

Nokora Regular

Nokora Bold

2020-09-24 - 05:50.16

05:50.17

Print this page

SPACE uni0020			
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$	\$
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	(((
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029)))
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-	-
FULL STOP uni002E	.	.	.
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C			
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD			
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»
KHMER LETTER KA uni1780	ក	ក	ក
KHMER LETTER KHA uni1781	ខ	ខ	ខ
KHMER LETTER KO uni1782	គ	គ	គ
KHMER LETTER KHO uni1783	ឃ	ឃ	ឃ

KHMER LETTER NGO
uni1784

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KHMER LETTER CA
uni1785

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KHMER LETTER CHA
uni1786

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KHMER LETTER CO
uni1787

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KHMER LETTER CHO
uni1788

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KHMER LETTER NYO
uni1789

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KHMER LETTER DA
uni178A

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KHMER LETTER TTHA
uni178B

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KHMER LETTER DO
uni178C

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KHMER LETTER TTHO
uni178D

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KHMER LETTER NNO
uni178E

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KHMER LETTER TA
uni178F

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KHMER LETTER THA
uni1790

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KHMER LETTER TO
uni1791

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KHMER LETTER THO
uni1792

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KHMER LETTER NO
uni1793

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KHMER LETTER BA
uni1794

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KHMER LETTER PHA
uni1795

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KHMER LETTER PO
uni1796

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KHMER LETTER PHO
uni1797

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KHMER LETTER MO
uni1798

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KHMER LETTER YO
uni1799

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KHMER LETTER RO
uni179A

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KHMER LETTER LO
uni179B

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KHMER LETTER VO
uni179C

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KHMER LETTER SHA
uni179D

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KHMER LETTER SSO
uni179E

𑄨	ស	ស
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KHMER LETTER SA
uni179F

𑄩	ស	ស
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KHMER LETTER HA uni17A0	ហ	ហ
KHMER LETTER LA uni17A1	ឡ	ឡ
KHMER LETTER QA uni17A2	អ	អ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QAQ uni17A3	អ	អ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QAA uni17A4	អា	អា
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QI uni17A5	ឥ	ឥ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QII uni17A6	ឺ	ឺ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QU uni17A7	ឧ	ឧ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QUK uni17A8	ខ័	ខ័
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QUU uni17A9	ឌ	ឌ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QUUV uni17AA	ឍ	ឍ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL RY uni17AB	ប្រ	ប្រ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL RYY uni17AC	ប្រ	ប្រ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL LY uni17AD	ព្វ	ព្វ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL LYY uni17AE	ព្វ	ព្វ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QE uni17AF	ង	ង
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QAI uni17B0	ឡ	ឡ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QOO TYPE ONE uni17B1	ឌី	ឌី
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QOO TYPE TWO uni17B2	ឧ	ឧ
KHMER INDEPENDENT VOWEL QAU uni17B3	ឌី	ឌី
KHMER VOWEL SIGN AA uni17B6	ា	ា
KHMER VOWEL SIGN I uni17B7	ិ	ិ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN II uni17B8	ី	ី
KHMER VOWEL SIGN Y uni17B9	័	័
KHMER VOWEL SIGN YY uni17BA	័	័
KHMER VOWEL SIGN U uni17BB	ុ	ុ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN UU uni17BC	ួ	ួ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN UA uni17BD	្ម	្ម

KHMER VOWEL SIGN OE uni17BE	◻	្ក	្ខ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN YA uni17BF	◻	្គ	្ឃ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN IE uni17C0	◻	្ង	្ច
KHMER VOWEL SIGN E uni17C1	◻	្ឆ	្ជ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN AE uni17C2	◻	្ឈ	្ញ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN AI uni17C3	◻	្ដ	្ឋ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN OO uni17C4	◻	្ឌ	្ឍ
KHMER VOWEL SIGN AU uni17C5	◻	្ណ	្ត
KHMER SIGN NIKAHIT uni17C6	◻	្ថ	្ទ
KHMER SIGN REAHMUK uni17C7	◻	្ធ	្ន
KHMER SIGN YUUKALEAPINTU uni17C8	◻	្ប	្ផ
KHMER SIGN MUUSIKATOAN uni17C9	◻	្ព	្ភ
KHMER SIGN TRIISAP uni17CA	◻	្ម	្យ
KHMER SIGN BANTOC uni17CB	◻	្រ	្ល
KHMER SIGN ROBAT uni17CC	◻	្ឝ	្ឞ
KHMER SIGN TOANDAKHIAT uni17CD	◻	្ហ	្ឡ
KHMER SIGN KAKABAT uni17CE	◻	្អ	្ឣ
KHMER SIGN AHSDA uni17CF	◻	្ឤ	្ឥ
KHMER SIGN SAMYOK SANNYA uni17D0	◻	្ឦ	្ឧ
KHMER SIGN VIRIAM uni17D1	◻	្ឩ	្ឪ
KHMER SIGN COENG uni17D2	◻	្ឫ	្ឬ
KHMER SIGN BATHAMASAT uni17D3	◻	្ឭ	្ឮ
KHMER SIGN KHAN uni17D4	◻	្ឰ	្ឱ
KHMER SIGN BARIYOOSAN uni17D5	◻	្ឲ	្ឳ
KHMER SIGN CAMNUC PII KUUH uni17D6	◻	្឵	្ា
KHMER SIGN LEK TOO uni17D7	◻	្ី	្ឹ
KHMER SIGN BEYYAL uni17D8	◻	្ឺ	្ុ
KHMER SIGN PHNAEK MUAN uni17D9	◻	្ូ	្ួ

KHMER SIGN KOOMUUT
uni17DA



KHMER CURRENCY SYMBOL RIEL
uni17DB



KHMER DIGIT ZERO
uni17E0



KHMER DIGIT ONE
uni17E1



KHMER DIGIT TWO
uni17E2



KHMER DIGIT THREE
uni17E3



KHMER DIGIT FOUR
uni17E4



KHMER DIGIT FIVE
uni17E5



KHMER DIGIT SIX
uni17E6



KHMER DIGIT SEVEN
uni17E7



KHMER DIGIT EIGHT
uni17E8



KHMER DIGIT NINE
uni17E9

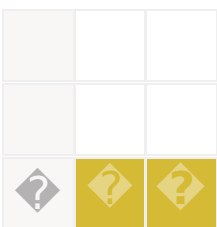


ZERO WIDTH SPACE
uni200B



nonmarkingreturn

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



uni17D21780

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1780 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21781

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1781 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21782

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1782 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21783

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1783 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21784

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1784 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21785

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1785 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21786

It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1786 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21787

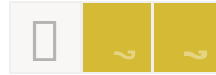
It might be two unicones: 17D2 + 1787 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21788
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1788 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



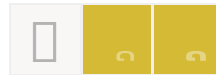
uni17D21789
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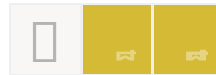
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Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character feature)



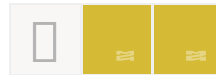
uni17D2178A
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178A (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2178B
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178B (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2178C
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178C (most Arabic ccmp feature)



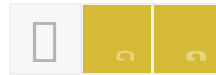
uni17D2178D
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178D (most Arabic ccmp feature)



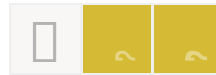
uni17D2178E
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178E (most Arabic ccmp feature)



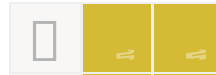
uni17D2178F
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 178F (most Arabic ccmp feature)



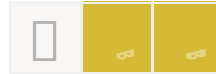
uni17D21790
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1790 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



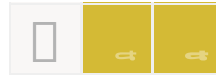
uni17D21791
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1791 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21792
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1792 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21793
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1793 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21794
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1794 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21795
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1795 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21796
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1796 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21797
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1797 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21798
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1798 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D21799
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 1799 (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179A
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179A (most Arabic ccmp feature)



uni17D2179B
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179B (most Arabic ccmp feature)



	feature)			
	uni17D2179C			
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179C (most Arabic ccmp feature)				
	uni17D2179F			
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 179F (most Arabic ccmp feature)				
	uni17D217A0			
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A0 (most Arabic ccmp feature)				
	uni17D217A2			
It might be two unicodes: 17D2 + 17A2 (most Arabic ccmp feature)				
	uni17BB.b			
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17BC.b			
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17BD.b			
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17B7.a			
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17B8.a			
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17B9.a			
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17BA.a			
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17C6.a			
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17CE.a			
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17D0.a			
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni1789.a			
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni1794.a			
Ending "a" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17D2179A.b			
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17B717CD			
It might be two unicodes: 17B7 + 17CD (most Arabic ccmp feature)				
	uni17BF.b			
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17C0.b			
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				
	uni17B7.r			
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature				

Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17B8.r	
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17B9.r	
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17BA.r	
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17C6.r	
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17C9.r	
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17CD.r	
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17B717CD.r	
Ending "n" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17D2178A.n	
Ending "n" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17D2178B.n	
Ending "n" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17D2178C.n	
Ending "n" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17D217A0.n	
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17D2178A.r	
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17D21797.r	
Ending "r" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17D21798.r	
Ending "n" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17BB.n	
Ending "n" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17BC.n	
Ending "n" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17BD.n	
Ending "n2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17BB.n2	
Ending "n2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17BC.n2	
Ending "n2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17BD.n2	
Ending "b" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	uni17D21798.b	
	uni17D217A0.b	

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



uni17BF.right

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



uni17C0.right

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



uni17C5.right

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



uni178917C917B617C6

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni178917C917B617C6



uni179A17C917B617C6

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni179A17C917B617C6



uni179417D2178A17B6

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni179417D2178A17B6



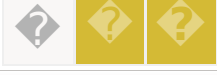
uni179417C917B6

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni179417C917B6



uni179417C917C5

"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni179417C917C5



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finally, the efficiency of the public sector can be improved by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to reward public services that perform well.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are not compromised, the need to ensure that public resources are used efficiently, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and effective manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is a major part of the economy, and it is essential that it is able to deliver public services in a timely and effective manner.

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

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that 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:

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

The third 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:

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

The fourth 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:

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

The fifth 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:

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

The sixth 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:

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

The seventh 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:

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

The eighth 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:

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

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.

