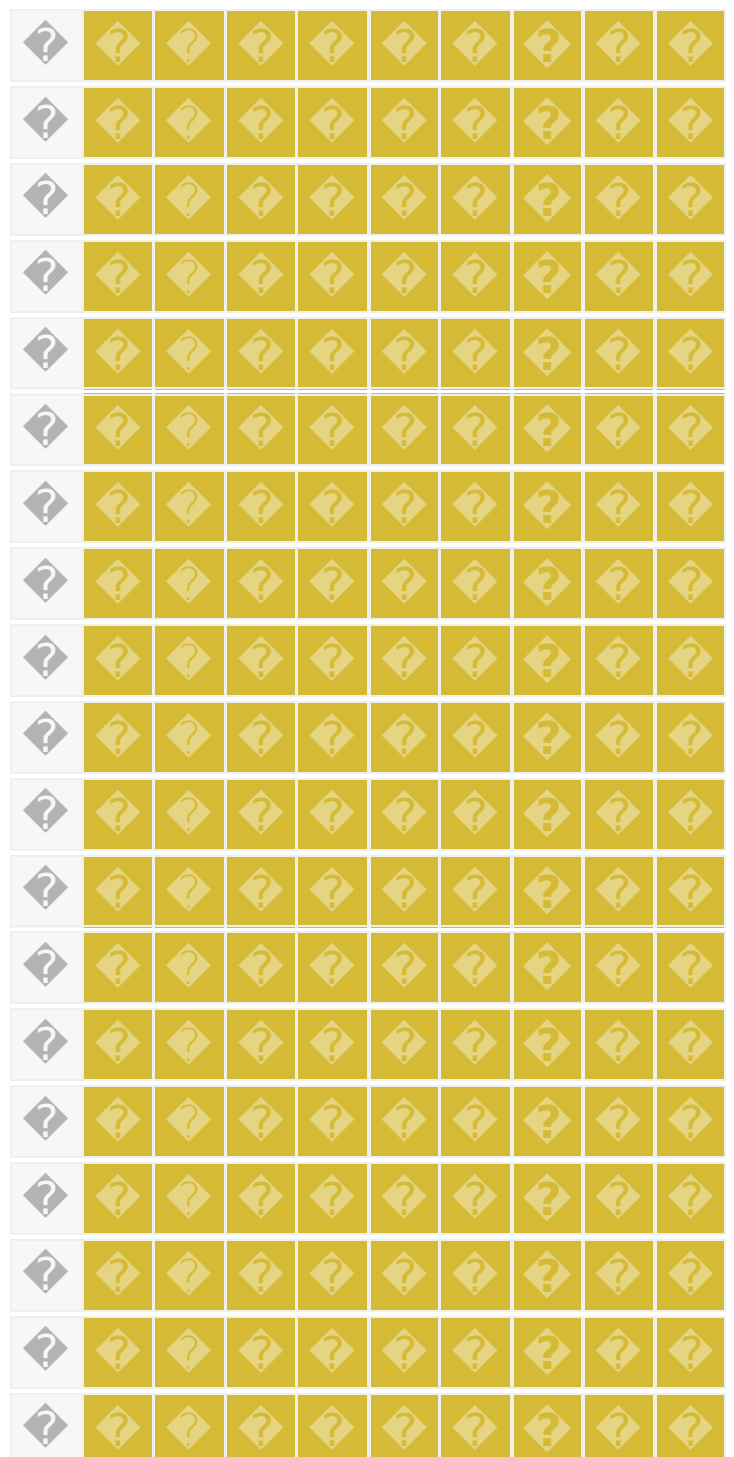
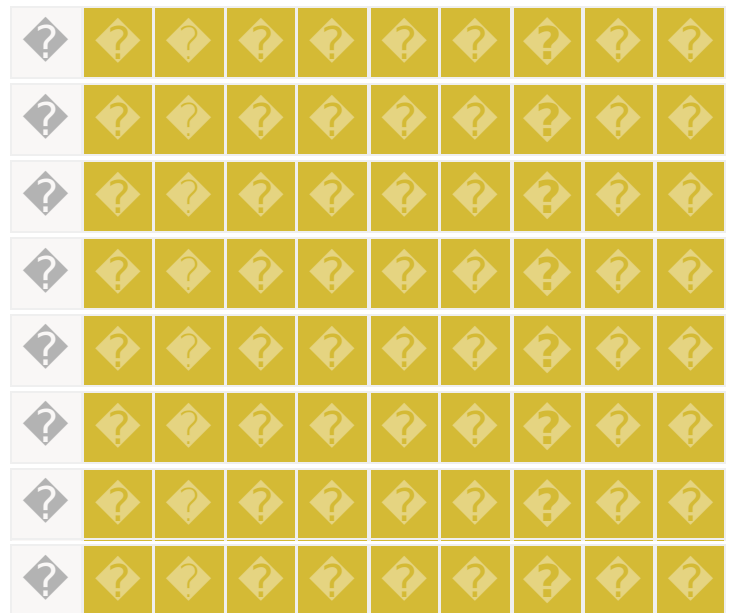
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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which suggests that the two fields are closely related.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). 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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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:

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998). The public sector has become an important employer of people with mental health problems, and the number of people with mental health problems employed in the public sector has increased from 10,000 in 1980 to 20,000 in 1998 (Mental Health Foundation, 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector, and the need to develop strategies to prevent mental health problems in the public sector. The Mental Health Foundation (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: (1) improving the mental health of people in the public sector; (2) developing strategies to prevent mental health problems in the public sector; (3) improving the mental health of people in the public sector who are at risk of mental health problems; and (4) improving the mental health of people in the public sector who are already experiencing mental health problems.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the mental health of people in the public sector, and to identify the key areas for action. The paper is organized as follows: (1) a review of the literature on the mental health of people in the public sector; (2) a review of the literature on strategies to prevent mental health problems in the public sector; (3) a review of the literature on the mental health of people in the public sector who are at risk of mental health problems; and (4) a review of the literature on the mental health of people in the public sector who are already experiencing mental health problems.

The first section of the paper reviews the literature on the mental health of people in the public sector. The second section reviews the literature on strategies to prevent mental health problems in the public sector. The third section reviews the literature on the mental health of people in the public sector who are at risk of mental health problems. The fourth section reviews the literature on the mental health of people in the public sector who are already experiencing mental health problems.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (1990 to 1999) (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the actions that will be taken to improve their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in the community.
- Older people should be able to access the services and facilities that they need.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of specific actions that will be taken to improve the lives of older people, including:

- Improving the quality of care in residential care homes.
- Improving the quality of care in the community.
- Improving the quality of life for older people.

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

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Constitution, the introduction of the NHS Performance Framework, and the introduction of the NHS Complaints Procedure.

The NHS Constitution is a document that sets out the values and principles that guide the NHS. It also sets out the rights and responsibilities of patients, staff, and the public.

The NHS Performance Framework is a system of measures that are used to monitor and improve the performance of the NHS. It includes measures for patient safety, patient experience, and the quality of care.

The NHS Complaints Procedure is a system that allows patients to make a complaint about the care or services they have received from the NHS. It also allows staff to make a complaint about a patient or the NHS.

These initiatives are all part of a wider effort to improve the quality of care and services provided by the NHS. They are all designed to ensure that the NHS is able to provide the best possible care and services to its patients.

The NHS is a large and complex organisation. It is made up of a number of different parts, including the NHS Foundation Trusts, the NHS Commissioning Board, and the NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups.

The NHS Foundation Trusts are organisations that are owned and controlled by their staff and patients. They are responsible for providing a range of health services, including primary care, secondary care, and community care.

The NHS Commissioning Board is responsible for commissioning and paying for the services provided by the NHS. It also has a role in setting the priorities for the NHS.

The NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups are responsible for commissioning and paying for the services provided by the NHS in their local areas. They also have a role in setting the priorities for the NHS in their local areas.

The NHS is a public sector organisation. It is funded by the government and provides a range of health services to the public. It is a key part of the UK's health system.

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The NHS Foundation Trusts are organisations that are owned and controlled by their staff and patients. They are responsible for providing a range of health services, including primary care, secondary care, and community care.

The NHS Commissioning Board is responsible for commissioning and paying for the services provided by the NHS. It also has a role in setting the priorities for the NHS.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 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 from the former Soviet Union, with 1.5 million people from the former Soviet Union 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 from the former Sweden, with 1.5 million people from the former Sweden 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 the former Norway, with 1.5 million people from the former Norway 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 the former Denmark, with 1.5 million people from the former Denmark employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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Information science is the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, communication, dissemination and use of information. It is an interdisciplinary field that draws on a wide range of disciplines, including library science, communication, sociology, psychology, and computer science. (p. 1)

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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 role to play. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in the community, wherever possible.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of public services, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

The public sector is also facing a number of challenges, including the need to improve the quality of services, the need to reduce costs, and the need to ensure that services are accessible to all.

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is important to understand the challenges it faces in order to develop effective strategies for improving its performance.

The public sector is a key part of the economy, and it is important to ensure that it is able to deliver the services that are required in a cost-effective manner.

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (1990 to 1999) (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in the community.
- Older people should be able to access the services and facilities they need.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the social and economic participation of older people.
- To improve the living conditions of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of services and facilities for older people.

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The 'information science' field is defined as:

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Information science is the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, communication, dissemination and use, and the development of the theories, methods and tools that support these processes. (p. 1)

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 1990s. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been instrumental in this regard, and has produced a series of reports on the state of the world's children (UNICEF 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994).

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of knowledge on the needs of children in the 1990s, and to discuss the implications for policy and practice.

1. Introduction

The 1990s have been described as the 'decade of the child' (United Nations 1994). This is a reflection of the growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 1990s.

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2. The state of the world's children

The state of the world's children is a complex issue, and one that has received increasing attention in recent years. This section will review the current state of knowledge on the needs of children in the 1990s, and discuss the implications for policy and practice.

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3. The needs of children in the 1990s

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

These definitions are not intended to be exhaustive, but they do provide a starting point for the discussion of the relationship between the two fields.

The relationship between the two fields is complex and multifaceted. It is a relationship that has evolved over time and is still evolving.

In the early days of the field, the two were often seen as separate and distinct. However, as the field has grown and matured, the boundaries between them have become increasingly blurred.

Today, the two fields are often seen as overlapping and interrelated. They are both concerned with the study of the nature, uses and functions of information and communication, and they both seek to understand the ways in which these phenomena are created, communicated, evaluated and used.

However, there are still some differences between the two fields. The 'information' field is more concerned with the study of the nature and functions of information, while the 'communication' field is more concerned with the study of the nature and functions of communication.

Despite these differences, the two fields are closely related and interdependent. They both play a vital role in the study of the nature, uses and functions of information and communication, and they both seek to understand the ways in which these phenomena are created, communicated, evaluated and used.

In conclusion, the relationship between the 'information' and 'communication' fields is a complex and multifaceted one. It is a relationship that has evolved over time and is still evolving.

As the field continues to grow and mature, the boundaries between the two fields will continue to blur, and the two fields will continue to overlap and interrelate.

It is this relationship that makes the study of the nature, uses and functions of information and communication so fascinating and so important.

It is this relationship that makes the study of the nature, uses and functions of information and communication so challenging and so rewarding.

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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 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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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. The field includes the study of the history, theory, and practice of information science, and the study of the social, cultural, and economic aspects of information and communication. (p. 101)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has become an important employer of people with mental health problems, and the number of people with mental health problems employed in the public sector has increased from 10,000 in 1980 to 20,000 in 1995 (Mental Health Act 1983, 1995).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The Department of Health (1995) has published a report on the mental health of people in the public sector, which states that 'the mental health of people in the public sector is a major public health issue'. The report also states that 'the mental health of people in the public sector is a major public health issue'.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the actions that will be taken to improve their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in the community.
- Older people should be able to access the services and facilities they need.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy is based on the following actions:

- Improving the lives of older people in the community.
- Improving the lives of older people in care homes.
- Improving the lives of older people in residential care.
- Improving the lives of older people in nursing homes.

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The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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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

The literature on public sector reform and quality of public services is extensive. This section will review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services in the UK.

The first strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
- Improved customer service.
- Improved transparency and accountability.

The second strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
- Improved quality of public services.
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The third strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

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The fifth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
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The sixth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

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The seventh strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services.
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- Improved customer service.
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The eighth strand of the literature focuses on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK. This literature has found that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the quality of public services in the UK, including:

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (1990 to 1999) (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and the importance of the role of the primary care team in this. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for the care of older people, and the Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for the care of people with long-term conditions. Both strategies emphasize the importance of the role of the primary care team in the care of older people.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the role of the primary care team in the care of older people, and to discuss the implications for practice. The paper is organized as follows: a brief overview of the role of the primary care team in the care of older people, a review of the literature on the role of the primary care team in the care of older people, and a discussion of the implications for practice.

The role of the primary care team in the care of older people is a complex one, and it is important to understand the needs of older people in order to provide them with the best possible care. The primary care team is the first point of contact for older people, and it is important that they are able to provide them with the support and advice they need.

The primary care team is responsible for the assessment, diagnosis, and management of the health problems of older people. They also play a key role in the prevention of disease and the promotion of health. The primary care team is also responsible for the coordination of care between different services and professionals.

The primary care team is made up of a variety of professionals, including general practitioners, nurses, health visitors, and social workers. Each of these professionals has a role to play in the care of older people, and it is important that they work together to provide the best possible care.

The primary care team is also responsible for the education and support of older people. They can help older people to understand their health problems and to make decisions about their care. They can also help older people to access the services they need.

The primary care team is also responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the care of older people. They can help to identify areas where the care of older people is not meeting their needs, and they can help to develop strategies to improve the care.

The primary care team is also responsible for the research and development of new services and interventions for older people. They can help to identify areas where new services and interventions are needed, and they can help to develop and evaluate these services and interventions.

The primary care team is also responsible for the provision of care to older people in their own homes. They can help to assess the needs of older people in their own homes, and they can help to provide the care and support they need.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) 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 the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible.
- Older people should be able to access the services they need to live well.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and social care of older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible.
- To ensure that older people are able to access the services they need to live well.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people in the UK. It sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people and provides a framework for the development of policy and practice.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of mental health services, which includes a focus on prevention, early intervention, and recovery. This vision is reflected in the Mental Health Act 2003, which sets out the principles and objectives of mental health law.

The Mental Health Act 2003 is a landmark piece of legislation, which has brought about significant changes to the way in which mental health services are delivered. It has introduced a new framework for the regulation of mental health services, and has placed a greater emphasis on the rights of people with mental health problems.

The Act has also introduced a new system of mental health review tribunals, which are responsible for reviewing the decisions of the Mental Health Review Board. This system is designed to ensure that the rights of people with mental health problems are protected, and that they are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Act has also introduced a new system of mental health care orders, which are designed to ensure that people with mental health problems receive the care and support that they need. These orders are made by the court, and are subject to regular review.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). 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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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (1990 to 1999) (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the actions that will be taken to improve their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in the community.
- Older people should be able to access the services and facilities they need.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the social and economic conditions of older people.
- To improve the housing and transport conditions of older people.
- To improve the access to services and facilities for older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of legislation, policy and practice in the area of older people.

The strategy is also a key document in the development of research in the area of older people. It provides a framework for the development of research in the area of older people.

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of gathering, organising, storing, retrieving and disseminating information, and the study of the social, cultural and economic aspects of these processes. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of conveying information from one person to another, and the study of the social, cultural and economic aspects of these processes. (p. 10)

These definitions are not intended to be exhaustive, but they do provide a clear indication of the scope of the two fields.

The 'information' field is concerned with the processes of gathering, organising, storing, retrieving and disseminating information, and the social, cultural and economic aspects of these processes.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (1990 to 1999) (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

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 the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and quality of life of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that older people have access to the services and resources they need to live well.
- To promote the independence and autonomy of older people.
- To encourage older people to participate in decisions about their care and services.
- To ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy also sets out a number of specific objectives, including:

- To reduce the health inequalities between older people and other groups in the population.
- To improve the health and quality of life of older people.
- To ensure that older people have access to the services and resources they need to live well.
- To promote the independence and autonomy of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policies and services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of policies and services that are based on the principles and objectives of the strategy.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and a number of initiatives have been developed to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. These include the development of mental health services, the development of mental health care plans, and the development of mental health care teams.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the effectiveness of mental health care plans, and to discuss the implications for practice.

The paper is organized as follows. First, a brief overview of mental health care plans is provided. Then, the literature on the effectiveness of mental health care plans is reviewed. Finally, the implications for practice are discussed.

Mental health care plans are a key component of mental health care. They are a written document that outlines the goals and objectives of mental health care, and the interventions that will be used to achieve these goals.

Mental health care plans are developed by mental health professionals, and are used to guide the delivery of mental health care. They are a key tool for ensuring that mental health care is delivered in a coordinated and effective manner.

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The 'communication' field is defined as:

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The 'information science' field is defined as:

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...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. The field includes the study of the history, theory, and practice of information science, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 101)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the study of the communication of information. The field includes the study of the history, theory, and practice of communication science, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 101)

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Information science is the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, communication, dissemination and use, and the development of the theories, methods and tools that support these processes. (p. 1)

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 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 from the lower socio-economic classes, with 1.5 million people from the lower socio-economic classes 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 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. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a cousin, with 1.5 million people living with a cousin 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 an aunt or uncle, with 1.5 million people living with an aunt or uncle 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 niece or nephew, with 1.5 million people living with a niece or nephew 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 grandniece or grandnephew, with 1.5 million people living with a grandniece or grandnephew 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 great-niece or great-nephew, with 1.5 million people living with a great-niece or great-nephew 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 great-grandniece or great-grandnephew, with 1.5 million people living with a great-grandniece or great-grandnephew 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 great-great-niece or great-great-nephew, with 1.5 million people living with a great-great-niece or great-great-nephew 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 great-great-great-niece or great-great-great-nephew, with 1.5 million people living with a great-great-great-niece or great-great-great-nephew 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 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 from the lower social classes, with 1.5 million people from the lower social classes 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.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 21st century. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) has been signed by 112 countries, and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) has set out a commitment to 'ensure that all children have access to primary education'.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is a landmark document in the history of children's rights. It is the first legally binding international instrument to set out the rights of children. It has been signed by 112 countries, and it is now being implemented in many countries.

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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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the students, graduates, and other educational status groups. In 1999, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the professionals, managers, and other occupational status groups.

the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

Information science is the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, communication, dissemination and use of information. It is an interdisciplinary field that draws on a wide range of disciplines, including library science, communication studies, computer science, sociology, psychology, and philosophy.

The 'communication' field is defined as:

Communication studies is the study of the processes of communication, including the production, distribution, and reception of messages. It is an interdisciplinary field that draws on a wide range of disciplines, including sociology, psychology, anthropology, and media studies.

The 'information' and 'communication' fields are closely related, and there is a significant overlap between them. The 'information' field is more concerned with the technical aspects of information, while the 'communication' field is more concerned with the social aspects of communication.

The 'information' and 'communication' fields are both important in the study of the social sciences. The 'information' field is important for understanding the role of information in society, while the 'communication' field is important for understanding the role of communication in society.

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Information science is the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, communication, dissemination and use of information. It is an interdisciplinary field that draws on a wide range of disciplines, including library science, communication, sociology, psychology, and computer science. (p. 1)

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. The field includes the study of the history, theory, and practice of information science, and the study of the social, cultural, and economic aspects of information and communication. (p. 101)

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minorities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Caribbean were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999), and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.1 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector (Department of Health 2000). The Department of Health has set out a number of targets for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector (Department of Health 2000). The Department of Health has also set out a number of targets for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector (Department of Health 2000).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (1990 to 1999) (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

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 the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the life of their communities.
- Older people should be able to enjoy a good standard of living.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the housing and living conditions of older people.
- To improve the social and economic participation of older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policies and services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of a range of services, including:

- Health services, including primary care, secondary care, and community care.
- Housing services, including social housing, private housing, and care homes.
- Social services, including day care, respite care, and home care.

The strategy also sets out a number of key indicators, which will be used to monitor the progress of the strategy. These include:

- The proportion of older people who are able to live independently in their own homes.
- The proportion of older people who are able to participate in the life of their communities.
- The proportion of older people who are able to enjoy a good standard of living.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policies and services for older people. It provides a framework for the development of a range of services, including:

- Health services, including primary care, secondary care, and community care.
- Housing services, including social housing, private housing, and care homes.
- Social services, including day care, respite care, and home care.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (1990 to 1999) (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the actions that will be taken to improve their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in the community.
- Older people should be able to access the services and facilities that they need.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy is based on the following actions:

- Improving the lives of older people in the community.
- Improving the lives of older people in care homes.
- Improving the lives of older people in the workplace.
- Improving the lives of older people in the family.

The strategy is based on the following actions:

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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 funded by the government, and this has implications for the way in which it is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.6 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Health Service (NHS) Act 1990, the NHS and Community Care Act 1991, and the NHS Act 2004. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way the NHS is run, including the introduction of competition and the creation of the NHS Foundation Trusts.

The NHS is a large and complex organisation, and it is difficult to measure its performance. However, there are a number of indicators that can be used to assess the quality of care in the NHS, including patient satisfaction, clinical outcomes, and the cost of care.

One of the most important indicators of the quality of care in the NHS is patient satisfaction. This is measured by a number of surveys, including the National Patient Survey (NPS) and the Patient Experience Survey (PES).

The NPS is a survey of patients' satisfaction with their care in the NHS. It is conducted annually and covers a wide range of issues, including the quality of care, the staff, and the facilities.

The PES is a survey of patients' experience of their care in the NHS. It is conducted annually and covers a wide range of issues, including the quality of care, the staff, and the facilities.

Another important indicator of the quality of care in the NHS is clinical outcomes. This is measured by a number of surveys, including the National Clinical Audit (NCA) and the National Patient Safety Survey (NPSS).

The NCA is a survey of clinical outcomes in the NHS. It is conducted annually and covers a wide range of issues, including the quality of care, the staff, and the facilities.

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Finally, another important indicator of the quality of care in the NHS is the cost of care. This is measured by a number of surveys, including the National Health Service Cost Review (NHS CR) and the National Patient Safety Survey (NPSS).

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The 'information law' field is defined as:

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

These definitions are not mutually exclusive, and the two fields overlap significantly.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). 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 aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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