




























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














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





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


















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






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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 efficiency of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations, including the introduction of performance indicators, the introduction of competition, and the introduction of private sector management practices.

The following sections of the paper discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

2. Introduction

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes the government, local authorities, and public corporations.

The public sector is responsible for providing a range of services to the public, including education, health care, and social security.

The public sector is also responsible for the collection and distribution of taxes and the provision of public infrastructure.

The public sector is a major part of the economy and has a significant impact on the lives of all citizens.

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4. The future of the public sector

The future of the public sector is uncertain. There are a number of factors that could lead to a significant reduction in the size of the public sector, including the introduction of competition and the introduction of private sector management practices.

However, there are also a number of factors that could lead to a significant increase in the size of the public sector, including the introduction of new services and the introduction of new technologies.

The future of the public sector will depend on the decisions made by the government and the public.

5. Conclusion

The public sector is a major part of the economy and has a significant impact on the lives of all citizens. It is responsible for providing a range of services to the public, including education, health care, and social security.

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2. Introduction

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes the government, the local authorities, and the public corporations.

The public sector is a major part of the economy and it plays a vital role in the provision of public services. It is also a major source of employment.

The public sector has been the subject of a number of initiatives to improve its efficiency. These initiatives have included the introduction of performance indicators, the introduction of competition, and the introduction of private sector management practices.

The following sections of the paper discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

3. Performance indicators

Performance indicators are measures of the performance of an organisation. They are used to monitor the progress of an organisation towards its objectives.

Performance indicators can be used in a number of ways. They can be used to monitor the performance of an organisation over time, to compare the performance of different organisations, and to identify areas for improvement.

The following sections of the paper discuss the impact of performance indicators on the public sector and the implications for the future.

4. Competition

Competition is the process by which organisations compete for resources. It is a natural part of the market economy.

Competition can be used to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations. It can be used to encourage organisations to provide better services at a lower cost.

The following sections of the paper discuss the impact of competition on the public sector and the implications for the future.

5. Private sector management practices

Private sector management practices are the practices that are used by private sector organisations to manage their operations. These practices include the use of performance indicators, the use of competition, and the use of private sector management techniques.

The following sections of the paper discuss the impact of private sector management practices on the public sector and the implications for the future.

6. Conclusion

The public sector is a major part of the economy and it plays a vital role in the provision of public services. It is also a major source of employment.

The public sector has been the subject of a number of initiatives to improve its efficiency. These initiatives have included the introduction of performance indicators, the introduction of competition, and the introduction of private sector management practices.

The following sections of the paper discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

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 quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently; and (4) to increase the number of people who 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 quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the costs of care for older people; (3) to increase the number of people who are able to live independently; and (4) to increase the number of people who are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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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 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.

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.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is 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 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.

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.

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