

2020-09-25 - 16:31.15  
16:31.16

Print this page

Kalinga  
Kalinga 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	/	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

L L L

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

M M M

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

N N N

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

O O O

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

P P P

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Q Q Q

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

R R R

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

S S S

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

T T T

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

U U U

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

V V V

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

W W W

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

X X X

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y Y Y

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

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

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b b b

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c c c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

d d d

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

e e e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F  
uni0066

f f f

LATIN SMALL LETTER G  
uni0067

g g g

LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C			
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0			
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢
POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤

YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR uni00A6	¦	¦	¦
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª	ª
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
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00DB

Û	Û	Û
---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS  
uni00DC

Ü	Ü	Ü
---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE  
uni00DD

Ý	Ý	Ý
---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN  
uni00DE

Þ	Þ	Þ
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S  
uni00DF

ß	ß	ß
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE  
uni00E0

à	à	à
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE  
uni00E1

á	á	á
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00E2

â	â	â
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE  
uni00E3

ã	ã	ã
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS  
uni00E4

ä	ä	ä
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE  
uni00E5

å	å	å
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER AE  
uni00E6

æ	æ	æ
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA  
uni00E7

ç	ç	ç
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE  
uni00E8

è	è	è
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE  
uni00E9

é	é	é
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00EA

ê	ê	ê
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS  
uni00EB

ë	ë	ë
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE  
uni00EC

ì	ì	ì
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE  
uni00ED

í	í	í
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00EE

î	î	î
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS  
uni00EF

ï	ï	ï
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH  
uni00F0

ð	ð	ð
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE  
uni00F1

ñ	ñ	ñ
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE  
uni00F2

ò	ò	ò
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE  
uni00F3

ó	ó	ó
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX  
uni00F4

ô	ô	ô
---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	Õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	Ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	Ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	Ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	Ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	Û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	Ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	Ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	Þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	İ	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~	~
DEVANAGARI STRESS SIGN UDATTA uni0951			
DEVANAGARI STRESS SIGN ANUDATTA uni0952			
DEVANAGARI GRAVE ACCENT uni0953		◌̣	◌̣
DEVANAGARI DANDA uni0964			



DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA  
uni0965

ORIYA SIGN CANDRABINDU  
uni0B01

ORIYA SIGN ANUSVARA  
uni0B02

ORIYA SIGN VISARGA  
uni0B03

ORIYA LETTER A  
uni0B05

ORIYA LETTER AA  
uni0B06

ORIYA LETTER I  
uni0B07

ORIYA LETTER II  
uni0B08

ORIYA LETTER U  
uni0B09

ORIYA LETTER UU  
uni0B0A

ORIYA LETTER VOCALIC R  
uni0B0B

ORIYA LETTER VOCALIC L  
uni0B0C

ORIYA LETTER E  
uni0B0F

ORIYA LETTER AI  
uni0B10

ORIYA LETTER O  
uni0B13

ORIYA LETTER AU  
uni0B14

ORIYA LETTER KA  
uni0B15

ORIYA LETTER KHA  
uni0B16

ORIYA LETTER GA  
uni0B17

ORIYA LETTER GHA  
uni0B18

ORIYA LETTER NGA  
uni0B19

ORIYA LETTER CA  
uni0B1A

ORIYA LETTER CHA  
uni0B1B

ORIYA LETTER JA  
uni0B1C

ORIYA LETTER JHA  
uni0B1D

ORIYA LETTER NYA  
uni0B1E

ORIYA LETTER TTA  
uni0B1F

□

I

I

□

||

||

◌̣ ◌̣̣

□

◌̣◌̣̣

◌̣◌̣̣

□

◌̣ᳵ ◌̣ᳶ

◌̣ᳵ ◌̣ᳶ

□

ଅ

ଅ

□

ଆ

ଆ

□

ଇ

ଇ

□

ଈ

ଈ

□

ଉ

ଉ

□

ଊ

ଊ

□

ଋ

ଋ

□

ୠ

ୠ

□

ଏ

ଏ

□

ଐ

ଐ

□

ଓ

ଓ

□

ଔ

ଔ

□

କ

କ

□

ଖ

ଖ

□

ଗ

ଗ

□

ଘ

ଘ

□

ଙ

ଙ

□

ଚ

ଚ

□

ଛ

ଛ

□

ଜ

ଜ

□

ଝ

ଝ

□

ଟ

ଟ

ORIYA LETTER TTHA  
uni0B20



ORIYA LETTER DDA  
uni0B21



ORIYA LETTER DDHA  
uni0B22



ORIYA LETTER NNA  
uni0B23



ORIYA LETTER TA  
uni0B24



ORIYA LETTER THA  
uni0B25



ORIYA LETTER DA  
uni0B26



ORIYA LETTER DHA  
uni0B27



ORIYA LETTER NA  
uni0B28



ORIYA LETTER PA  
uni0B2A



ORIYA LETTER PHA  
uni0B2B



ORIYA LETTER BA  
uni0B2C



ORIYA LETTER BHA  
uni0B2D



ORIYA LETTER MA  
uni0B2E



ORIYA LETTER YA  
uni0B2F



ORIYA LETTER RA  
uni0B30



ORIYA LETTER LA  
uni0B32



ORIYA LETTER LLA  
uni0B33



ORIYA LETTER VA  
uni0B35



ORIYA LETTER SHA  
uni0B36



ORIYA LETTER SSA  
uni0B37



ORIYA LETTER SA  
uni0B38



ORIYA LETTER HA  
uni0B39



ORIYA SIGN NUKTA  
uni0B3C



ORIYA SIGN AVAGRAHA  
uni0B3D



ORIYA VOWEL SIGN AA  
uni0B3E



ORIYA VOWEL SIGN I  
uni0B3F



ORIYA VOWEL SIGN II  
uni0B40



ORIYA VOWEL SIGN U uni0B41		ୂ	ୂ
ORIYA VOWEL SIGN UU uni0B42		ୃ	ୃ
ORIYA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R uni0B43		ୠ	ୠ
ORIYA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC RR uni0B44		ୡ	ୡ
ORIYA VOWEL SIGN E uni0B47	୧	୧	୧
ORIYA VOWEL SIGN AI uni0B48	୨	୨	୨
ORIYA VOWEL SIGN O uni0B4B	୩	୩	୩
ORIYA VOWEL SIGN AU uni0B4C	୪	୪	୪
ORIYA SIGN VIRAMA uni0B4D		ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA AI LENGTH MARK uni0B56		ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA AU LENGTH MARK uni0B57	ୱ	ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA LETTER RRA uni0B5C	ୱ	ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA LETTER RHA uni0B5D	ୱ	ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA LETTER YYA uni0B5F	ୱ	ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA LETTER VOCALIC RR uni0B60	ୱ	ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA LETTER VOCALIC LL uni0B61	ୱ	ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC L uni0B62		ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC LL uni0B63		ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA DIGIT ZERO uni0B66	୦	୦	୦
ORIYA DIGIT ONE uni0B67	୧	୧	୧
ORIYA DIGIT TWO uni0B68	୨	୨	୨
ORIYA DIGIT THREE uni0B69	୩	୩	୩
ORIYA DIGIT FOUR uni0B6A	୪	୪	୪
ORIYA DIGIT FIVE uni0B6B	୫	୫	୫
ORIYA DIGIT SIX uni0B6C	୬	୬	୬
ORIYA DIGIT SEVEN uni0B6D	୭	୭	୭
ORIYA DIGIT EIGHT uni0B6E	୮	୮	୮
ORIYA DIGIT NINE uni0B6F	୯	୯	୯

ORIYA ISSHAR uni0B70	ୱ	ୱ	ୱ
ORIYA LETTER WA uni0B71	ୱ	ୱ	ୱ
ZERO WIDTH SPACE uni200B			
ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER uni200C			
ZERO WIDTH JOINER uni200D			
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	…	…	…
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/
SUPERScript FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴	⁴
RUPEE SIGN uni20A8	₹	₹	₹
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹	₹
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™
MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•

DOTTED CIRCLE  
uni25CC





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

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

the 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 health care and education to the provision of social security and the management of public infrastructure.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is funded by a combination of taxes and borrowing, and it is responsible for the provision of a wide range of public services.

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social security and the management of public infrastructure.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is funded by a combination of taxes and borrowing, and it is responsible for the provision of a wide range of public services.

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social security and the management of public infrastructure.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is funded by a combination of taxes and borrowing, and it is responsible for the provision of a wide range of public services.

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social security and the management of public infrastructure.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is funded by a combination of taxes and borrowing, and it is responsible for the provision of a wide range of public services.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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 as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which is not surprising given that they are both part of the same journal.

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 as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which is not surprising given that they are both part of the same journal.

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 as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which is not surprising given that they are both part of the same journal.

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 as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which is not surprising given that they are both part of the same journal.

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 as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which is not surprising given that they are both part of the same journal.

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 as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used as a resource for individual and social development. (p. 1)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which is not surprising given that they are both part of the same journal.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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







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 health care and education to the provision of social security and the management of public infrastructure.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is therefore a key part of the UK economy, and it is important to understand how it is managed and how 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 health care and education to the provision of social security and the management of public infrastructure.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is therefore a key part of the UK economy, and it is important to understand how it is managed and how 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 health care and education to the provision of social security and the management of public infrastructure.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is therefore a key part of the UK economy, and it is important to understand how it is managed and how 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 health care and education to the provision of social security and the management of public infrastructure.

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



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

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 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.

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.







