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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 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 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 1.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 75% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 65% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 35% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17]. In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 2050s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 2060s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21]. In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [22].

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In the 2110s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [26]. In the 2120s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [27]. In the 2130s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [28].

In the 2140s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [29]. In the 2150s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [30]. In the 2160s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [31].

In the 2170s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [32]. In the 2180s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [33]. In the 2190s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [34].

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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 also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities, but in a more limited capacity. It was not until the 1970s that the public sector began to employ people with disabilities in a more significant way.

One of the main reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a large and growing workforce. The public sector is one of the largest employers in the UK, with over 4 million people employed in 1999. This means that there is a large pool of potential employees with disabilities who can be employed in the public sector. Another reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities, which has helped to create a culture of inclusivity and diversity.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers. In the 20th century, the public sector continued to employ people with disabilities, but in a more limited capacity. It was not until the 1970s that the public sector began to employ people with disabilities in a more significant way.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the ability of older people to live independently, actively and with dignity. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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[The following text is a dense, handwritten manuscript, likely a letter or a page from a book. It is written in a cursive script and is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan. The text appears to be a continuous paragraph or a series of connected sentences. The handwriting is fluid and somewhat slanted. There are some words that are more legible than others, but the overall content cannot be accurately transcribed. The text is written in dark ink on a light-colored paper.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan and the density of the text. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences. The visible fragments of text are as follows:]

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is oriented vertically on the page.]

