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

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information science, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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The 'information technology' field is defined as:

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The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

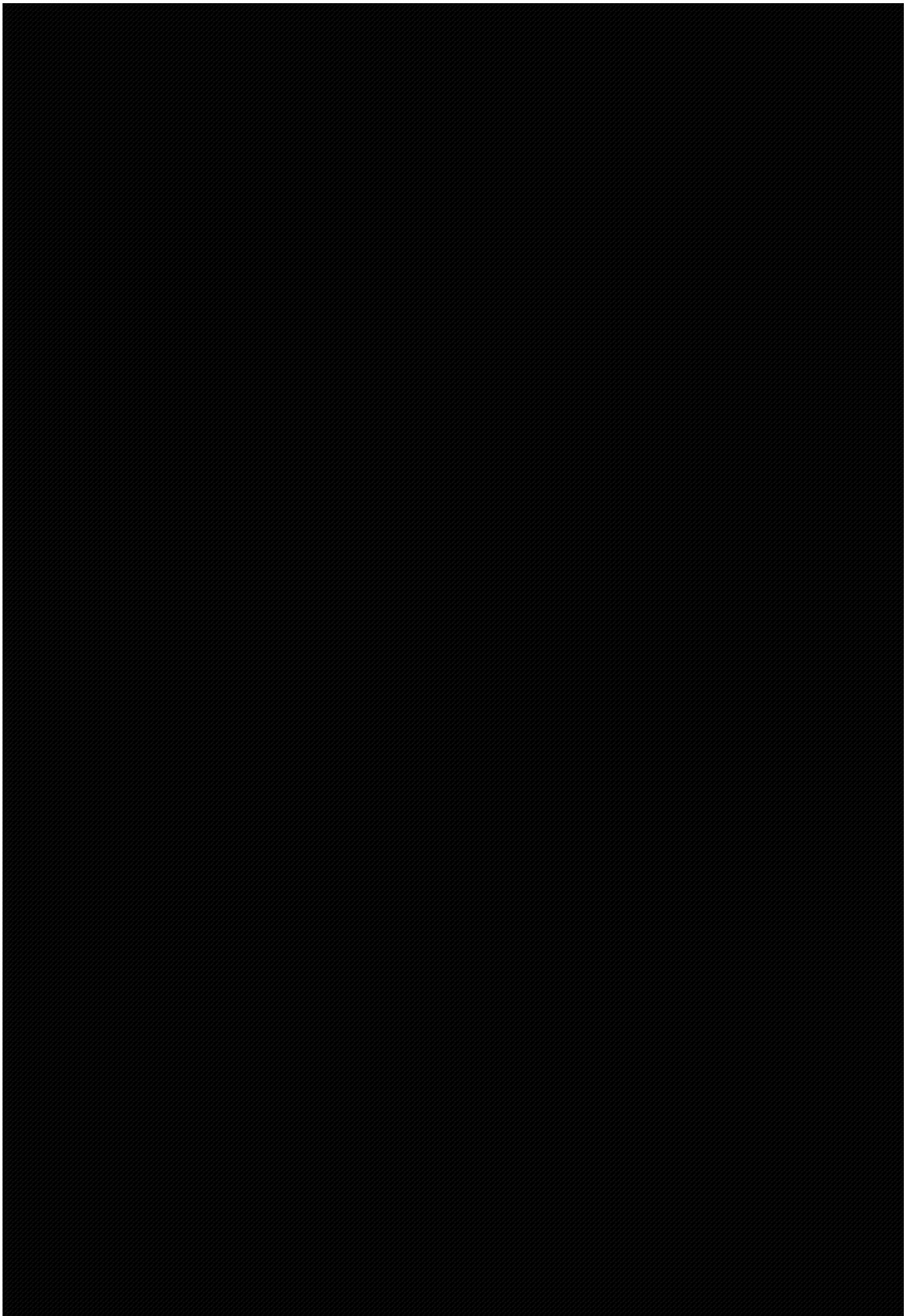
...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information ethics, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information education' field is defined as:

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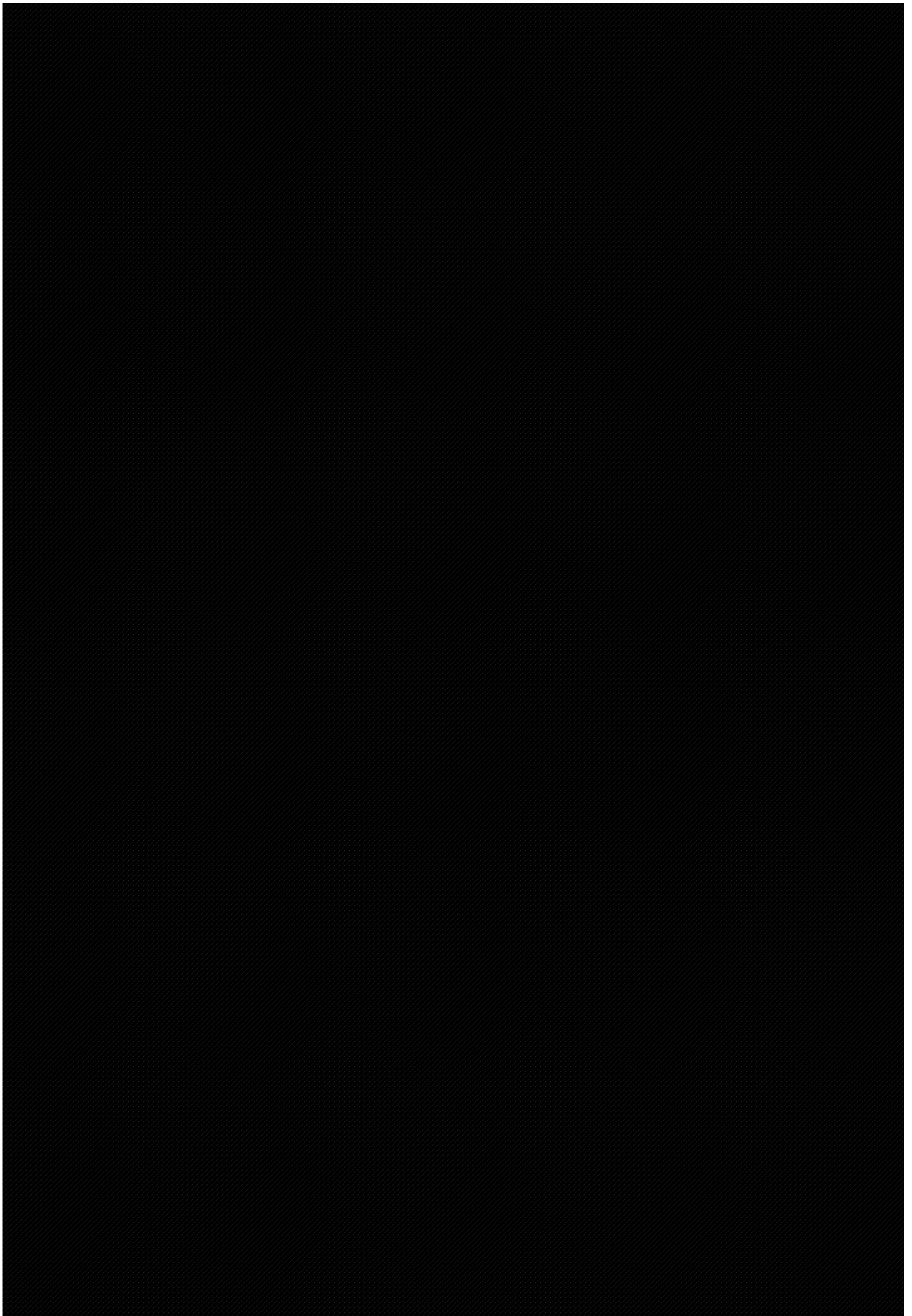
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected 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 address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) 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 1990). The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health and social care for the ageing population.

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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 in a variety of roles, including as teachers, nurses, and social workers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more stable and secure employment environment than the private sector. This is because the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more predictable and stable income, and a more secure job.

There are also a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and adaptable employment environment than the private sector. This is because the public sector is often able to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and adaptable working schedule, and a more adaptable job.

Overall, the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities in the UK. This is due to a number of factors, including its long history of employing people with disabilities, its advantages over the private sector, and its ability to offer people with disabilities a more flexible and adaptable employment environment.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in its role as an employer of people with disabilities. One challenge is that the public sector often has to deal with a high level of bureaucracy and red tape. This can make it difficult for the public sector to hire and manage people with disabilities effectively.

Another challenge is that the public sector often has to deal with a high level of competition from the private sector. This can make it difficult for the public sector to attract and retain people with disabilities. However, the public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector, and it is likely to continue to be an important employer of people with disabilities in the UK.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve its role as an employer of people with disabilities. One way is to reduce the level of bureaucracy and red tape. This can be done by streamlining the hiring and management process, and by making it easier for people with disabilities to apply for jobs.

Another way is to increase the level of competition from the private sector. This can be done by offering people with disabilities more competitive salaries and benefits, and by making it easier for people with disabilities to move between the public and private sectors.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all aspects of community planning and development. This includes the design of public spaces, the provision of transport and housing, and the development of social and health services. It is essential that older people are consulted and involved in the planning process, so that their views and experiences can be taken into account.

Another key challenge is to ensure that older people have access to the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This includes access to housing, transport, and social and health services. It is essential that these services are designed to meet the needs of older people, and that they are accessible and affordable for all older people.

There are a number of ways in which age-friendly communities can be developed. One way is to create environments that are safe and accessible for older people. This can be done by improving the design of public spaces, and by providing safe and accessible transport and housing. Another way is to provide older people with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

There are a number of ways in which older people can be consulted and involved in the planning process. One way is to hold public consultations and meetings. Another way is to establish age-friendly networks, which can provide older people with a voice in the planning process. It is essential that older people are consulted and involved in the planning process, so that their views and experiences can be taken into account.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in infant mortality. As a result, more people are living longer lives, and the proportion of the population who are aged 65 and over is increasing.

Another reason why the world population is ageing is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in fertility rates, a decline in the number of children who are surviving to old age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children. As a result, the number of people who are having children is decreasing, and the proportion of the population who are aged 65 and over is increasing.

The world population is ageing, and this is a trend that is likely to continue for many years to come. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in infant mortality. As a result, more people are living longer lives, and the proportion of the population who are aged 65 and over is increasing.

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