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Mukta Malar ExtraLight
Mukta Malar Light
Mukta Malar Regular
Mukta Malar Medium
Mukta Malar SemiBold
Mukta Malar Bold
Mukta Malar ExtraBold

uni0000							
uni000D							
SPACE uni0020							
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&	&	&	&	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'	'	'	'	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	(((((((
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029)))))))
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FULL STOP uni002E
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;	;	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	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	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D	d	d	d	d	d	d	d

uni0064

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

LATIN SMALL LETTER F
uni0066

LATIN SMALL LETTER G
uni0067

LATIN SMALL LETTER H
uni0068

LATIN SMALL LETTER I
uni0069

LATIN SMALL LETTER J
uni006A

LATIN SMALL LETTER K
uni006B

LATIN SMALL LETTER L
uni006C

LATIN SMALL LETTER M
uni006D

LATIN SMALL LETTER N
uni006E

LATIN SMALL LETTER O
uni006F

LATIN SMALL LETTER P
uni0070

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
uni0071

LATIN SMALL LETTER R
uni0072

LATIN SMALL LETTER S
uni0073

LATIN SMALL LETTER T
uni0074

LATIN SMALL LETTER U
uni0075

LATIN SMALL LETTER V
uni0076

LATIN SMALL LETTER W
uni0077

LATIN SMALL LETTER X
uni0078

LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
uni0079

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
uni007A

LEFT CURLY BRACKET
uni007B

VERTICAL LINE
uni007C

RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
uni007D

TILDE
uni007E

NO-BREAK SPACE
uni00A0

e e e e e e e e

f f f f f f f f

g g g g g g g g

h h h h h h h h

i i i i i i i i

j j j j j j j j

k k k k k k k k

l l l l l l l l

m m m m m m m m

n n n n n n n n

o o o o o o o o

p p p p p p p p

q q q q q q q q

r r r r r r r r

s s s s s s s s

t t t t t t t t

u u u u u u u u

v v v v v v v v

w w w w w w w w

x x x x x x x x

y y y y y y y y

z z z z z z z z

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} } } } } } } }

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

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	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	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRRIPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRRIPT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRRIPT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º						
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»	»

VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0108	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0109	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010A	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010B	č	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON							

	uni010F	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE	uni0110	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ	Ɖ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE	uni0111	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON	uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON	uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE	uni0114	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE	uni0115	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	uni0118	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ	Ɛ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON	uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON	uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni011C	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni011D	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE	uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE	uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0124	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0125	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE	uni0126	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE	uni0127	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE	uni0128	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE	uni0129	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON		Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī

	uni012A						
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON	uni012B	Ī	ī	ĭ	ĩ	ȩ	Ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE	uni012C	İ	į	Ĭ	Į	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE	uni012D	ı	ȩ	ĭ	į	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK	uni012E	Į	į	Ĭ	Į	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK	uni012F	į	į	ĭ	į	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE	uni0130	İ	į	Ĭ	Į	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I	uni0131	ı	ȩ	ĭ	į	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ	uni0132	IJ	ij	ĬJ	Įj	Ȫj	Ṣj
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ	uni0133	ij	ij	ĭj	įj	ȩj	ṫj
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0134	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	ĵ	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0135	ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	ĵ	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA	uni0136	Ƙ	ƙ	Ƙ	ƙ	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA	uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	Ƙ	ƙ	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE	uni0139	Ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE	uni013A	ĺ	ĺ	Ĺ	ĺ	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA	uni013B	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA	uni013C	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON	uni013D	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON	uni013E	ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT	uni013F	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT	uni0140	ł	ł	Ł	ł	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE	uni0141	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE	uni0142	ł	ł	Ł	ł	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE	uni0143	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE	uni0144	ń	ń	Ń	ń	ȩ	ṫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA	uni0145	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ	Ȫ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA	uni0146	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ	ȩ	ṫ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE uni0149	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015C	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015D	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA							

	uni0162	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť
	LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ	ŭ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ

	uni017C						
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	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE	uni01FC	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE	uni01FD	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE	uni01FE	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE	uni01FF	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	uni0218	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	uni0219	ș	ș	ș	ș	ș	ș
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW	uni021A	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW	uni021B	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț
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	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇
OGONEK	uni02DB	◌̡	◌̡	◌̡	◌̡	◌̡	◌̡
SMALL TILDE	uni02DC	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜	˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT	uni02DD	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝	˝
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI	uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π	π
TAMIL SIGN ANUSVARA	uni0B82	◌̣	◌̣	◌̣	◌̣	◌̣	◌̣
TAMIL SIGN VISARGA	uni0B83	◌̤	◌̤	◌̤	◌̤	◌̤	◌̤
TAMIL LETTER A	uni0B85	அ	அ	அ	அ	அ	அ
TAMIL LETTER AA	uni0B86	ஆ	ஆ	ஆ	ஆ	ஆ	ஆ
TAMIL LETTER I	uni0B87	இ	இ	இ	இ	இ	இ
TAMIL LETTER II	uni0B88	ஈ	ஈ	ஈ	ஈ	ஈ	ஈ
TAMIL LETTER U	uni0B89	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ	உ

TAMIL LETTER UU uni0B8A	஁	஁	஁	஁	஁	஁	஁
TAMIL LETTER E uni0B8E	எ	எ	எ	எ	எ	எ	எ
TAMIL LETTER EE uni0B8F	ஏ	ஏ	ஏ	ஏ	ஏ	ஏ	ஏ
TAMIL LETTER AI uni0B90	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ
TAMIL LETTER O uni0B92	ஓ	ஓ	ஓ	ஓ	ஓ	ஓ	ஓ
TAMIL LETTER OO uni0B93	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ
TAMIL LETTER AU uni0B94	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ	ஔ
TAMIL LETTER KA uni0B95	க	க	க	க	க	க	க
TAMIL LETTER NGA uni0B99	ங	ங	ங	ங	ங	ங	ங
TAMIL LETTER CA uni0B9A	ச	ச	ச	ச	ச	ச	ச
TAMIL LETTER JA uni0B9C	ஜ	ஜ	ஜ	ஜ	ஜ	ஜ	ஜ
TAMIL LETTER NYA uni0B9E	ஞ	ஞ	ஞ	ஞ	ஞ	ஞ	ஞ
TAMIL LETTER TTA uni0B9F	ட	ட	ட	ட	ட	ட	ட
TAMIL LETTER NNA uni0BA3	ண	ண	ண	ண	ண	ண	ண
TAMIL LETTER TA uni0BA4	த	த	த	த	த	த	த
TAMIL LETTER NA uni0BA8	ந	ந	ந	ந	ந	ந	ந
TAMIL LETTER NNNA uni0BA9	ன	ன	ன	ன	ன	ன	ன
TAMIL LETTER PA uni0BAA	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப
TAMIL LETTER MA uni0BAE	ம	ம	ம	ம	ம	ம	ம
TAMIL LETTER YA uni0BAF	ய	ய	ய	ய	ய	ய	ய
TAMIL LETTER RA uni0BB0	ர	ர	ர	ர	ர	ர	ர
TAMIL LETTER RRA uni0BB1	ற	ற	ற	ற	ற	ற	ற
TAMIL LETTER LA uni0BB2	ல	ல	ல	ல	ல	ல	ல
TAMIL LETTER LLA uni0BB3	ள	ள	ள	ள	ள	ள	ள
TAMIL LETTER LLLA uni0BB4	ழ	ழ	ழ	ழ	ழ	ழ	ழ
TAMIL LETTER VA uni0BB5	வ	வ	வ	வ	வ	வ	வ
TAMIL LETTER SHA uni0BB6	ஸ	ஸ	ஸ	ஸ	ஸ	ஸ	ஸ

TAMIL LETTER SSA uni0BB7	ஶ	ஶ	ஶ	ஶ	ஶ	ஶ	ஶ
TAMIL LETTER SA uni0BB8	ஸ	ஸ	ஸ	ஸ	ஸ	ஸ	ஸ
TAMIL LETTER HA uni0BB9	ஹ	ஹ	ஹ	ஹ	ஹ	ஹ	ஹ
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN AA uni0BBE	ா	ா	ா	ா	ா	ா	ா
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN I uni0BBF	ி	ி	ி	ி	ி	ி	ி
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN II uni0BC0	ீ	ீ	ீ	ீ	ீ	ீ	ீ
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN U uni0BC1	ு	ு	ு	ு	ு	ு	ு
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN UU uni0BC2	ூ	ூ	ூ	ூ	ூ	ூ	ூ
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN E uni0BC6	ெ	ெ	ெ	ெ	ெ	ெ	ெ
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN EE uni0BC7	ே	ே	ே	ே	ே	ே	ே
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN AI uni0BC8	ை	ை	ை	ை	ை	ை	ை
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN O uni0BCA	ொ	ொ	ொ	ொ	ொ	ொ	ொ
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN OO uni0BCB	ோ	ோ	ோ	ோ	ோ	ோ	ோ
TAMIL VOWEL SIGN AU uni0BCC	ெ	ெ	ெ	ெ	ெ	ெ	ௌ
TAMIL SIGN VIRAMA uni0BCD	்	்	்	்	்	்	்
TAMIL OM uni0BD0	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ
TAMIL AU LENGTH MARK uni0BD7	்ள	்ள	்ள	்ள	்ள	்ள	்ள
TAMIL DIGIT ZERO uni0BE6	௦	௦	௦	௦	௦	௦	௦
TAMIL DIGIT ONE uni0BE7	௧	௧	௧	௧	௧	௧	௧
TAMIL DIGIT TWO uni0BE8	௨	௨	௨	௨	௨	௨	௨
TAMIL DIGIT THREE uni0BE9	௩	௩	௩	௩	௩	௩	௩
TAMIL DIGIT FOUR uni0BEA	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪
TAMIL DIGIT FIVE uni0BEB	௫	௫	௫	௫	௫	௫	௫
TAMIL DIGIT SIX uni0BEC	௬	௬	௬	௬	௬	௬	௬
TAMIL DIGIT SEVEN uni0BED	௭	௭	௭	௭	௭	௭	௭
TAMIL DIGIT EIGHT uni0BEE	௮	௮	௮	௮	௮	௮	௮
TAMIL DIGIT NINE uni0BEF	௯	௯	௯	௯	௯	௯	௯
TAMIL NUMBER TEN							

	uni0BF0	ௐ	ய	ய	ய	ய	ய	ய	ய
TAMIL NUMBER ONE HUNDRED	uni0BF1	ௐ	௩	௩	௩	௩	௩	௩	௩
TAMIL NUMBER ONE THOUSAND	uni0BF2	ௐ	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪
TAMIL DAY SIGN	uni0BF3	ௐ	௨	௨	௨	௨	௨	௨	௨
TAMIL MONTH SIGN	uni0BF4	ௐ	௩	௩	௩	௩	௩	௩	௩
TAMIL YEAR SIGN	uni0BF5	ௐ	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪
TAMIL DEBIT SIGN	uni0BF6	ௐ	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪
TAMIL CREDIT SIGN	uni0BF7	ௐ	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪
TAMIL AS ABOVE SIGN	uni0BF8	ௐ	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪
TAMIL RUPEE SIGN	uni0BF9	ௐ	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪
TAMIL NUMBER SIGN	uni0BFA	ௐ	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪	௪
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E0C	Ḑ	Ḑ	Ḑ	Ḑ	Ḑ	Ḑ	Ḑ	Ḑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E0D	ḑ	ḑ	ḑ	ḑ	ḑ	ḑ	ḑ	ḑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E24	Ḥ	Ḥ	Ḥ	Ḥ	Ḥ	Ḥ	Ḥ	Ḥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E25	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E36	Ḍ	Ḍ	Ḍ	Ḍ	Ḍ	Ḍ	Ḍ	Ḍ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E37	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH DOT BELOW AND MACRON	uni1E38	Ḭ	Ḭ	Ḭ	Ḭ	Ḭ	Ḭ	Ḭ	Ḭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH DOT BELOW AND MACRON	uni1E39	ḭ	ḭ	ḭ	ḭ	ḭ	ḭ	ḭ	ḭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH LINE BELOW	uni1E3A	Ḏ	Ḏ	Ḏ	Ḏ	Ḏ	Ḏ	Ḏ	Ḏ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH LINE BELOW	uni1E3B	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	ḏ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E42	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E43	ṁ	ṁ	ṁ	ṁ	ṁ	ṁ	ṁ	ṁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH DOT ABOVE	uni1E44	Ṃ	Ṃ	Ṃ	Ṃ	Ṃ	Ṃ	Ṃ	Ṃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH DOT ABOVE	uni1E45	ṃ	ṃ	ṃ	ṃ	ṃ	ṃ	ṃ	ṃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E46	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ	Ṅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH DOT BELOW	uni1E47	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH LINE BELOW uni1E48	N̲	N̲	N̲	N̲	N̲	N̲	N̲
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH LINE BELOW uni1E49	n̲	n̲	n̲	n̲	n̲	n̲	n̲
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DOT BELOW uni1E5A	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH DOT BELOW uni1E5B	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DOT BELOW AND MACRON uni1E5C	Ṝ	Ṝ	Ṝ	Ṝ	Ṝ	Ṝ	Ṝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH DOT BELOW AND MACRON uni1E5D	ṝ	ṝ	ṝ	ṝ	ṝ	ṝ	ṝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH LINE BELOW uni1E5E	R̵	R̵	R̵	R̵	R̵	R̵	R̵
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH LINE BELOW uni1E5F	r̵	r̵	r̵	r̵	r̵	r̵	r̵
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW uni1E62	Ṣ	Ṣ	Ṣ	Ṣ	Ṣ	Ṣ	Ṣ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW uni1E63	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH DOT BELOW uni1E6C	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH DOT BELOW uni1E6D	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH LINE BELOW uni1E6E	T̵	T̵	T̵	T̵	T̵	T̵	T̵
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH LINE BELOW uni1E6F	t̵	t̵	t̵	t̵	t̵	t̵	t̵
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E8E	Ẏ	Ẏ	Ẏ	Ẏ	Ẏ	Ẏ	Ẏ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E8F	ẏ	ẏ	ẏ	ẏ	ẏ	ẏ	ẏ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
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	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
RUPEE SIGN uni20A8	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
NUMERO SIGN uni2116	№	№	№	№	№	№	№
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑	∑
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	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿
uniF730		1	1	1	1	1	1
uniF731		0	0	0	0	0	0
uniF732		2	2	2	2	2	2
uniF733		3	3	3	3	3	3
uniF734		4	4	4	4	4	4
uniF735		5	5	5	5	5	5
uniF736		6	6	6	6	6	6
uniF737		7	7	7	7	7	7
uniF738		8	8	8	8	8	8
uniF739		9	9	9	9	9	9
uniF761		A	A	A	A	A	A
uniF762		B	B	B	B	B	B
uniF763		C	C	C	C	C	C
uniF764		D	D	D	D	D	D
uniF765		E	E	E	E	E	E
uniF766		F	F	F	F	F	F
uniF767		G	G	G	G	G	G

0 0/9
frac feature

1 1/8
frac feature

0	0	0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/9
1	1	1	1/81	1/81	1/81	1/81	1/ε1	1/ε1	1/8

$$\frac{2}{7} \text{ frac feature}$$

2 2 2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/7

3 3/6
frac feature

3 3 3 3/6 3/6 3/6 3/6 3/6 3/6 3/6

4 4/5
frac feature

4 4 4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/5

5 5/4
frac feature

5 5₅ 5/₄5 5/₄5 5/₄5 5/₄5 5/₄5 5/₄5 5/₄

6 6/3
frac feature

6 6 6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 6/3

7 7/2
frac feature

7 7 7 7/27 7/27 7/27 7/27 7/27 7/27 7/2

8 8/1
frac feature

8 8 8 8/8 8/8 8 8/8 8 8/8 8 8/8 8/8 8/1

9 9/0
frac feature

9 9 9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/9 9/0

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) exclam.lat
feature

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II
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Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)

#

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
percent.lat
feature

%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
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Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)

((((((((

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

))))))))

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)

,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
period.lat feature

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) slash.lat feature

/ / / / / / / /

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) zero.lat
feature

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) one.lat
feature

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

two.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

three.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

four.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

five.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

six.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

seven.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

eight.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

nine.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

colon.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

semicolon.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

question.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

bracketleft.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

[[[[[[[[
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

backslash.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

\	\	\	\	\	\	\	\
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

bracketright.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

]]]]]]]]
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

braceleft.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

bar.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

braceright.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ellipsis.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

...
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endash.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

emdash.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

quoteleft.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

quoteright.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



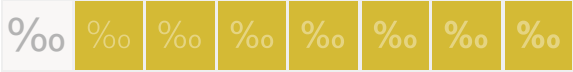
dollar.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



Euro.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



perthousand.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



quotedblleft.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



quotedblright.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



bullet.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



cent.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



sterling.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



yen.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



R.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni20A8.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



f_f_j
liga feature



f_j
liga feature



s_t
liga feature



w.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



c_t
liga feature



periodcentered.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



a.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



g.alt
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



tabularzero.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



tabularone.lat
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



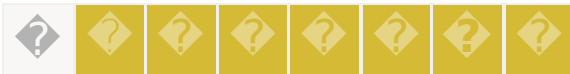
tabulartwo.lat

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
tabularthree.lat							
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
tabularfour.lat							
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
tabularfive.lat							
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
tabularsix.lat							
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
tabularseven.lat							
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
tabulareight.lat							
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
tabularnine.lat							
Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
tabularoldzero	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
tabularoldone	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
tabularoldtwo	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
tabularoldthree	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
tabularoldfour	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
tabularoldfive	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
tabularoldsix	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
tabularoldseven	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
tabularoldeight	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
tabularoldnine	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
percentoldstyle	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
zero.superior suprs feature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
four.superior suprs feature	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
five.superior suprs feature	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
six.superior suprs feature	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
seven.superior suprs feature	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
eight.superior suprs feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
nine.superior	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

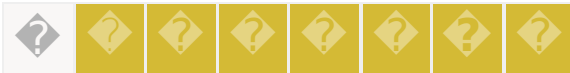
denothree
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



denofour
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



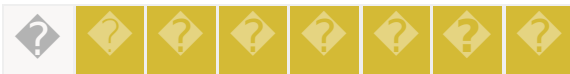
denofive
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



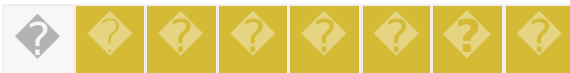
denosix
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



denoseven
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



denoeight
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



denonine
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



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



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
Ksha feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) Shree.tm
feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) Kana.tm
feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) vowelAAlt.tm feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) vowelAaAlt.tm feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) vowelAlt.tm
feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
JaAlt.tm
feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) KaPulli.tm
feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
CaPulli.tm
feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
JaPulli.t^m feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
JaAltPulli.tm
feature



NyaPulli.t^m
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) TtaPulli.tm
feature



NnaPulli.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)



	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	TaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	NaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	NnnaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	PaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	MaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	YaPulli.tm	
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Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	RaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	RaAltPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	RraPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	LaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	LlaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	LllaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	VaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	SsaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	SaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	HaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	ShaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	KshaPulli.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	NnaMatraAa.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	NnnaMatraAa.tm	
	feature	
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	RraMatraAa.tm	
	feature	

KaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NgaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



CaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



JaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



JaAltMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NyaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



TtaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NnaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



TaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NnnaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



PaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



MaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



YaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



RaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



RaAltMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



RraMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



LaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



LlaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



LllaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



VaMatral.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



SsaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



SaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



HaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



ShaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



KshaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



KaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NgaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



CaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



JaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



JaAltMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NyaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



TtaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NnaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



TaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NnnaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



PaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



MaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



YaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



RaMatrali.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



RaAltMatrali.tm



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

RraMatrali.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

LaMatrali.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

LlaMatrali.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

LllaMatrali.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

VaMatrali.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

SsaMatrali.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

SaMatrali.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

HaMatrali.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

ShaMatrali.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

KshaMatrali.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

KaMatraU.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

NgaMatraU.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

CaMatraU.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

JaMatraU.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

JaAltMatraU.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

NyaMatraU.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

TtaMatraU.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

NnaMatraU.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

TaMatraU.tm

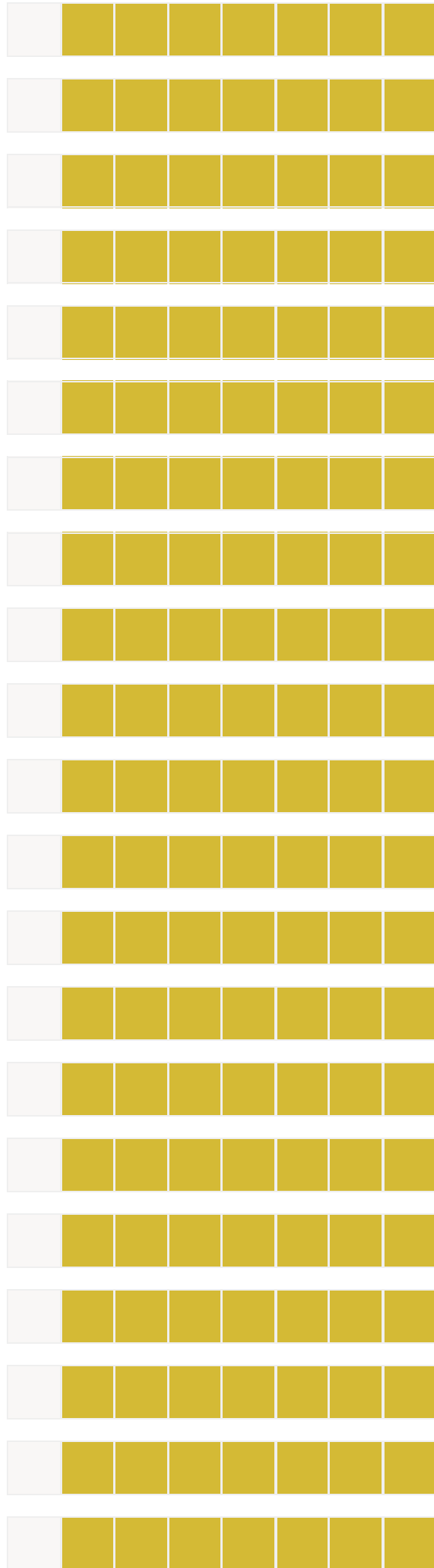
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

NaMatraU.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature

NnnaMatraU.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



PaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



MaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



YaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



RaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



RraMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



LaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



LlaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



LllaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



VaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



SsaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



SaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



HaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



ShaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



KshaMatraU.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



KaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NgaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



CaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



JaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



JaAltMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NyaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



TtaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NnaMatraUu.tm

Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



TaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NnnaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



PaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



MaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



YaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



RaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



RraMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



LaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



LlaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



LllaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



VaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



SsaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



SaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



HaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



ShaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



KshaMatraUu.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NnaMatraAi.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



NnnaMatraAi.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



LaMatraAi.tm
Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



Ending "tm" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



space.lat

Ending "lat" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



tabularzero

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



tabularone

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



tabulartwo

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



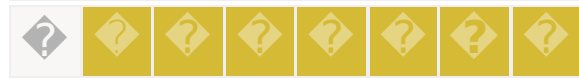
tabularthree

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



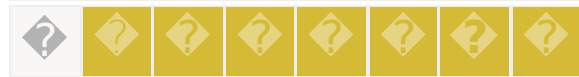
tabularfour

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



tabularfive

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



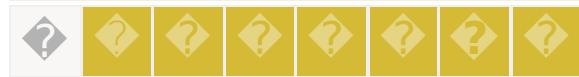
tabularsix

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



tabularseven

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



tabulareight

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



tabularnine

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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.

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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 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 carers, with 1.5 million carers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are volunteers, with 1.5 million volunteers 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. The paper will first review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. It will then discuss the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK.

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

2. Literature review

There is a growing body of literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. This literature has focused on a number of issues, including the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services, the impact of public sector reform on the efficiency of public services, and the impact of public sector reform on the cost of public services.

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services has been examined in a number of studies. These studies have found that public sector reform can have both positive and negative impacts on the quality of public services. The positive impacts include improved efficiency, improved cost-effectiveness, and improved responsiveness to the needs of the public. The negative impacts include reduced quality of service, reduced access to services, and reduced equity of service.

The impact of public sector reform on the efficiency of public services has also been examined in a number of studies. These studies have found that public sector reform can have both positive and negative impacts on the efficiency of public services. The positive impacts include improved efficiency, improved cost-effectiveness, and improved responsiveness to the needs of the public. The negative impacts include reduced efficiency, reduced cost-effectiveness, and reduced responsiveness to the needs of the public.

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In conclusion, the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services is a complex issue. It is important to consider the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in order to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective.

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

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK has been examined in a number of studies. These studies have found that public sector reform can have both positive and negative impacts on the quality of public services in the UK. The positive impacts include improved efficiency, improved cost-effectiveness, and improved responsiveness to the needs of the public. The negative impacts include reduced quality of service, reduced access to services, and reduced equity of service.

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In conclusion, the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK is a complex issue. It is important to consider the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK in order to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective.

4. Conclusion

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In conclusion, the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services, the efficiency of public services, and the cost of public services is a complex issue. It is important to consider the impact of public sector reform on these issues in order to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective.

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

On the one hand, public sector reform can improve the quality of public services by reducing the number of public sector employees, increasing the number of public sector employees who are trained and qualified, and increasing the number of public sector employees who are motivated and committed to their work.

On the other hand, public sector reform can also have negative impacts on the quality of public services. For example, public sector reform can lead to a reduction in the number of public sector employees who are trained and qualified, a reduction in the number of public sector employees who are motivated and committed to their work, and a reduction in the number of public sector employees who are able to provide high-quality public services.

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In conclusion, the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services is complex and multifaceted. Public sector reform can have both positive and negative impacts on the quality of public services, and the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services will depend on a number of factors, including the nature of the public sector reform, the quality of the public sector employees, and the quality of the public services.

3. Impact of public sector reform

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

On the one hand, public sector reform has improved the quality of public services in the UK by reducing the number of public sector employees, increasing the number of public sector employees who are trained and qualified, and increasing the number of public sector employees who are motivated and committed to their work.

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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.

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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.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 13.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'.

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

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The 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 government borrowing. The public sector is also subject to a number of constraints, including the need to provide services at a reasonable cost and the need to be accountable to the public.

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The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also funded by the government, and this means that it is subject to government control and regulation.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'healthy ageing'. The new paradigm is based on the idea that people should be able to live longer, healthier lives, and that health care should be designed to support this. The new paradigm is based on the idea that people should be able to live longer, healthier lives, and that health care should be designed to support this.

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

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

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

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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 from the former Soviet Union, with 1.5 million people from the former Soviet Union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Indian subcontinent, with 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Middle East, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Philippines, with 1.5 million people from the Philippines employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Republic of Ireland, with 1.5 million people from the Republic of Ireland employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the United States, with 1.5 million people from the United States employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the European Union, with 1.5 million people from the European Union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Commonwealth of Independent States, with 1.5 million people from the Commonwealth of Independent States employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the African continent, with 1.5 million people from the African continent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Asian continent, with 1.5 million people from the Asian continent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Latin American continent, with 1.5 million people from the Latin American continent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Middle East and North Africa, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East and North Africa employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the South and Central America, with 1.5 million people from the South and Central America employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Department of Health 2000).

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 National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) and the National Clinical Audit Programme (NCAP), and the establishment of the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE).

The NPSA was established in 1999 to monitor and improve the safety of patient care. It is responsible for the collection and analysis of data on patient safety incidents, and for the development and implementation of measures to prevent such incidents from occurring.

The NCAP was established in 1999 to monitor and improve the quality of clinical care. It is responsible for the collection and analysis of data on clinical outcomes, and for the development and implementation of measures to improve the quality of care.

NICE was established in 1999 to provide independent advice on the most effective ways of using health care resources. It is responsible for the development and implementation of guidelines on the use of health care resources.

The Department of Health has also initiated a number of other initiatives to improve the quality of care, including the introduction of the Clinical Governance Framework and the establishment of the Clinical Excellence Commission.

The Clinical Governance Framework was introduced in 1999 to ensure that the quality of care is monitored and improved. It is a framework of measures that health care organisations are required to implement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for a new health service for the 21st century, which will be able to meet the needs of older people. The vision is based on the following principles: (1) a focus on the individual, (2) a focus on the community, (3) a focus on the family, (4) a focus on the carer, and (5) a focus on the patient.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union 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 develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of local authority services to support older people. The aim of this paper is to review the current state of research on the needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for practice.

2. Background

The population of the UK is ageing, and 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). 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). 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).

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3. Methods

The data for this review were collected from a search of the literature. The search was conducted using the following keywords: 'older people', 'needs', 'research', 'review', 'UK'. The search was conducted using the following databases: Medline, PsycInfo, and Social Science Citation Index. The search was conducted using the following criteria: 'older people', 'needs', 'research', 'review', 'UK'.

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

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

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 union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health 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 key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions 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.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has 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 involved in decisions about their care; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are involved in decisions about their care; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are involved in decisions about their care; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.

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

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

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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.

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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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health (1998) 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 ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

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...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the study of the communication of information. The field includes the study of the history, theory, and practice of communication science, and the study of the social, cultural, and economic aspects of communication and information. (p. 10)

The 'information science and communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. The field includes the study of the history, theory, and practice of information science, and the study of the social, cultural, and economic aspects of information and communication. (p. 10)

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public service companies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to discuss the implications for the future of public services.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 4 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 6 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 7 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 8 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 9 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

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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 vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines on the management of older people with chronic conditions (NICE 2001). The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines on the management of older people with chronic conditions (NICE 2001).

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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.

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

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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 is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing pressure on public resources.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for health care, education, and social services.

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 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 not compromised, the need to ensure that public resources are used efficiently, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and effective 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 a major part of the economy, and it is essential that it be able to deliver public services in a timely and effective manner.

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...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of information and its use. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of information and communication and their use. (p. 10)

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health 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 key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions 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.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public service companies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to discuss the implications for the future of public services.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 4 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 6 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 7 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

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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 is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing pressure on public resources.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for health care, education, and social services.

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.

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

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

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

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the 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 1.1 million (Office of 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 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' for the care of the elderly, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing', which are defined as follows:

Active ageing: The process of optimising the opportunities for people to lead a life of health, independence, and participation in society. Active ageing is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing', which are defined as follows:

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

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the 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).

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

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

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

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

