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HEBREW LETTER MEM WITH DAGESH  
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HEBREW LETTER SAMEKH WITH DAGESH  
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HEBREW LETTER FINAL PE WITH DAGESH  
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HEBREW LETTER QOF WITH DAGESH  
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HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH  
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HEBREW LETTER TAV WITH DAGESH  
uniFB4A

HEBREW LETTER VAV WITH HOLAM  
uniFB4B

HEBREW LETTER BET WITH RAPE  
uniFB4C

HEBREW LETTER KAF WITH RAPE  
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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 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of these initiatives on the public sector, and to discuss the implications for the future of the public sector.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 discusses the impact of competition on the public sector. Section 3 discusses the impact of restructuring on the public sector. Section 4 discusses the impact of performance targets on the public sector. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of the public sector.

2. The impact of competition on the public sector

The introduction of competition into the public sector has been a major initiative in the UK since the 1980s. This has led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations operate, and has had a significant impact on the public sector.

The main impact of competition on the public sector has been to increase the efficiency of public sector organisations. This has been achieved by the introduction of competition, which has led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations operate.

One of the main changes has been the introduction of competition for the provision of public services. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of public sector organisations being restructured.

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The introduction of competition has also led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations are funded. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being funded on a commercial basis, and to a number of public sector organisations being funded on a non-commercial basis.

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The introduction of competition has also led to a number of changes in the way that public sector organisations are financed. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being financed on a commercial basis, and to a number of public sector organisations being financed on a non-commercial basis.



























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 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations 2002). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 1.2 billion by 2050 (United Nations 2002).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the workplace. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need for a 'healthy ageing' approach to the workplace (WHO 2002). The WHO defines 'healthy ageing' as 'the process of developing and maintaining the functional ability that enables older people to live the lives they want' (WHO 2002, p. 1).

The WHO has identified a number of factors that contribute to healthy ageing, including: (1) a healthy body; (2) a healthy mind; (3) a healthy social environment; and (4) a healthy environment (WHO 2002). The WHO has also identified a number of strategies for promoting healthy ageing, including: (1) promoting a healthy lifestyle; (2) providing social support; and (3) creating a healthy environment (WHO 2002).

The WHO has identified a number of key areas for action in the workplace, including: (1) promoting a healthy lifestyle; (2) providing social support; and (3) creating a healthy environment (WHO 2002). The WHO has also identified a number of key areas for action in the workplace, including: (1) promoting a healthy lifestyle; (2) providing social support; and (3) creating a healthy environment (WHO 2002).

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