







2020-09-26 - 08:35.03
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Halant Light
Halant Regular
Halant Medium
Halant SemiBold
Halant Bold

						
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
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?	?	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@	@	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B	[[[[[[
REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C	\	\	\	\	\	\
RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D]]]]]]
CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^	^	^	^	^
LOW LINE uni005F	_	_	_	_	_	_
GRAVE ACCENT uni0060	`	`	`	`	`	`
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	a	a	a	a	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C						

uni0063	c	c	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e	e	e
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C	|	|	|	|	|
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}	}	}
TILDE					

	uni007E	~	~	~	~	~	~
	NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0						
	INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡	¡
	CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
	POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	£	£	£	£	£
	CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤	¤
	YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
	BROKEN BAR uni00A6	|	|	|	|	|	|
	SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§	§	§	§
	DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
	COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©	©	©	©
	FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª	ª
	LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«	«
	NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
	REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®	®
	MACRON uni00AF	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯
	DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°	°
	PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±	±
	SUPERSCRRIPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²
	SUPERSCRRIPT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³
	ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´
	MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
	PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
	MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·
	CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
	SUPERSCRRIPT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
	MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º
	RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	»	»	»	»	»	»

	uni00BB					
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER	uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF	uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS	uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK	uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE	uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE	uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS	uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE	uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE	uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA	uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE	uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE	uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS	uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE	uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE	uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS	uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH	uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE	uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE	uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE	uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN		×	×	×	×	×

uni00D7

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE
uni00D8LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
uni00D9LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE
uni00DALATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00DBLATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
uni00DCLATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
uni00DDLATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN
uni00DELATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S
uni00DFLATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
uni00E0LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
uni00E1LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00E2LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE
uni00E3LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
uni00E4LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
uni00E5LATIN SMALL LETTER AE
uni00E6LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
uni00E7LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
uni00E8LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
uni00E9LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00EALATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
uni00EBLATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
uni00ECLATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
uni00EDLATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00EELATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
uni00EFLATIN SMALL LETTER ETH
uni00F0LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE
uni00F1LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
uni00F2LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
uni00F3

Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
à	à	à	à	à	à
á	á	á	á	á	á
â	â	â	â	â	â
ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
å	å	å	å	å	å
æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
è	è	è	è	è	è
é	é	é	é	é	é
ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
í	í	í	í	í	í
î	î	î	î	î	î
ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE					

uni02DA	◌◌	◌◌	◌◌	◌◌	◌◌
OGONEK uni02DB	◌◌	◌◌	◌◌	◌◌	◌◌
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	◌~	◌~	◌~	◌~	◌~
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	◌"	◌"	◌"	◌"	◌"
DEVANAGARI SIGN CANDRABINDU uni0901	◌ँ	◌ँ	◌ँ	◌ँ	◌ँ
DEVANAGARI SIGN ANUSVARA uni0902	◌ं	◌ं	◌ं	◌ं	◌ं
DEVANAGARI SIGN VISARGA uni0903	◌ः	◌ः	◌ः	◌ः	◌ः
DEVANAGARI LETTER A uni0905	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ
DEVANAGARI LETTER AA uni0906	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ
DEVANAGARI LETTER I uni0907	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ
DEVANAGARI LETTER II uni0908	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई
DEVANAGARI LETTER U uni0909	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ
DEVANAGARI LETTER UU uni090A	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC R uni090B	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC L uni090C	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ
DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA E uni090D	एँ	एँ	एँ	एँ	एँ
DEVANAGARI LETTER SHORT E uni090E	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ
DEVANAGARI LETTER E uni090F	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए
DEVANAGARI LETTER AI uni0910	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ
DEVANAGARI LETTER CANDRA O uni0911	औँ	औँ	औँ	औँ	औँ
DEVANAGARI LETTER SHORT O uni0912	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ
DEVANAGARI LETTER O uni0913	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ
DEVANAGARI LETTER AU uni0914	औ	औ	औ	औ	औ
DEVANAGARI LETTER KA uni0915	क	क	क	क	क
DEVANAGARI LETTER KHA uni0916	ख	ख	ख	ख	ख
DEVANAGARI LETTER GA uni0917	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग
DEVANAGARI LETTER GH uni0918	घ	घ	घ	घ	घ
DEVANAGARI LETTER NG uni0919	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ

DEVANAGARI LETTER CA uni091A	□	च	च	च	च	च
DEVANAGARI LETTER CHA uni091B	□	छ	छ	छ	छ	छ
DEVANAGARI LETTER JA uni091C	□	ज	ज	ज	ज	ज
DEVANAGARI LETTER JHA uni091D	□	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ
DEVANAGARI LETTER NYA uni091E	□	ञ	ञ	ञ	ञ	ञ
DEVANAGARI LETTER TTA uni091F	□	ट	ट	ट	ट	ट
DEVANAGARI LETTER TTHA uni0920	□	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ	ठ
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDA uni0921	□	ड	ड	ड	ड	ड
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDHA uni0922	□	ढ	ढ	ढ	ढ	ढ
DEVANAGARI LETTER NNA uni0923	□	ण	ण	ण	ण	ण
DEVANAGARI LETTER TA uni0924	□	त	त	त	त	त
DEVANAGARI LETTER THA uni0925	□	थ	थ	थ	थ	थ
DEVANAGARI LETTER DA uni0926	□	द	द	द	द	द
DEVANAGARI LETTER DHA uni0927	□	ध	ध	ध	ध	ध
DEVANAGARI LETTER NA uni0928	□	न	न	न	न	न
DEVANAGARI LETTER NNNA uni0929	□	न	न	न	न	न
DEVANAGARI LETTER PA uni092A	□	प	प	प	प	प
DEVANAGARI LETTER PHA uni092B	□	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ
DEVANAGARI LETTER BA uni092C	□	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब
DEVANAGARI LETTER BHA uni092D	□	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ
DEVANAGARI LETTER MA uni092E	□	म	म	म	म	म
DEVANAGARI LETTER YA uni092F	□	य	य	य	य	य
DEVANAGARI LETTER RA uni0930	□	र	र	र	र	र
DEVANAGARI LETTER RRA uni0931	□	र	र	र	र	र
DEVANAGARI LETTER LA uni0932	□	ल	ल	ल	ल	ल
DEVANAGARI LETTER LLA uni0933	□	ळ	ळ	ळ	ळ	ळ
DEVANAGARI LETTER LLLA uni0934	□	ळ	ळ	ळ	ळ	ळ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VA						

uni0935	□	व	व	व	व	व
DEVANAGARI LETTER SHA uni0936	□	श	श	श	श	श
DEVANAGARI LETTER SSA uni0937	□	ष	ष	ष	ष	ष
DEVANAGARI LETTER SA uni0938	□	स	स	स	स	स
DEVANAGARI LETTER HA uni0939	□	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह
DEVANAGARI SIGN NUKTA uni093C		◌ं	◌ं	◌ं	◌ं	◌ं
DEVANAGARI SIGN AVAGRAHA uni093D	□	ऽ	ऽ	ऽ	ऽ	ऽ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AA uni093E	□	ा	ा	ा	ा	ा
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN I uni093F	□	ि	ि	ि	ि	ि
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN II uni0940	□	ी	ी	ी	ी	ी
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN U uni0941		ु	ु	ु	ु	ु
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN UU uni0942		ू	ू	ू	ू	ू
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN VOCALIC R uni0943		ृ	ृ	ृ	ृ	ृ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA E uni0945		ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ	ँ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN SHORT E uni0946		े	े	े	े	े
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN E uni0947		े	े	े	े	े
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AI uni0948		ै	ै	ै	ै	ै
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN CANDRA O uni0949	□	ॉ	ॉ	ॉ	ॉ	ॉ
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN SHORT O uni094A	□	ो	ो	ो	ो	ो
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN O uni094B	□	ो	ो	ो	ो	ो
DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AU uni094C	□	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ	ौ
DEVANAGARI SIGN VIRAMA uni094D		्	्	्	्	्
DEVANAGARI OM uni0950	□					
DEVANAGARI STRESS SIGN UDATTA uni0951						
DEVANAGARI STRESS SIGN ANUDATTA uni0952						
DEVANAGARI GRAVE ACCENT uni0953		◌̀	◌̀	◌̀	◌̀	◌̀
DEVANAGARI ACUTE ACCENT uni0954		◌́	◌́	◌́	◌́	◌́
DEVANAGARI LETTER QA uni0958	□	क़	क़	क़	क़	क़

DEVANAGARI LETTER KHHA uni0959	ख	ख	ख	ख	ख
DEVANAGARI LETTER GHHA uni095A	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग
DEVANAGARI LETTER ZA uni095B	ज	ज	ज	ज	ज
DEVANAGARI LETTER DDDHA uni095C	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़	ड़
DEVANAGARI LETTER RHA uni095D	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़	ढ़
DEVANAGARI LETTER FA uni095E	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़	फ़
DEVANAGARI LETTER YYA uni095F	य़	य़	य़	य़	य़
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC RR uni0960	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ
DEVANAGARI LETTER VOCALIC LL uni0961	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ
DEVANAGARI DANDA uni0964	|	|	|	|	|
DEVANAGARI DOUBLE DANDA uni0965	||	||	||	||	||
DEVANAGARI DIGIT ZERO uni0966	०	०	०	०	०
DEVANAGARI DIGIT ONE uni0967	१	१	१	१	१
DEVANAGARI DIGIT TWO uni0968	२	२	२	२	२
DEVANAGARI DIGIT THREE uni0969	३	३	३	३	३
DEVANAGARI DIGIT FOUR uni096A	४	४	४	४	४
DEVANAGARI DIGIT FIVE uni096B	५	५	५	५	५
DEVANAGARI DIGIT SIX uni096C	६	६	६	६	६
DEVANAGARI DIGIT SEVEN uni096D	७	७	७	७	७
DEVANAGARI DIGIT EIGHT uni096E	८	८	८	८	८
DEVANAGARI DIGIT NINE uni096F	९	९	९	९	९
DEVANAGARI ABBREVIATION SIGN uni0970	◌	◌	◌	◌	◌
DEVANAGARI LETTER GLOTTAL STOP uni097D	ʈ	ʈ	ʈ	ʈ	ʈ
ZERO WIDTH SPACE uni200B					
ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER uni200C					
ZERO WIDTH JOINER uni200D					
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH					

	uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—
	LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
	RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’	’	’
	SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
	LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“	“	“	“	“
	RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”	”	”	”
	DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„	„	„	„
	DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†	†	†	†
	DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
	BULLET uni2022	•	•	•	•	•	•
	HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
	SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<	<	<
	SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>	>	>
	FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/
	EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€
	INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™
	MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−
	DOTTED CIRCLE uni25CC	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿
	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
	itfLogo Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?	?	?	?	?
	uni0915094D It might be two unicones: 0915 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)	क्	क्	क्	क्	क्	क्
	uni0916094D It might be two unicones: 0916 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)	ख्	ख्	ख्	ख्	ख्	ख्

uni0917094D

It might be two unicodes: 0917 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

ग् ग् ग् ग् ग्

uni0918094D

It might be two unicodes: 0918 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

घ् घ् घ् घ् घ्

uni0919094D

It might be two unicodes: 0919 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni091A094D

It might be two unicodes: 091A + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni091B094D

It might be two unicodes: 091B + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni091C094D

It might be two unicodes: 091C + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

ज् ज् ज् ज् ज्

uni091D094D

It might be two unicodes: 091D + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni091E094D

It might be two unicodes: 091E + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni091F094D

It might be two unicodes: 091F + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0920094D

It might be two unicodes: 0920 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0921094D

It might be two unicodes: 0921 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0922094D

It might be two unicodes: 0922 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0923094D

It might be two unicodes: 0923 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0924094D

It might be two unicodes: 0924 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0925094D

It might be two unicodes: 0925 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0926094D

It might be two unicodes: 0926 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0927094D

It might be two unicodes: 0927 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni0928094D

It might be two unicodes: 0928 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

न् न् न् न् न्

uni092A094D

It might be two unicodes: 092A + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

प् प् प् प् प्

uni092B094D

It might be two unicodes: 092B + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

फ् फ् फ् फ् फ्

uni092C094D

It might be two unicodes: 092C + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

ब् ब् ब् ब् ब्

uni092D094D

It might be two unicodes: 092D + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ م م م م م

uni092E094D

It might be two unicodes: 092E + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ م م م م م

uni092F094D

It might be two unicodes: 092F + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ي ي ي ي ي

uni0930094D

It might be two unicodes: 0930 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ر ر ر ر ر

uni0932094D

It might be two unicodes: 0932 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ل ل ل ل ل

uni0933094D

It might be two unicodes: 0933 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ؤ ؤ ؤ ؤ ؤ

uni0935094D

It might be two unicodes: 0935 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ و و و و و

uni0936094D

It might be two unicodes: 0936 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ش ش ش ش ش

uni0937094D

It might be two unicodes: 0937 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ط ط ط ط ط

uni0938094D

It might be two unicodes: 0938 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ س س س س س

uni0939094D

It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 094D (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ه ه ه ه ه

uni0915093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915093C094D

□ ? ? ? ? ?

uni0916093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916093C094D

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uni0917093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917093C094D

□ ? ? ? ? ?

uni091C093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C093C094D

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uni0928093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928093C094D

□ ? ? ? ? ?

uni092B093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092B093C094D

□ ? ? ? ? ?

uni092F093C094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092F093C094D

□ ? ? ? ? ?

itfStar

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

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uni09080902

It might be two unicodes: 0908 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni09300941

It might be two unicodes: 0930 + 0941 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

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uni09300942

It might be two unicodes: 0930 + 0942 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ر ر ر ر ر

uni09390941

It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 0941 (most Arabic ccmp feature)

□□ ه ه ه ه ه

uni09390942

It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 0942 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09260943

It might be two unicodes: 0926 + 0943 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09390943

It might be two unicodes: 0939 + 0943 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni094D0928.post

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



uni094D092F.post

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



uni094D0930.post

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



uni094D0930

It might be two unicodes: 094D + 0930 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni0930094D.1

Ending "1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni0930094D.2

Ending "2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature



uni0930094D0902

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0930094D0902



uni0930094D.aMatral

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



uni0902.aMatral

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



uni0930094D0902.aMatral

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



uni09400930094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09400930094D



uni09400902

It might be two unicodes: 0940 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09400930094D0902

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09400930094D0902



uni0940.aLong

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



uni09400930094D.aLong

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



uni09400902.aLong

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



uni09400930094D0902.aLong

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



uni09470930094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09470930094D



uni09470902

It might be two unicodes: 0947 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09470901

It might be two unicodes: 0947 + 0901 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09470930094D0902

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09470930094D0902

uni09480930094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09480930094D



uni09480902

It might be two unicodes: 0948 + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09480901

It might be two unicodes: 0948 + 0901 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni09480930094D0902

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni09480930094D0902



uni094A0902

It might be two unicodes: 094A + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni094B0930094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094B0930094D



uni094B0902

It might be two unicodes: 094B + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni094B0930094D0902

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094B0930094D0902



uni094C0930094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094C0930094D



uni094C0902

It might be two unicodes: 094C + 0902 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni094C0930094D0902

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni094C0930094D0902



uni0915094D0937

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0937



uni0915094D0937094D

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0937094D



uni0915094D0937094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0915094D0937094D092E



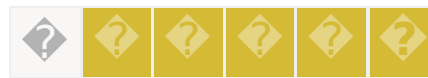
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uni0915094D0937094D092E094D092F
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uni0915094D0937094D092E094D092F



uni0915094D0937094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0915094D0937094D092F



uni0915094D0937094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0915094D0937094D0935



uni091C094D091E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091E



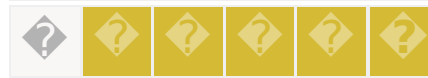
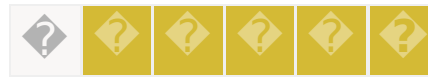
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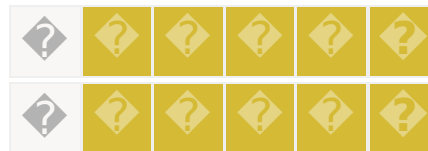
uni091C094D091E094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni091C094D091E094D092F



uni0915094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0928



uni0916094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0928



uni0917094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0928

uni0918094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0918094D0928



uni091A094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D0928



uni091B094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091B094D0928



uni091C094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0928



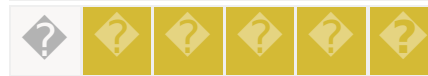
uni091D094D0928
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uni091F094D0928
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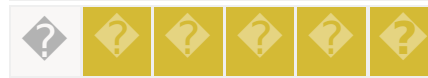
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"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0920094D0928



uni0921094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0921094D0928



uni0924094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D0928



uni0925094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0925094D0928



uni0926094D0928
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uni0927094D0928
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uni0928094D0928
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uni092A094D0928
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D0928



uni092B094D0928
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uni092C094D0928
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uni092E094D0928
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uni092F094D0928
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uni0935094D0928
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uni0936094D0928
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uni0938094D0928
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uni0939094D0928
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uni0915094D0930
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uni0916094D0930
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uni0917094D0930

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uni0918094D0930

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uni0919094D0930

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uni091A094D0930

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uni091B094D0930

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091B094D0930



uni091C094D0930

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uni091E094D0930

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091E094D0930



uni091F094D0930

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uni0920094D0930

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0920094D0930



uni0921094D0930

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0921094D0930



uni0922094D0930

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uni0935094D0930

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uni0936094D0930

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uni0939094D0930

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uni0915093C094D0930094D
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uni092B093C094D0930094D
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uni0915094D091A
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uni0915094D091C
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uni0915094D091F
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uni0915094D0923
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uni0915094D0924

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uni0915094D0925
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uni0915094D0926
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uni0915094D092A
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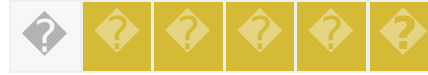
uni0915094D092B
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uni0915094D092E
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uni0915094D092F
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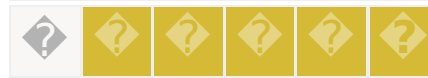
uni0915094D0932
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0932



uni0915094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0935



uni0915094D0936
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0936



uni0915094D0938
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0915094D0938



uni0916094D0916
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0916



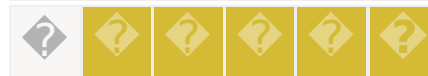
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uni0916094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D092E



uni0916094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D092F



uni0916094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0935



uni0916094D0936
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0916094D0936



uni0917094D0917
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0917



uni0917094D0918
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0918



uni0917094D091C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D091C



uni0917094D0923
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0923



uni0917094D0926
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0926



uni0917094D0927
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0927



uni0917094D092C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D092C



uni0917094D092D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D092D



uni0917094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D092E



uni0917094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D092F



uni0917094D0932
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0932



uni0917094D0935

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0935



uni0917094D0938
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0917094D0938



uni0918094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0918094D092E



uni0918094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0918094D092F



uni091A094D091A
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D091A



uni091A094D091B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D091B



uni091A094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D092E



uni091A094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091A094D092F



uni091B094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091B094D092F



uni091B094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091B094D0935



uni091C094D0915
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0915



uni091C094D091C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091C



uni091C094D091D
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091D



uni091C094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D091F



uni091C094D0921
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0921



uni091C094D0924
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0924



uni091C094D0926
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0926



uni091C094D092C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D092C



uni091C094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D092E



uni091C094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D092F



uni091C094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C094D0935



uni091D094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091D094D092E



uni091D094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091D094D092F



uni091E094D091B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091E094D091B



uni091E094D091C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091E094D091C



uni091E094D0936
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091E094D0936



uni091F094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091F094D091F



uni091F094D0920
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091F094D0920



uni091F094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091F094D092F



uni091F094D0935
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091F094D0935



uni0920094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0920094D092F



uni0921094D0921
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uni0921094D0922
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uni0921094D092F
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uni0921094D0935
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uni0922094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0922094D092F



uni0923094D091F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0923094D091F



uni0923094D0920
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uni0923094D0921
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uni0923094D0922
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uni0923094D0923
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uni0923094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0923094D092E



uni0923094D092F
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uni0923094D0935
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uni0924094D0915
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uni0924094D0916
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D0916



uni0924094D0924
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uni0924094D0925
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uni0924094D092A
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D092A



uni0924094D092B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D092B



uni0924094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D092E



uni0924094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0924094D092F



uni0924094D0932
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uni0924094D0935
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uni0924094D0938
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uni0925094D092F
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uni0925094D0935
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uni0926094D0917
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uni0926094D0918
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uni0926094D0926
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uni0926094D0927
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uni0926094D092C
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uni0926094D092D
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uni0926094D092E
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uni0926094D092F
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uni0926094D0935
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uni0927094D092E
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uni0927094D092F
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uni0927094D0935
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uni0928094D0915
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uni0928094D091A
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uni0928094D091B
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uni0928094D091F
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uni0928094D0921
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uni0928094D0924
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uni0928094D0925
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uni0928094D0926
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uni0928094D092A
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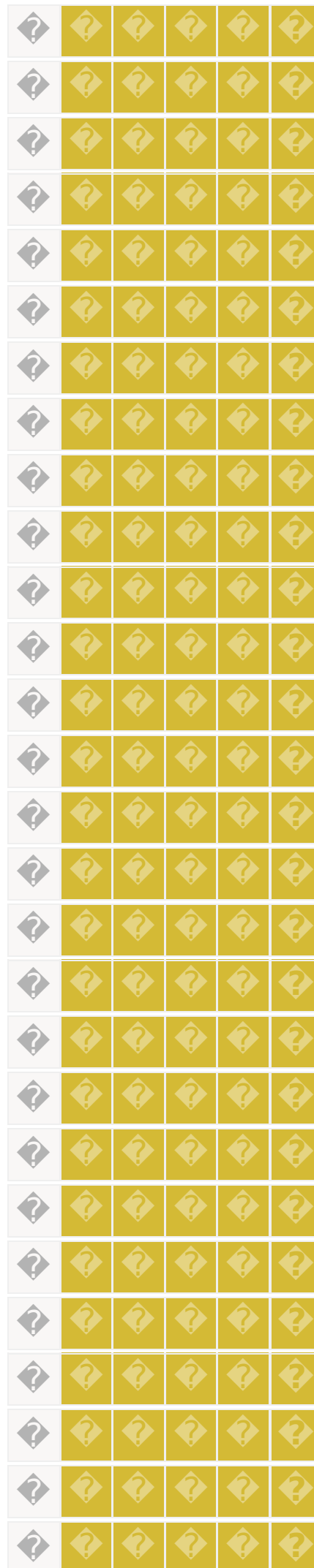
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uni0928094D092D
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uni0928094D092E
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uni0928094D092F
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uni0928094D0935



"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0928094D0935



uni0928094D0938
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uni0928094D0939
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uni092A094D091F
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uni092A094D0920
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uni092A094D0924
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uni092A094D092A
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uni092A094D092B
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uni092A094D092E
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uni092A094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni092A094D092F



uni092A094D0932
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uni092A094D0935
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uni092A094D0938
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uni092B094D091C
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uni092B094D091F
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uni092B094D0924
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uni092B094D092A
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uni092B094D092B
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uni092B094D092F
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uni092B094D0932
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uni092B094D0936
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uni092C094D091C
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uni092C094D091D
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uni092C094D0924
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uni092C094D0926
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uni092C094D0927
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uni092C094D092C
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uni092C094D0932
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uni092C094D0935
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uni092E094D0926
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uni0932094D091F
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uni0932094D0932
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uni0932094D0935
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uni0932094D0938
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uni0932094D0939
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uni0933094D092F
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uni0935094D0935
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uni0936094D0915
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uni0936094D091A
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uni0936094D091B
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uni0936094D091F
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uni0936094D0924
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uni0936094D092E

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0936094D092E



uni0936094D092F
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uni0936094D0932
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uni0936094D0935
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uni0936094D0936
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uni0937094D0915
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uni0937094D091F
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uni0937094D0920
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uni0937094D0923
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uni0937094D092A
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uni0937094D092B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0937094D092B



uni0937094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0937094D092E



uni0937094D092F
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uni0937094D0935
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uni0937094D0937
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uni0938094D0915
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uni0938094D0916
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uni0938094D091C
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uni0938094D091F
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uni0938094D0924
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uni0938094D0925
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uni0938094D0926
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uni0938094D092A
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uni0938094D092B
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0938094D092B



uni0938094D092C
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uni0938094D092E
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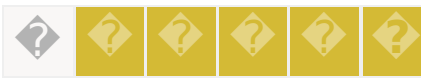
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uni0938094D0932
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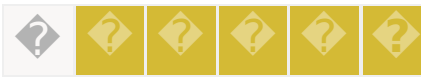
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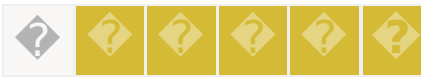
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uni0939094D0923
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0939094D0923



uni0939094D092E
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni0939094D092E



uni0939094D092F
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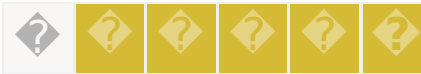
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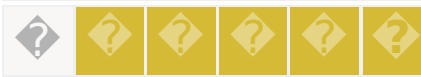
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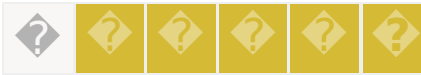
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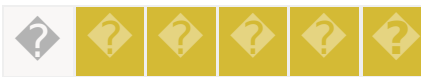
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uni0915093C094D092B093C
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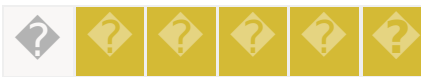
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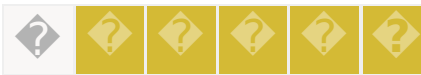
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uni0916093C094D0924
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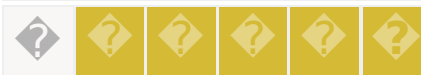
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uni0916093C094D092F
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uni0916093C094D0935
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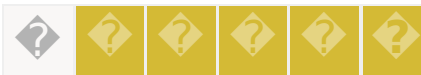
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uni091C093C094D091C093C
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C093C094D091C093C



uni091C093C094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni091C093C094D092F



uni092B093C094D091C093C
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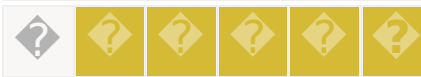
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uni092C094D091C093C
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uni0932094D091C093C
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uni0936094D0915093C
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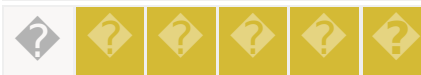
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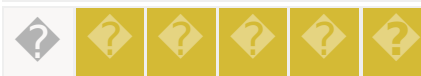
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uni0915094D0924094D092F
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uni0915094D0924094D092F



uni0915094D0924094D0930
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uni0915094D0935094D092F
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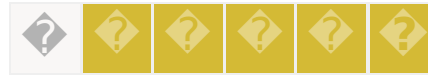


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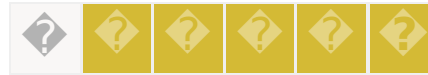
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uni0924094D0915094D092F
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uni0924094D092A094D0930
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uni0924094D092A094D0930



uni0924094D092A094D0932
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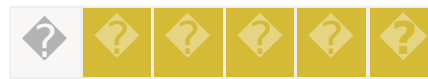
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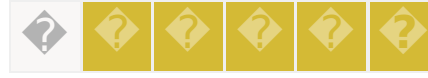
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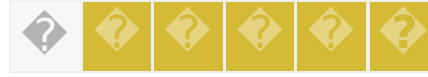
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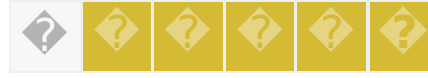
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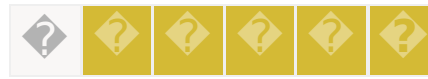
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uni0928094D0915094D0938
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uni0928094D0924094D0930
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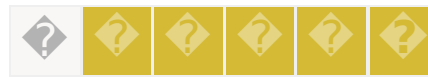
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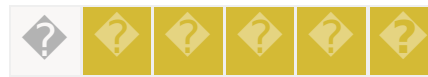
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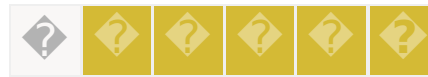
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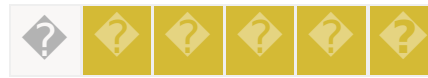
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uni0928094D0928094D092F
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uni0928094D0928094D092F



uni0928094D092A094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0928094D092A094D0930



























































































































uni0928094D092B094D0930
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0928094D092B094D0930



uni0928094D092D094D092F
"Uni" in name but missing unicode:
uni0928094D092D094D092F



uni0928094D092D094D0935

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uni0938094D092E094D092F
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uni0915094D0930.aTrad
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feature



uni0924094D0930094D0915.aTrad
Ending "aTrad" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a01
Ending "a01" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a02

Ending "a02" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a03
Ending "a03" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a04
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uni093F.a05
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uni093F.a06
Ending "a06" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a07
Ending "a07" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a08
Ending "a08" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a09
Ending "a09" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a10
Ending "a10" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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Ending "a11" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a12
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uni093F.a13
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uni093F.a14
Ending "a14" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a15
Ending "a15" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a16
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uni093F.a17
Ending "a17" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a18
Ending "a18" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a19
Ending "a19" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a20
Ending "a20" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a21
Ending "a21" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a22
Ending "a22" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a23
Ending "a23" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a24
Ending "a24" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a25
Ending "a25" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a26
Ending "a26" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a27
Ending "a27" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a28
Ending "a28" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
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uni093F.a29
Ending "a29" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a30
Ending "a30" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a31
Ending "a31" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



uni093F.a32
Ending "a32" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



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



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



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



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



dvTTH_TTHA
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dvDD_GA
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dvDDH_DDHA
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dvSHA_MatraVocalicR
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dvT_KH_NA
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dvT_S_NA
(cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)liga feature



dvSH_VA.aSimp
Ending "aSimp" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)



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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care providers, and the introduction of the Health Care Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care workers.

The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of the 'patient's voice', which is the right of patients to be involved in decisions about their care. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Patient's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of patient's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care worker's voice', which is the right of health care workers to be involved in decisions about their work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Worker's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care worker's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care provider's voice', which is the right of health care providers to be involved in decisions about their work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Provider's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care provider's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care system's voice', which is the right of the health care system to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care System's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care system's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care industry's voice', which is the right of the health care industry to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Industry's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care industry's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care sector's voice', which is the right of the health care sector to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Sector's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care sector's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care community's voice', which is the right of the health care community to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Community's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care community's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care nation's voice', which is the right of the health care nation to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Nation's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care nation's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care world's voice', which is the right of the health care world to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care World's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care world's voice.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care providers, and the introduction of the Health Care Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care workers.

The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of the 'patient's voice', which is the right of patients to be involved in decisions about their care. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Patient's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of patient's voice.

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The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care provider's voice', which is the right of health care providers to be involved in decisions about their work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Provider's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care provider's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care system's voice', which is the right of the health care system to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care System's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care system's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care industry's voice', which is the right of the health care industry to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Industry's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care industry's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care sector's voice', which is the right of the health care sector to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Sector's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care sector's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care community's voice', which is the right of the health care community to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Community's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care community's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care nation's voice', which is the right of the health care nation to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Nation's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care nation's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care world's voice', which is the right of the health care world to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care World's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care world's voice.

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 indicators. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

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

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

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

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of public-private partnerships.

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is 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.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are 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 identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health and social care for the ageing population. This paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health, participation and security of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a 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 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 and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) 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 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 have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) 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 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 have access to the services they need; (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (5) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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

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

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

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

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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.

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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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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. The paper will first review the literature on public sector reform and quality of public services. It will then discuss the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services in the UK.

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

2. Literature review

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

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

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

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

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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 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 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 variety of sources, including taxes, fees, and grants. The public sector is also subject to a variety of constraints, including the need to provide services to the public and the need to operate within a budget.

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

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

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The 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 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.

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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 identify areas where further research is needed. The paper is organized as follows: first, a brief overview of the demographic changes in the UK is given; second, the current state of research on the needs of older people is reviewed; third, areas where further research is needed are identified; and finally, conclusions are drawn.

2. Demographic changes

The population of the UK is ageing, and the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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

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

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1990s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the Public Finance Review (PFR) in 1990. The PFR was a comprehensive review of the public sector's finances and was aimed at identifying areas where the public sector could be made more efficient and effective.

The second major reform was the establishment of public sector bodies (PSBs) in 1991. PSBs are public sector organizations that are established to provide a specific public service. They are subject to a number of controls, including the requirement to publish an annual report and to be subject to a public sector audit.

The third major reform was the implementation of public sector reform (PSR) in 1992. PSR was a comprehensive reform of the public sector that aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and to reduce the cost of public services.

PSR was implemented through a number of measures, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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

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

The impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services has been the subject of a number of studies. These studies have generally found that public sector reform has had a positive impact on the quality of public services.

One of the main reasons for this is that public sector reform has led to a number of improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector. These improvements have included the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

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There are a number of factors that influence the success of public sector reform. These factors include the quality of public services, the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, and the cost of public services.

The quality of public services is a key factor in the success of public sector reform. The quality of public services is determined by a number of factors, including the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, the cost of public services, and the quality of public services.

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5. Conclusions

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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 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 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 to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

The following are some of the initiatives that have been implemented to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner:

1. The introduction of the *Public Service Charter* in 1999, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

2. The introduction of the *Public Service Standards* in 2000, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

3. The introduction of the *Public Service Review* in 2001, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

4. The introduction of the *Public Service Improvement Programme* in 2002, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

5. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2003, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

6. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2004, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

7. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2005, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

8. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2006, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

9. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2007, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

10. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2008, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

11. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2009, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

12. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2010, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

13. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2011, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

14. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2012, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

15. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2013, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

16. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2014, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

17. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2015, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

18. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2016, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

19. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2017, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

20. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2018, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

21. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2019, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

22. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2020, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

23. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Award* in 2021, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

24. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Standard* in 2022, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

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) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) and the National Clinical Audit Programme (NCAP).

The NPSA was established in 1999 and is responsible for promoting and improving patient safety in the public sector. The NCAP was established in 2000 and is responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care in the public sector.

These initiatives have led to a number of improvements in the quality of care in the public sector. For example, the NPSA has identified a number of areas where patient safety is at risk and has taken steps to address these risks.

The NCAP has also identified a number of areas where the quality of care is poor and has taken steps to improve the quality of care in these areas. For example, the NCAP has identified a number of areas where the quality of care is poor and has taken steps to improve the quality of care in these areas.

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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 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 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 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.

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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.

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 7.5 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 address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a new approach to the care of the ageing population, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing'. This approach is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that the health and social care needs of the ageing population are not fixed, but can change over time. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a new approach to the care of the ageing population, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing'.

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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 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 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 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 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 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following actions: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following actions: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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.

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

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2026, 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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100%

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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995 (compared with 40% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 15% of public sector employees being under 25 in 1995 (compared with 10% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being disabled in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being from ethnic minorities in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50, with 15% of public sector employees being over 50 in 1995 (compared with 10% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60, with 10% of public sector employees being over 60 in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65, with 10% of public sector employees being over 65 in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70, with 5% of public sector employees being over 70 in 1995 (compared with 2% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75, with 5% of public sector employees being over 75 in 1995 (compared with 2% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80, with 2% of public sector employees being over 80 in 1995 (compared with 1% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85, with 1% of public sector employees being over 85 in 1995 (compared with 0.5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90, with 0.5% of public sector employees being over 90 in 1995 (compared with 0.2% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95, with 0.2% of public sector employees being over 95 in 1995 (compared with 0.1% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100, with 0.1% of public sector employees being over 100 in 1995 (compared with 0.05% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105, with 0.05% of public sector employees being over 105 in 1995 (compared with 0.02% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110, with 0.02% of public sector employees being over 110 in 1995 (compared with 0.01% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115, with 0.01% of public sector employees being over 115 in 1995 (compared with 0.005% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120, with 0.005% of public sector employees being over 120 in 1995 (compared with 0.002% in 1980).

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65, with 10% of public sector employees being over 65 in 1995 (compared with 5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70, with 5% of public sector employees being over 70 in 1995 (compared with 2% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75, with 5% of public sector employees being over 75 in 1995 (compared with 2% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80, with 2% of public sector employees being over 80 in 1995 (compared with 1% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85, with 1% of public sector employees being over 85 in 1995 (compared with 0.5% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90, with 0.5% of public sector employees being over 90 in 1995 (compared with 0.2% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95, with 0.2% of public sector employees being over 95 in 1995 (compared with 0.1% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100, with 0.1% of public sector employees being over 100 in 1995 (compared with 0.05% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105, with 0.05% of public sector employees being over 105 in 1995 (compared with 0.02% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110, with 0.02% of public sector employees being over 110 in 1995 (compared with 0.01% in 1980).

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115, with 0.01% of public sector employees being over 115 in 1995 (compared with 0.005% in 1980). The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120, with 0.005% of public sector employees being over 120 in 1995 (compared with 0.002% 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.

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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 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 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 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 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 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 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 public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 130 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 130 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 140 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 140 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 150 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 150 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 160 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 160 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 170 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 170 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 180 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 180 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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

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 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 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 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 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.

100%

