

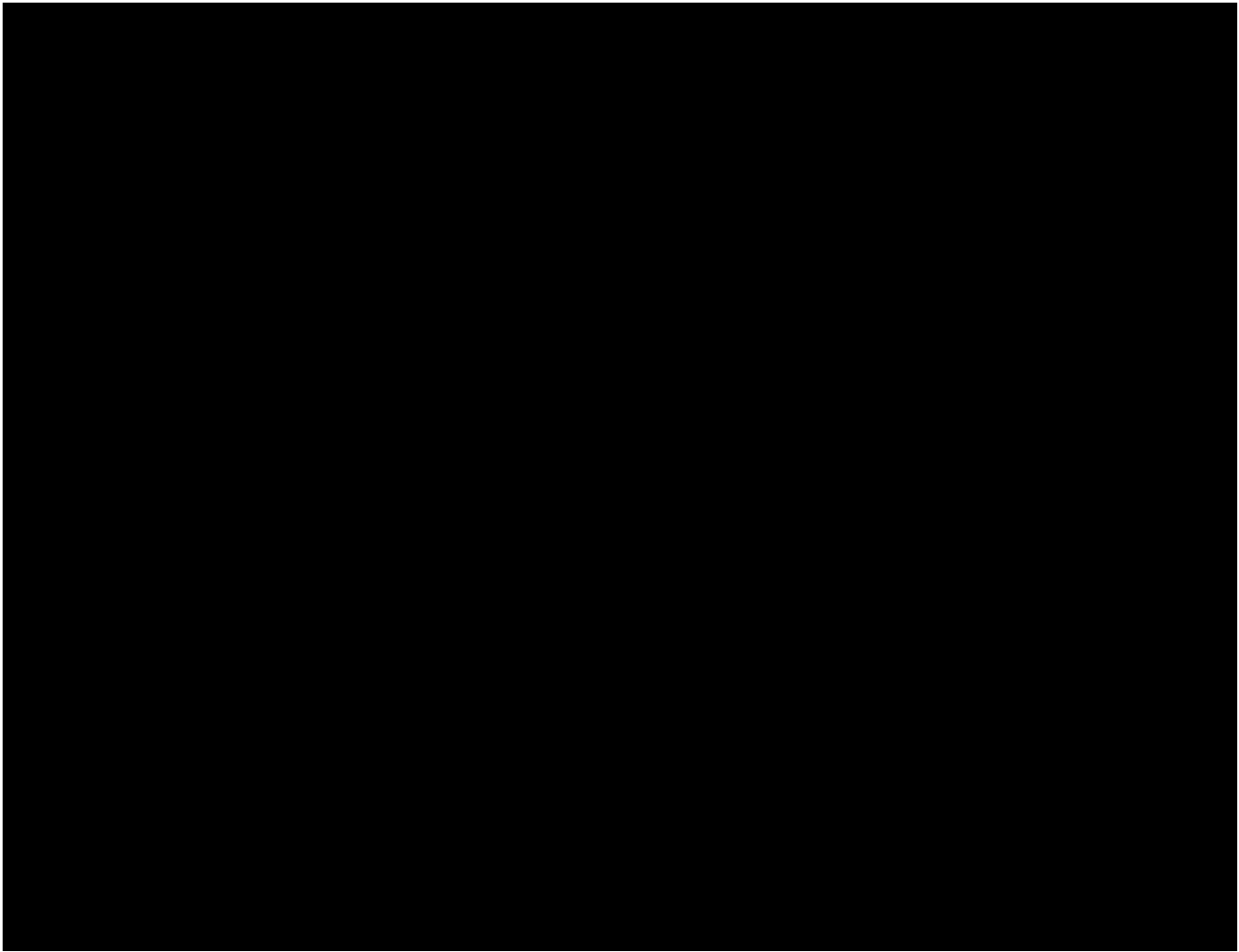


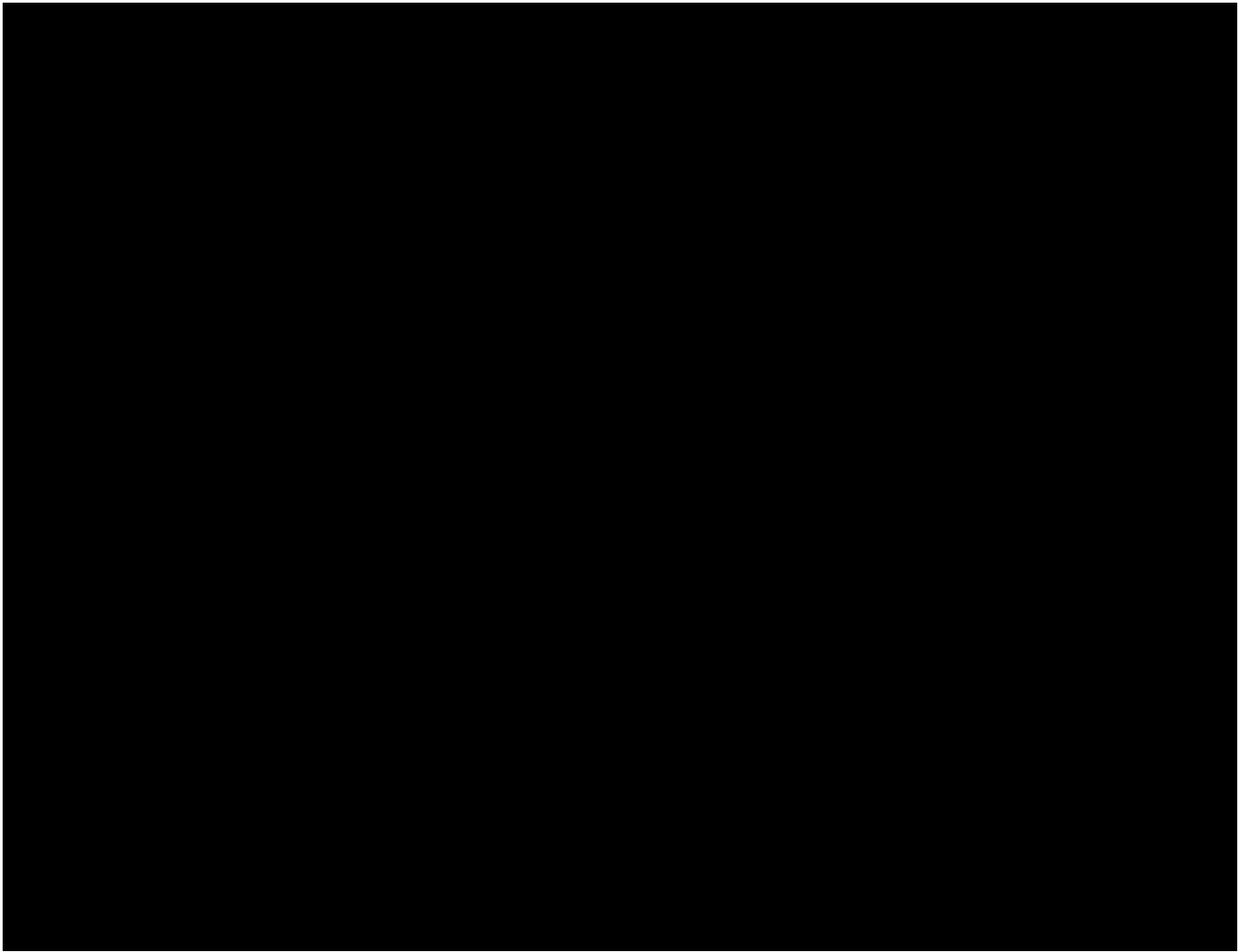
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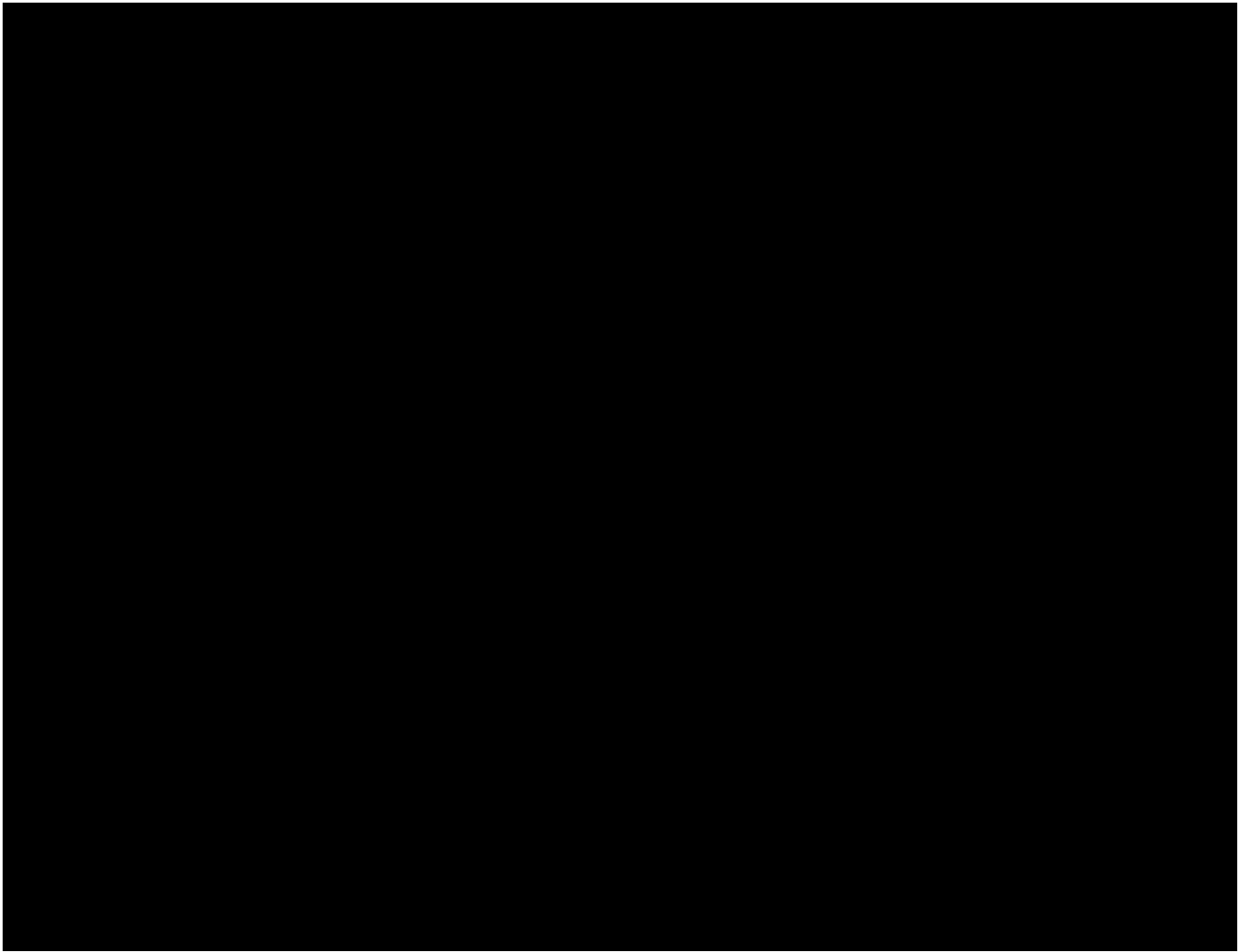
Hoor The Fashion Noor

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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 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main 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; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy also sets out a number of specific objectives, including: to reduce the number of older people who are in long-term care; to improve the quality of care for older people; and to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a number of guidance documents, which set out the standards for the care of older people. These documents include: *Guidance on the Care of Older People* (1999), *Guidance on the Care of Older People with Mental Health Problems* (1999), and *Guidance on the Care of Older People with Physical Health Problems* (1999). These documents provide a framework for the care of older people, and set out the standards that should be achieved.

The Department of Health (1999) has also published a number of reports, which provide information on the care of older people. These reports include: *The Care of Older People: A Review of the Evidence* (1999), *The Care of Older People with Mental Health Problems: A Review of the Evidence* (1999), and *The Care of Older People with Physical Health Problems: A Review of the Evidence* (1999). These reports provide a comprehensive overview of the care of older people, and provide a basis for the development of policy and practice.

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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 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995.

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 the workforce. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are more likely than men to work in the public sector, and the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of part-time jobs, which are more likely to be held by women.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it provides a range of services that are essential to the community. These services include education, health care, and social care. As a result, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be 'essential' or 'core' jobs, which are more likely to be held by women.

Finally, the public sector has become an important employer of women because it provides a range of benefits that are attractive to women. These benefits include a high level of job security, a high level of pay, and a range of other benefits such as pension schemes and sick leave. As a result, the public sector has become a more attractive employer for women than in the past.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is that the public sector is facing a significant increase in demand for its services. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the population is ageing, and the fact that there is a growing need for social care services. As a result, the public sector will need to find ways to increase its resources and to improve its efficiency.

Another challenge facing the public sector is that it is facing a significant increase in competition from the private sector. This is due to the fact that the private sector is becoming more involved in the provision of public services. As a result, the public sector will need to find ways to improve its services and to reduce its costs in order to remain competitive.

Finally, the public sector is facing a significant challenge in terms of recruitment and retention. This is due to the fact that the public sector is often seen as a less attractive employer than the private sector. As a result, the public sector will need to find ways to make its jobs more attractive to potential employees.

Despite these challenges, the public sector remains an important employer of women. It provides a range of essential services to the community, and it provides a range of benefits that are attractive to women. As a result, the public sector will continue to be an important employer of women in the future.

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Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it provides a range of services that are essential to the well-being of the community. These services include education, health care, and social care. As a result, the public sector has a high proportion of women in the workforce, as women are more likely than men to work in these sectors.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. For example, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be 'family friendly', such as part-time jobs and jobs with flexible working hours. This makes the public sector a more attractive employer for women, who are more likely than men to have family commitments.

Overall, the public sector has become an important employer of women in the UK. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of women in the workforce, and the fact that it provides a range of services that are essential to the well-being of the community. As a result, the public sector has become a more attractive employer for women, and this has led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

Notes

¹ The term 'public sector' is used here to refer to the state-owned and state-controlled sector of the economy, which includes the government, local authorities, and public corporations.

² The term 'private sector' is used here to refer to the part of the economy that is not owned or controlled by the state, and which is operated for profit. This includes the majority of businesses in the UK.

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