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Hind Siliguri Light  
Hind Siliguri Regular  
Hind Siliguri Medium  
Hind Siliguri SemiBold  
Hind Siliguri Bold

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

!	!	!	!	!	!
"	"	"	"	"	"
#	#	#	#	#	#
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
%	%	%	%	%	%
&	&	&	&	&	&
'	'	'	'	'	'
(	(	(	(	(	(
)	)	)	)	)	)
*	*	*	*	*	*
+	+	+	+	+	+
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-	-	-	-	-	-
.	.	.	.	.	.
/	/	/	/	/	/

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

d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E

uni0065	e	e	e	e	e	e
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	z	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C						
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~	~	~	~
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	»	»	»	»	»	»
	VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
	VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF	½	½	½	½	½	½

VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
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	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×
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

uni00D9	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Þ	þ	þ	þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ǒ	ǒ	ǒ	ǒ	ǒ	ǒ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5						

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	uni0118	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	uni0119	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
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	Ķ	Ķ	Ķ	Ķ	Ķ	Ķ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA	uni0137	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ
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	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
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	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
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	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ţ	ţ	ţ	ţ	ţ	ţ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť
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	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů

uni016E	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	ű	Ű	ű	Ű	ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	ų	Ų	ų	Ų	ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ż	ż	Ż	ż	Ż	ż
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ż	ż	ż	ż	ż	ż
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	π	π	π	π	π	π

DEVANAGARI DANDA uni0964	□					
DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA uni0965	□					
BENGALI ANJI uni0980	□	৭	৭	৭	৭	৭
BENGALI SIGN CANDRABINDU uni0981		ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ	ঁ
BENGALI SIGN ANUSVARA uni0982	□	ং	ং	ং	ং	ং
BENGALI SIGN VISARGA uni0983	□	ঃ	ঃ	ঃ	ঃ	ঃ
BENGALI LETTER A uni0985	□	অ	অ	অ	অ	অ
BENGALI LETTER AA uni0986	□	আ	আ	আ	আ	আ
BENGALI LETTER I uni0987	□	ই	ই	ই	ই	ই
BENGALI LETTER II uni0988	□	ঈ	ঈ	ঈ	ঈ	ঈ
BENGALI LETTER U uni0989	□	উ	উ	উ	উ	উ
BENGALI LETTER UU uni098A	□	ঊ	ঊ	ঊ	ঊ	ঊ
BENGALI LETTER VOCALIC R uni098B	□	ঋ	ঋ	ঋ	ঋ	ঋ
BENGALI LETTER VOCALIC L uni098C	□	ৠ	ৠ	ৠ	ৠ	ৠ
BENGALI LETTER E uni098F	□	এ	এ	এ	এ	এ
BENGALI LETTER AI uni0990	□	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ
BENGALI LETTER O uni0993	□	ও	ও	ও	ও	ও
BENGALI LETTER AU uni0994	□	ঔ	ঔ	ঔ	ঔ	ঔ
BENGALI LETTER KA uni0995	□	ক	ক	ক	ক	ক
BENGALI LETTER KHA uni0996	□	খ	খ	খ	খ	খ
BENGALI LETTER GA uni0997	□	গ	গ	গ	গ	গ
BENGALI LETTER GHA uni0998	□	ঘ	ঘ	ঘ	ঘ	ঘ
BENGALI LETTER NGA uni0999	□	ঙ	ঙ	ঙ	ঙ	ঙ
BENGALI LETTER CA uni099A	□	চ	চ	চ	চ	চ
BENGALI LETTER CHA uni099B	□	ছ	ছ	ছ	ছ	ছ
BENGALI LETTER JA uni099C	□	জ	জ	জ	জ	জ
	□	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ	ঝ
BENGALI LETTER JHA uni099D						
BENGALI LETTER NYA						

uni099E	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ
BENGALI LETTER TTA uni099F	ট	ট	ট	ট	ট
BENGALI LETTER TTHA uni09A0	ঠ	ঠ	ঠ	ঠ	ঠ
BENGALI LETTER DDA uni09A1	ড	ড	ড	ড	ড
BENGALI LETTER DDHA uni09A2	ঢ	ঢ	ঢ	ঢ	ঢ
BENGALI LETTER NNA uni09A3	ণ	ণ	ণ	ণ	ণ
BENGALI LETTER TA uni09A4	ত	ত	ত	ত	ত
BENGALI LETTER THA uni09A5	থ	থ	থ	থ	থ
BENGALI LETTER DA uni09A6	দ	দ	দ	দ	দ
BENGALI LETTER DHA uni09A7	ধ	ধ	ধ	ধ	ধ
BENGALI LETTER NA uni09A8	ন	ন	ন	ন	ন
BENGALI LETTER PA uni09AA	প	প	প	প	প
BENGALI LETTER PHA uni09AB	ফ	ফ	ফ	ফ	ফ
BENGALI LETTER BA uni09AC	ব	ব	ব	ব	ব
BENGALI LETTER BHA uni09AD	ভ	ভ	ভ	ভ	ভ
BENGALI LETTER MA uni09AE	ম	ম	ম	ম	ম
BENGALI LETTER YA uni09AF	য	য	য	য	য
BENGALI LETTER RA uni09B0	র	র	র	র	র
BENGALI LETTER LA uni09B2	ল	ল	ল	ল	ল
BENGALI LETTER SHA uni09B6	শ	শ	শ	শ	শ
BENGALI LETTER SSA uni09B7	ষ	ষ	ষ	ষ	ষ
BENGALI LETTER SA uni09B8	স	স	স	স	স
BENGALI LETTER HA uni09B9	হ	হ	হ	হ	হ
BENGALI SIGN NUKTA uni09BC	়	়	়	়	়
BENGALI SIGN AVAGRAHA uni09BD	ূ	ূ	ূ	ূ	ূ
BENGALI VOWEL SIGN AA uni09BE	া	া	া	া	া
BENGALI VOWEL SIGN I uni09BF	ি	ি	ি	ি	ি

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN II  
uni09C0

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN U  
uni09C1

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN UU  
uni09C2

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R  
uni09C3

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC RR  
uni09C4

□	ী	ী	ী	ী	ী
	ু	ু	ু	ু	ু
	ূ	ূ	ূ	ূ	ূ
	্	্	্	্	্
	্	্	্	্	্

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN E  
uni09C7

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN AI  
uni09C8

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN O  
uni09CB

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN AU  
uni09CC

BENGALI SIGN VIRAMA  
uni09CD

□	ে	ে	ে	ে	ে
□	ৈ	ৈ	ৈ	ৈ	ৈ
□	ো	ো	ো	ো	ো
□	ৌ	ৌ	ৌ	ৌ	ৌ
	্	্	্	্	্

BENGALI LETTER KHANDA TA  
uni09CE

BENGALI AU LENGTH MARK  
uni09D7

BENGALI LETTER RRA  
uni09DC

BENGALI LETTER RHA  
uni09DD

BENGALI LETTER YYA  
uni09DF

□	ৎ	ৎ	ৎ	ৎ	ৎ
□	ী	ী	ী	ী	ী
□	ড়	ড়	ড়	ড়	ড়
□	ঢ়	ঢ়	ঢ়	ঢ়	ঢ়
□	য়	য়	য়	য়	য়

BENGALI LETTER VOCALIC RR  
uni09E0

BENGALI LETTER VOCALIC LL  
uni09E1

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC L  
uni09E2

BENGALI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC LL  
uni09E3

BENGALI DIGIT ZERO  
uni09E6

BENGALI DIGIT ONE  
uni09E7

BENGALI DIGIT TWO  
uni09E8

BENGALI DIGIT THREE  
uni09E9

BENGALI DIGIT FOUR  
uni09EA

BENGALI DIGIT FIVE

□	ঋ	ঋ	ঋ	ঋ	ঋ
□	৐	৐	৐	৐	৐
	্ল	্ল	্ল	্ল	্ল
	ল্ল	ল্ল	ল্ল	ল্ল	ল্ল
□	০	০	০	০	০
□	১	১	১	১	১
□	২	২	২	২	২
□	৩	৩	৩	৩	৩
□	৪	৪	৪	৪	৪

uni09EB	৐	৑	৒	৓	৔
BENGALI DIGIT SIX uni09EC	৕	৖	ৗ	৙	৚
BENGALI DIGIT SEVEN uni09ED	৛	ড়	৞	য়	ৠ
BENGALI DIGIT EIGHT uni09EE	ৡ	ৢ	ৣ	৤	৥
BENGALI DIGIT NINE uni09EF	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI LETTER RA WITH MIDDLE DIAGONAL uni09F0	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI LETTER RA WITH LOWER DIAGONAL uni09F1	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI RUPEE SIGN uni09F3	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI CURRENCY NUMERATOR ONE uni09F4	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI CURRENCY NUMERATOR TWO uni09F5	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI CURRENCY NUMERATOR THREE uni09F6	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI CURRENCY NUMERATOR FOUR uni09F7	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI CURRENCY NUMERATOR ONE LESS THAN THE DENOMINATOR uni09F8	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI CURRENCY DENOMINATOR SIXTEEN uni09F9	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI ISSHAR uni09FA	০	১	২	৩	৪
BENGALI GANDA MARK uni09FB	০	১	২	৩	৪
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	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	TURKISH LIRA SIGN uni20BA	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺
	RUBLE SIGN uni20BD	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽	₽
	SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
	TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™
	OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
	INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
	N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
	MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−
	DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/	/
	BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•	•	•	•
	SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√	√	√	√	√
	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

LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI  
uniFB01

LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL  
uniFB02

bnK\_SSA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnJ\_NYA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

ITF  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnNull  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnReph  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnRac2  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnYAc2  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnBAC2  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnK  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnKH  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnG  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnGH  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnNG  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnC  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnCH  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnJ  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnJH  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnNY  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnTT  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.























































































































































bnTTH  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnDD  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnDDH  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnNN  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnT

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnTH

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnD

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnDH

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnN

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnP

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnPH

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnB

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnBH

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnM

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnY

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnR

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnL

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnSH

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnSS

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnS

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnH

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnK\_SS

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

bnJ\_NY

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

asR

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

asW

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnDDx

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnDDHx

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnYx

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

bnK\_KA

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

bnNG\_KA

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

bnL\_KA

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

bnSS\_KA

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

bnS\_KA

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



bnNG\_KHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnS\_KHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnG\_GA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnNG\_GA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnDD\_GA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnD\_GA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnDDx\_GA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnL\_GA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnNG\_GHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnD\_GHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnL\_GHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnC\_CA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnNY\_CA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnSH\_CA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnC\_CHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnNY\_CHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnSH\_CHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnNY\_JA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnJ\_JA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnN\_JA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnB\_JA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnNY\_JHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnJ\_JHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnC\_NYA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnK\_TTA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnTT\_TTA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnNN\_TTA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnN\_TTA



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



bnL\_TTA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnSS\_TTA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnP\_TTA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnPH\_TTA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnS\_TTA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnNN\_TTHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnN\_TTHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnSS\_TTHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnDD\_DDA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnNN\_DDA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnN\_DDA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnB\_DDA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnL\_DDA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnNN\_DDHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnN\_DDHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnB\_DDHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnNN\_NNA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnH\_NNA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnSS\_NNA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnK\_SS\_NNA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnK\_TA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnT\_TA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnN\_TA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnP\_TA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnM\_TA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnL\_TA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnSH\_TA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnS\_TA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnT\_THA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnN\_THA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnM\_THA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnS\_THA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnG\_DA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnD\_DA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnN\_DA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnB\_DA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnM\_DA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnL\_DA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnG\_DHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnN\_DHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnD\_DHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnB\_DHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnL\_DHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnK\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnG\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnGH\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnC\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnD\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnDH\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnT\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnN\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnP\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnM\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnSH\_NA



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



bnS\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnH\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnK\_SS\_NA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnM\_PA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnL\_PA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnSS\_PA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnS\_PA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnP\_PA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnM\_PHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnS\_PHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnL\_PHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnSS\_PHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnD\_BHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnM\_BHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnB\_BHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnL\_BHA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnK\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnG\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnNG\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnTT\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnDD\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnNN\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnT\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



bnD\_MA



bnDH\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnP\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnL\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liqa feature

bnS\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liqa featurebnH\_MA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga featurebnK\_LA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liqa feature

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

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bnPH\_LA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga featurebnBH\_LA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature bnL\_LA

(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature bnS\_LA

bnS\_K\_LA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

bnS\_P\_LA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga featurebnNG\_K\_SSA  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature[illegible]

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



bnN\_SA

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



bnP\_SA

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



bnK\_RA

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



bnKH\_RA

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bnG\_RA

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bnM\_PH\_RA  
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bnM\_B\_RA  
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bnP\_T\_RA\_mII  
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bnGA\_mU  
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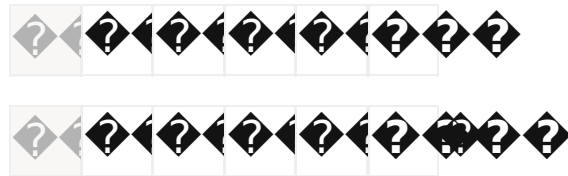
bnS\_RA\_mU



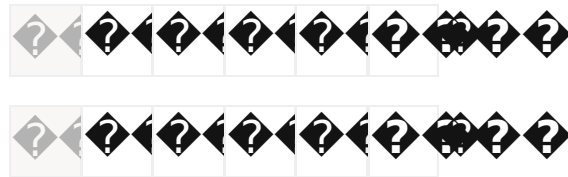


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bnK\_TT\_RA\_AUlengthmark  
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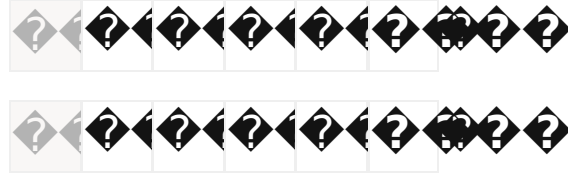
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bnml\_Reph  
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bnmU.ra  
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feature

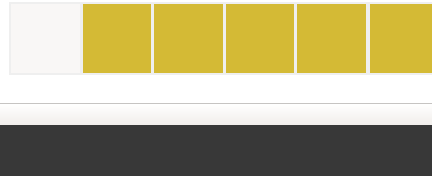
bnmUU.ra  
Ending "ra" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

bnmE.init  
init feature

bnmAl.init  
init feature

bnAUlengthmark.taller  
Ending "taller" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

bnReph.matraii  
Ending "matraii" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

























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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 and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of social services to the production of goods and services. The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it is a major source of revenue for the state.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Welsh Mountains. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the North East of England. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the North East of England 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 South East of England. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the South East of England 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 West Midlands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the West Midlands 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 Yorkshire and the Humber. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Yorkshire and the Humber 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 East of England. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the East of England 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 London region. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the London region 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 South West of England. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the South West of England 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 North West of England. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the North West of England were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people 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.

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 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.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a country, with 1.5 million people in a country 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 world, with 1.5 million people in a world 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 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 its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to achieve these objectives. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are experienced in the care of older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are committed to the care of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of social workers who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of social workers who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of social workers who are experienced in the care of older people; and (4) to increase the number of social workers who are committed to the care of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the housing of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of housing professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of housing professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of housing professionals who are experienced in the care of older people; and (4) to increase the number of housing professionals who are committed to the care of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the transport of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of transport professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of transport professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of transport professionals who are experienced in the care of older people; and (4) to increase the number of transport professionals who are committed to the care of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the health of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are experienced in the care of older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are committed to the care of older people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are unemployed, with 1.5 million unemployed 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 employed, with 1.5 million employed 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 self-employed, with 1.5 million self-employed 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 retired, with 1.5 million retired 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 students, with 1.5 million students 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 housewives, with 1.5 million housewives 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 pensioners, with 1.5 million pensioners 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 disabled, with 1.5 million disabled people 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 (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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)

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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 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.

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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 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.

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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 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.

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 the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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

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

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1980s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 1992*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government services were funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The second major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 1992*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government services were delivered in a more efficient and effective manner.

The third major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 1999*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government services were funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 1999*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government services were delivered in a more efficient and effective manner.

The fifth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2002*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government services were funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The sixth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2002*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government services were delivered in a more efficient and effective manner.

The seventh major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2007*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government services were funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The eighth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2007*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government services were delivered in a more efficient and effective manner.

The ninth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2010*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government services were funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The tenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2010*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government services were delivered in a more efficient and effective manner.

The eleventh major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2015*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government services were funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The twelfth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2015*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government services were delivered in a more efficient and effective manner.

The thirteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2020*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government services were funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The fourteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2020*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government services were delivered in a more efficient and effective manner.

The fifteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2025*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government services were funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The sixteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2025*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government services were delivered in a more efficient and effective manner.

The seventeenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2030*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government services were funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The eighteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2030*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government services were delivered in a more efficient and effective manner.

The nineteenth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Finance Act 2035*, which introduced a new system of local government finance. This system was based on the principle of 'poll tax' and was intended to ensure that local government services were funded in a fair and equitable manner.

The twentieth major reform was the introduction of the *Local Government Act 2035*, which introduced a new system of local government. This system was based on the principle of 'local government reform' and was intended to ensure that local government services were delivered in a more efficient and effective manner.







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 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) 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 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.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This pressure is caused by a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing need for public services.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to reward public services that perform well.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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 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 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 '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:

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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 (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 the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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

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

## 2. Background

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes the government, local authorities, and public corporations.

The public sector has a long history in the UK. It was first established in the 19th century, when the government began to provide public services such as education, health care, and social security.

Over the years, the public sector has grown in size and scope. In the 1990s, the public sector was responsible for providing a wide range of services, including education, health care, social security, and public transport.

However, in the 1990s, the public sector faced a number of challenges, including a decline in public spending, a rise in public sector borrowing, and a decline in public sector efficiency.

In response to these challenges, the government introduced a series of reforms to the public sector. These reforms included the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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

## 3. Impact of public sector reform

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services has been a subject of debate for many years. There are a number of factors that influence the success of public sector reform, including the quality of public services, the efficiency of public sector operations, and the level of public sector spending.

One of the main factors that influence the success of public sector reform is the quality of public services. Public services are the services that are provided by the public sector, such as education, health care, and social security.

The quality of public services is a measure of the extent to which public services meet the needs of the public. It is a key indicator of the success of public sector reform.

Another factor that influences the success of public sector reform is the efficiency of public sector operations. Efficiency is a measure of the extent to which public sector operations are carried out in a cost-effective manner.

The efficiency of public sector operations is a key indicator of the success of public sector reform. It is a measure of the extent to which public sector operations are carried out in a cost-effective manner.

A third factor that influences the success of public sector reform is the level of public sector spending. Public sector spending is the amount of money that the public sector spends on providing public services.

The level of public sector spending is a key indicator of the success of public sector reform. It is a measure of the extent to which the public sector is able to provide public services in a cost-effective manner.

In conclusion, the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services is a complex issue. There are a number of factors that influence the success of public sector reform, including the quality of public services, the efficiency of public sector operations, and the level of public sector spending.

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

## 4. Factors influencing the success of public sector reform

There are a number of factors that influence the success of public sector reform, including the quality of public services, the efficiency of public sector operations, and the level of public sector spending.

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Another factor that influences the success of public sector reform is the efficiency of public sector operations. Efficiency is a measure of the extent to which public sector operations are carried out 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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (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 identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the concept of 'active ageing'.

The concept of 'active ageing' is defined by the World Health Organization (1999) as:

...the process of developing and maintaining the functional abilities that enable people to participate in society. It is the process of maximizing the opportunities for people to maintain and enhance their functional abilities, so that they can participate in society to the greatest extent possible (World Health Organization, 1999, p. 1).

The concept of 'active ageing' is a key component of the 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population.

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

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a 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.

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

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

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a 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.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a country, with 1.5 million people in a country 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 world, with 1.5 million people in a world 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 the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population.

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These objectives are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population.

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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 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 developed a series of guidelines for the development of children's rights (UNICEF 1990). These guidelines are based on the principle that children have the right to be heard, and that their views should be taken into account in decisions that affect them. This principle is reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which was adopted in 1989.

The UNCRC is a landmark document in the history of children's rights. It sets out a comprehensive set of rights for children, and is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It has been ratified by over 190 countries, and is now part of the legal framework of many countries. The UNCRC is a key reference point for the development of children's rights, and is a source of inspiration for many people who are working to improve the lives of children.

One of the key challenges in the development of children's rights is the need to ensure that children's views are taken into account. This is a challenge because children are often seen as passive recipients of care and protection, rather than as active participants in decisions that affect them. However, the UNCRC makes it clear that children have the right to be heard, and that their views should be taken into account in decisions that affect them. This is a principle that is increasingly being recognized by governments and the public alike.

There are many ways in which children's views can be taken into account. One way is through the use of child-friendly language and procedures. This involves using language that is easy for children to understand, and procedures that are designed to be child-friendly. Another way is through the use of child participation methods. These methods involve giving children a role in decisions that affect them, and allowing them to express their views on issues that concern them.

Child participation methods can take many forms. They can range from simple methods, such as giving children a say in the choice of their school, to more complex methods, such as the use of child councils. Child councils are groups of children who are elected to represent their peers on issues that affect them. They can be a valuable way of giving children a say in decisions that affect them, and of developing their leadership skills.

There are many benefits to child participation. It can help to ensure that children's views are taken into account in decisions that affect them. It can also help to develop children's leadership skills, and to give them a sense of responsibility. Child participation is a key principle of the UNCRC, and is a key element of the development of children's rights. It is a principle that is increasingly being recognized by governments and the public alike.

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:

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

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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 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.



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The 'information law' field is defined as:

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The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

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The 'information economics' field is defined as:

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.2 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector by introducing a number of reforms, including the introduction of a new regulatory body for the public sector, the Health Service Commission, and the introduction of a new system of funding for the public sector, the Health Service Funding System.

The Health Service Commission is a new regulatory body for the public sector, which will be responsible for ensuring that the public sector provides a high quality of care. The Health Service Funding System is a new system of funding for the public sector, which will be based on the principle of 'pay for performance'.

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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 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.















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 efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public finances. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing pressure to reduce public expenditure.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

One of the main ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and to identify areas where improvement is needed.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that the quality of public services is not compromised, the need to ensure that the interests of the public are protected, and the need to ensure that the process is transparent and accountable.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is in order to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective and high-quality manner.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

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

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

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

The NHS Choice and Control Fund is a fund that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This fund is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner (GP).

The NHS Patient Choice Scheme is a scheme that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This scheme is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner (GP).

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