

2020-09-26 - 15:20.23  
15:20.25

Print this page

Noto Serif Kannada

**Noto Serif Kannada Bold**

	?	?	?
uni0000			
uni000D			
SPACE uni0020			
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#	#
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%	%
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	(	(	(
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029	)	)	)
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-	-
FULL STOP uni002E	.	.	.
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?
LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B	[	[	[
REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C	\	\	\
RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D	]	]	]
CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^	^
LOW LINE uni005F	—	—	—
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C			
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0			
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD			
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×

[illegible]

uni0C9C

KANNADA LETTER JHA  
uni0C9D

KANNADA LETTER NYA  
uni0C9E

KANNADA LETTER TTA  
uni0C9F

KANNADA LETTER TTHA  
uni0CA0

KANNADA LETTER DDA  
uni0CA1

KANNADA LETTER DDHA  
uni0CA2

KANNADA LETTER NNA  
uni0CA3

KANNADA LETTER TA  
uni0CA4

KANNADA LETTER THA  
uni0CA5

KANNADA LETTER DA  
uni0CA6

KANNADA LETTER DHA  
uni0CA7

KANNADA LETTER NA  
uni0CA8

KANNADA LETTER PA  
uni0CAA

KANNADA LETTER PHA  
uni0CAB

KANNADA LETTER BA  
uni0CAC

KANNADA LETTER BHA  
uni0CAD

KANNADA LETTER MA  
uni0CAE

KANNADA LETTER YA  
uni0CAF

KANNADA LETTER RA  
uni0CB0

KANNADA LETTER RRA  
uni0CB1

KANNADA LETTER LA  
uni0CB2

KANNADA LETTER LLA  
uni0CB3

KANNADA LETTER VA  
uni0CB5

KANNADA LETTER SHA  
uni0CB6

KANNADA LETTER SSA  
uni0CB7

KANNADA LETTER SA  
uni0CB8

KANNADA LETTER HA  
uni0CB9

KANNADA SIGN NUKTA

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	uni0CBC		
KANNADA SIGN AVAGRAHA	uni0CBD	□	ಽ ಽ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN AA	uni0CBE	□	ಾ ಾ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN I	uni0CBF		ಿ ಿ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN II	uni0CC0	□	ೀ ಿೀ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN U	uni0CC1	□	ು ಁ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN UU	uni0CC2	□	ೂ ಁೂ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R	uni0CC3	□	್ರ ಳ್ರ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC RR	uni0CC4	□	ೞ ಳೞ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN E	uni0CC6		ೆ ಿೆ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN EE	uni0CC7	□	ೀ ಿೀ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN AI	uni0CC8	□	ೈ ಿೈ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN O	uni0CCA	□	ೊ ಿೊ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN OO	uni0CCB	□	ೋ(ೋಃ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN AU	uni0CCC		ೌ ಳೌ
KANNADA SIGN VIRAMA	uni0CCD		್ ಳ್
KANNADA LENGTH MARK	uni0CD5	□	ೇ ಳೇ
KANNADA AI LENGTH MARK	uni0CD6	□	ೈ ಳೈ
KANNADA LETTER FA	uni0CDE	□	ಱ ಱ
KANNADA LETTER VOCALIC RR	uni0CE0	□	ಋ ಳಋ
KANNADA LETTER VOCALIC LL	uni0CE1	□	ೠ ಳೠ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC L	uni0CE2		್ಲ ಳ್ಲ
KANNADA VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC LL	uni0CE3		್ಲ ಳ್ಲ
KANNADA DIGIT ZERO	uni0CE6	□	೦ ೦
KANNADA DIGIT ONE	uni0CE7	□	೧ ೧
KANNADA DIGIT TWO	uni0CE8	□	೨ ೨
KANNADA DIGIT THREE	uni0CE9	□	೩ ೩
		□	೪ ೪
KANNADA DIGIT FOUR	uni0CEA		

KANNADA DIGIT FIVE uni0CEB	೫	೫
KANNADA DIGIT SIX uni0CEC	೬	೬
KANNADA DIGIT SEVEN uni0CED	೭	೭
KANNADA DIGIT EIGHT uni0CEE	೮	೮
KANNADA DIGIT NINE uni0CEF	೯	೯
KANNADA SIGN JIHVAMULIYA uni0CF1	ಱ	ಱ
KANNADA SIGN UPADHMANIYA uni0CF2	ಱ	ಱ
ZERO WIDTH SPACE uni200B		

ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER uni200C		
ZERO WIDTH JOINER uni200D		
EN DASH uni2013	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	…	…
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹

MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	—
DOTTED CIRCLE uni25CC	⋯	⋯
ZERO WIDTH NO-BREAK SPACE uniFEFF		

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knGHAc2

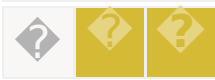
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knNGAc2

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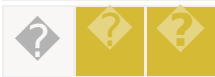
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knCHAc2

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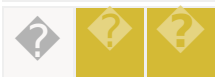
knJAc2

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knJHAc2

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knNYAc2

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knTTAc2

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knTTHAc2

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knDDAc2

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knDDHAc2

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knNNAc2

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knTAc2

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knTHAc2

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



knDAc2

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knDHAc2

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knNAc2

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



knPAc2

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knPHAc2

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



knBAc2

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knBHAc2

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



knMAc2

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



knYAc2

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



knRAc2

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



knLAc2

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knVAc2

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knSHAc2

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knSSAc2



Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

knSAC2  
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knHAC2  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

knRRAC2  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

knLLAC2  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

knLLAC2  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

knKSSAC2  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

knJNYAC2  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

knTAC2\_mvR  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knTAC2\_Allengthmark  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knTAC2\_YAC2  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knKAC2\_RAC2  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knGAC2\_RAC2  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knTTAC2\_RAC2  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knDDAC2\_RAC2  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knTAC2\_RAC2  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knDAC2\_RAC2  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knPAC2\_RAC2  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knBAC2\_RAC2  
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature

knKA.base  
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

knKHA.base  
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

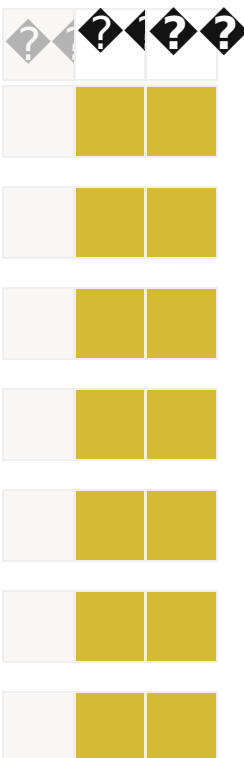
knGA.base  
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature

knGHA.base  
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature





















knNGA.base  
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature









































































knCA.base  
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knCHA.base  
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)  
feature





Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knJA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knJHA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knNYA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knTTA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knTTHA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knDDA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knDDHA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knNNA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knTA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knTHA.base	
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Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knDHA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knNA.base	
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Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knPHA.base	
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Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knBHA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knMA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knYA.base	
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	knRA.base	

Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	knLA.base	  
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	knVA.base	  
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	knSHA.base	  
Ending "base" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	knSSA.base	  
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Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	knNN	  

knT  
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knD  
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knRR  
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knLL  
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knCAA  
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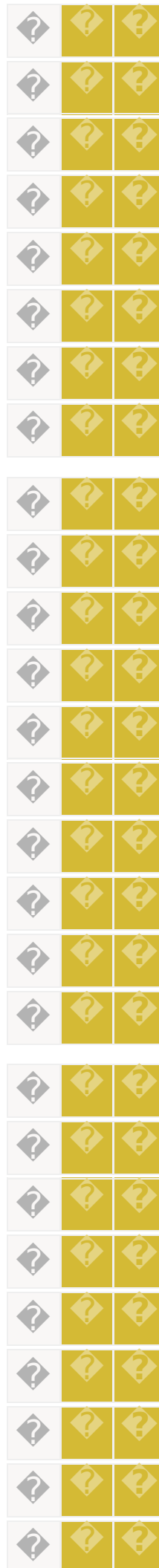
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knNNAA  
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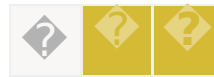
knKI  
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knKHI  
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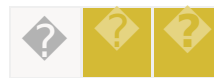
knGI  
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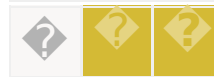
knGHI  
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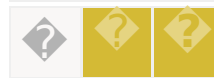
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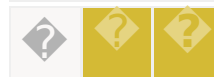
knCI  
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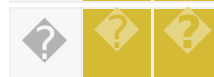
knCHI  
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knJI  
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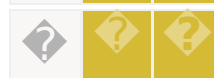
knJHI  
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knNYI  
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knTTI  
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knTTHI  
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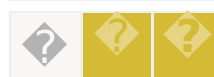
knDDI  
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knDDHI  
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knNNI  
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knTI  
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knTHI  
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knDI  
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knDHI  
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knNI  
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knPI  
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knPHI  
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knBI  
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knBHI  
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knMI  
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knYI  
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knRI  
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knLI  
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knVI  
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knSHI  
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knSSI  
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knSI  
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knHI  
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knRRI  
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knLLI  
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knLLLI  
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knGHU  
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knNYU  
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knPU  
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knPHU  
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knVU  
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knLLU  
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knGHUU  
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knNYUU  
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knPUU  
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knPHUU  
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knVUU  
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knLLUU  
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knKE  
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knKHE  
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knGE  
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knGHE  
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knCE  
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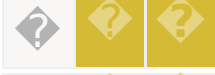
knJE  
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knJHE  
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knNYE  
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knTTE



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knTTHE

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knDDE

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knDDHE

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knNNE

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knTE

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knTHE

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knDE

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knDHE

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knNE

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knPE

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knPHE

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knBE

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knBHE

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knME

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knYE

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knRE

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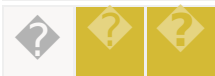
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knSSE

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knSE

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knHE

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knRRE

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knLLE

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knLLE

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knGHO

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knNGO



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knPO	?	?	?
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knJNYE  
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knAllengthmark.following  
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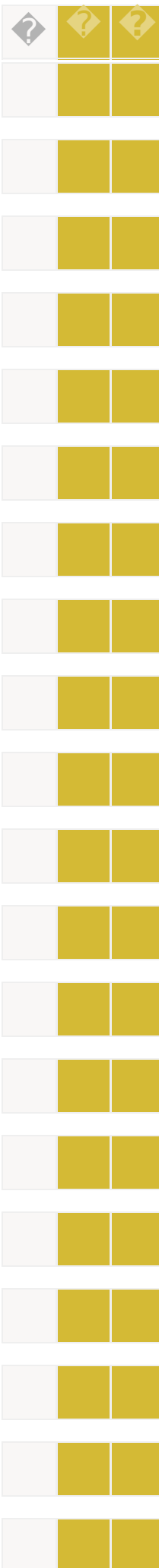
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knTHAc2.following  
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knDAc2.following  
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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

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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 (1999) 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 (1999) 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 able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (1999) 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 able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key priorities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These priorities are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. 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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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 of high quality, the need to ensure that public services are accessible to all, and the need to ensure that public resources are used efficiently.

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 is able to deliver high quality services at a reasonable cost.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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













the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is 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 study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

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