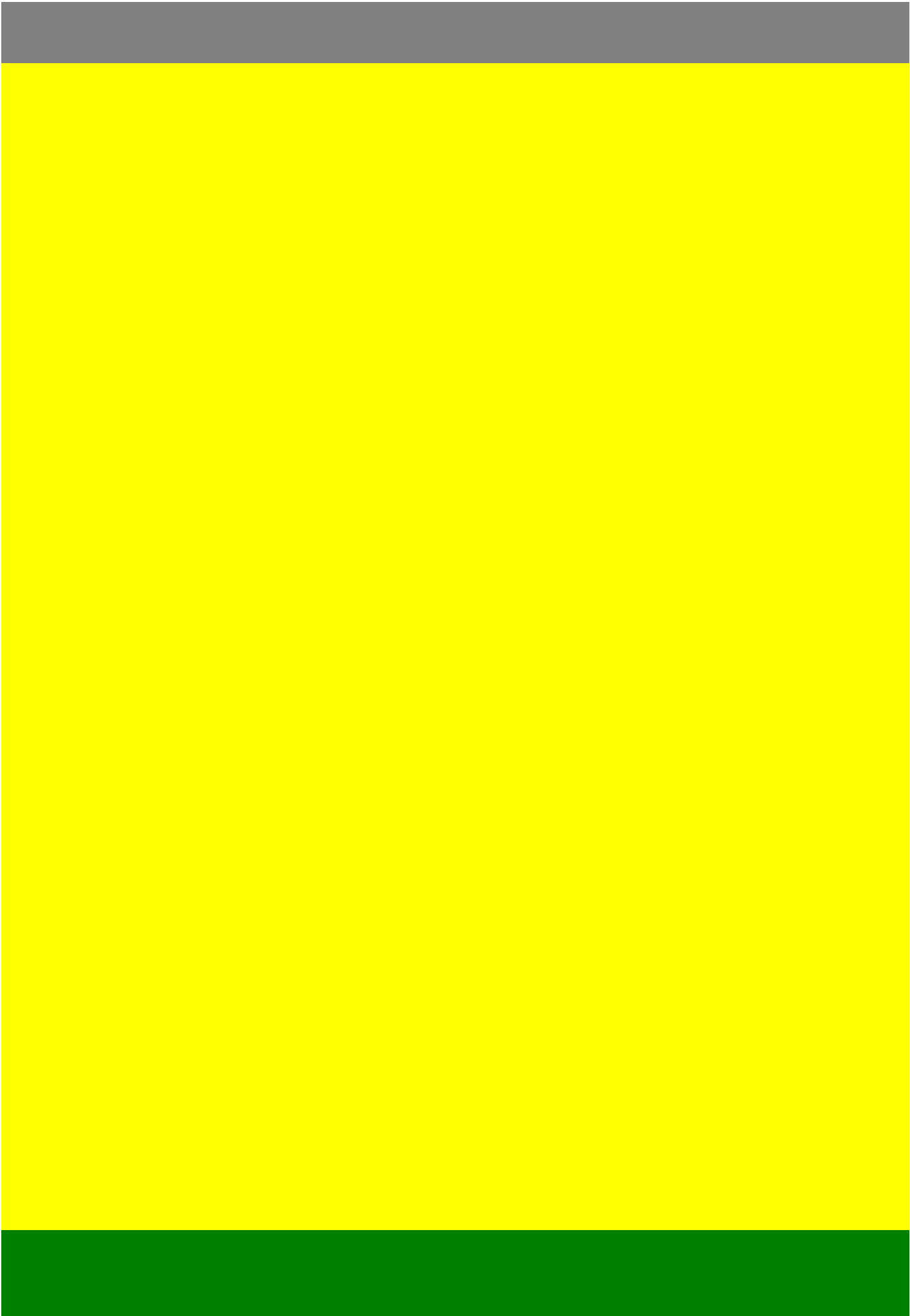


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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. The most important is the rapid increase in the world's population. The world's population is now over 6 billion and is projected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050 (UNEP 1997).

Another reason is the increasing demand for food. As the world's population grows, the demand for food increases. This is especially true in developing countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for food is increasing.

A third reason is the increasing demand for meat. As the world's population grows, the demand for meat increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for meat is increasing.

A fourth reason is the increasing demand for fish. As the world's population grows, the demand for fish increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for fish is increasing.

A fifth reason is the increasing demand for dairy products. As the world's population grows, the demand for dairy products increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for dairy products is increasing.

A sixth reason is the increasing demand for grains. As the world's population grows, the demand for grains increases. This is especially true in developing countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for grains is increasing.

A seventh reason is the increasing demand for fruits and vegetables. As the world's population grows, the demand for fruits and vegetables increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for fruits and vegetables is increasing.

A eighth reason is the increasing demand for processed foods. As the world's population grows, the demand for processed foods increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for processed foods is increasing.

A ninth reason is the increasing demand for alcohol. As the world's population grows, the demand for alcohol increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for alcohol is increasing.

A tenth reason is the increasing demand for tobacco. As the world's population grows, the demand for tobacco increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for tobacco is increasing.

A eleventh reason is the increasing demand for drugs. As the world's population grows, the demand for drugs increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for drugs is increasing.

A twelfth reason is the increasing demand for gambling. As the world's population grows, the demand for gambling increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for gambling is increasing.

A thirteenth reason is the increasing demand for pornography. As the world's population grows, the demand for pornography increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for pornography is increasing.

A fourteenth reason is the increasing demand for prostitution. As the world's population grows, the demand for prostitution increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for prostitution is increasing.

A fifteenth reason is the increasing demand for human trafficking. As the world's population grows, the demand for human trafficking increases. This is especially true in developed countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the demand for human trafficking is increasing.

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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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% 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 jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women in the 1990s. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally held by women. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the education sector, which is also traditionally held by women.

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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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