



RÁMCOVÁ SMLOUVA O SLUŽBÁCH ELEKTRONICKÝCH KOMUNIKACÍ A O PRODEJI ELEKTRONICKÝCH KOMUNIKAČNÍCH ZAŘÍZENÍ A JEJICH PŘÍSLUŠENSTVÍ

Uzavřena v souladu s § 1746 odst. 2 zákona č. 89/2012 Sb., občanského zákoníku (dále jen „občanský zákoník“) v platném znění.

DÁLE JEN „SMLOUVA“ ČÍSLO: **44864503**

ČÍSLO ZÁKAZNÍKA: **44923140**
DODATEČNÉ ČÍSLO SMLOUVY:

SMLOUVNÍ STRANY:

T-Mobile Czech Republic a.s.

SÍDLO:
ULICE: **Tomíčková 2144/1**
MĚSTO: **Praha 4**
PSČ: **148 00**
IČ: **64949681**
DIČ: **CZ64949681**
SPISOVÁ ZNAČKA: **B 3787, vedená u Městského soudu v Praze**

KONTAKT:

ZÁKAZNICKÉ CENTRUM
BUSINESS:
KÓD PROD. MÍSTA:

business@t-mobile.cz
800 737 333
RDMCE.001.001

BANKOVNÍ SPOJENÍ: **Komerční banka, a.s. 120 00 Praha 2**
ZASTOUPENÁ: **na základě pověření**

(dále jen „TMCZ“ nebo „dodavatel“)
a

Vysoká škola báňská – Technická univerzita Ostrava

SÍDLO:
ULICE: **17. listopadu 2172/15**
MĚSTO: **Ostrava – Poruba**
PSČ: **708 00**
IČ: **61989100**
DIČ: **CZ61989100**
SPISOVÁ ZNAČKA: **Ústřední vládní instituce**
ZASTOUPENÁ: **prof. RNDr. Václavem Snášelem, CSc., rektorem**
POVINNÝ SUBJEKT **ANO**
PRO REGISTR SMLOUV:

ZODPOVĚDNÁ OSOBA:
JMÉNO, PŘÍJMENÍ
RČ, DATUM NAROZENÍ:
STÁTNÍ PŘÍSLUŠNOST:
DOKLAD ČÍSLO:
DOKLAD PLATNOST:
HESLO ZO (čtyřmístné číslo):

(dále jen „Smluvní partner“ nebo „zadavatel“)

(TMCZ a Smluvní partner dohromady dále také jako „Smluvní strany“).

ÚVODNÍ USTANOVENÍ

Smluvní partner zahájil zadávací řízení na veřejnou zakázku s názvem „Poskytování pevných hlasových, mobilních hlasových a datových služeb“ (dále jen „Zakázka“).

Na základě oznámení Smluvního partnera o výběru ekonomicky nejvýhodnější nabídky ze dne 26. 2. 2021 se Smluvní strany dohodly níže uvedeného dne na uzavření této Smlouvy.

S ohledem na Nový občanský zákoník upozorňuje TMCZ Smluvního partnera, že v některých Dokumentech jsou ustanovení, která by mohla být považována za překvapivá. Tato ustanovení jsou v Dokumentech vždy zvýrazněna (zejména podtržením). Smluvní partner prohlašuje, že se s těmito ustanoveními podrobně seznámil a bez výhrad s nimi souhlasí.

1. ÚČEL A PŘEDMĚT SMLOUVY

- 1.1. Předmětem této Smlouvy je zejména sjednání zvýhodněných obchodních podmínek, které budou používány při uzavírání Účastnických smluv a poskytování služeb elektronických komunikací (dále jen „Služby“). Účelem této Smlouvy je rovněž umožnit Smluvnímu partnerovi, aby jeho zaměstnanci, spolupracovníci i obchodní partneři v postavení Oprávněných osob, kteří splnili podmínky pro získání statusu Oprávněné osoby, mohli využívat k plnění svých pracovních úkolů a případně i pro svoji osobní potřebu Služby aktivované k Účastnickým smlouvám, které Smluvní partner a/nebo Oprávněné osoby uzavřou na podkladě této Smlouvy s TMCZ.
- 1.2. Předmět této Smlouvy je dále vymezen nabídkou TMCZ, předloženou TMCZ jako dodavatelem dne 18. 2. 2021 v rámci výše uvedené Zakázky Smluvního partnera podle příslušných ustanovení zákona č. 134/2016 Sb., o zadávání veřejných zakázek, v platném znění (dále jen „Nabídka“). Uvedená Nabídka je přiložena k této Smlouvě, přičemž předmětem plnění TMCZ se pro účely této Smlouvy rozumí souhrn všech výkonů, dodávek a služeb, jak je vymezuje výše uvedená Nabídka.
- 1.3. Místem plnění jsou objekty zadavatele na adresách:
 - 17. listopadu 2172/15, Ostrava-Poruba
 - Studentská 11, Ostrava-Poruba
 - Studentská 6203/19, Ostrava-Poruba
 - Studentská 6202/17, Ostrava-Poruba
 - Ludvíka Podéště 17/1875, Ostrava-Poruba
 - Sokolská třída 33/2416, Moravská Ostrava
 - Havlíčkovo nábř. 3120/38b, Moravská Ostrava
 - Lumírova 13/630, Ostrava-Výškovice

2. ÚČASTNICKÁ SMLOUVA

- 2.1. Podmínky a rozsah poskytovaných Služeb si Smluvní strany dohodnou v konkrétní Účastnické smlouvě uzavřené na základě formuláře „Účastnická smlouva“ Smluvního partnera.
- 2.2. Každá Účastnická smlouva, která vychází z režimu této Smlouvy, je uzavírána na dobu určitou v délce trvání dle platnosti Smlouvy a obsahuje odkaz na číslo Smlouvy. Smluvní partner se tímto zavazuje odebírat služby elektronických komunikací na podkladě těchto Účastnických smluv ode dne jejich aktivace vždy po celou zbývající sjednanou dobu platnosti Smlouvy, která je uvedena dále v odst. 5.2.

3. OPRAVNĚNÉ OSOBY

- 3.1. Jednotlivé Účastnické smlouvy mohou na základě Smlouvy uzavírat také osoby odlišné od Smluvního partnera, jsou-li tyto osoby uvedeny v aktuálním Seznamu Oprávněných osob, který je součástí této Smlouvy (dále také „Oprávněné osoby“). Práva a povinnosti Oprávněných osob se řídí touto Smlouvou a dotčenou Účastnickou smlouvou. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že rozšíření Seznamu Oprávněných osob není možné bez předchozího písemného souhlasu TMCZ. TMCZ je povinen souhlas udělit v případě, kdy Smluvní partner prokáže organizační a majetkový vztah související s předmětem činnosti Smluvního partnera, existující mezi Smluvním partnerem a právnickou osobou, se kterou by TMCZ měl uzavřít Účastnickou smlouvu dle této Smlouvy (např. jde o organizační složku zadavatele). TMCZ však není povinen udělit souhlas v případě rodinných příslušníků zaměstnanců nebo v případě jiných fyzických osob bez zaměstnaneckého nebo obdobného poměru vůči Smluvnímu partnerovi. Smluvní strany berou na vědomí, že služby nelze poskytovat a faktury a fakturační skupiny pro poskytnuté plnění není možné vystavit na jinou adresu odběratele služeb než je sídlo Smluvního partnera.
- 3.2. Smluvní partner ve smyslu § 2018 občanského zákoníku prohlašuje, že uspokojí TMCZ, pokud Oprávněná osoba nesplní svůj dluh vůči TMCZ. Smluvní partner je ručitelem Oprávněné osoby, a to ve vztahu ke všem dluhům vzniklým v souvislosti s plněním dle této Smlouvy a na ní navazujících smluv v době, kdy měla Oprávněná osoba status dle této Smlouvy. Smluvní partner je povinen dluh Oprávněné osoby splnit z titulu ručení bez zbytečného odkladu poté, co bude k jeho splnění TMCZ vyzván. V případě, že TMCZ nemůže vyzvání dle předchozí věty uskutečnit, nebo jestliže je nepochybné, že Oprávněná osoba svůj dluh nesplní, zejména v případě insolvence Oprávněné osoby, pak je Smluvní partner povinen splnit dluh Oprávněné osoby bez zbytečného odkladu poté, co se o existenci takového dluhu dozvěděl. Ukončení statusu Oprávněné osoby a/nebo ukončení Smlouvy nemá vliv na trvání povinnosti Smluvního partnera dluh z titulu ručení dle tohoto odstavce uhradit za Oprávněnou osobu. TMCZ prohlašuje, že za ručitele dle tohoto článku Smlouvy přijímá i právního nástupce Smluvního partnera.

3.3. Smluvní strany prohlašují, že v den podpisu této Smlouvy nemají mezi sebou sjednány žádné Oprávněné osoby.

4. CENA A PLATEBNÍ PODMÍNKY

- 4.1. Cena za služby poskytované dle konkrétní Účastnické smlouvy a prodej bude vycházet z cenové nabídky TMCZ uvedené v Nabídce, která tvoří přílohu této Smlouvy. Nabídková cena zpracovaná v souladu se zadávací dokumentací Zakázky a uvedená v Nabídce je stanovena jako cena nejvýše přípustná a nesmí být překročena po celou dobu trvání Smlouvy, vyjma změny sazby DPH či jiných daňových předpisů majících vliv na cenu předmětu plnění Zakázky. Z jakýchkoliv jiných důvodů nesmí být cena překročena. TMCZ nemá právo jednostranně zvýšit ceny v Nabídce.
- 4.2. Ceny za služby a prodej neuvedené v Nabídce se řídí aktuálním Ceníkem tarifů a služeb, popř. aktuálními ceníky určenými pro účastníky se Smlouvou, není-li dále Smluvními stranami dohodnuto jinak. Smluvní partner se zavazuje hradit sjednanou cenu za Služby, a to vždy

na účet TMCZ uvedený v příslušném Vyúčtování. Není-li výslovně uvedeno jinak, jsou veškeré ceny v Smlouvě uvedeny bez DPH a přistupuje k nim vždy DPH v zákonné výši.

- 4.3. Ceník tarifů a služeb, popř. ceník určený pro účastníky se Smlouvou, platný ke dni podpisu Smlouvy tvoří její přílohu č. 6. Aktuální Ceník tarifů a Služeb, popř. aktuální ceník určený pro účastníky se Smlouvou, je uveden vždy na www.t-mobile.cz/firmy. Pokud by TMCZ během trvání Smlouvy provedl jednostranně jejich změnu, která by pro všechny Účastnické smlouvy uzavřené v režimu Smlouvy znamenala zhoršení smluvních podmínek, je Smluvní partner oprávněn během 20 kalendářních dnů od zveřejnění takové cenové úpravy písemně Smlouvu vypovědět.
- 4.4. Smluvní partner prohlašuje, že se před podpisem této Smlouvy seznámil s Ceníkem tarifů a Služeb, popř. s ceníkem určeným pro účastníky se Smlouvou, ve znění platném ke dni podpisu Smlouvy.

5. PLATNOST, ÚČINNOST A TRVÁNÍ SMLOUVY

- 5.1. Tato Smlouva nabývá platnosti a účinnosti dnem jejího podpisu oprávněnými zástupci obou smluvních stran. Podmiňuje-li zákon č. 340/2015 Sb., o registru smluv, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jako „ZRS“) nabytí účinnosti této Smlouvy jejím uveřejněním v registru smluv dle ZRS, pak bez ohledu na ustanovení předchozí věty, nabyde tato Smlouva účinnosti nejdříve okamžikem jejího uveřejnění v registru smluv dle ZRS. Smluvní partner se zavazuje, že ve lhůtě 30 dní od podpisu této Smlouvy oběma smluvními stranami uveřejnění tuto Rámcovou smlouvu v registru smluv.
- 5.2. Tato Smlouva se uzavírá na dobu určitou od **1. 6. 2021 do 31. 5. 2025**.
- 5.3. Dojde-li k podstatnému porušení smluvní povinnosti jednou ze Smluvních stran, je druhá Smluvní strana oprávněna od Smlouvy odstoupit. Pokud od Smlouvy odstoupil TMCZ, je Smluvní partner povinen vrátit TMCZ veškeré slevy poskytnuté na základě této Smlouvy a souvisejících dokumentů.
- 5.4. Zánik Smlouvy uplynutím sjednané doby jejího trvání uvedené výše v odstavci 5.2 má vliv na sjednanou dobu trvání smluvních vztahů vyplývajících z Účastnických smluv uzavřených na dobu určitou v souladu s odstavcem 2.2 této Smlouvy - takové Účastnické smlouvy se automaticky ukončí ke dni ukončení této Smlouvy. To platí i v případě, že k ukončení Smlouvy dojde jiným způsobem, než uplynutím doby jejího trvání.

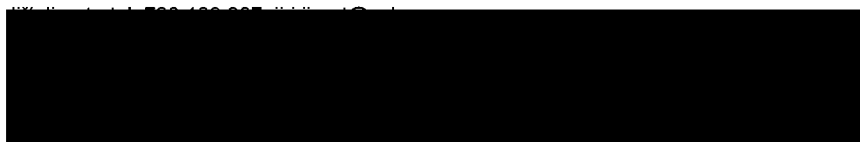
6. PRÁVA A POVINNOSTI SMLUVNÍCH STRAN

- 6.1. Práva a povinnosti Smluvních stran neupravené touto Smlouvou se řídí ustanoveními obsaženými v Obchodních podmínkách Smlouvy, které tvoří Přílohu této Smlouvy.
- 6.2. V případě rozporu ustanovení následujících Dokumentů se použije pro výklad úprava obsažená v Dokumentech v tomto pořadí přednosti: 1. zadávací dokumentace Zakázky včetně všech poskytnutých vysvětlení zadávací dokumentace Zakázky, 2. Nabídka včetně cenové nabídky, 3. Smlouva, 4.1. Zvláštní smluvní podmínky 4.2. Obchodní podmínky Smlouvy 5. Všeobecné podmínky. Všeobecnými podmínkami se rozumí rovněž Podmínky zpracovávání osobních, identifikačních, provozních a lokalizačních údajů. Stejně pořadí Dokumentů počínaje č. 1 se použije pro určení obsahu práv a povinností Smluvních stran touto Smlouvou neupravených.
- 6.3. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že pokud TMCZ ukončí poskytování Služby (tarifu), která bude dle obchodních podmínek nahrazena jinou Službou (tarifem), u které TMCZ poskytne v podstatných ohledech stejné či lepší podmínky a stejnou či nižší cenu jednotlivých komponent dané Služby (jako měl Smluvní partner u původní Služby při zohlednění slev sjednaných ve Smlouvě), TMCZ je oprávněn nahradit původní Službu takovou novou Službou. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že taková změna Smlouvy nevyžaduje její dodatkování písemnou formou. O ukončení Služby a jejím nahrazení novou Službou bude TMCZ Smluvního partnera informovat nejméně 30 dní předem.
- 6.4. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že v režimu Smlouvy bude uzavřeno maximálně 2700 Účastnických smluv s mobilním hlasovým tarifem. Případné překročení tohoto počtu není možné bez předchozího písemného souhlasu TMCZ. Do tohoto limitu se započítávají všechny aktivní a dočasně přerušené Účastnické smlouvy.

7. DALŠÍ PRÁVA A POVINNOSTI SMLUVNÍCH STRAN

- 7.1. Veškerá práva a povinnosti stanovená ve všech odstavcích tohoto článku mají v případě rozporu s ostatními ustanoveními Smlouvy, nebo s ustanoveními kterékoliv z jejích příloh, přednost. Přednost zadávací dokumentace Zakázky včetně veškerých vysvětlení zadávací dokumentace Zakázky před ustanoveními tohoto článku zůstává nedotčena.
- 7.2. Smluvní strany se dohodly na platební podmínce – splatnost faktur – daňových dokladů 30 dnů od doručení zadavateli,
- 7.3. Smluvní strany se dohodly na ceníku služeb předmětu plnění, s pevnými cenami po celou dobu trvání smlouvy, ve formě přílohy ke smlouvě v souladu s přílohou č. 2 této ZD,
- 7.4. Smluvní strany se dohodly na závazku poskytovatele plně hradit náklady spojené s pokrytím objektů zadavatele signálem mobilní sítě poskytovatele, a to po celou dobu plnění zakázky,
- 7.5. Smluvní strany se dohodly na sankci za nedodržení smlouvy vůči oběma stranám ve výši 0,05% z nesplněného závazku,
- 7.6. Smluvní strany se dohodly na úroku z prodlení za pozdní úhradu faktury ve výši 0,02% za každý den prodlení,
- 7.7. Smluvní strany se dohodly na tom, že pokud poskytovatel plnění nezajistí dostupnost plného a komplexního dodání služeb dle přílohy č. 1, jež jsou předmětem této smlouvy (zejména komplexní pokrytí administrativních a veřejných prostor zadavatele) a to po uplynutí 90 dní ode dne kdy zadavatel/zákazník vadu plnění poskytovateli služby oznámí, bude zadavatel oprávněn smlouvu vypovědět,
- 7.8. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že pro obnovení hlasových služeb na připojené PBX stanovuje zadavatel v pracovních dnech dobu 24 hodin jako maximální čas nepřetržitého trvání poruchy. Bude-li po uplynutí maximálního času, tj. po 24 hodinách od nahlášení poruchy, poskytovatel služby i nadále v prodlení v odstranění poruchy, bude zadavatel oprávněn smlouvu vypovědět,
- 7.9. Smluvní strany se dohodly na následujících kontaktních osobách:

osoba určená pro řešení věcí technických:



8. ZÁVĚREČNÁ USTANOVENÍ

- 8.1. TMCZ je oprávněn v průběhu trvání Smlouvy změnit kontaktní údaje uvedené na první straně v této Smlouvě. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že TMCZ takovou změnu oznámí Smluvnímu partnerovi písemně formou doporučeného dopisu bez nutnosti dodatekovat tuto Smlouvu.
- 8.2. Tento dokument tvoří úplnou Smlouvu, jejíž nedílnou součástí jsou následující přílohy:

Příloha č. 1: Zvláštní smluvní podmínky

Příloha č. 2: Obchodní podmínky Rámcové smlouvy ze dne 1.8.2020

Příloha č. 3: Všeobecné podmínky společnosti T-Mobile Czech Republic a.s. ze dne 1.4.2020

Příloha č. 4: Podmínky zpracování osobních, identifikačních, provozních a lokalizačních údajů

Příloha č. 5: Nabídková cena dle Zadávací dokumentace

Příloha č. 6: Ceník tarifů a služeb pro klíčové zákazníky

Příloha č. 7: Smlouva o poskytování služeb pro veřejnou zakázku

Příloha č. 8: Nabídka včetně nabídkové ceny

Příloha č. 9: Zadávací dokumentace včetně všech dodatečných informací k Zakázce

- 8.3. Pokud není v této Smlouvě výslovně sjednáno jinak, veškeré změny a dodatky této Smlouvy musí být učiněny písemně a podepsány oprávněnými zástupci Smluvních stran.
- 8.4. Obchodní podmínky uvedené v odst. 8.2. Smlouvy mohou být ze strany TMCZ jednostranně měněny z důvodu změny technických, provozních, organizačních nebo obchodních podmínek na straně T-Mobile, na trhu poskytování Služeb elektronických komunikací nebo z jiného závažného důvodu. TMCZ má právo jednostranně změnit obchodní podmínky a Smluvní partner oprávněn v případě jejich změny ukončit Službu dotčenou takovou změnou, a to písemnou výpovědí doručenou TMCZ nejpozději do 30 dní od oznámení změny obchodních podmínek, přičemž v takovém případě činí výpovědní doba jeden měsíc a počíná běžet posledním dnem kalendářního měsíce, ve kterém byla písemná výpověď TMCZ doručena. Pokud Smluvní partner postupem výše uvedeným vypoví Smlouvu, má TMCZ právo vzít navrženou změnu obchodních podmínek zpět, přičemž Smluvní strany se dohodly, že v takovém případě se Smluvním partnerem podaná výpověď ruší a pro Smlouvu nadále platí původní obchodní podmínky.
- 8.5. V případě, že tato Smlouva podléhá povinnosti uveřejnit ji v registru smluv, smluvní strany se výslovně dohodly, že v souladu se ZRS budou v rámci jejího uveřejnění začerněny veškeré osobní údaje. Povinnost dle předchozí věty je povinen zajistit Smluvní partner, který v souladu s příslušným ustanovením této Smlouvy vkládá tuto Smlouvu do registru smluv.
- 8.6. Smluvní strany pro jejich právní vztahy vylučují úpravu smluv uzavíraných adhezním způsobem. Smlouva je závazná pro právní nástupce Smluvních stran.
- 8.7. Smlouva je vyhotovena v elektronické podobě v 1 vyhotovení v českém jazyce s elektronickými podpisy obou Smluvních stran v souladu se zákonem č. 297/2016 Sb., o službách vytvářejících důvěru pro elektronické transakce, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.
- 8.8. Smluvní strany po řádném přečtení této smlouvy prohlašují, že tato Smlouva byla uzavřena po vzájemném projednání, na základě jejich pravé, vážně míněné a svobodné vůle, při respektování principů poctivosti, spravedlnosti a rovnosti stran, a ani jedna ze stran se necítí být slabší stranou. Na důkaz uvedených skutečností připojují své podpisy.

DATUM:

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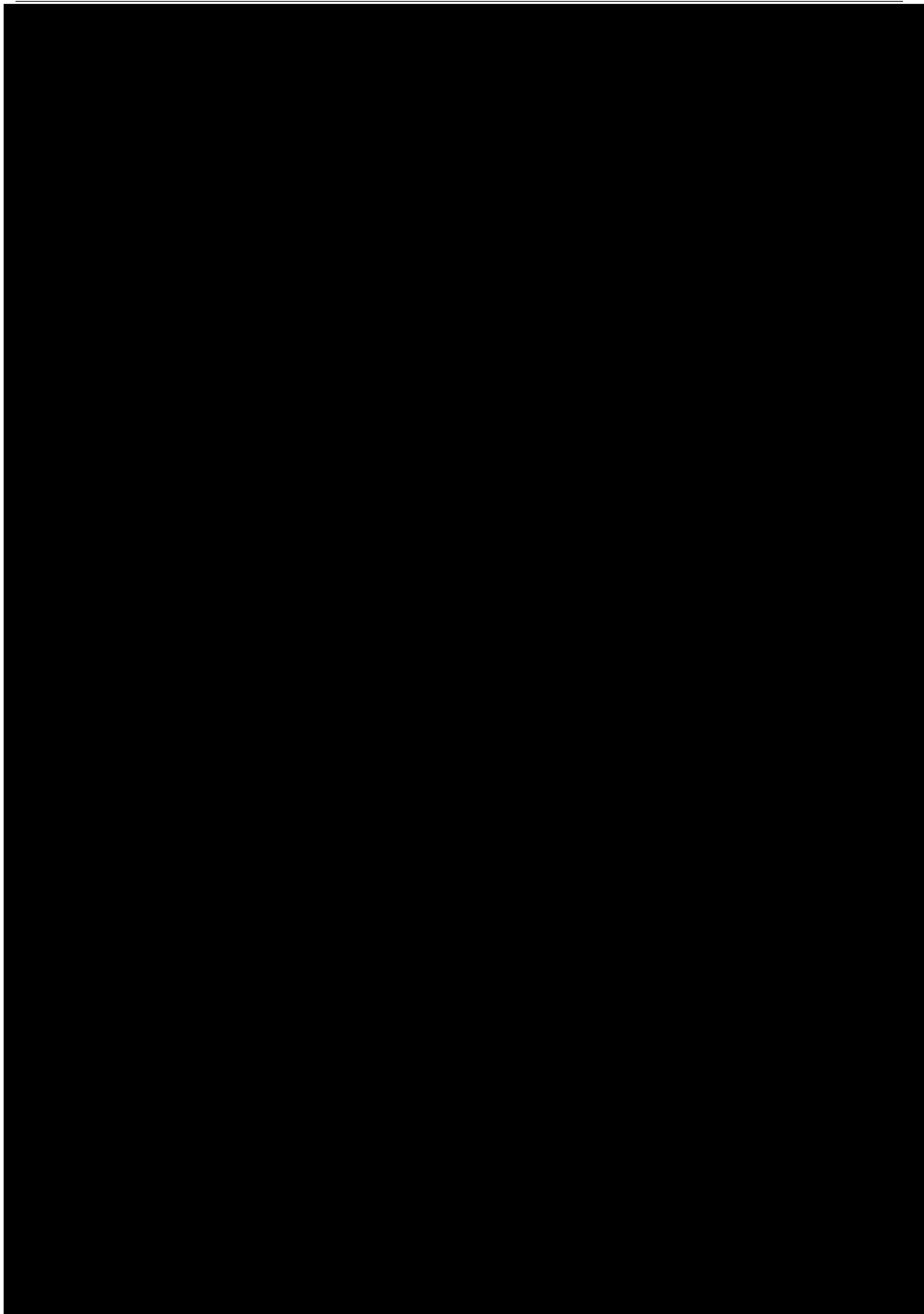
MÍSTO: Ostrava

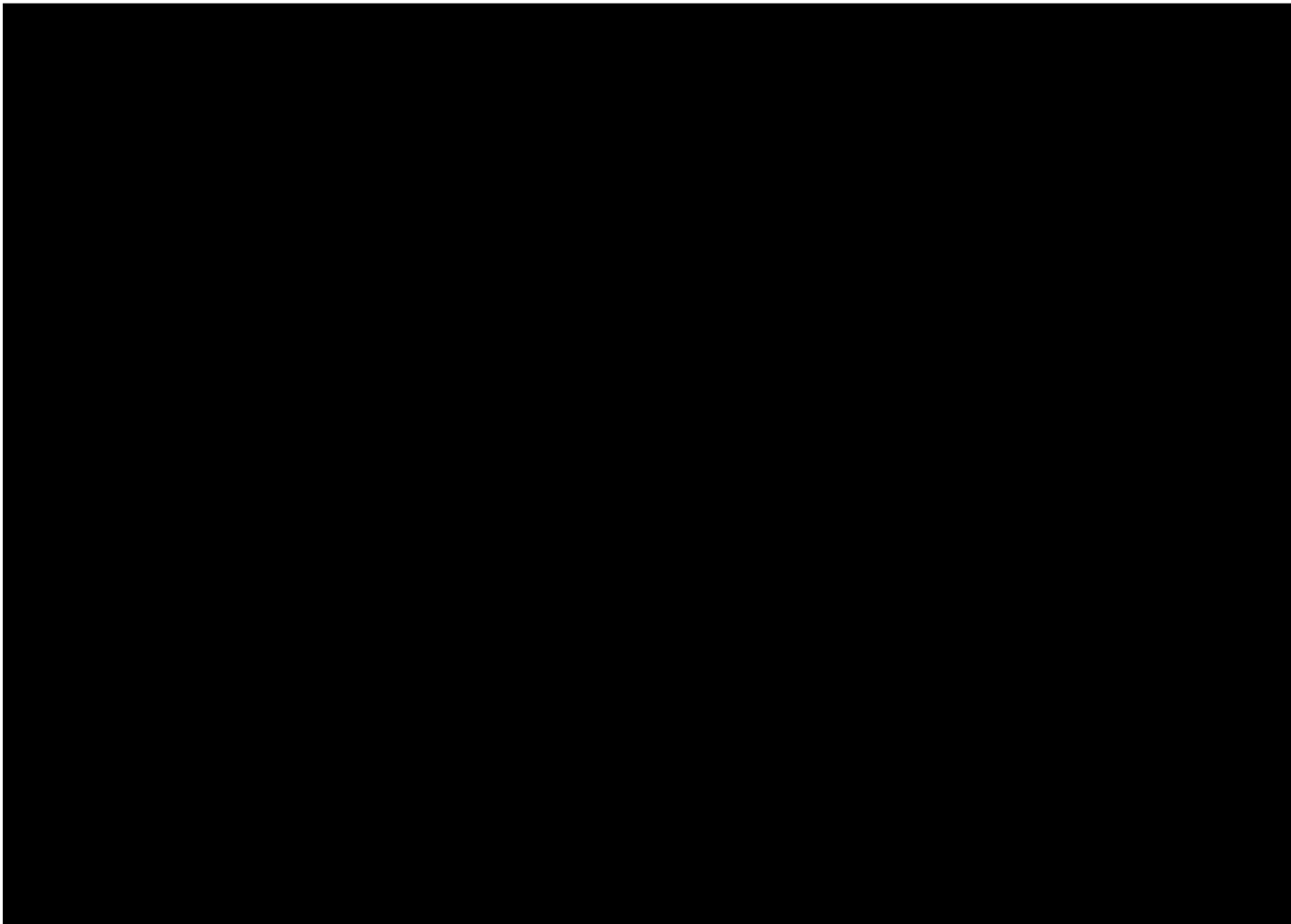
JMÉNO:

JMÉNO: **prof. RNDr. Václav Snášel, CSc**

ZA T-MOBILE CZECH REPUBLIC A.S. (PODPIS, RAZÍTKO)

ZA SMLUVNÍHO PARTNERA (PODPIS, RAZÍTKO)



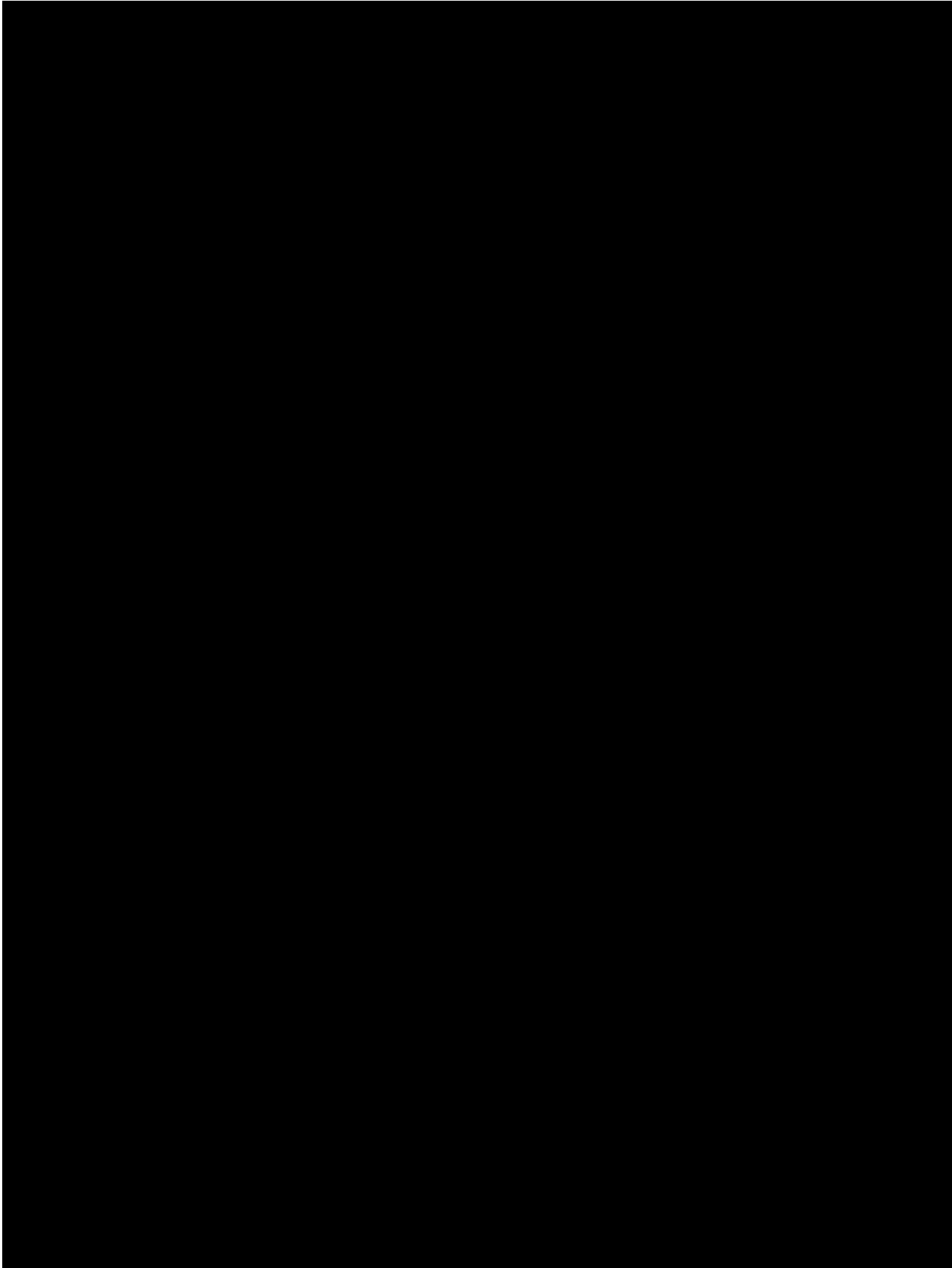


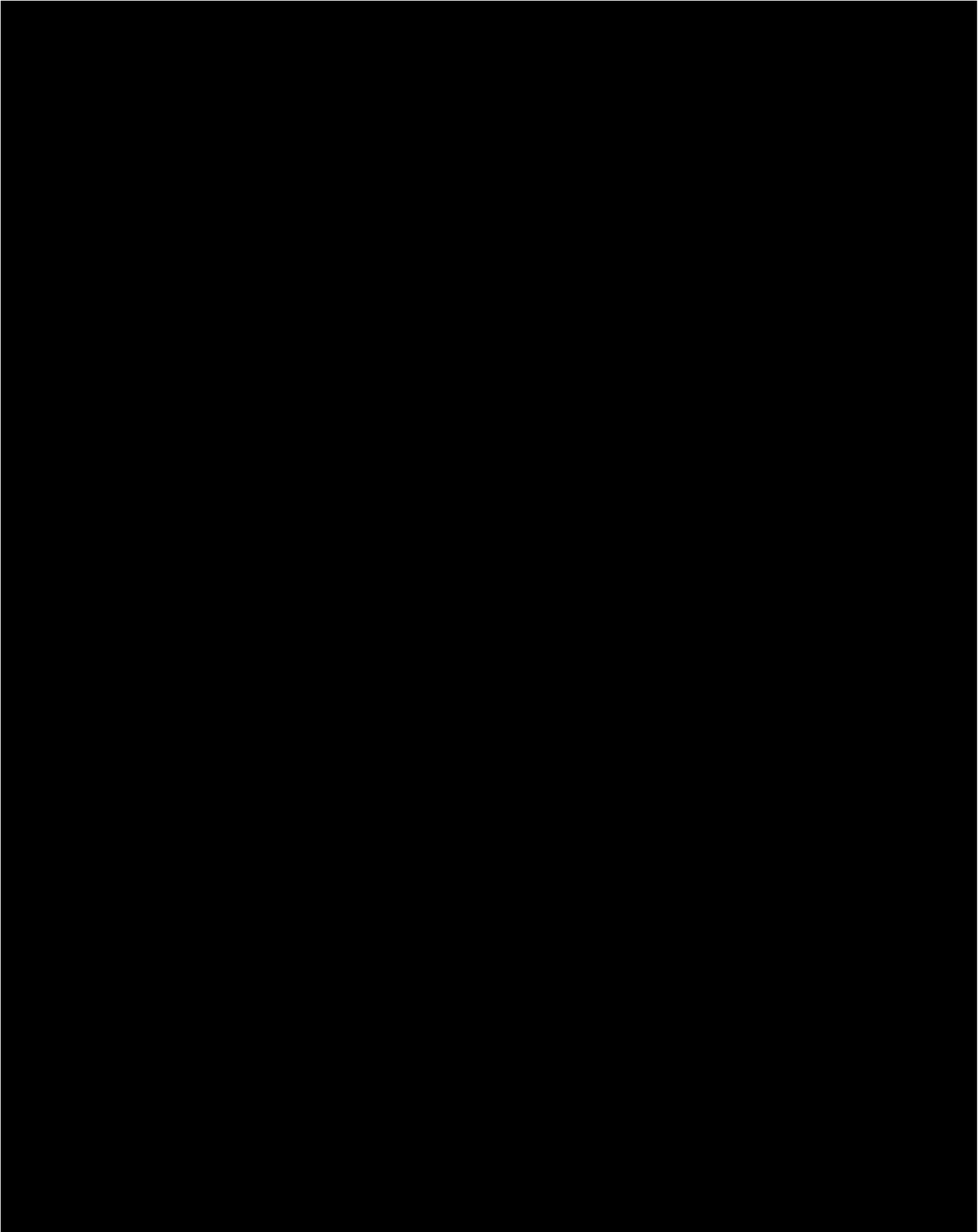
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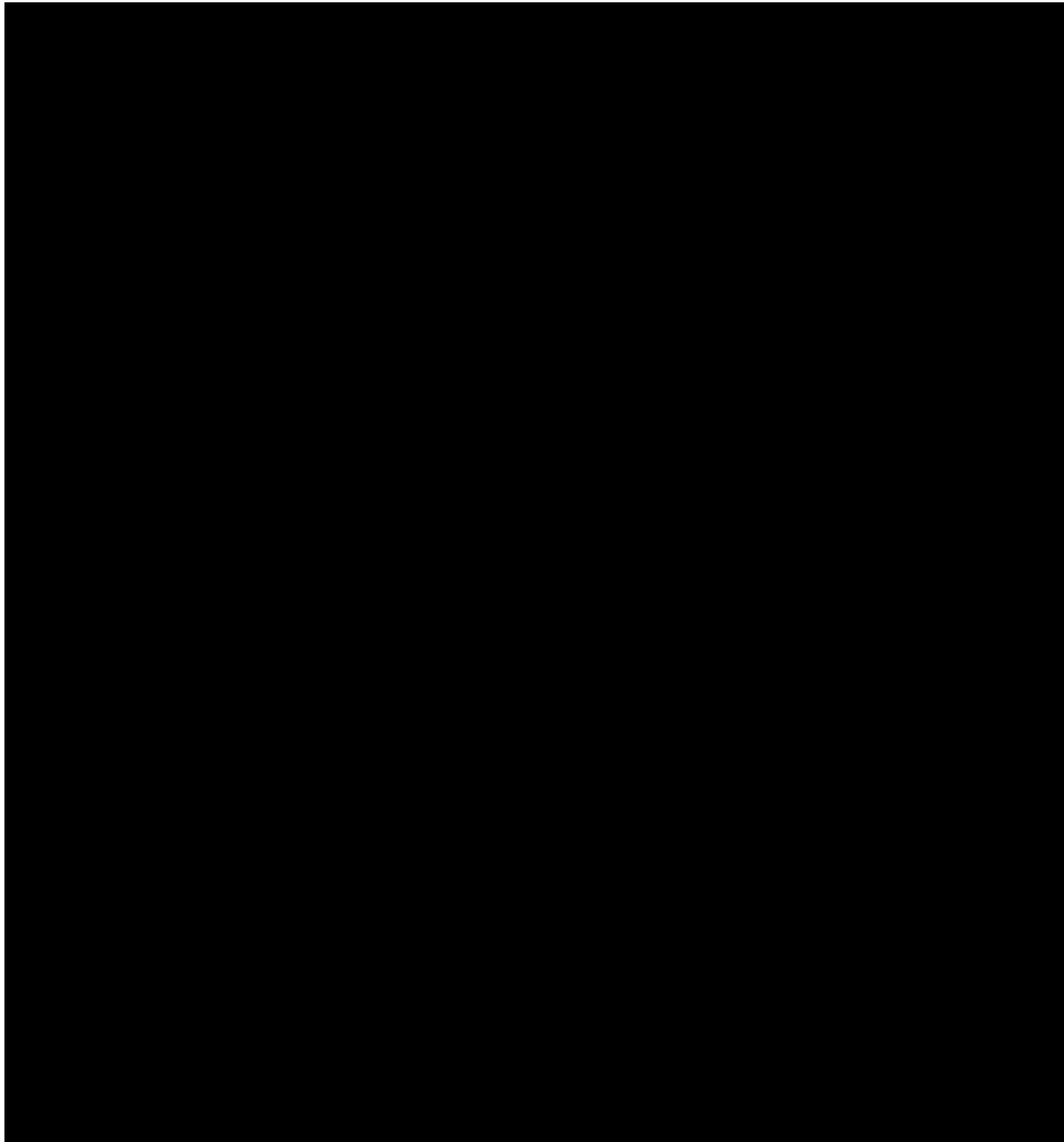
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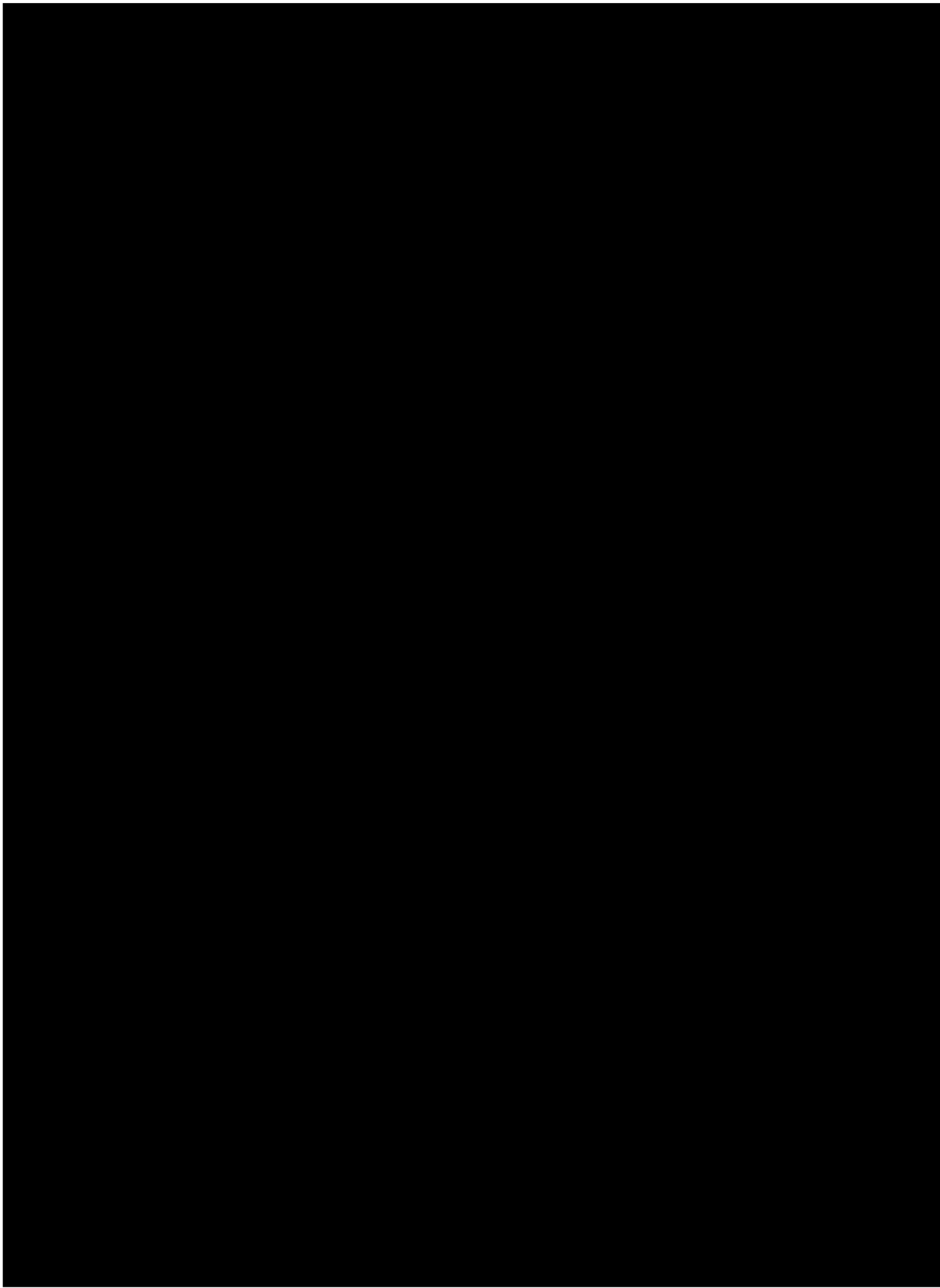
K Rámcové Smlouvě č.

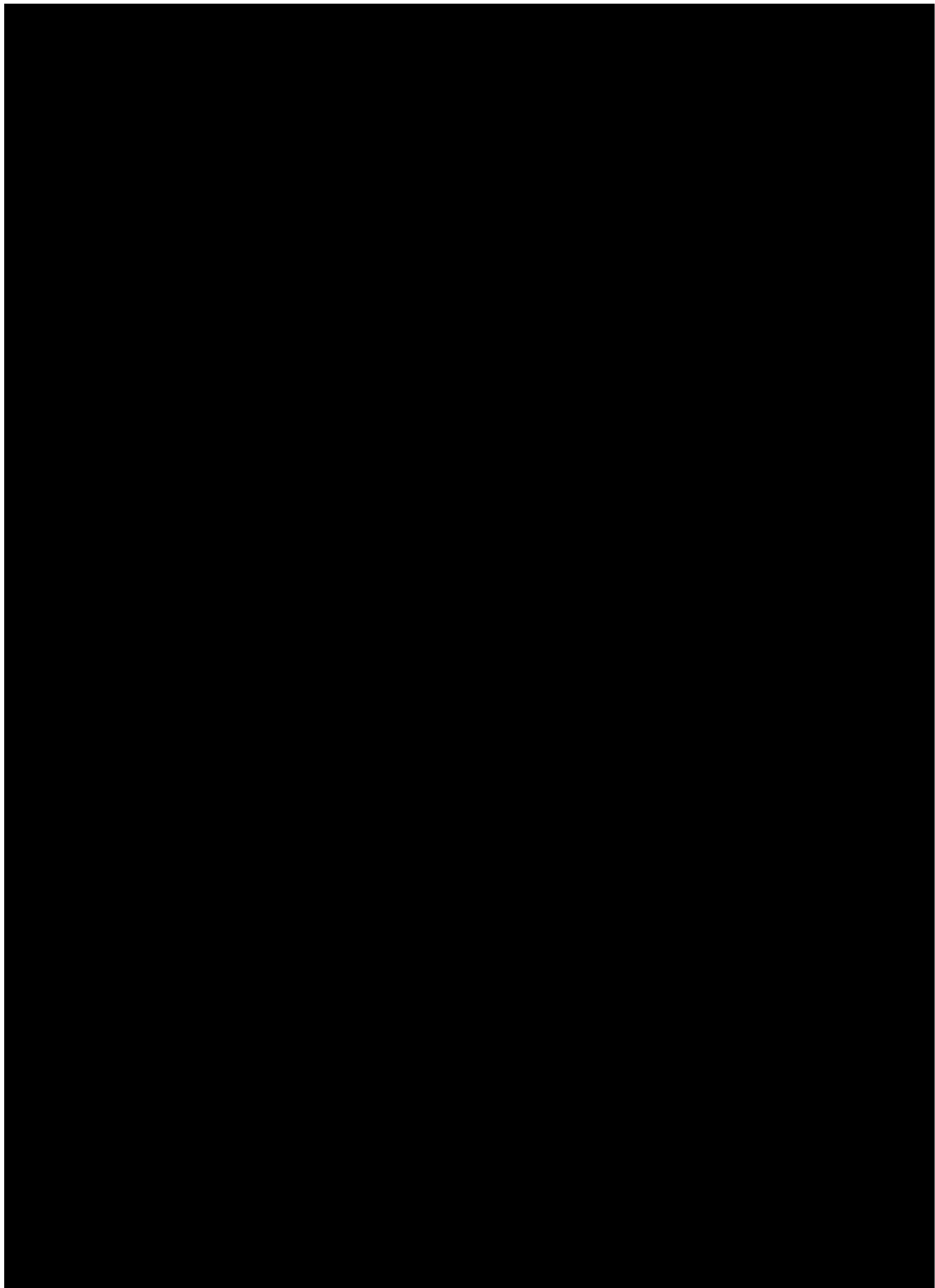
**OBCHODNÍ PODMÍNKY RÁMCOVÉ SMLOUVY ZE
DNE 1.8.2020**









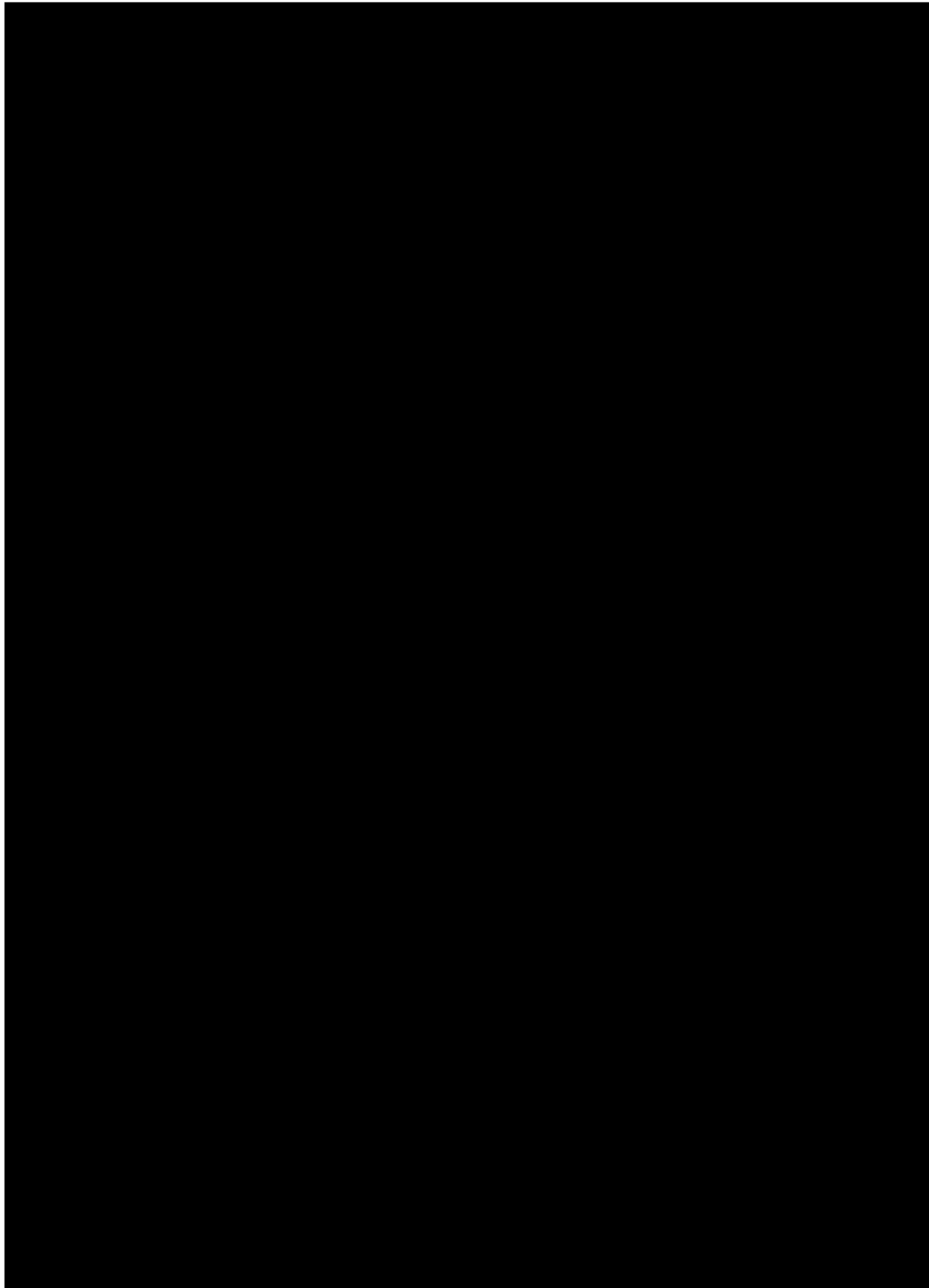


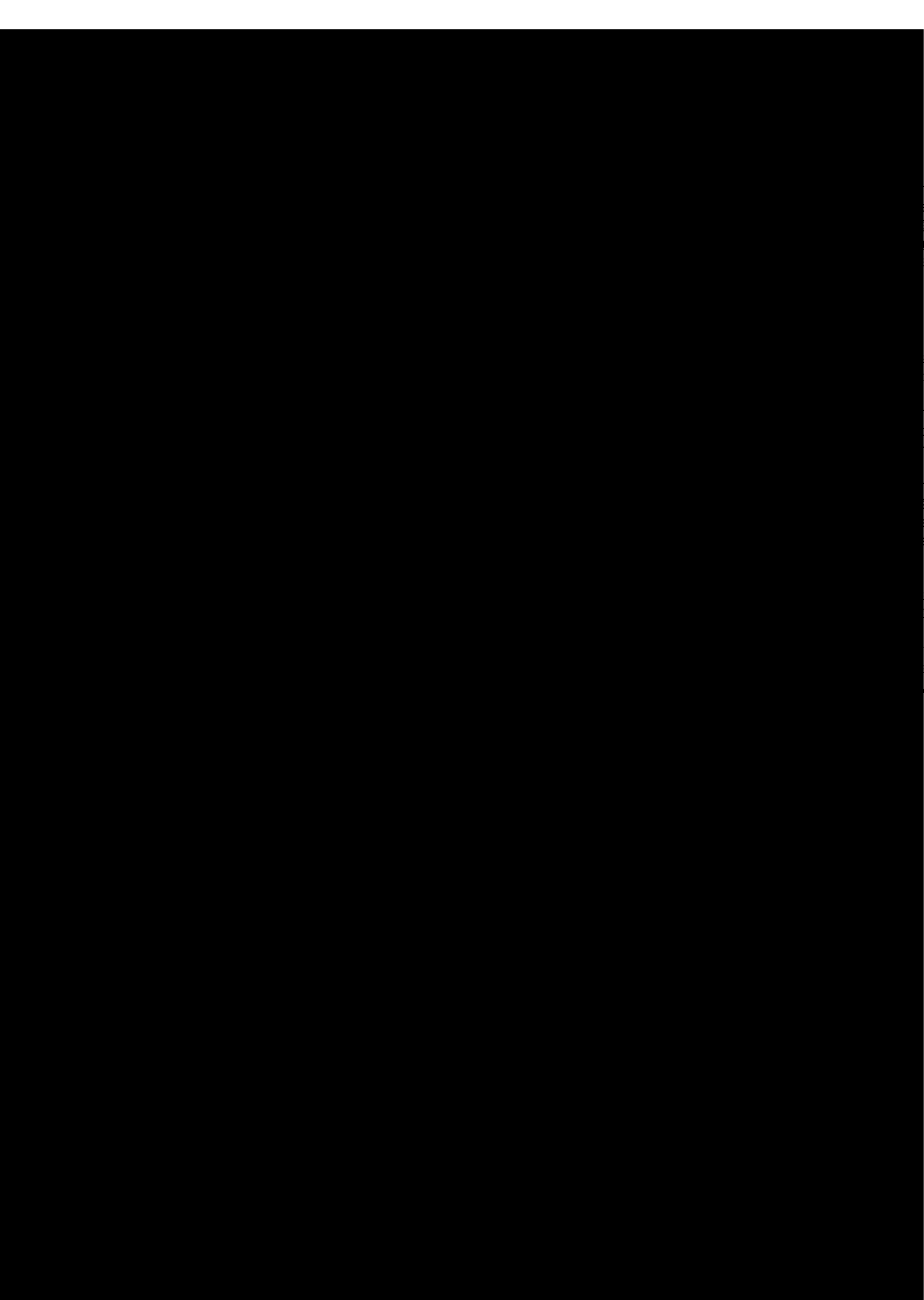
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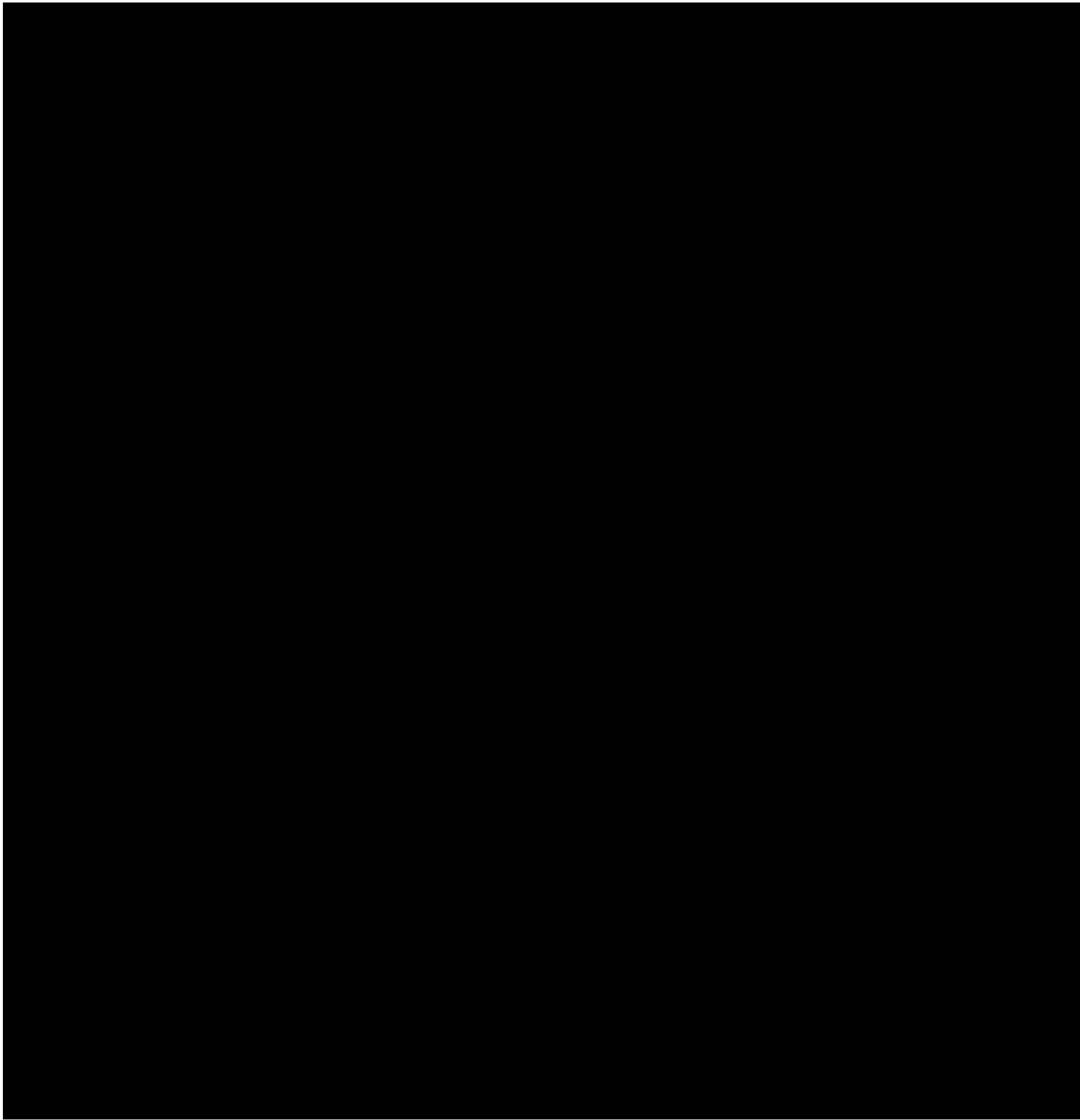
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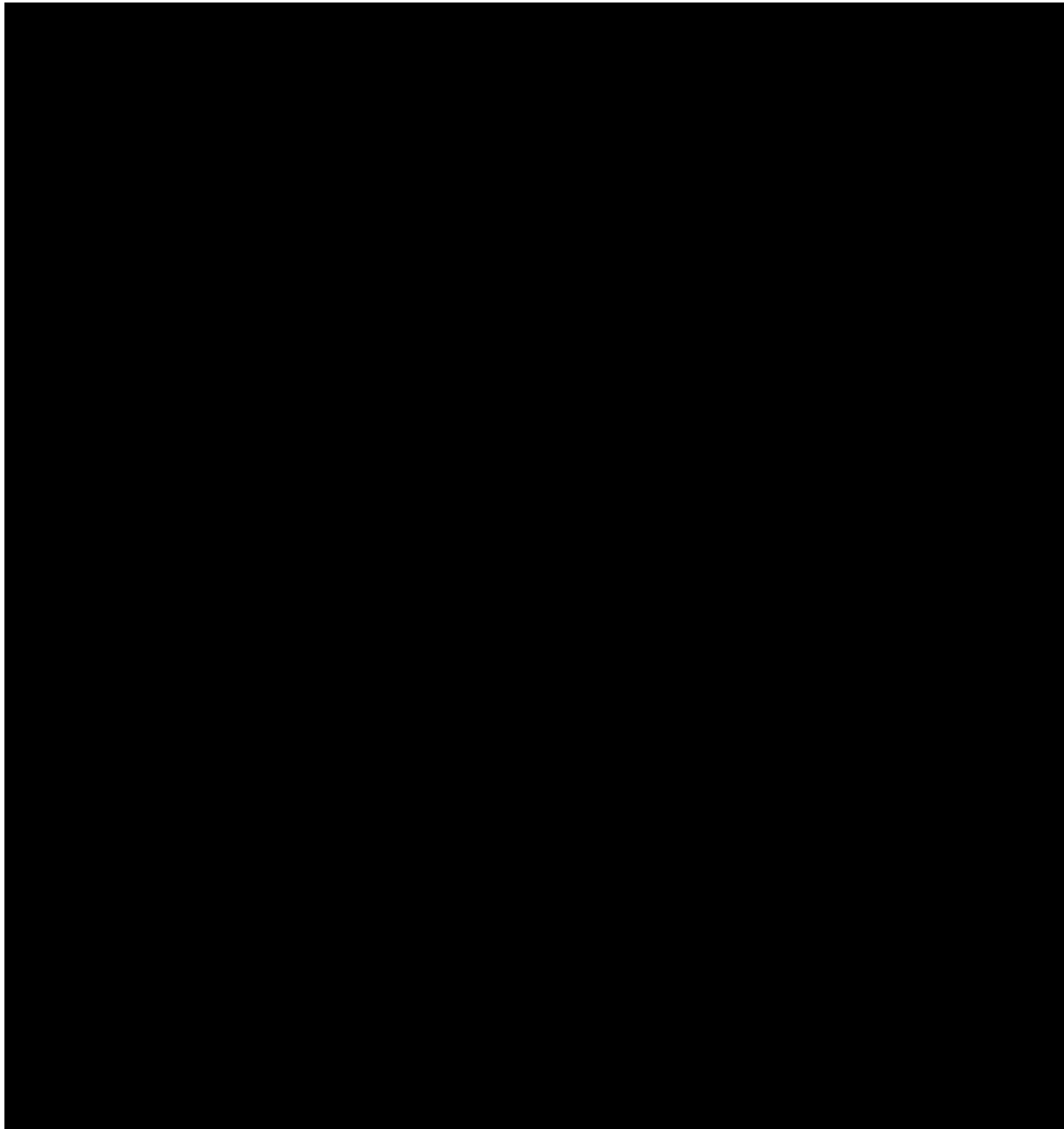
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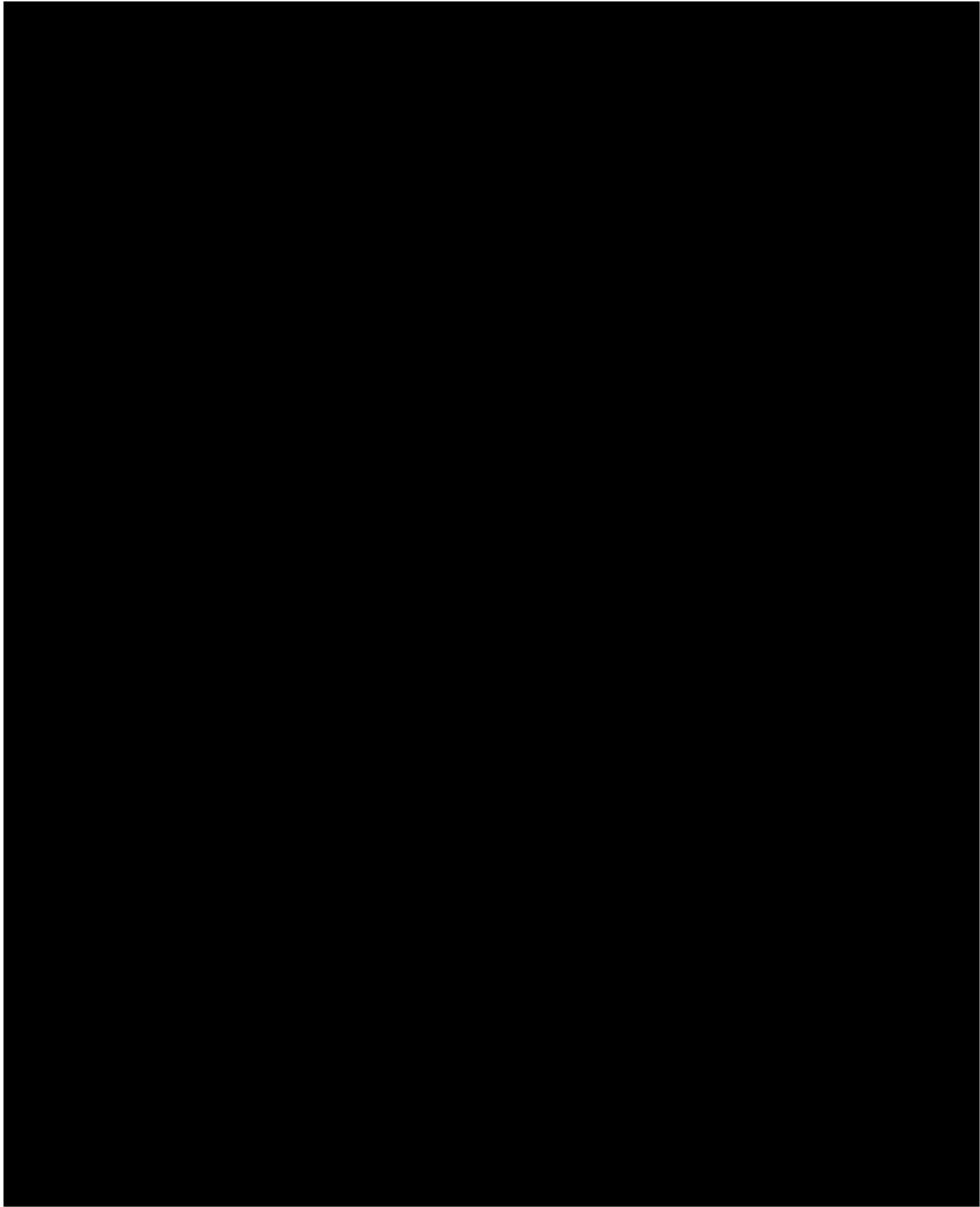


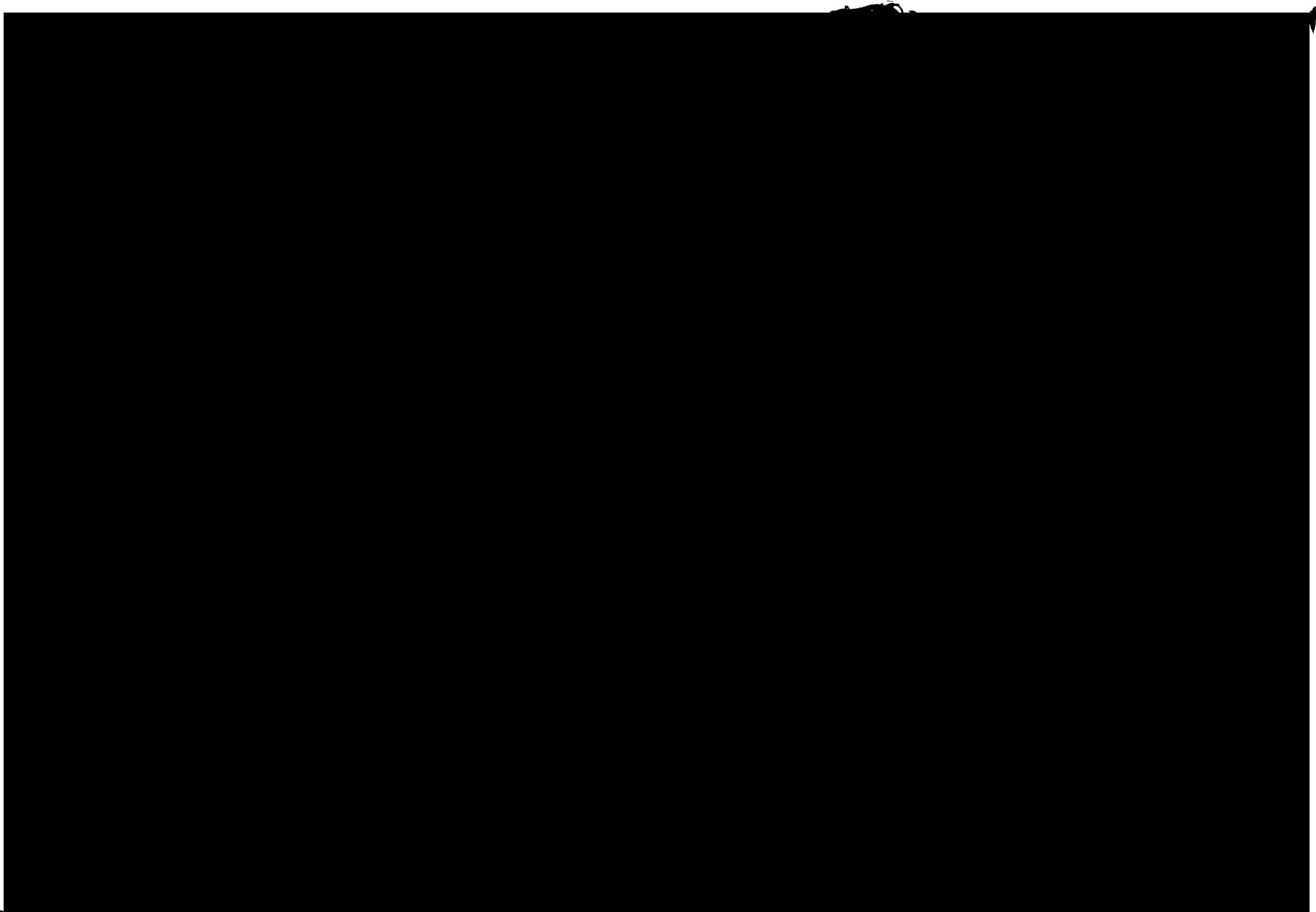


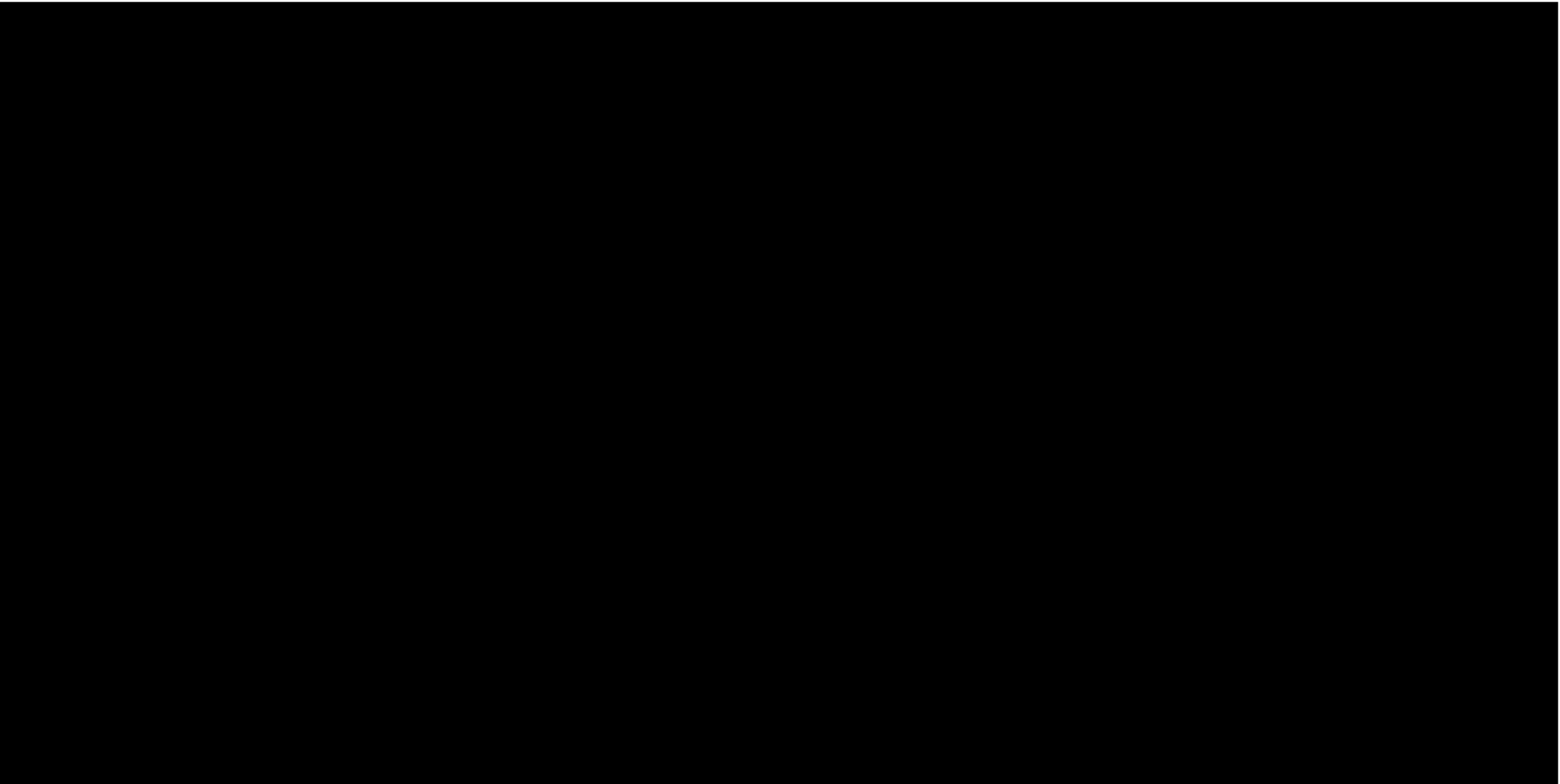


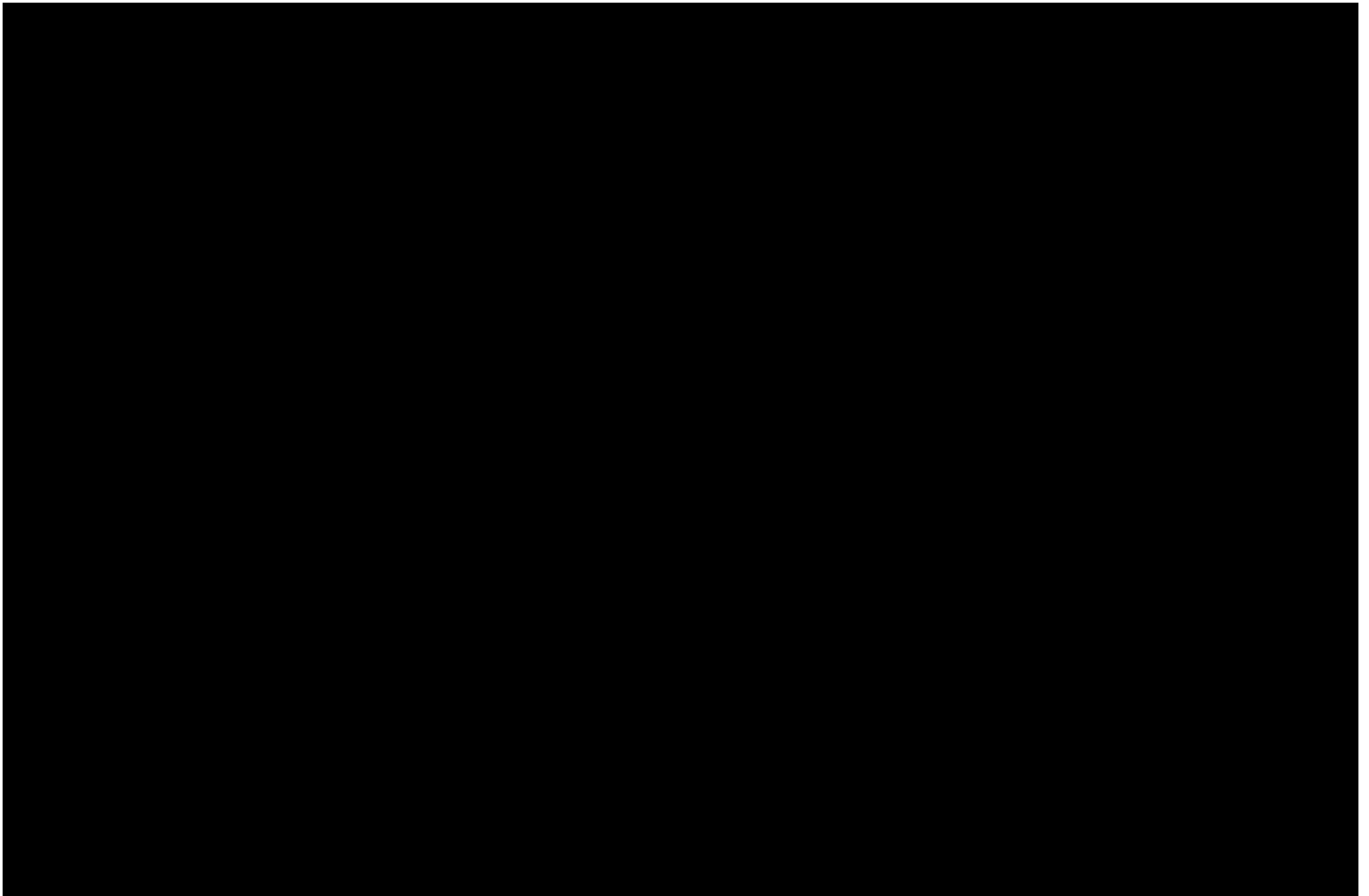
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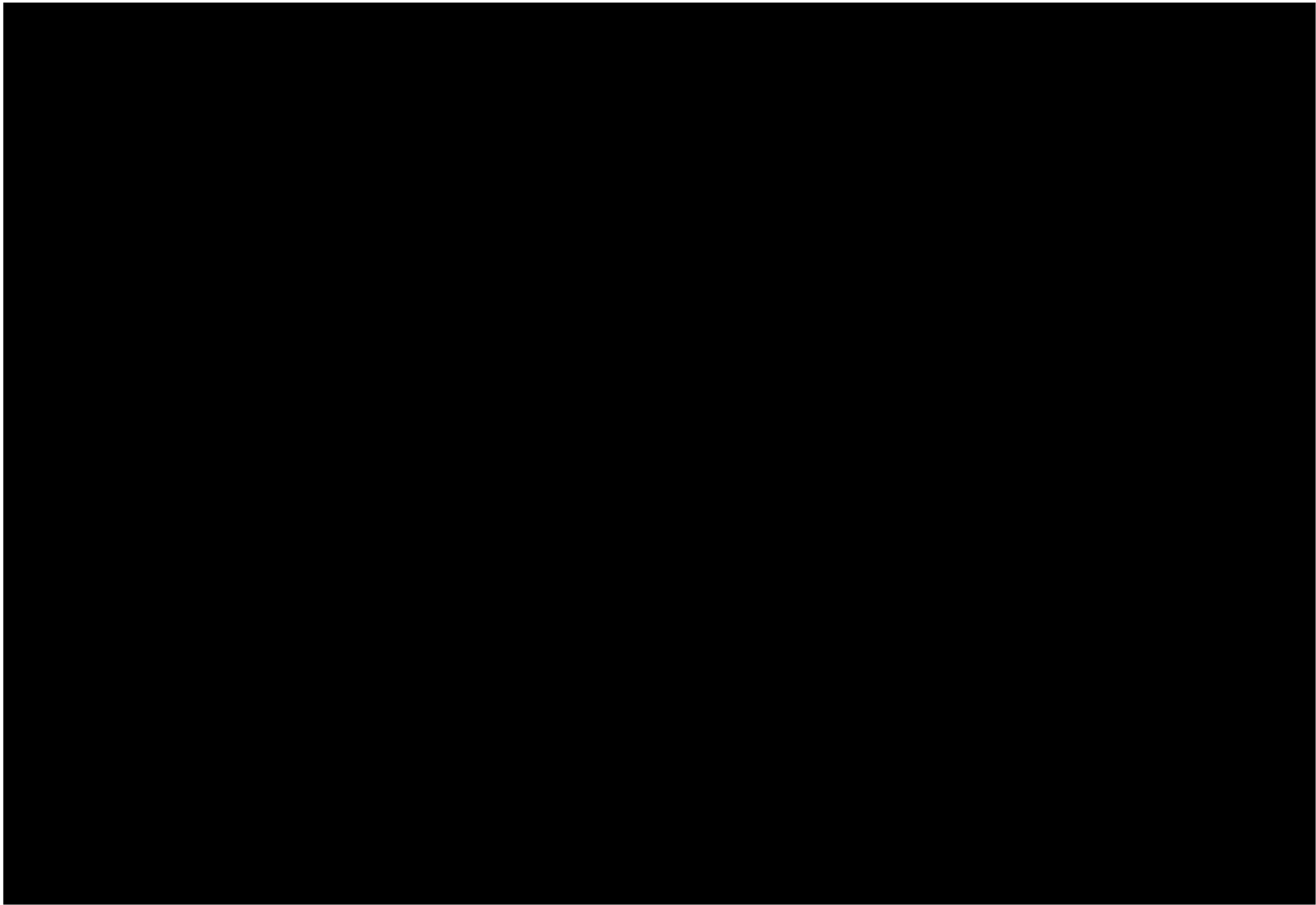
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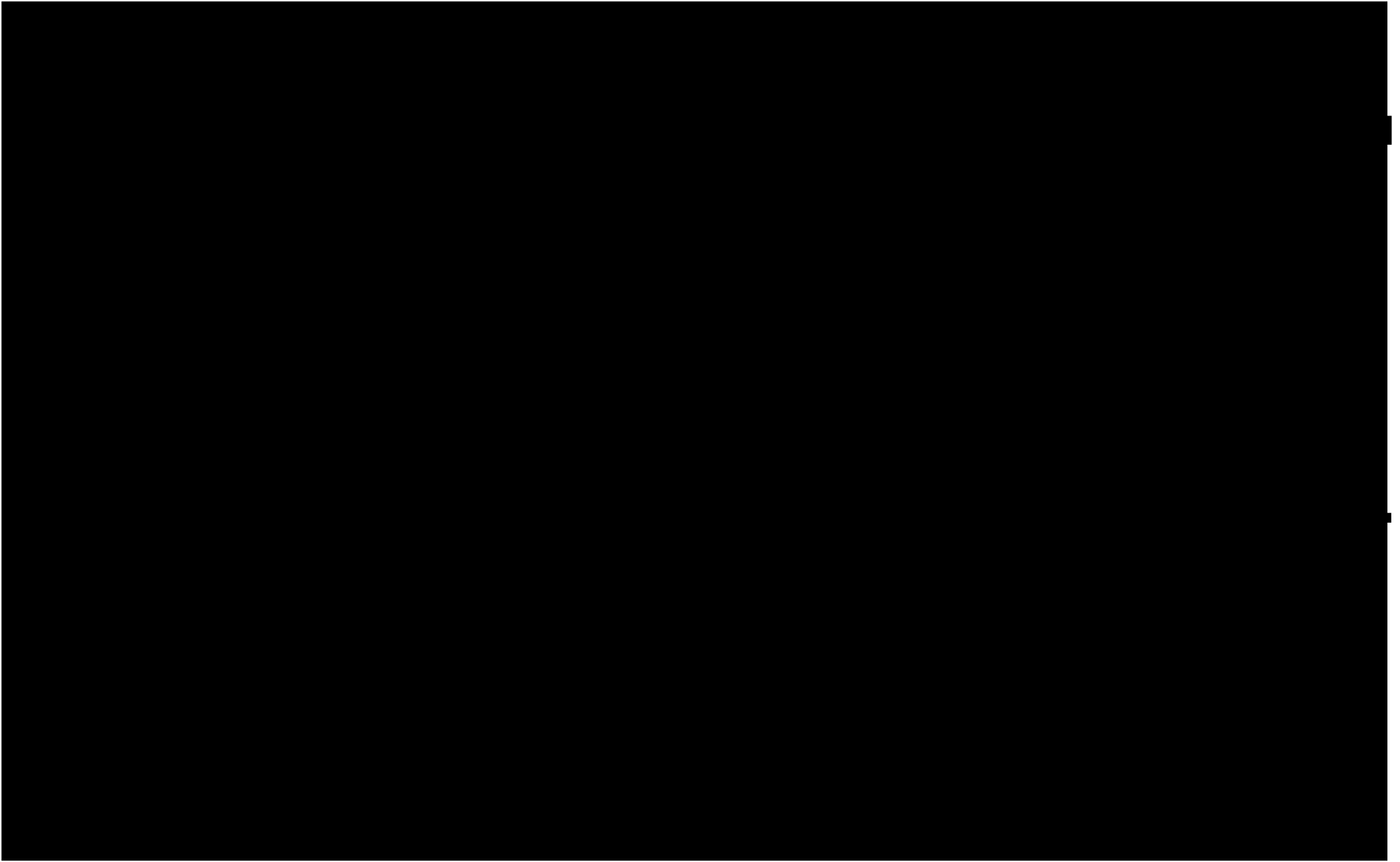


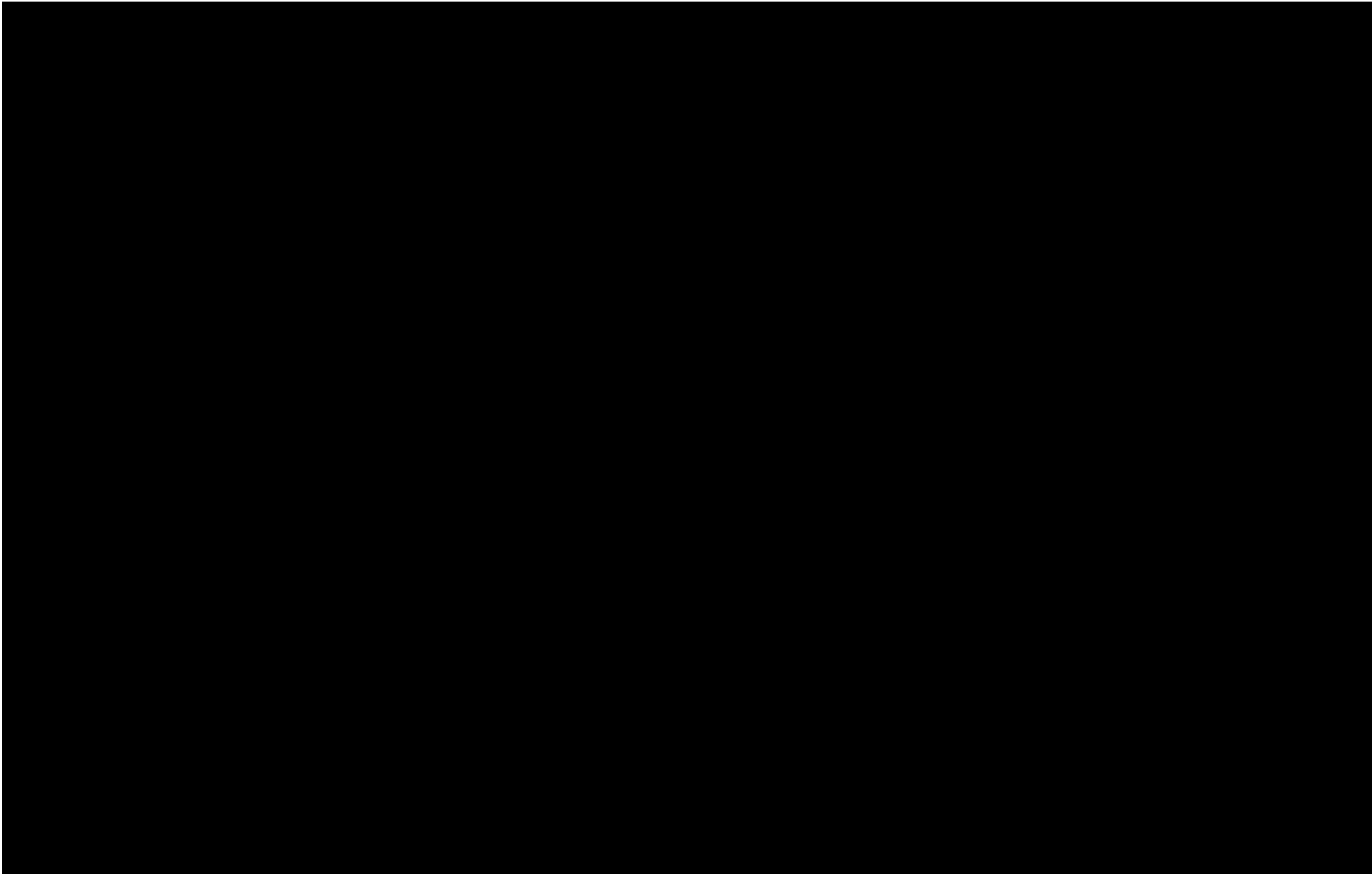


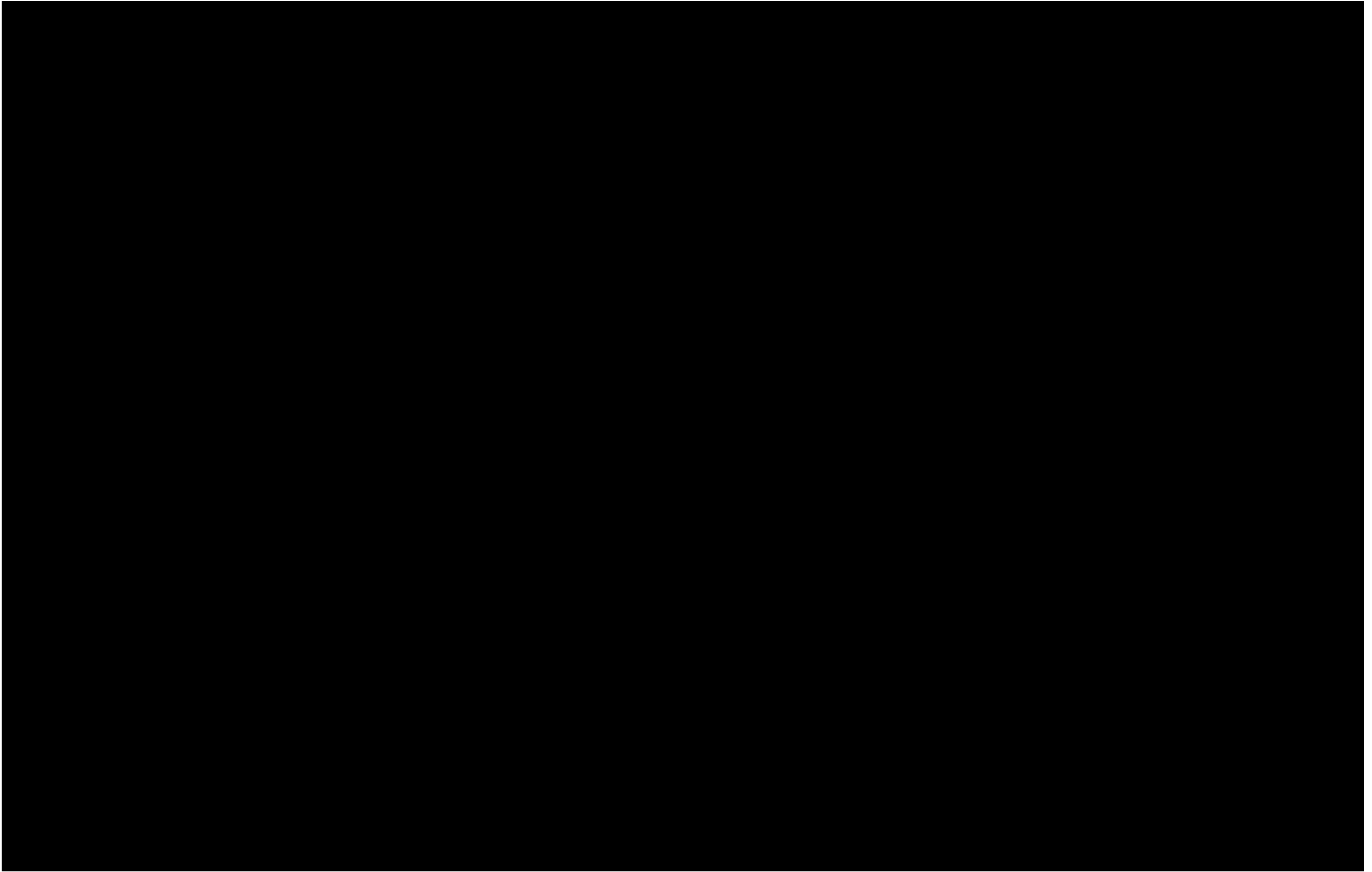


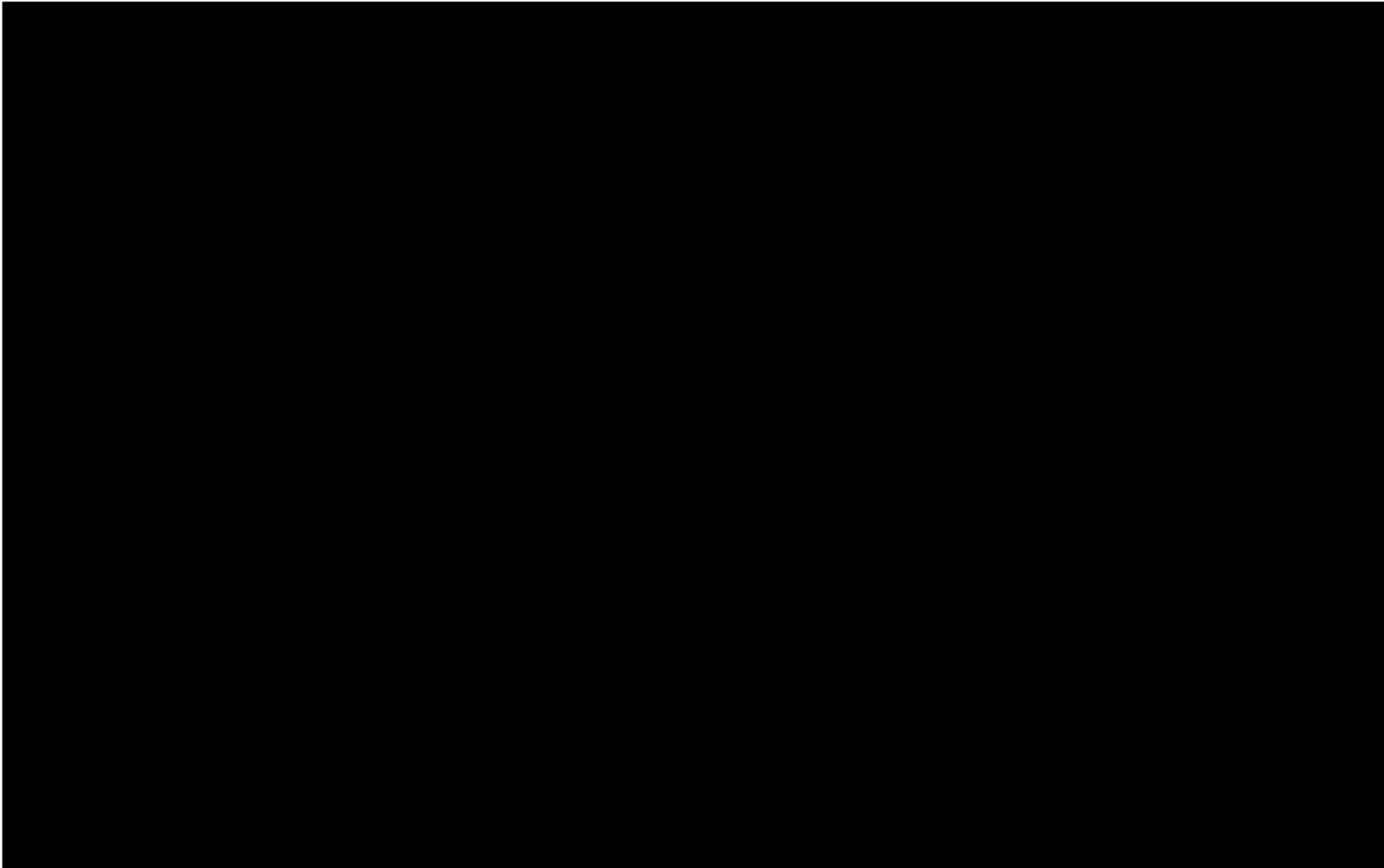


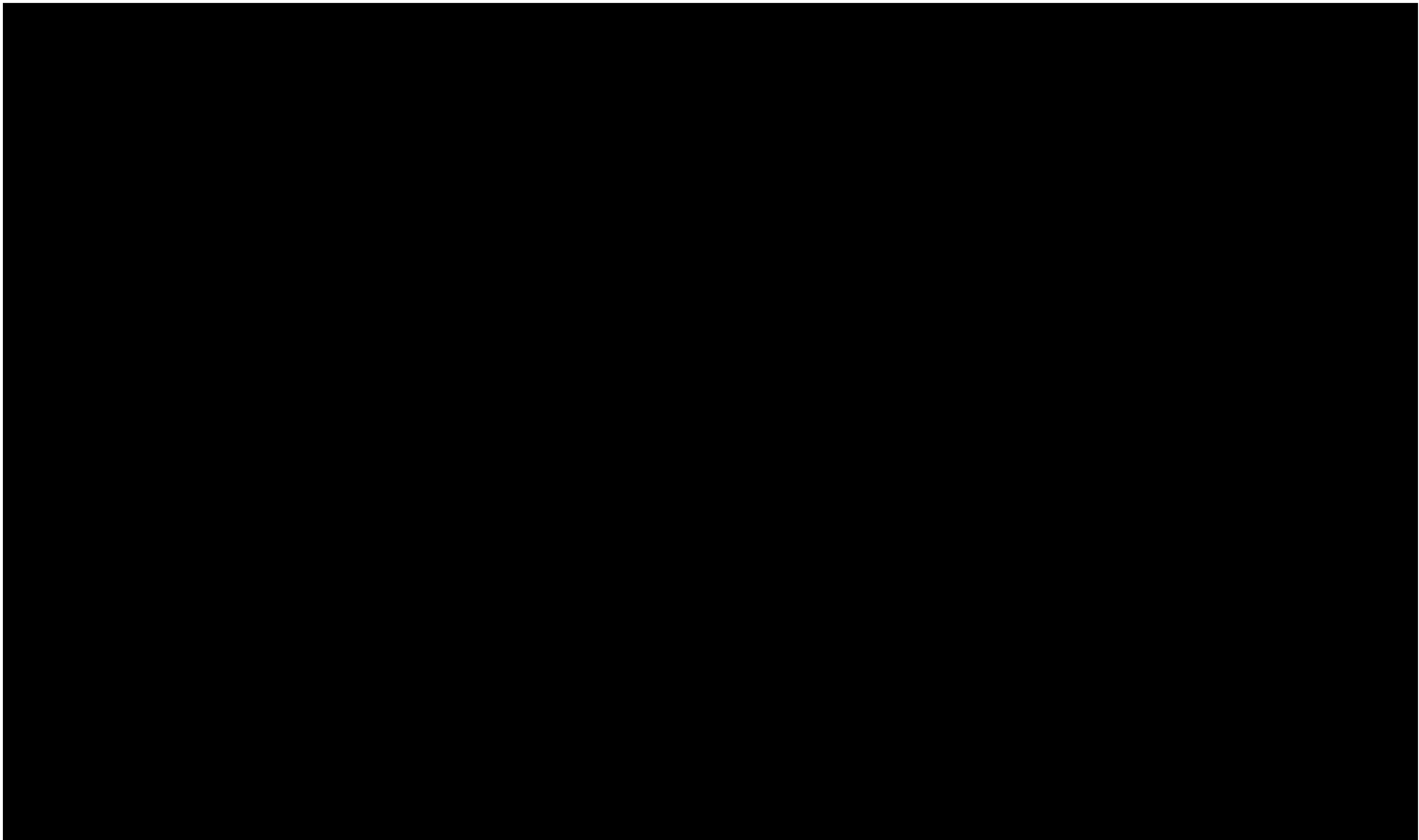


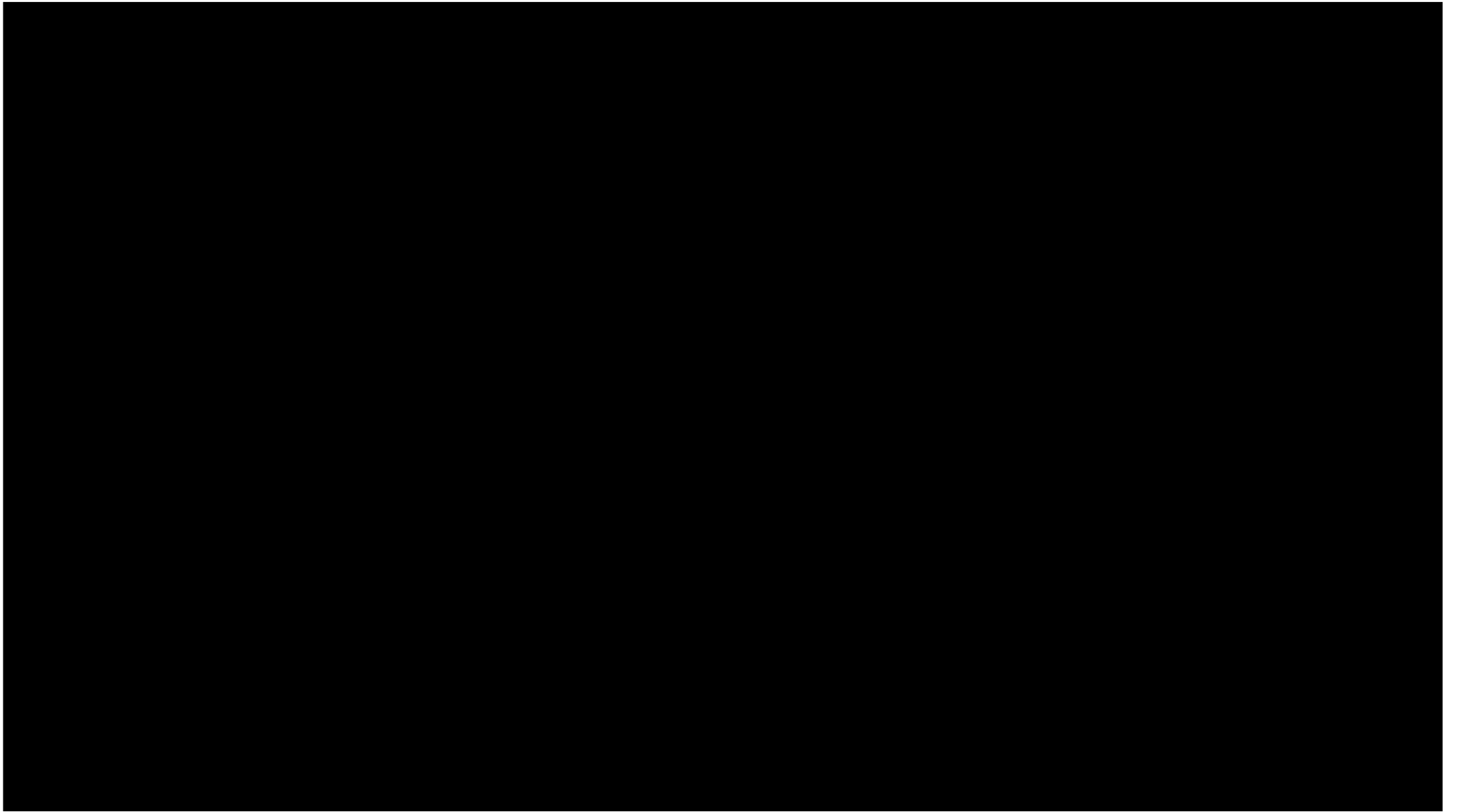


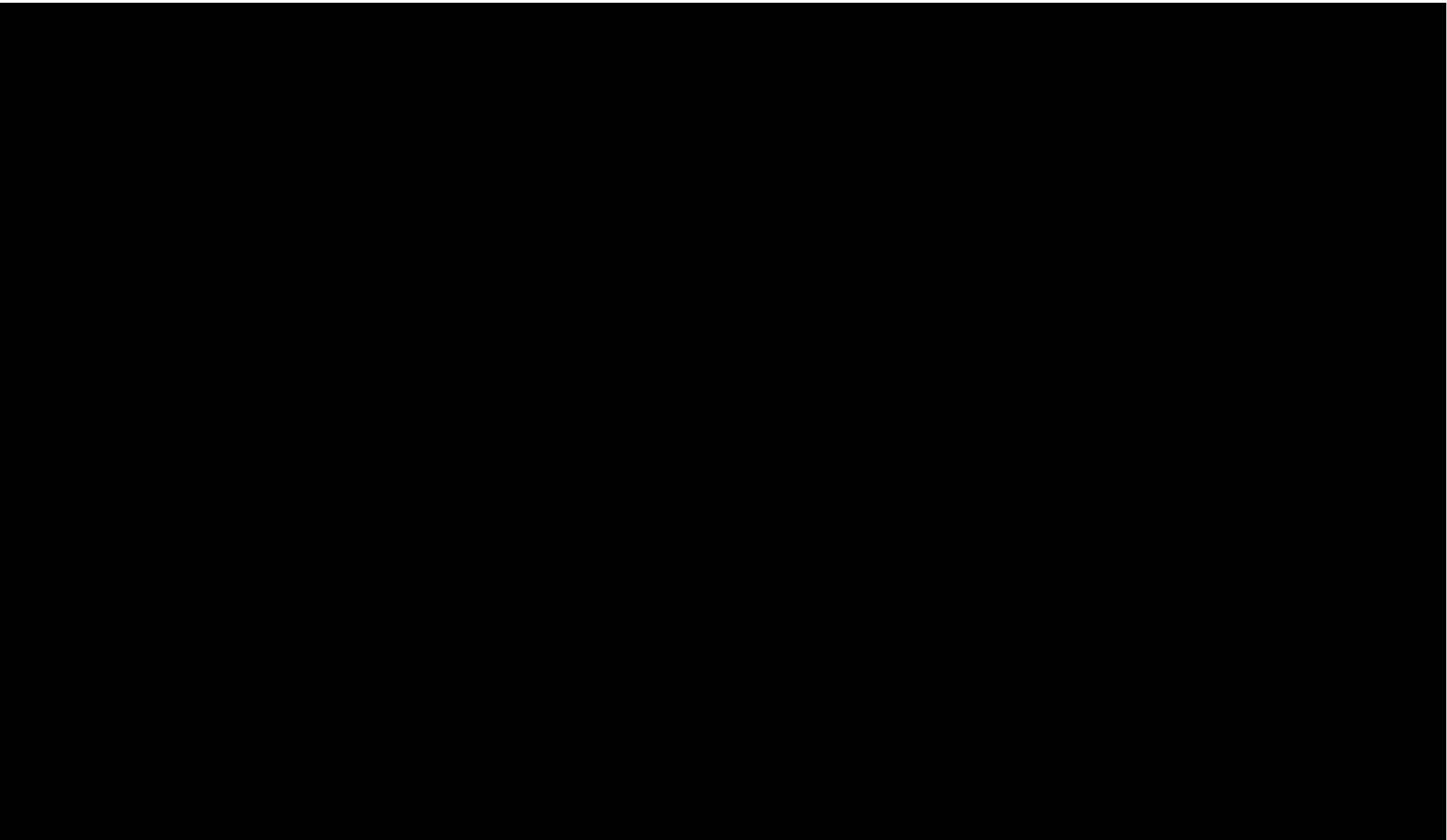


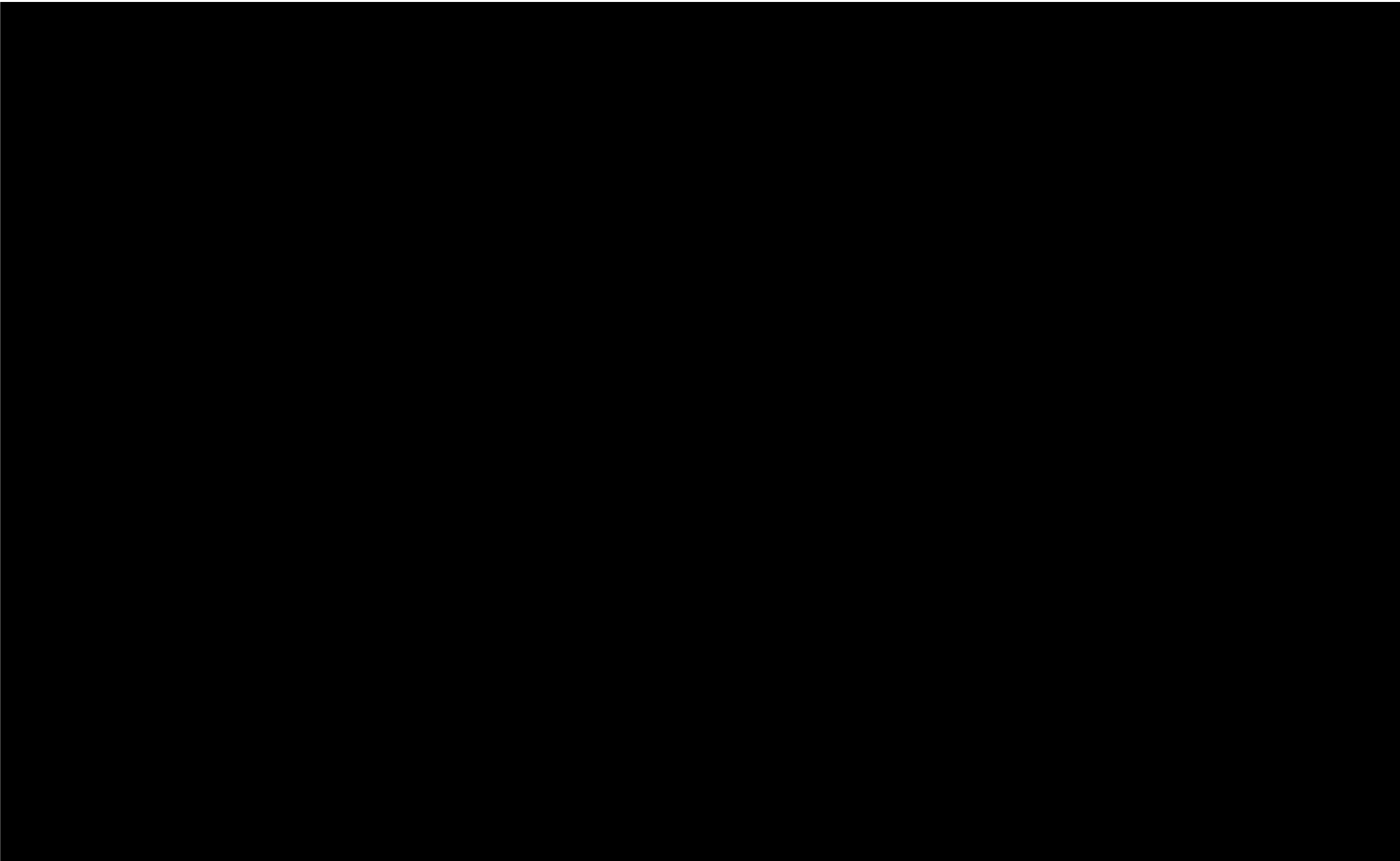


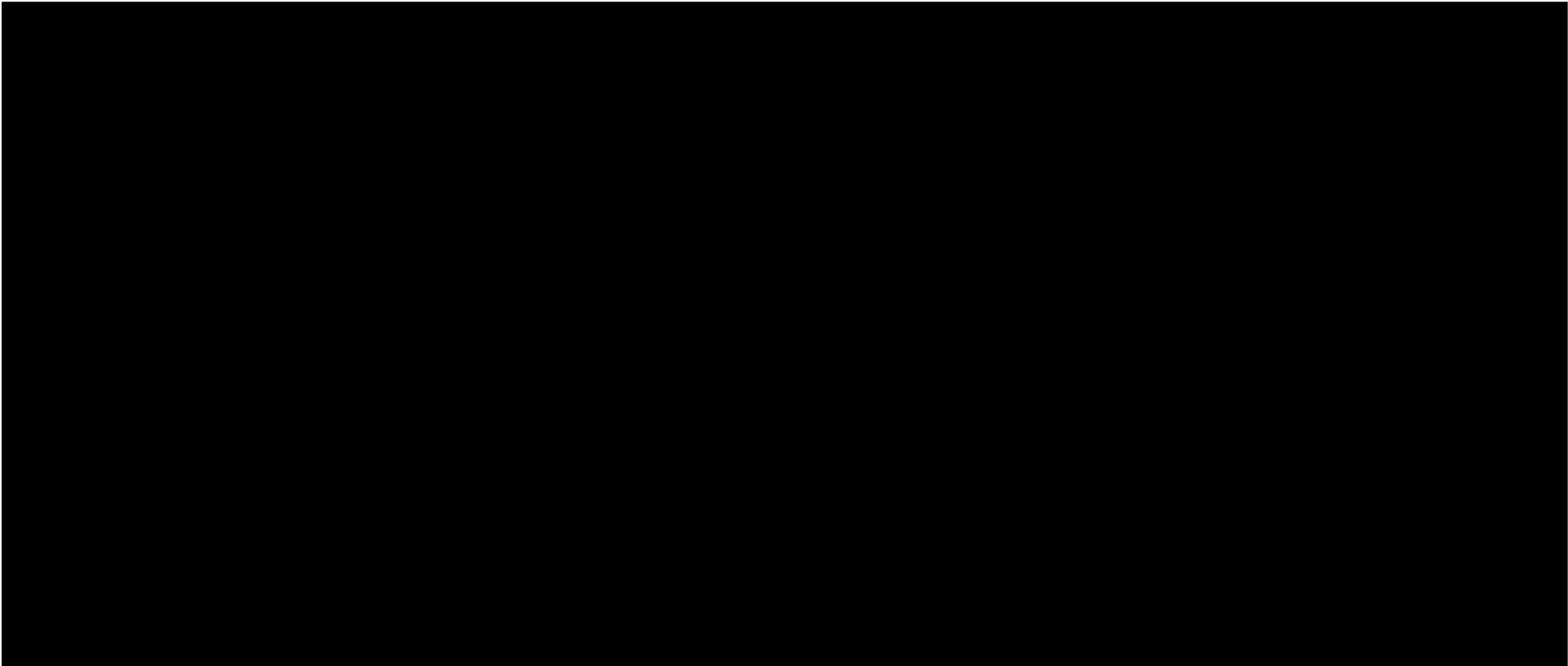


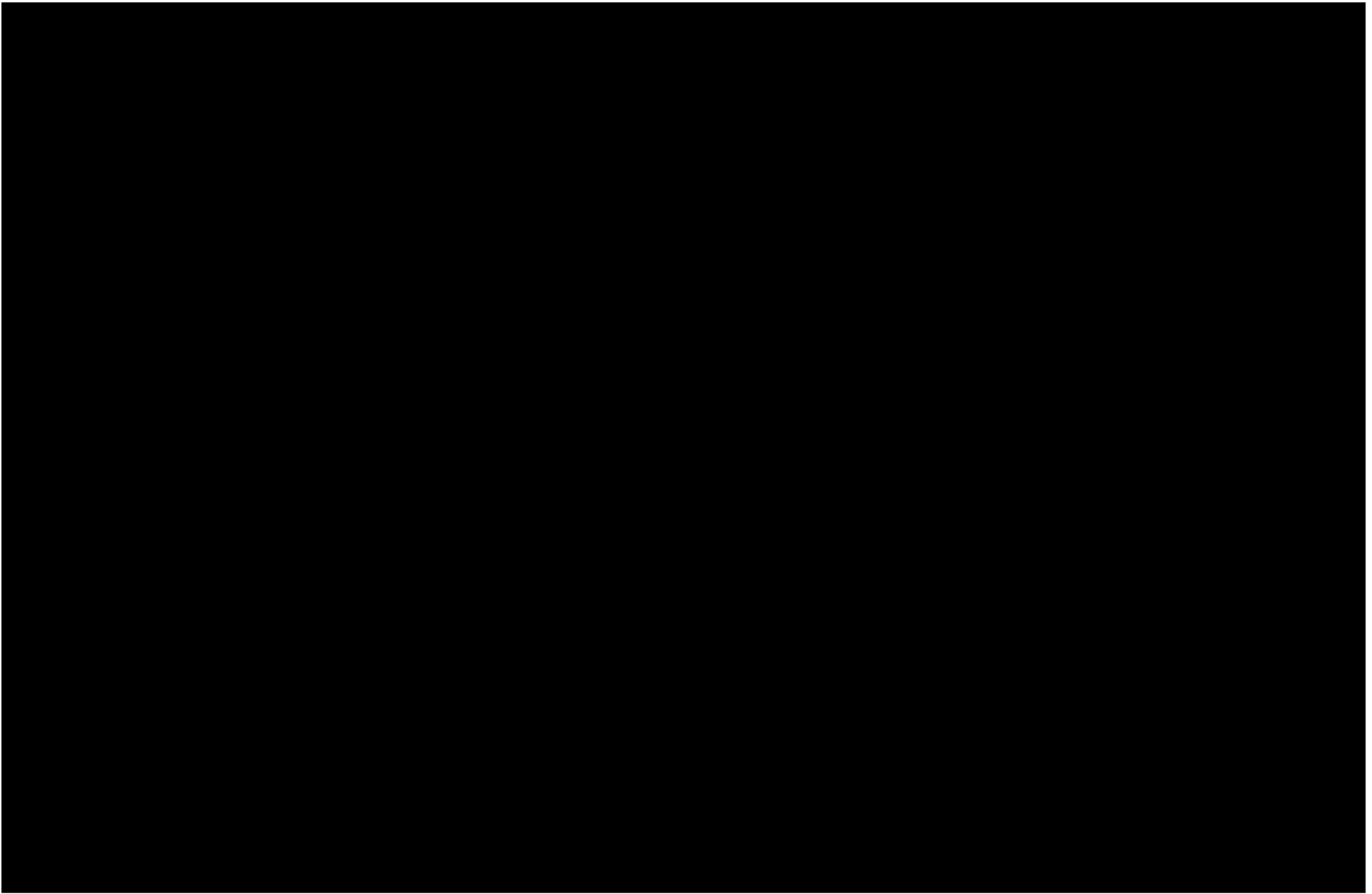


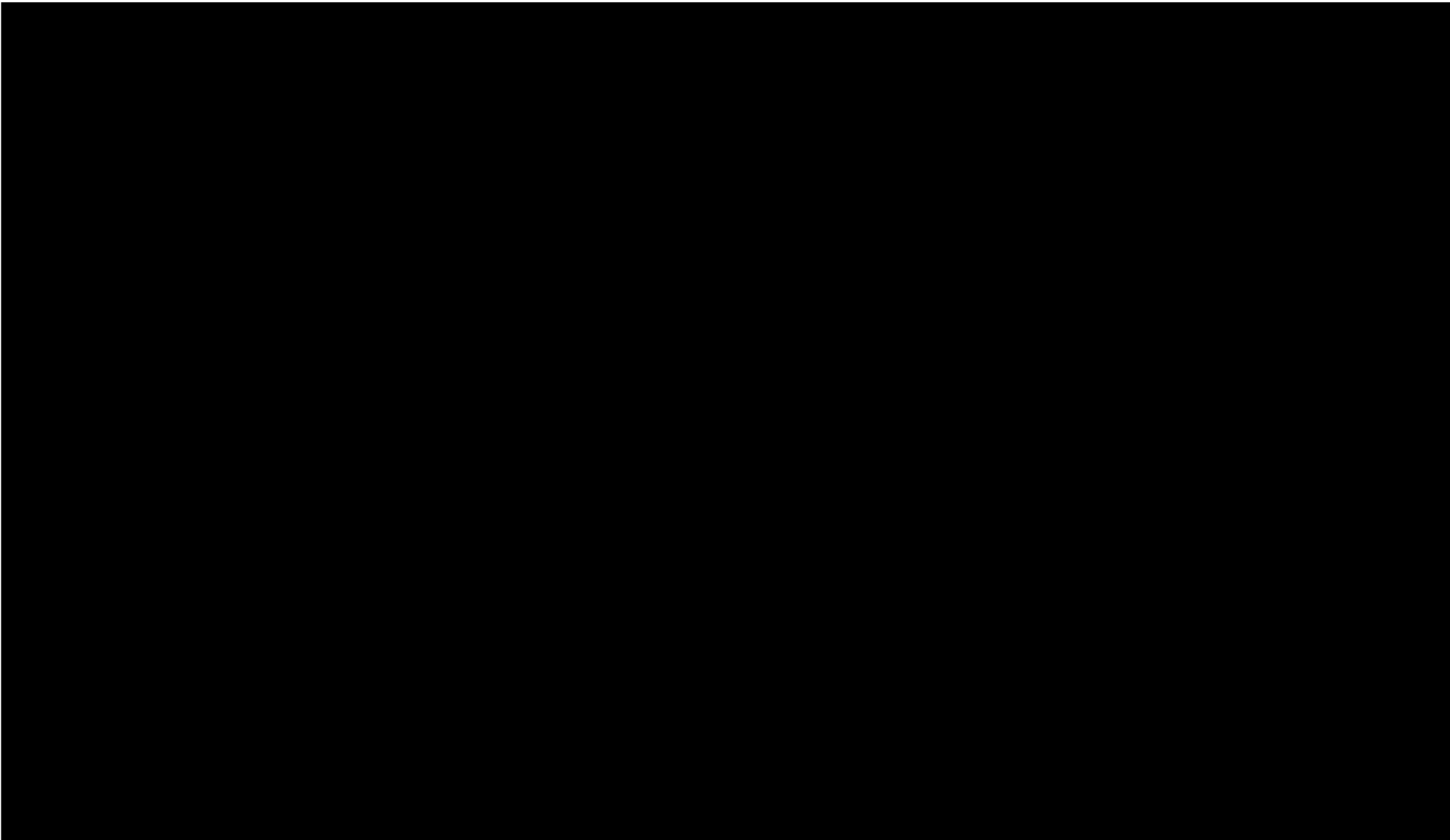


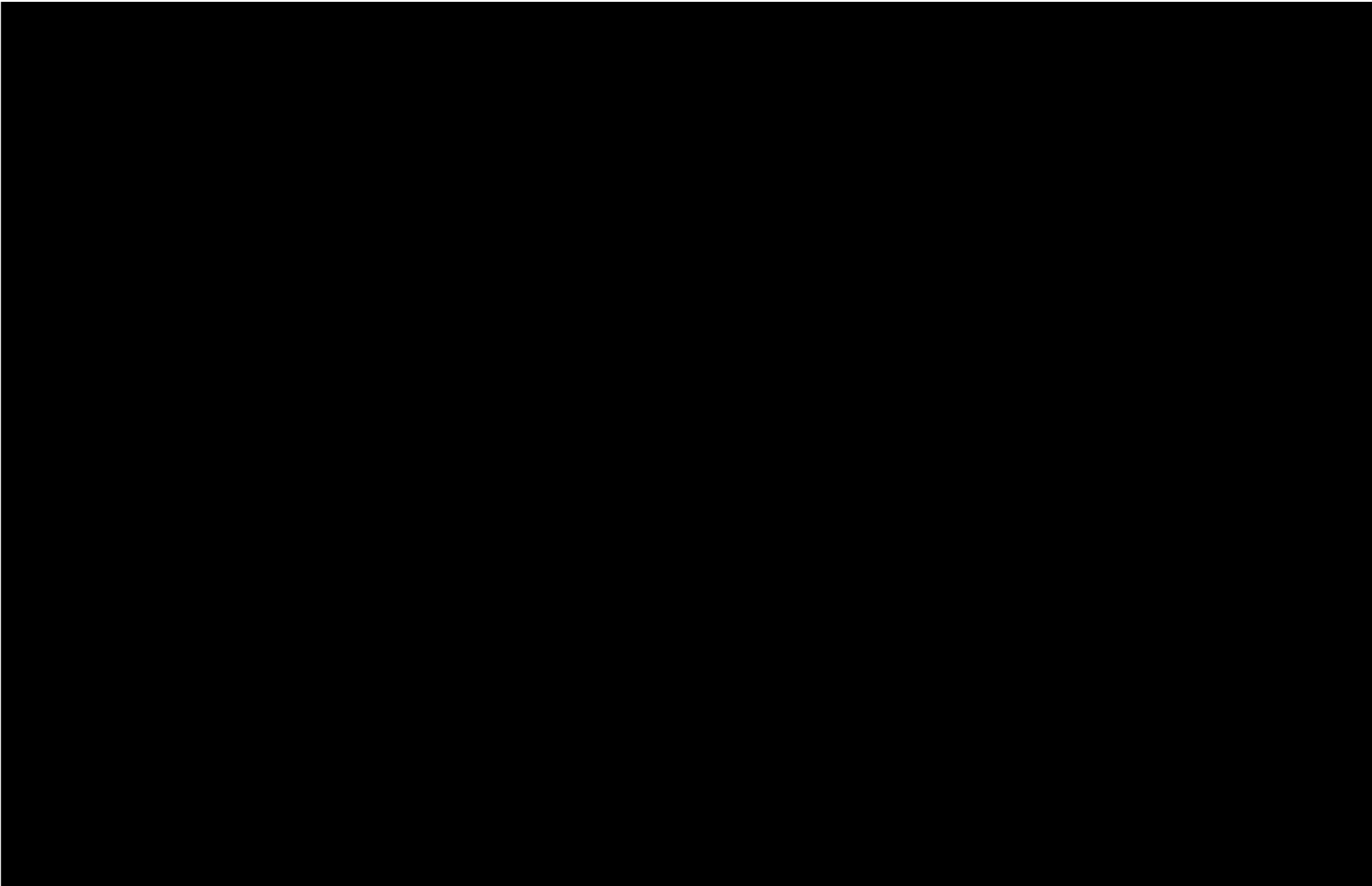


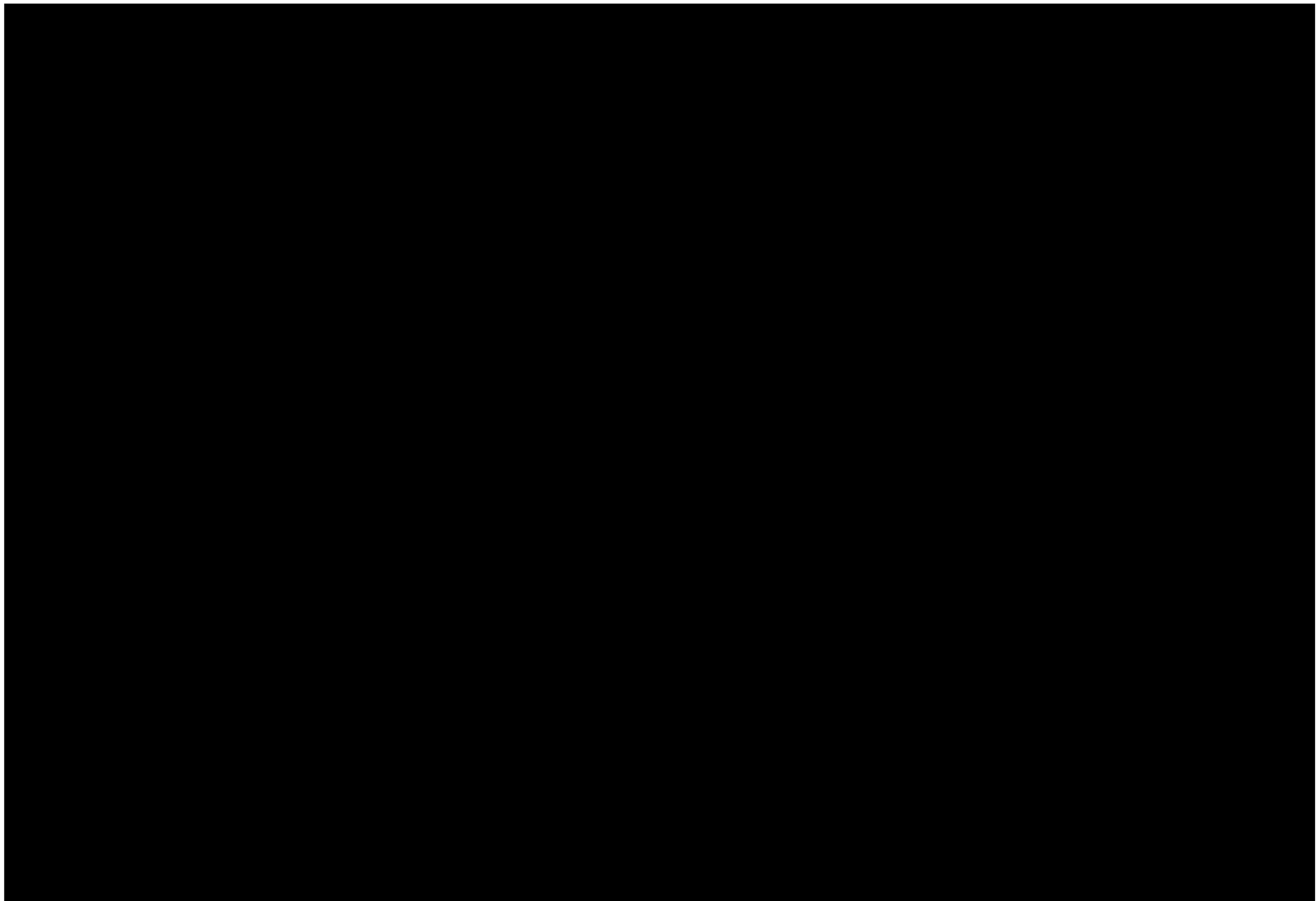


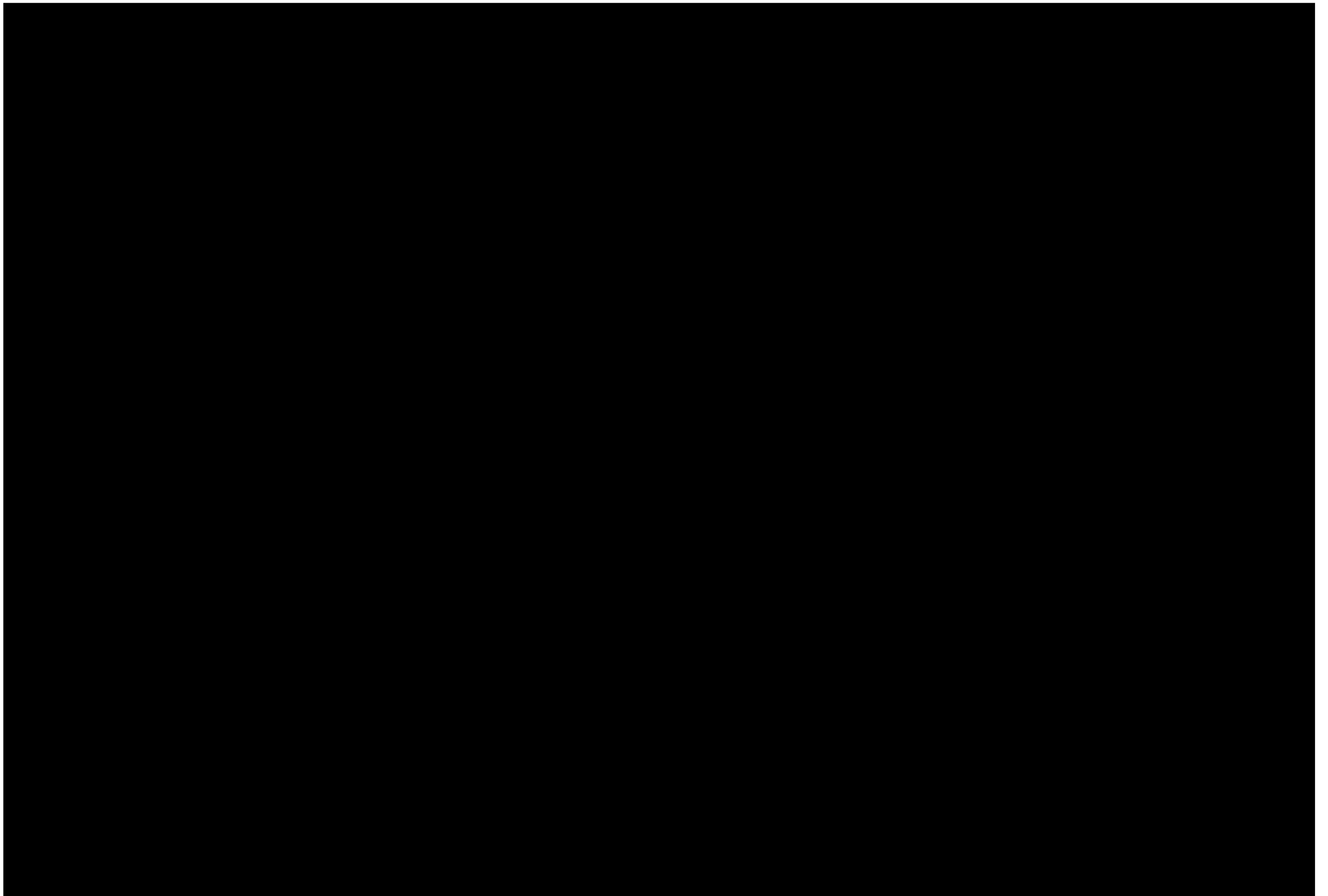


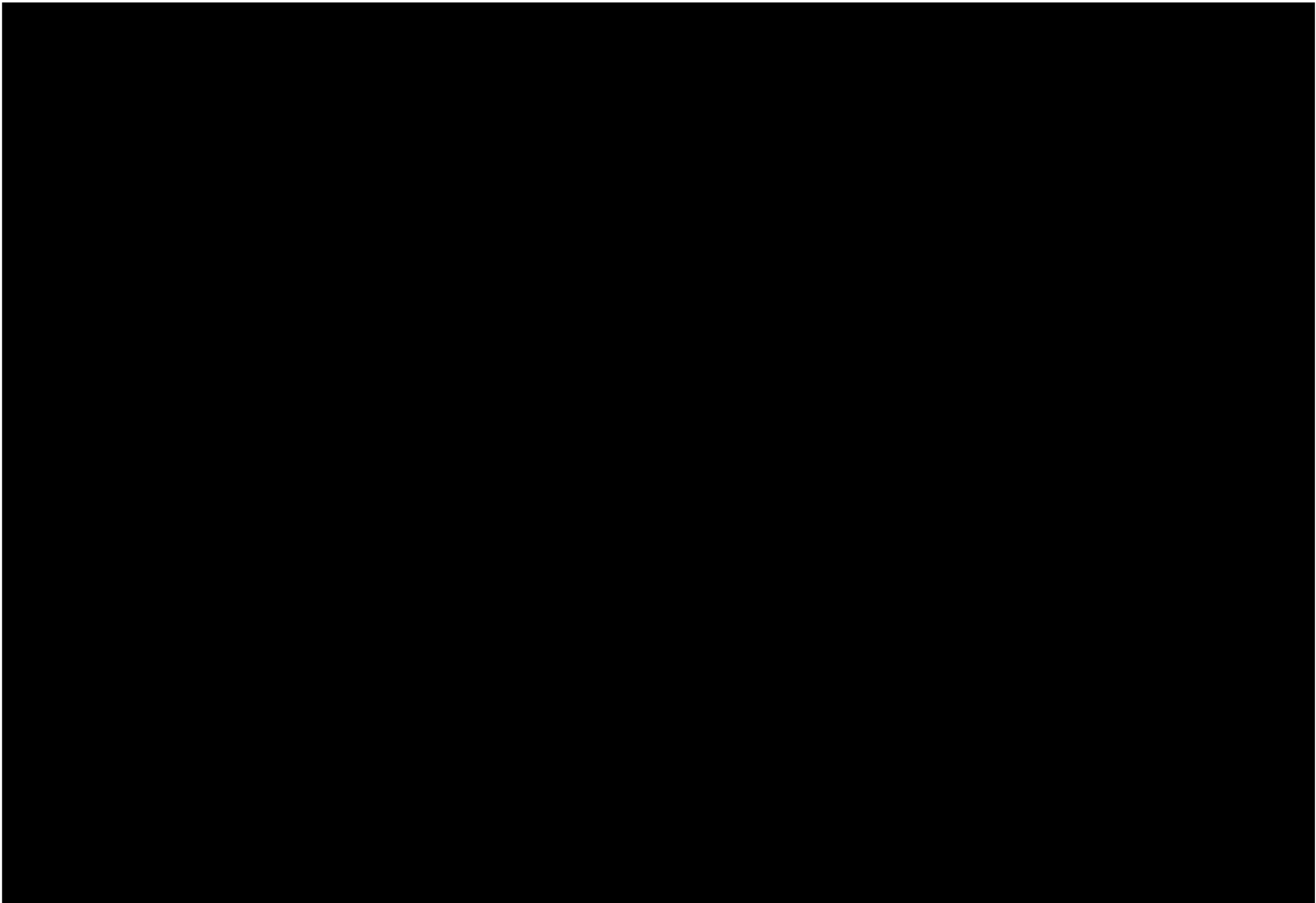


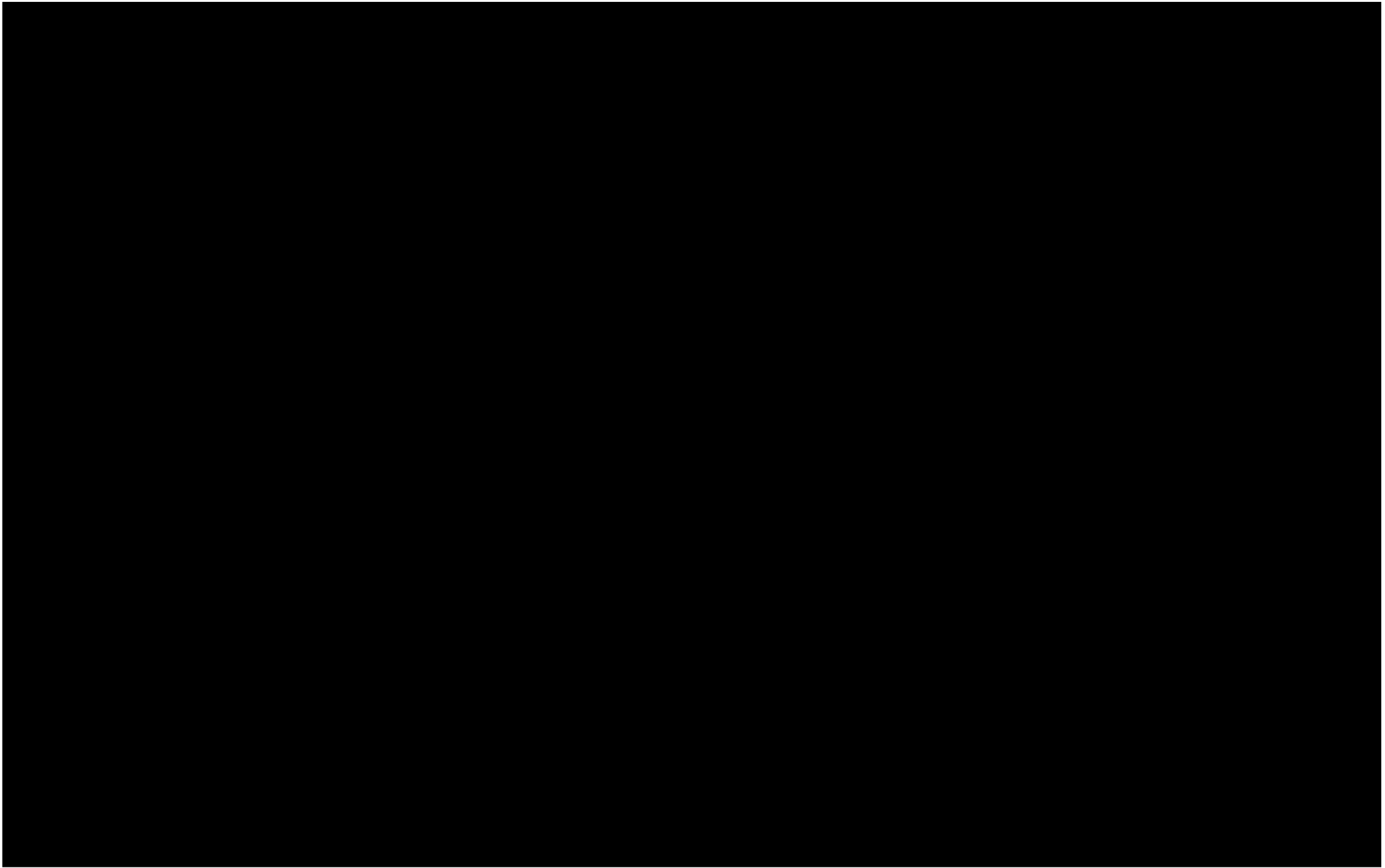


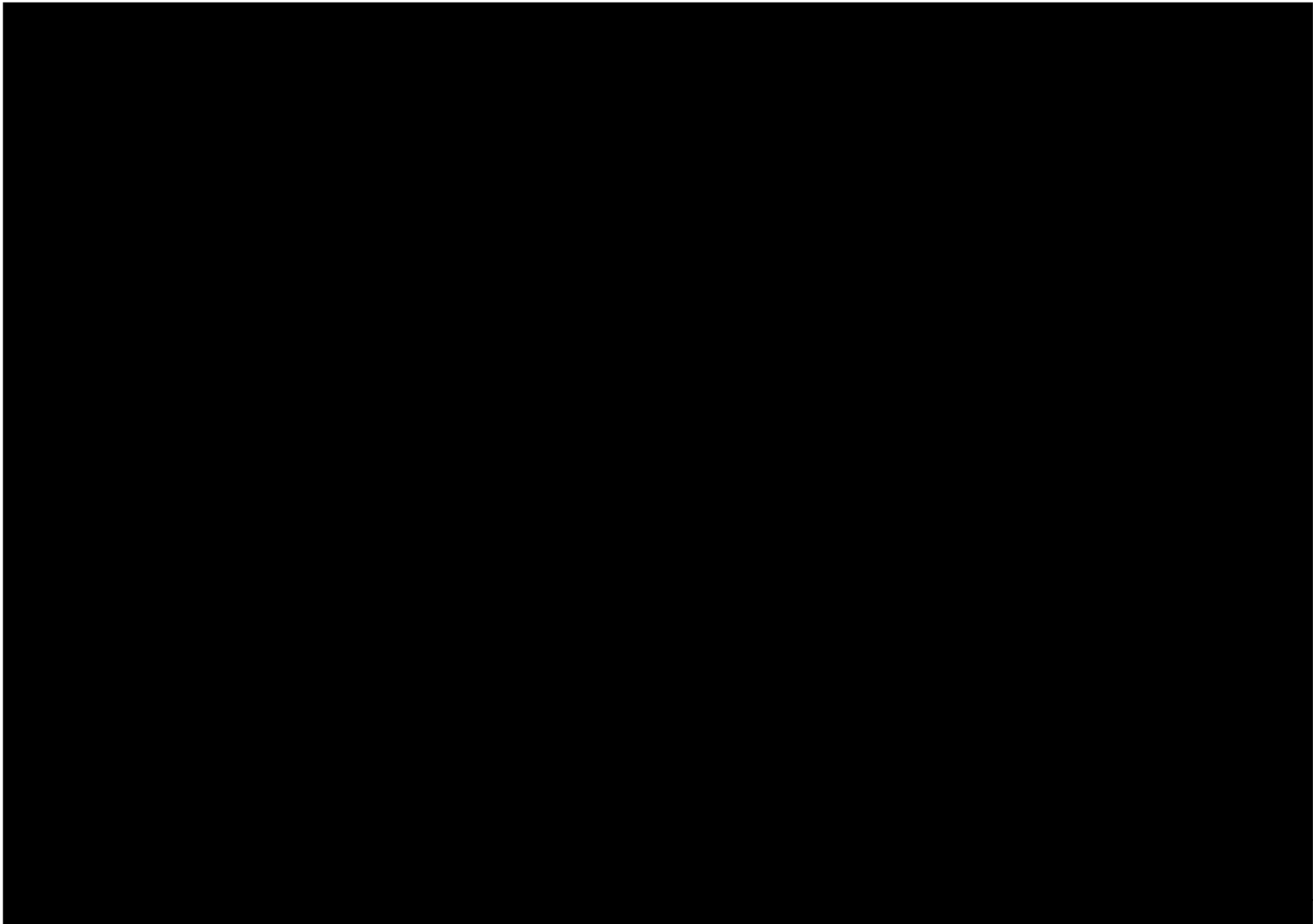


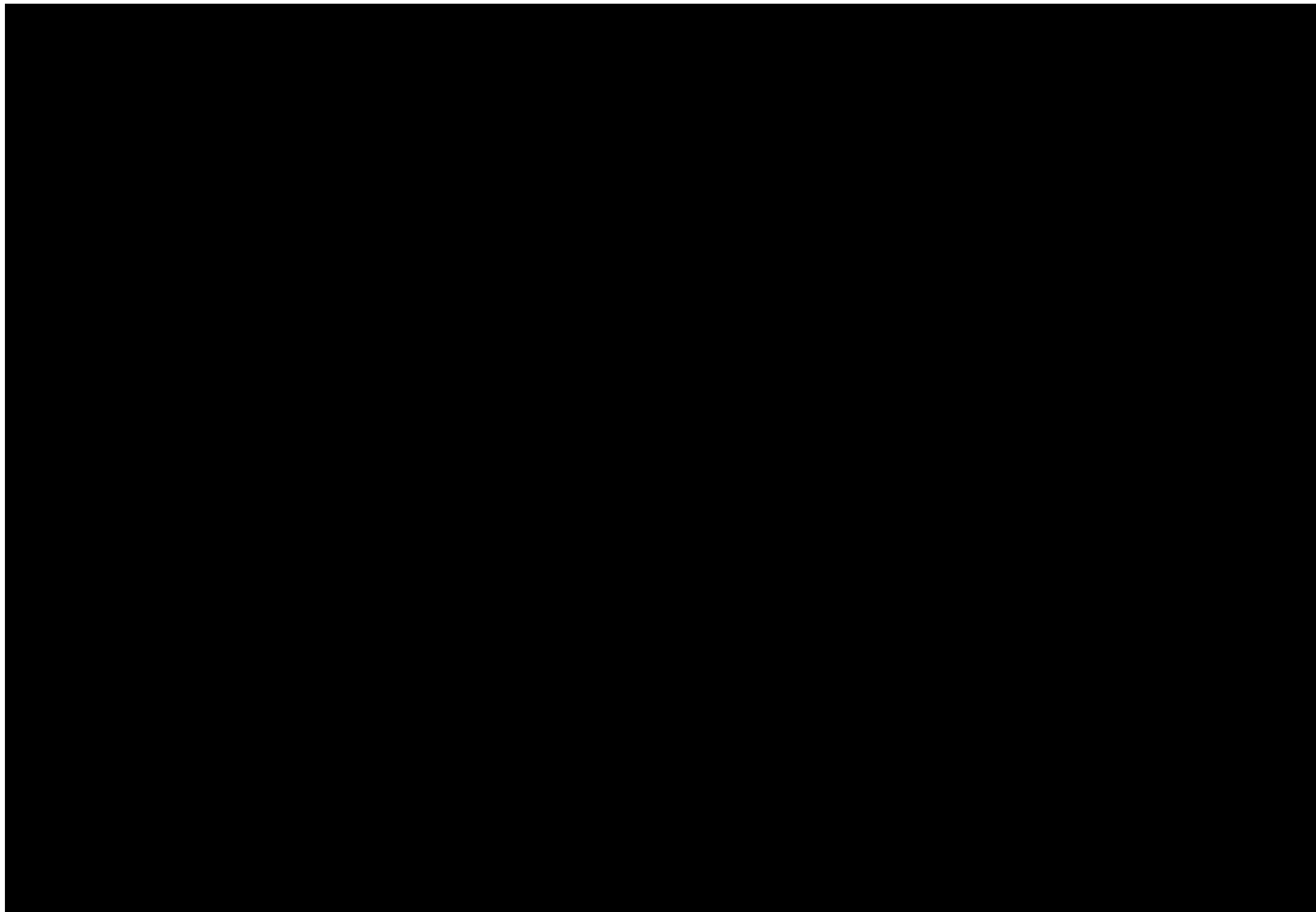


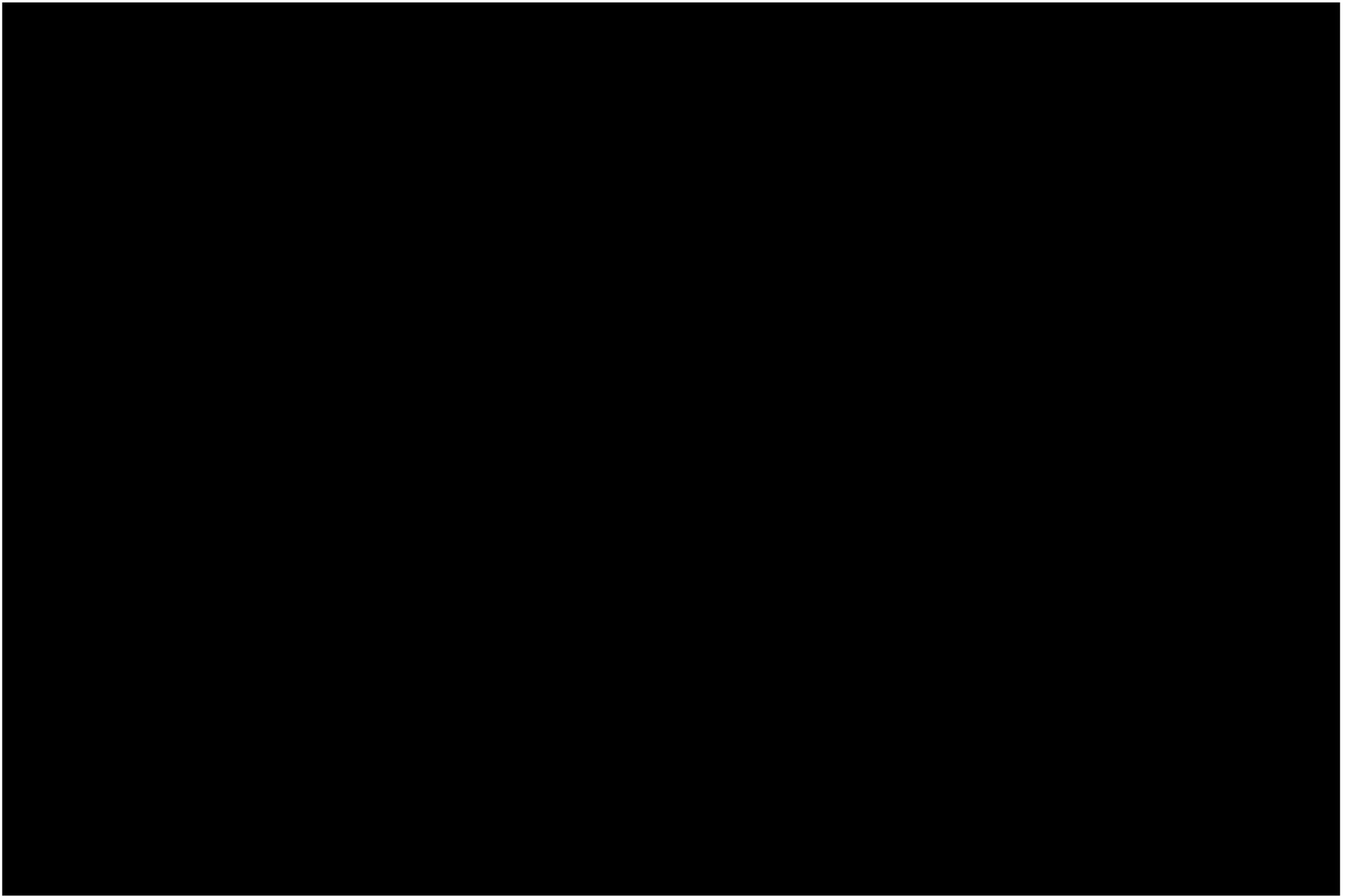


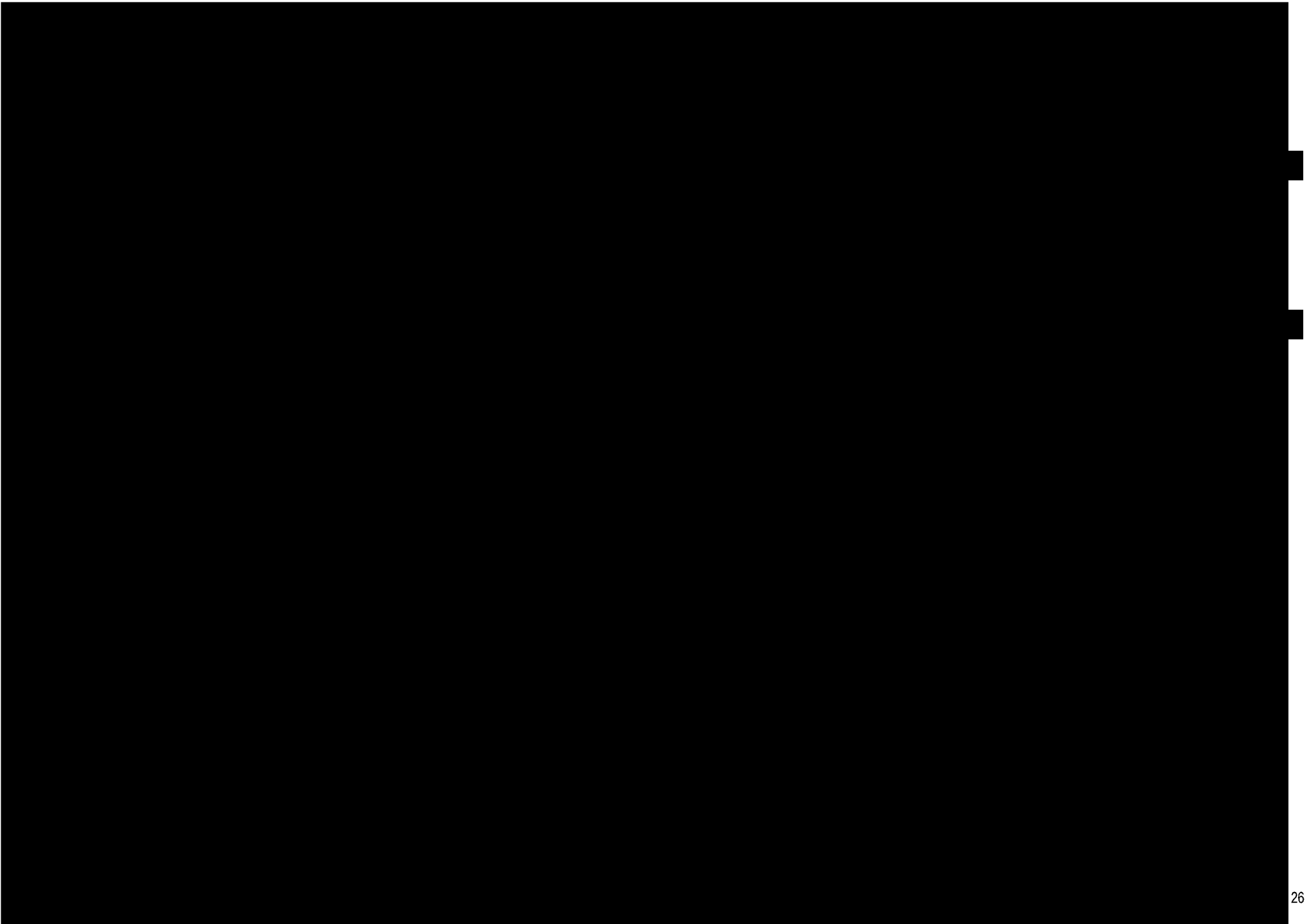


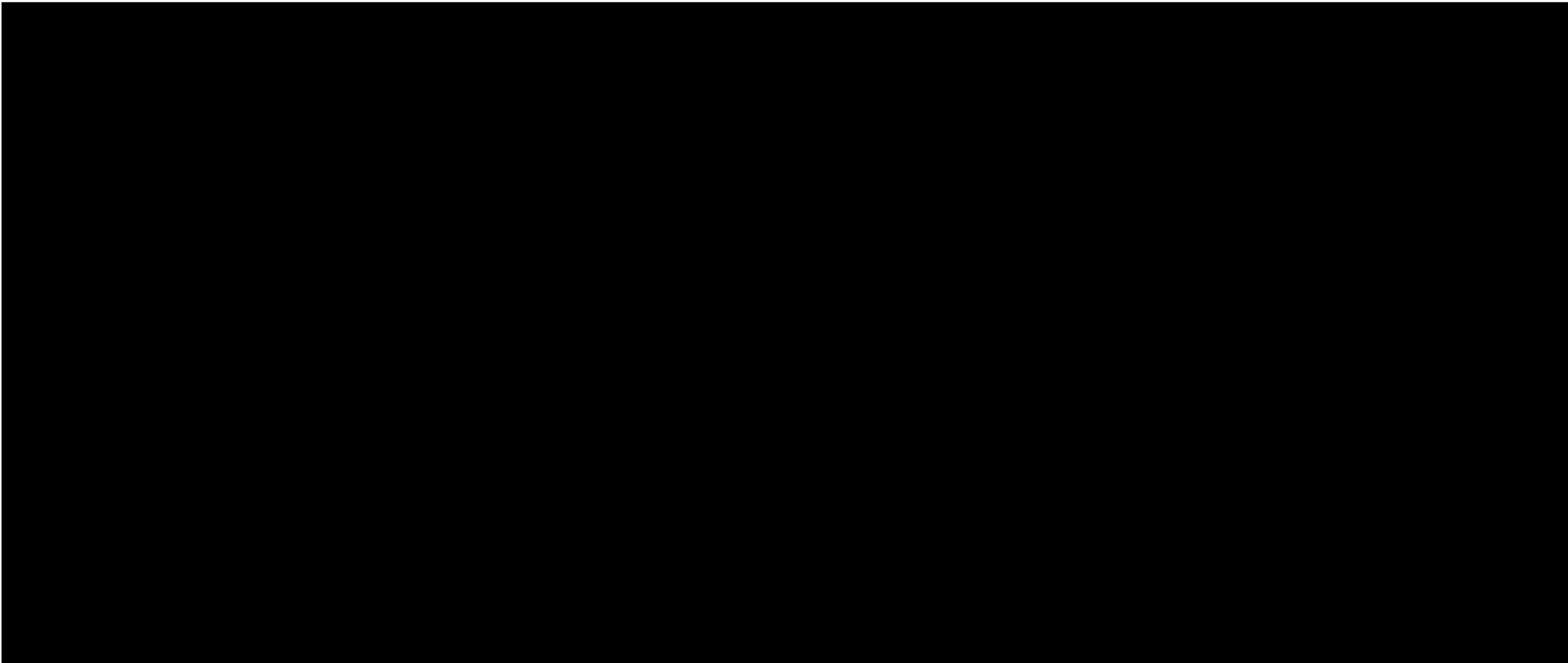


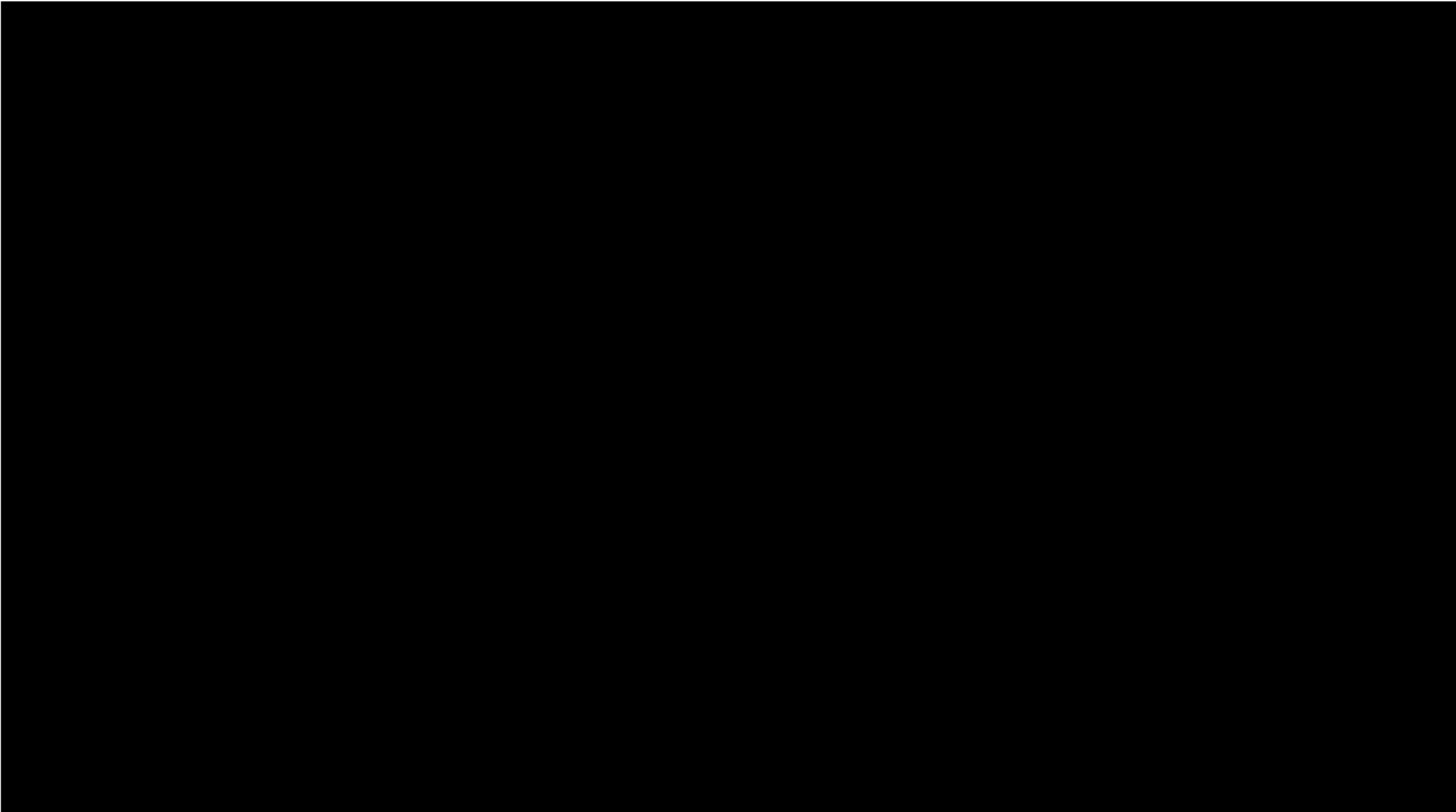


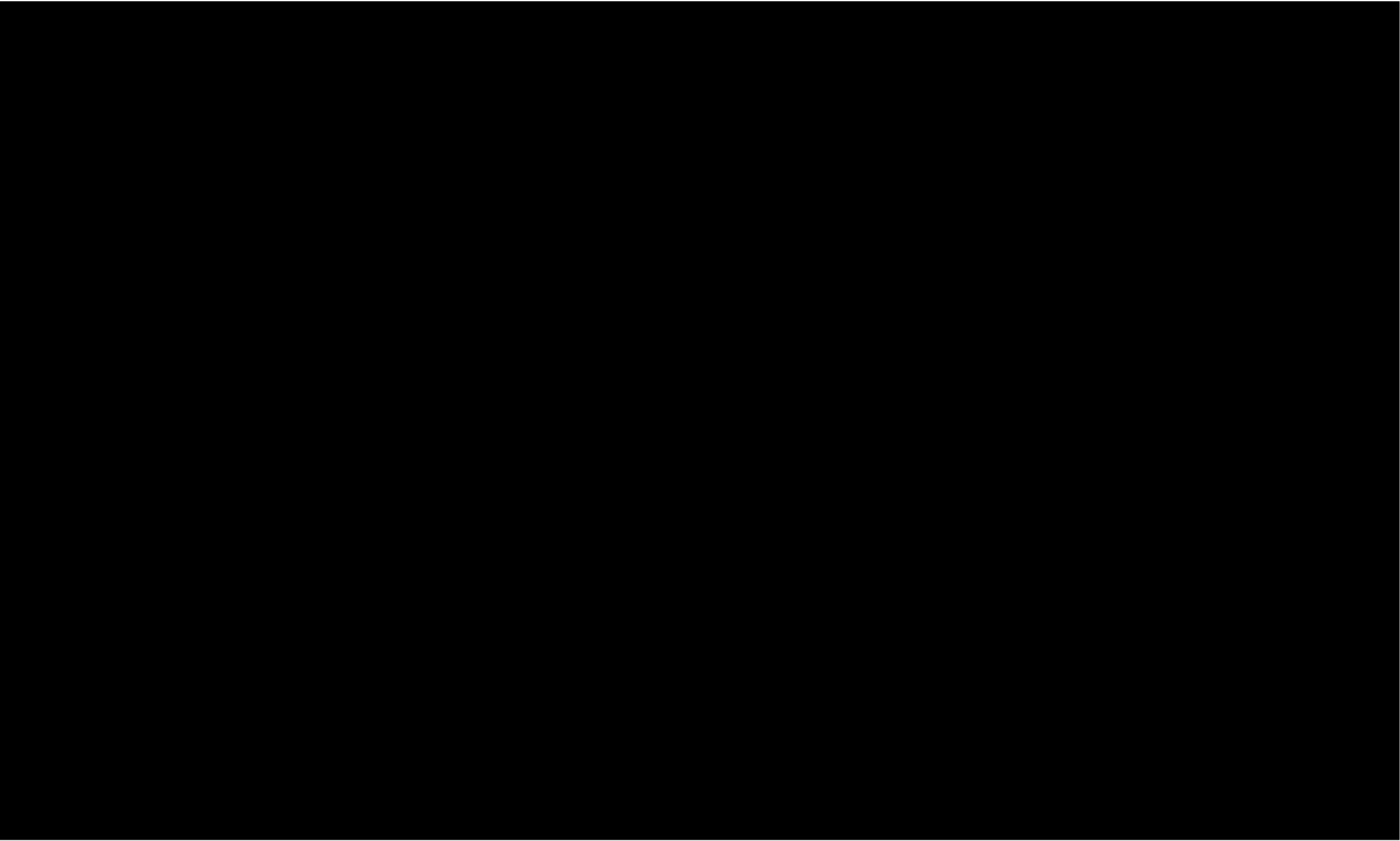


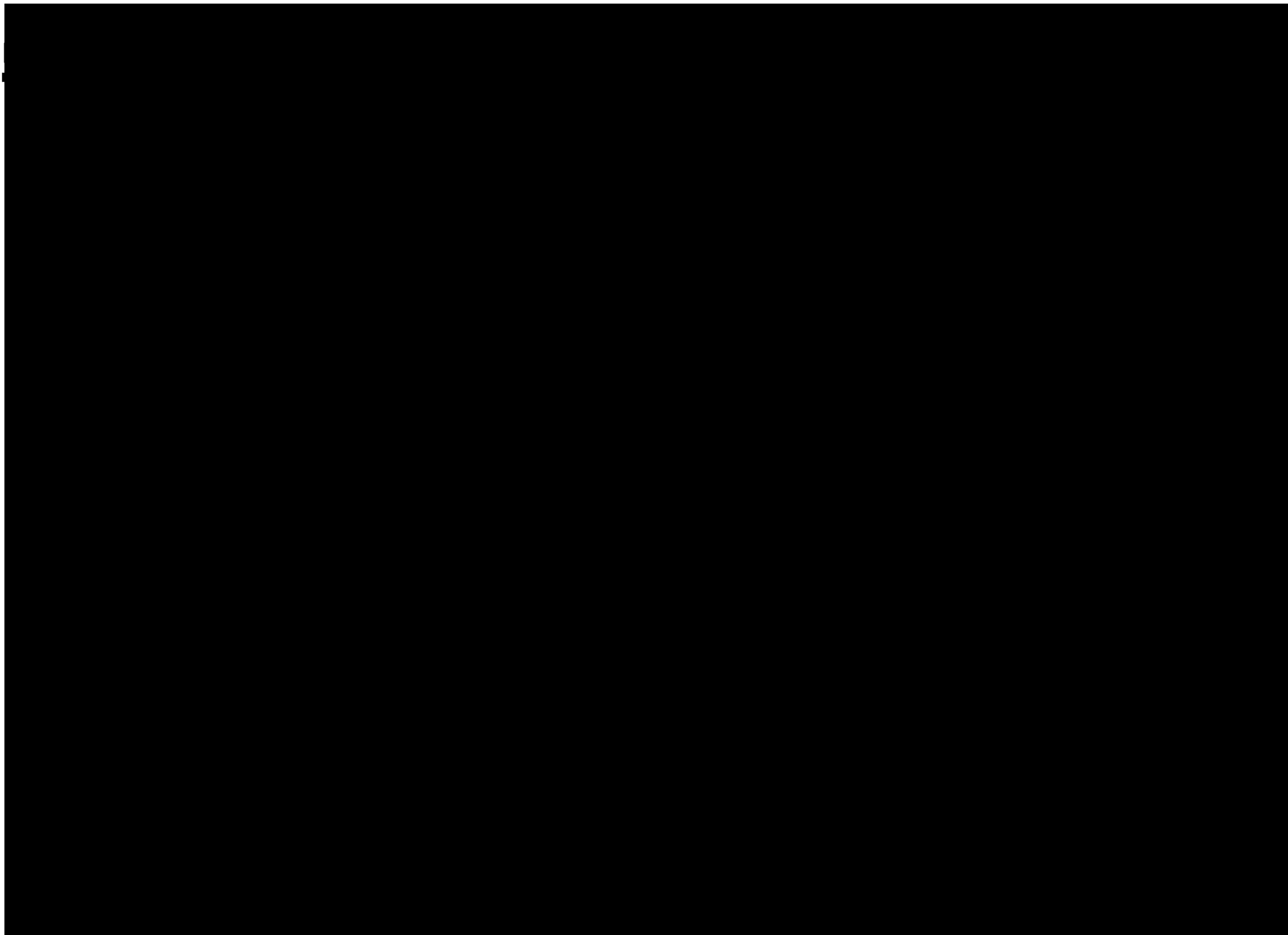


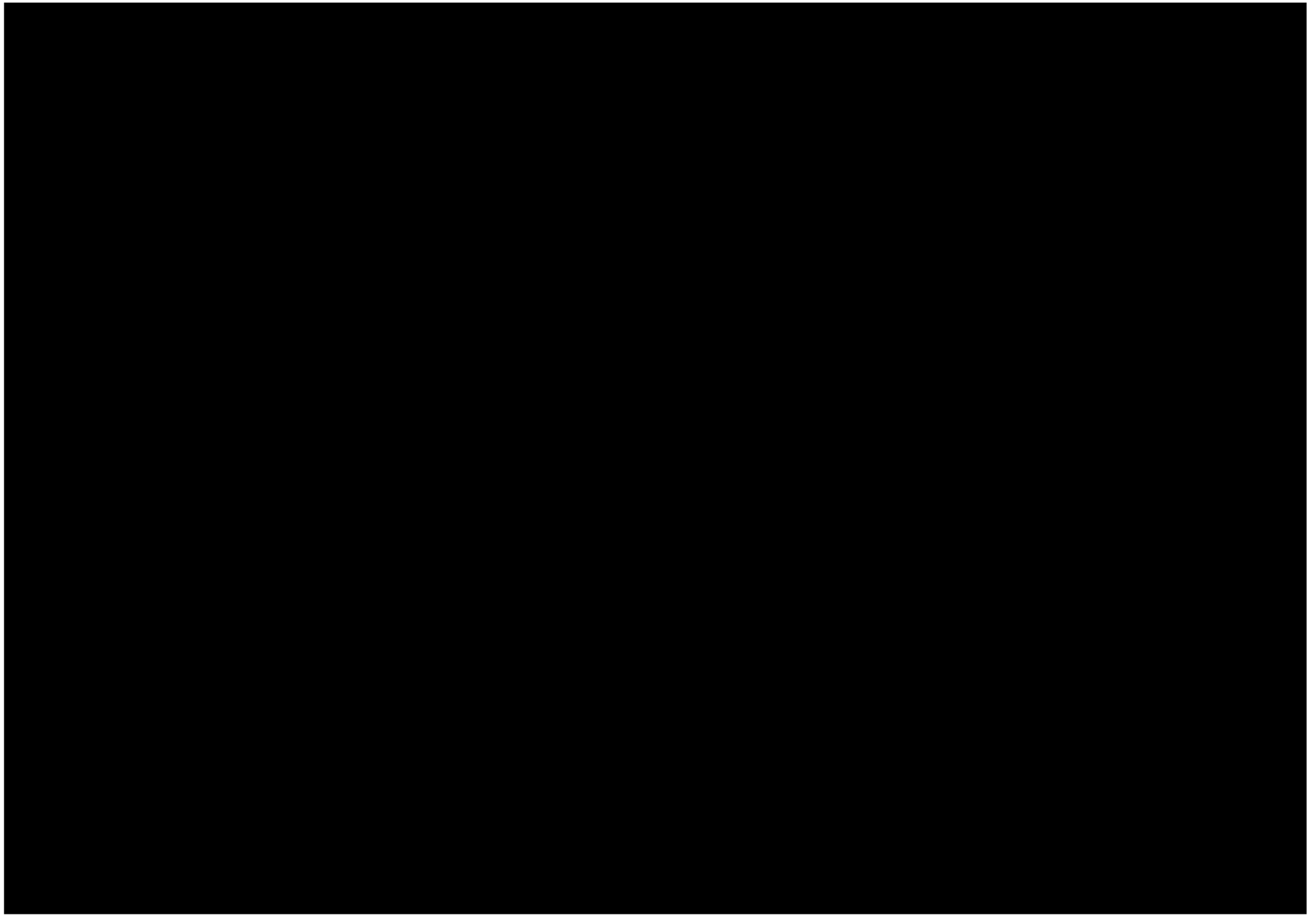


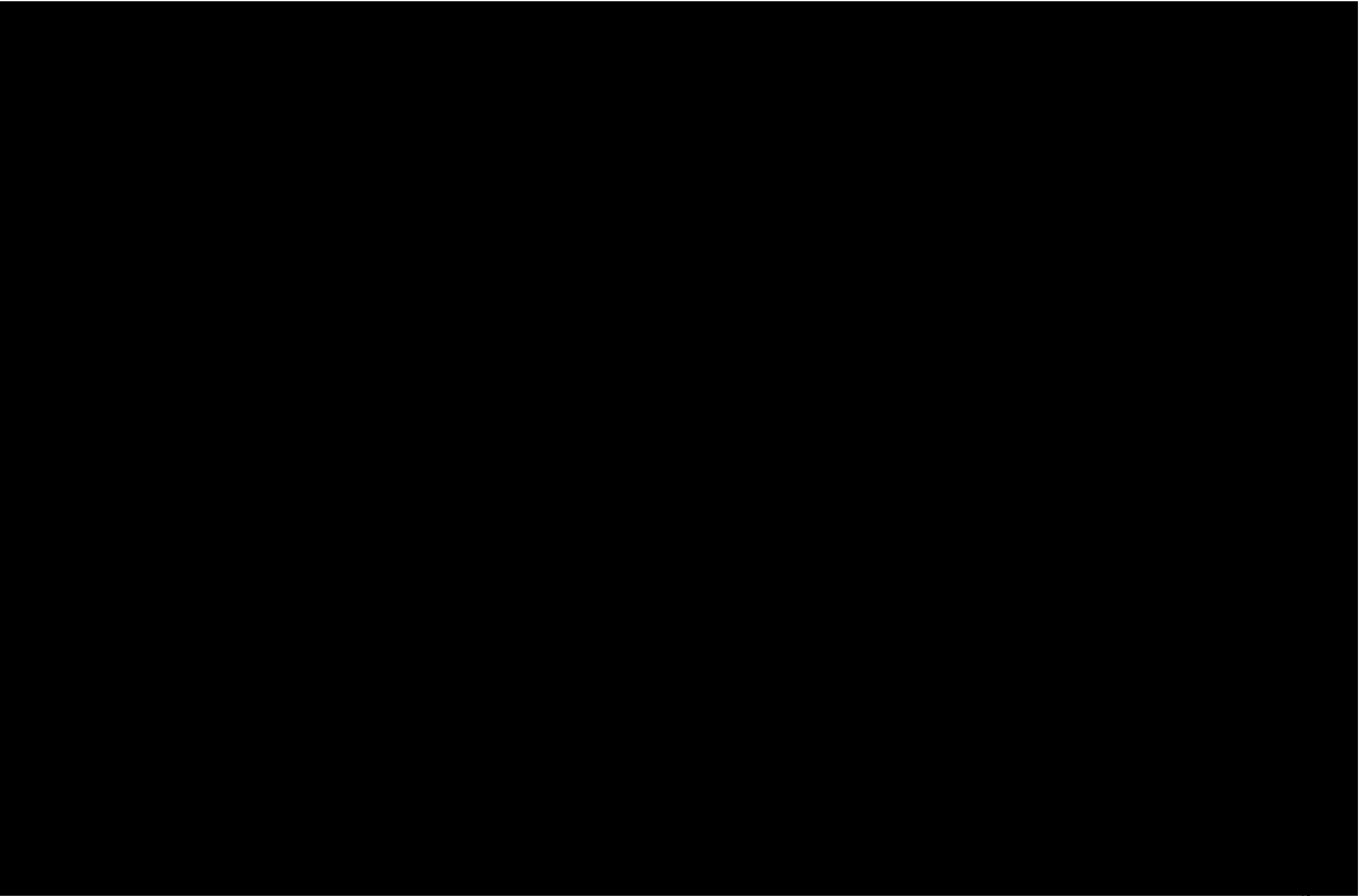


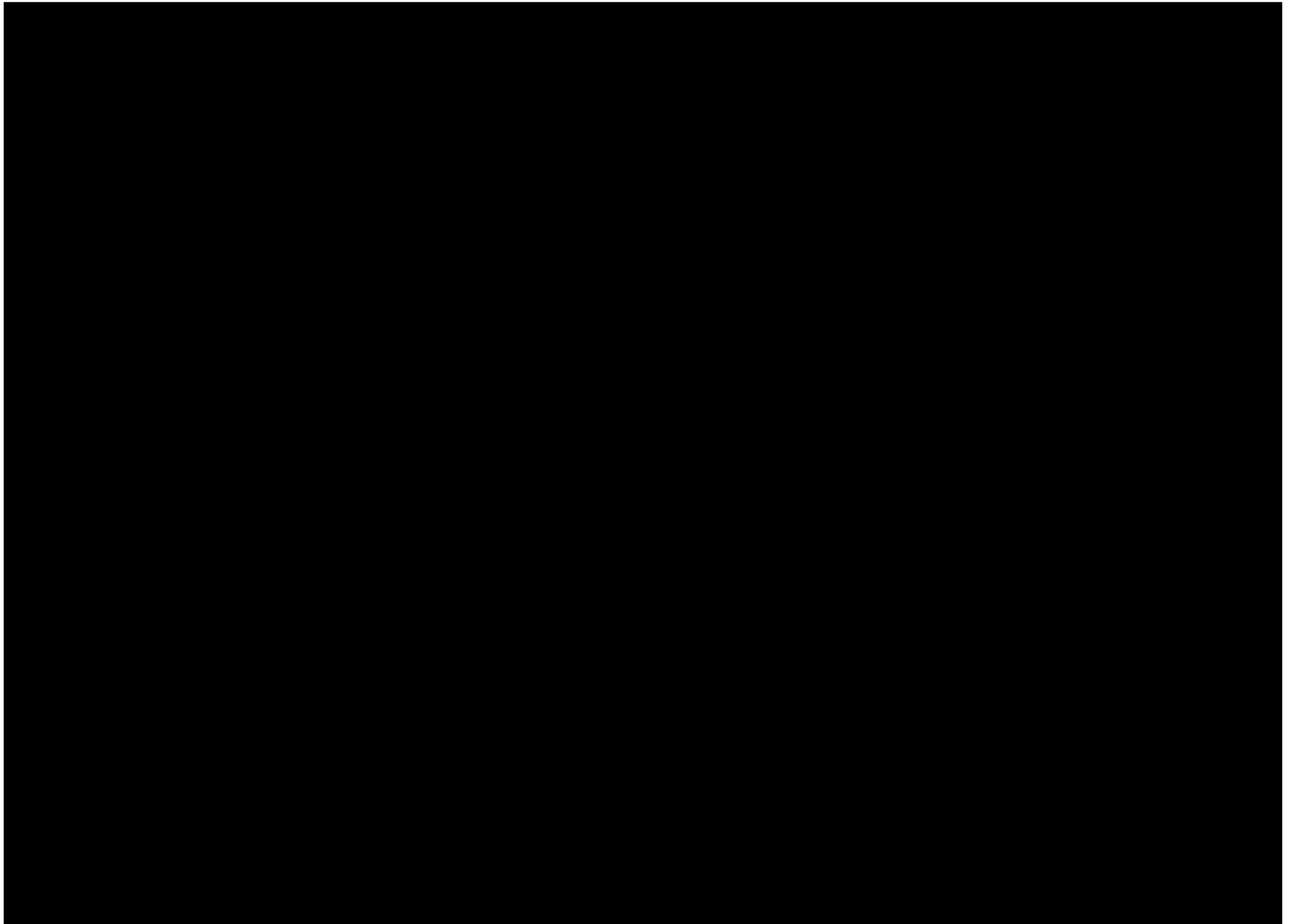


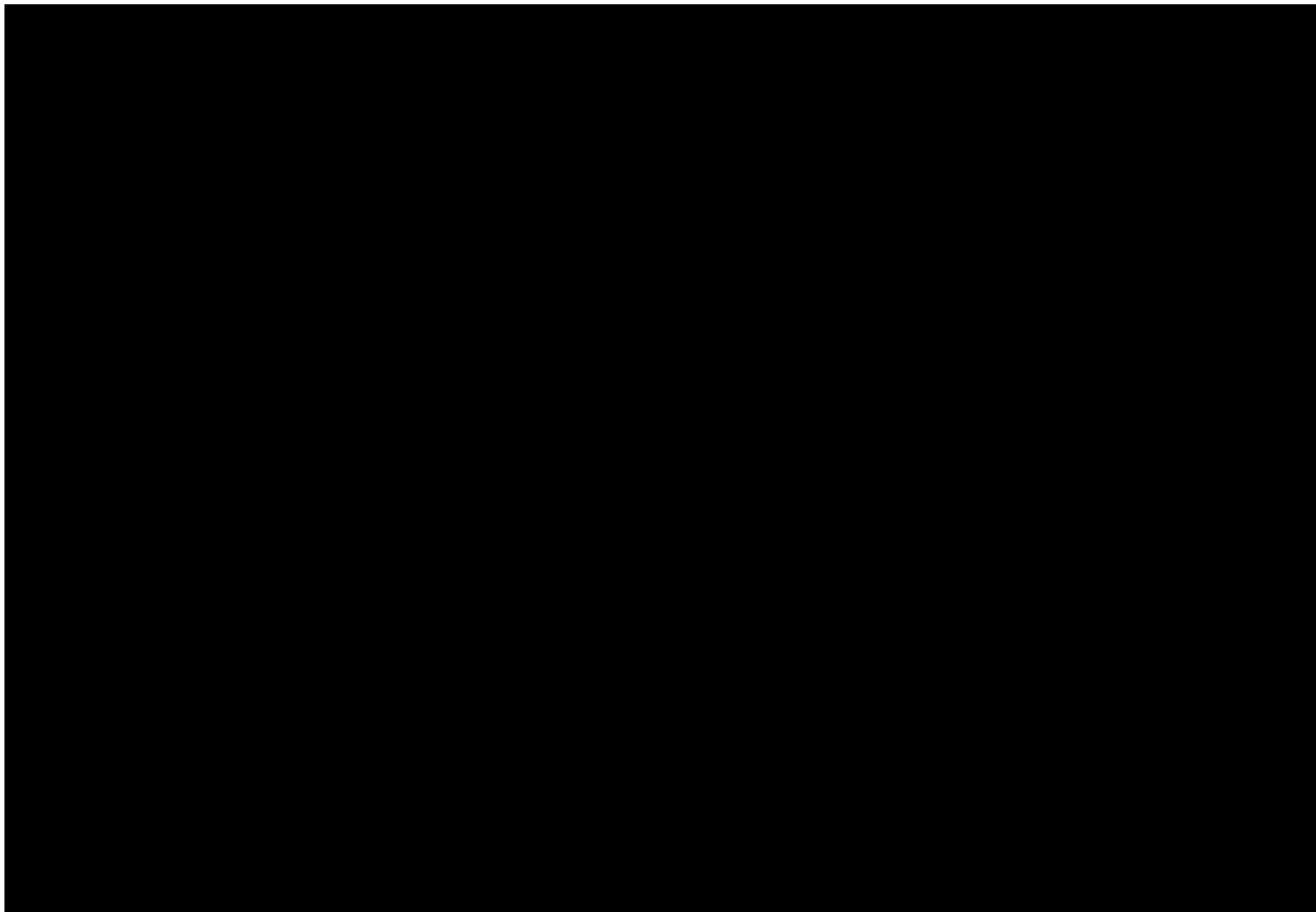


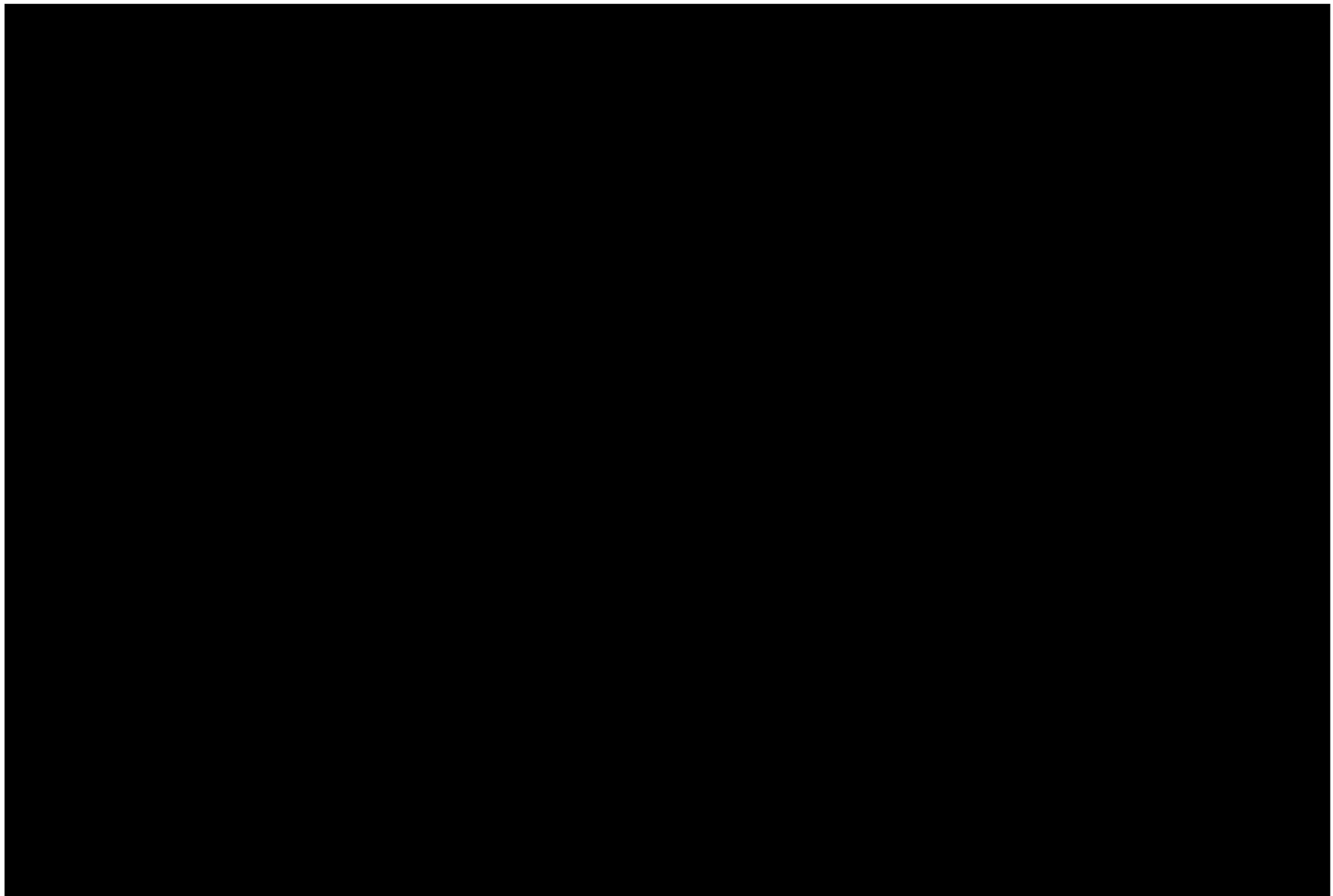




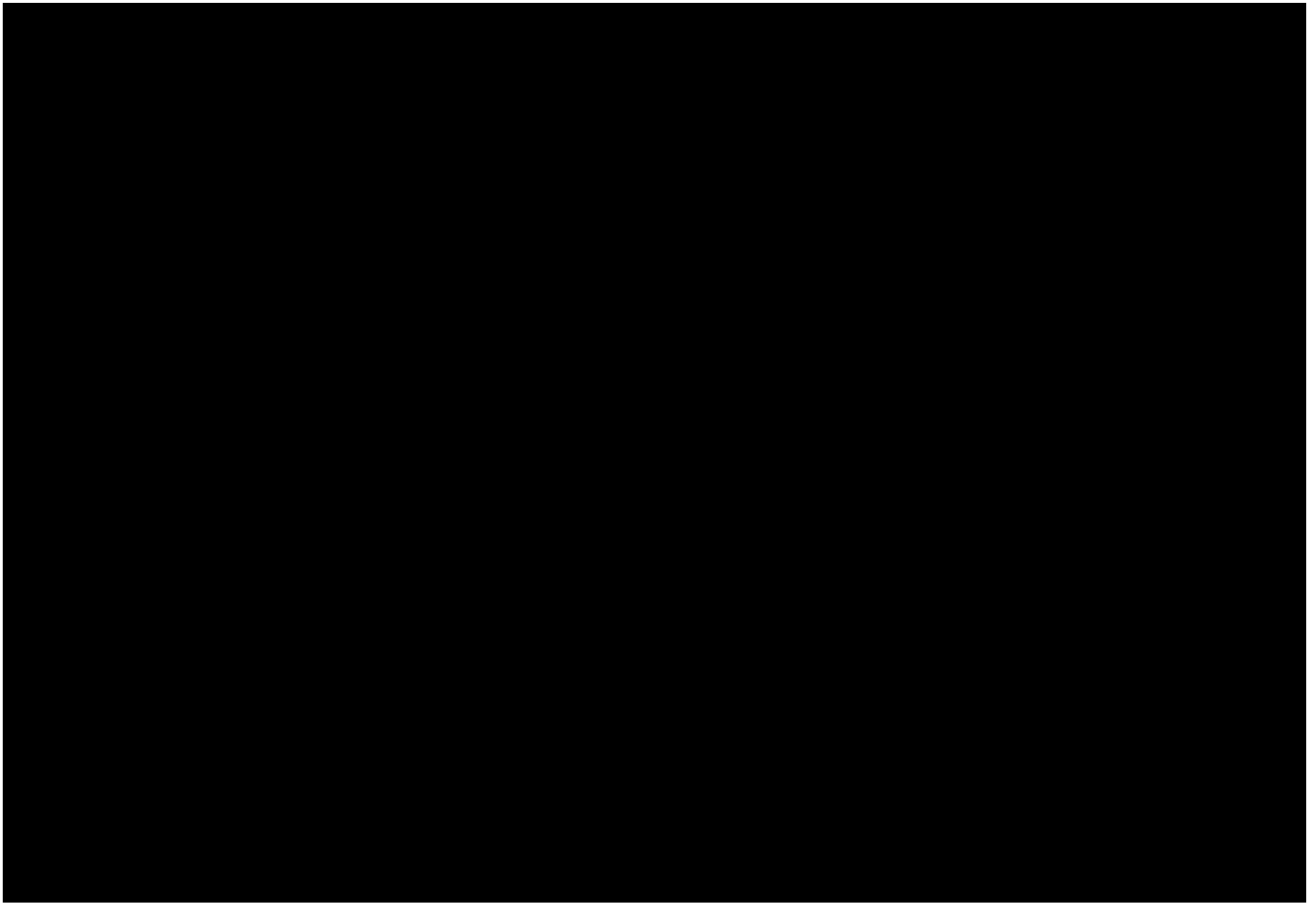




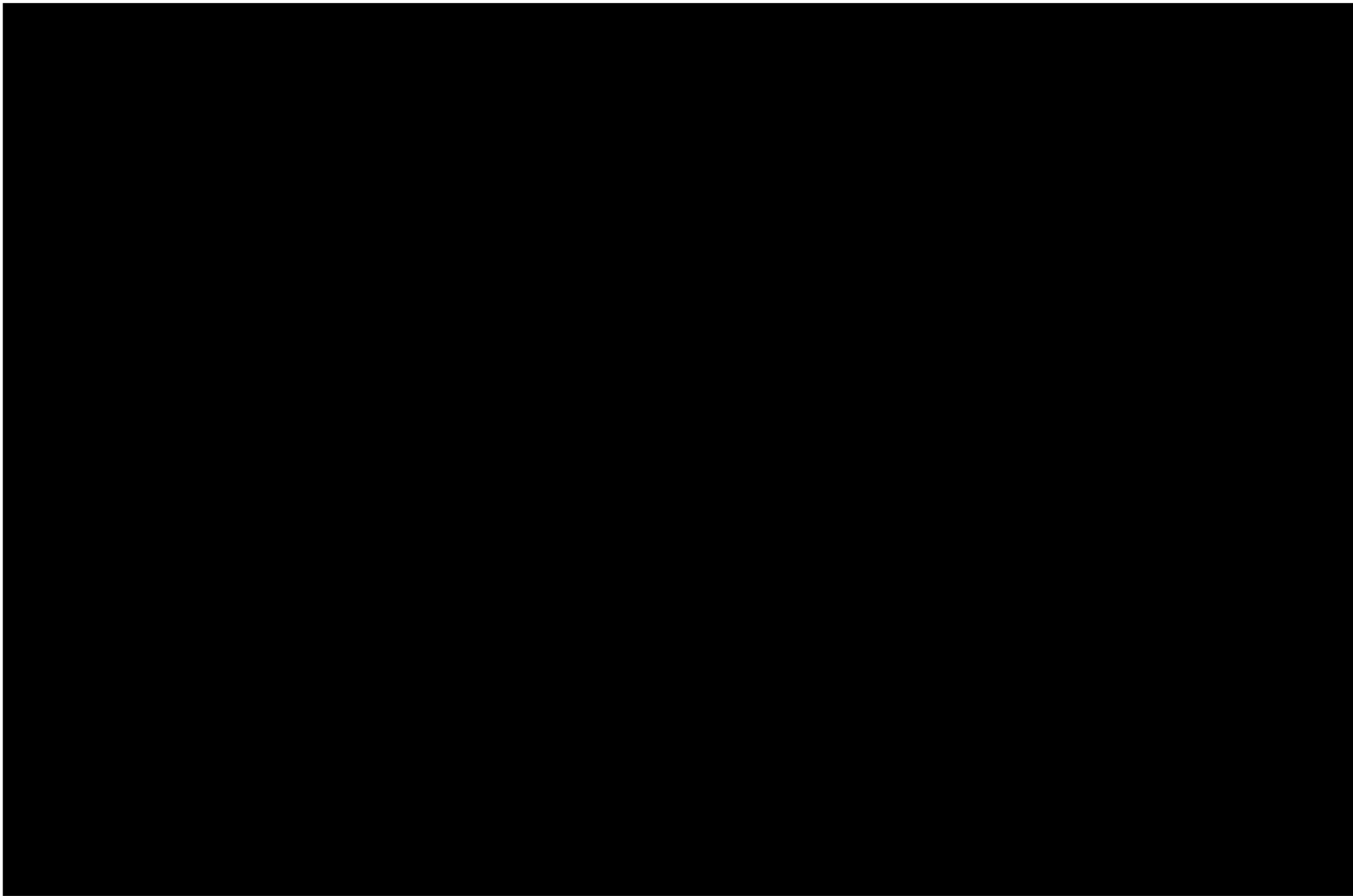


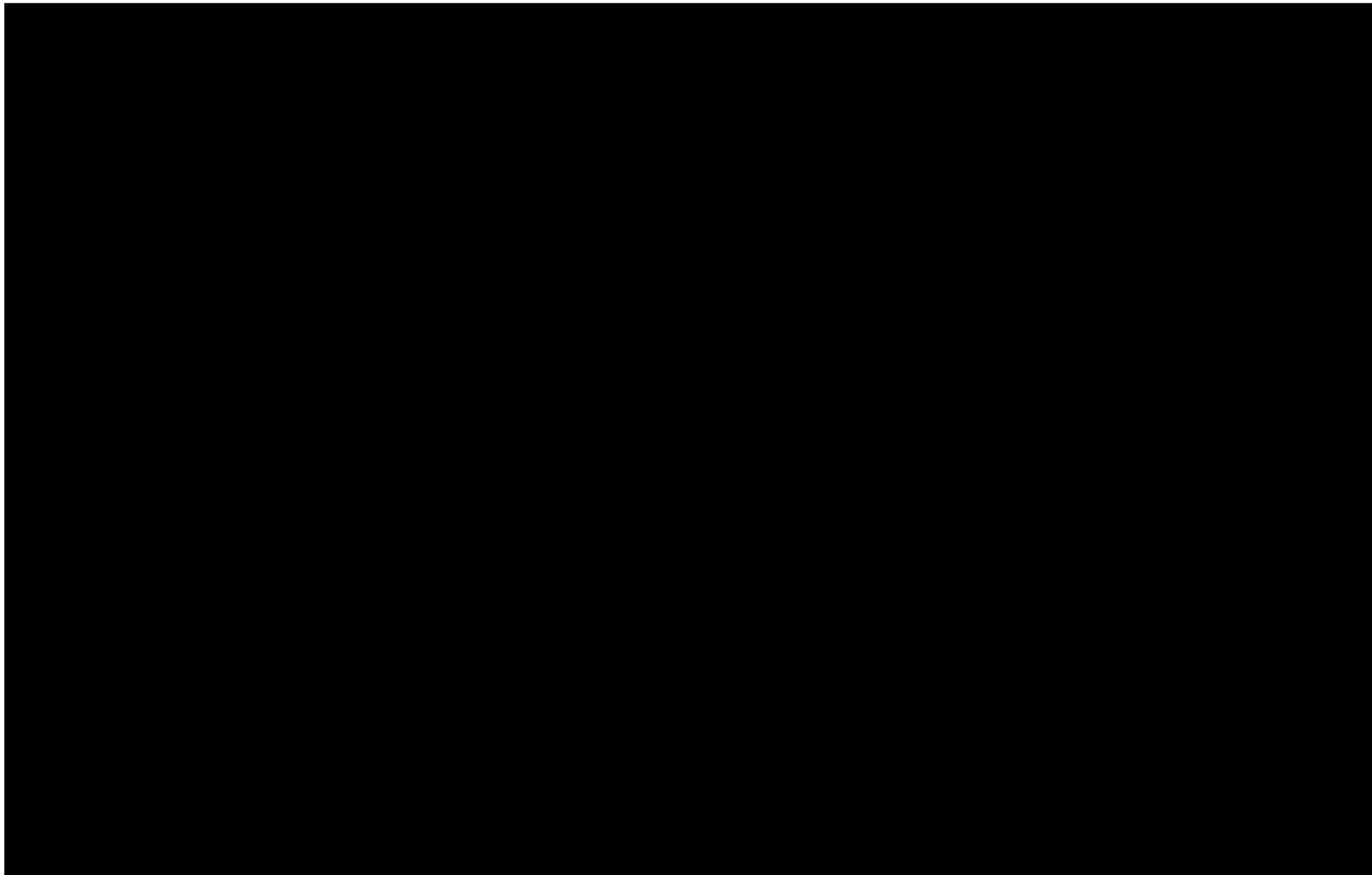


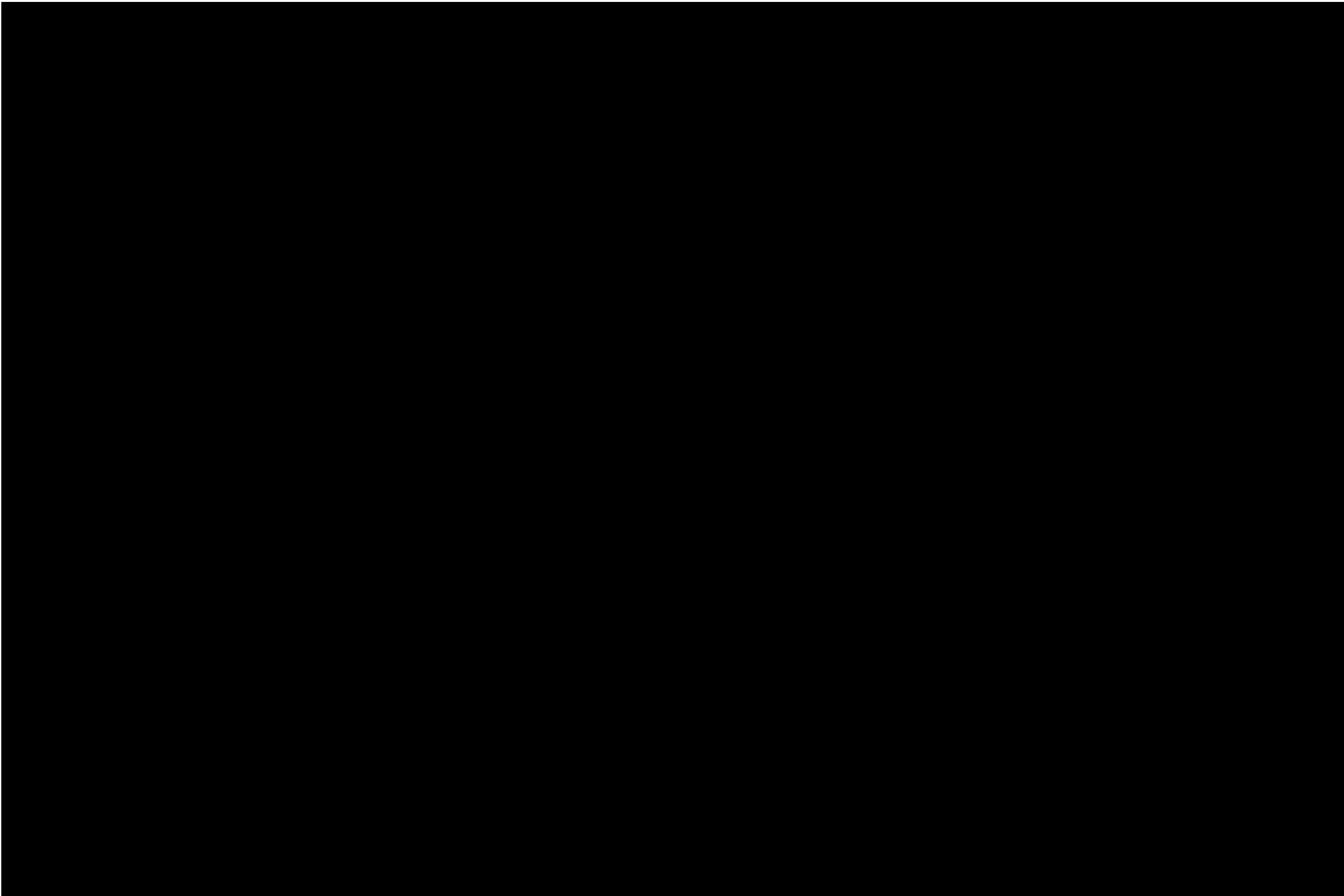












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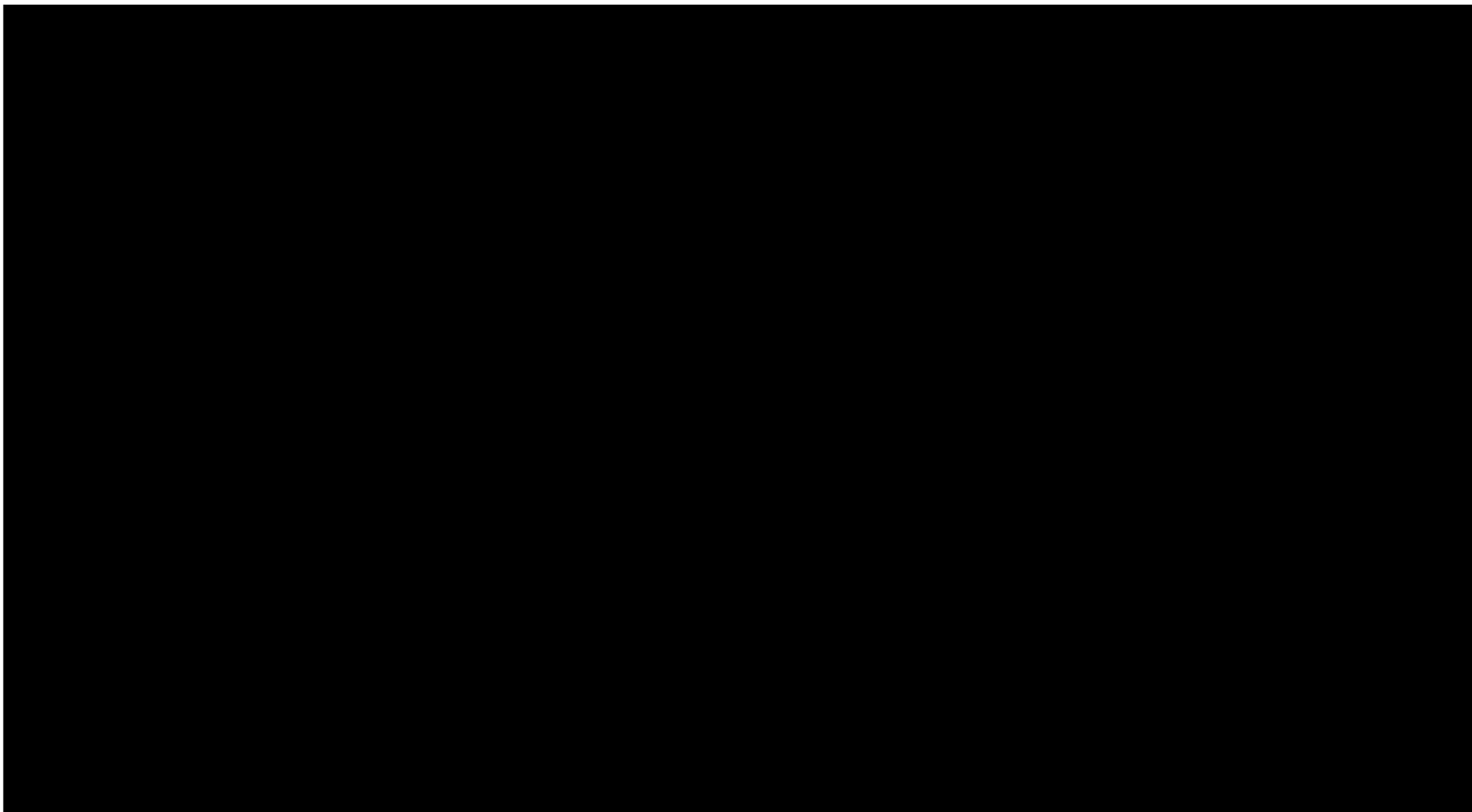
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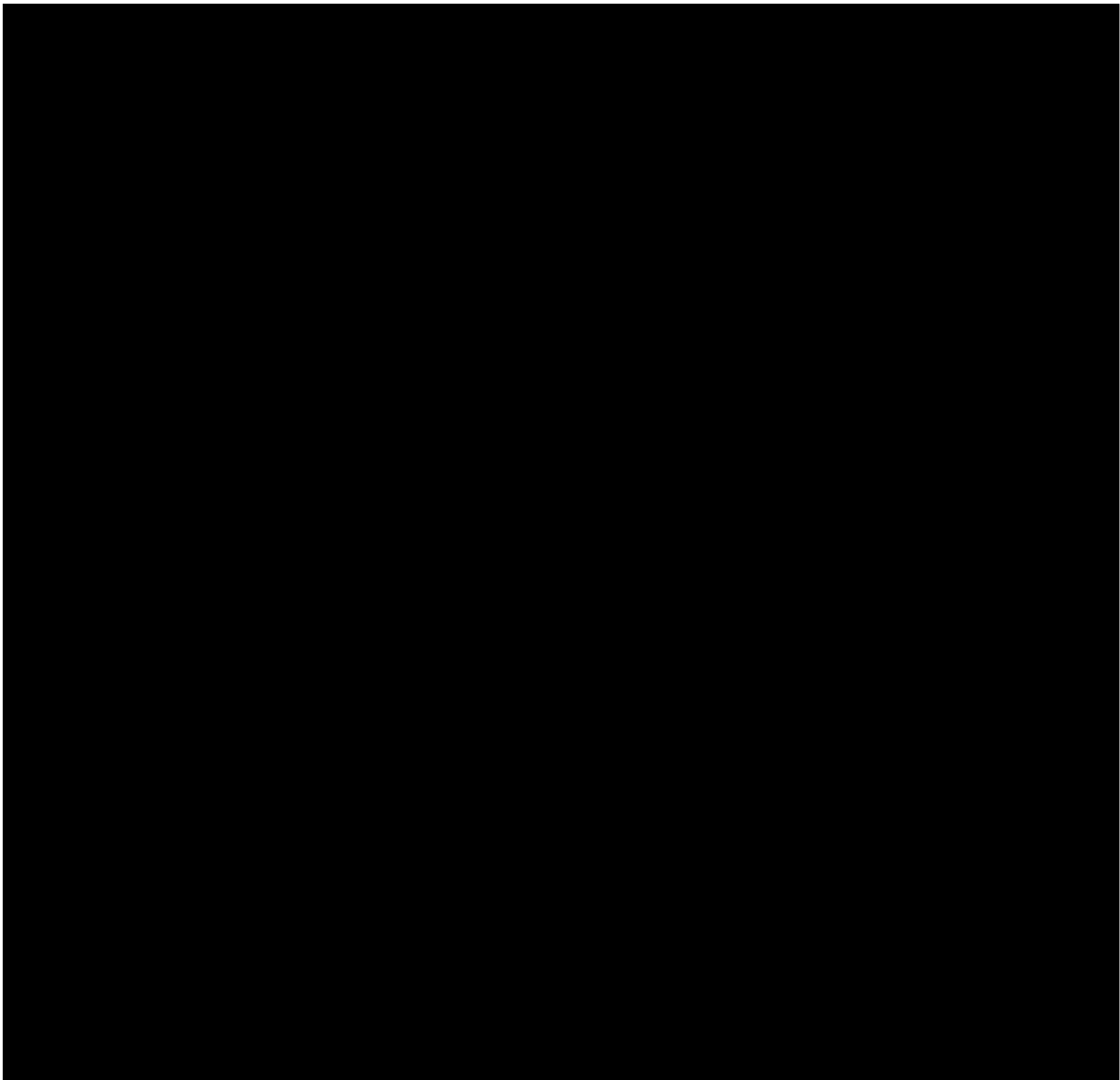
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million 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 women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 35% in 1980.

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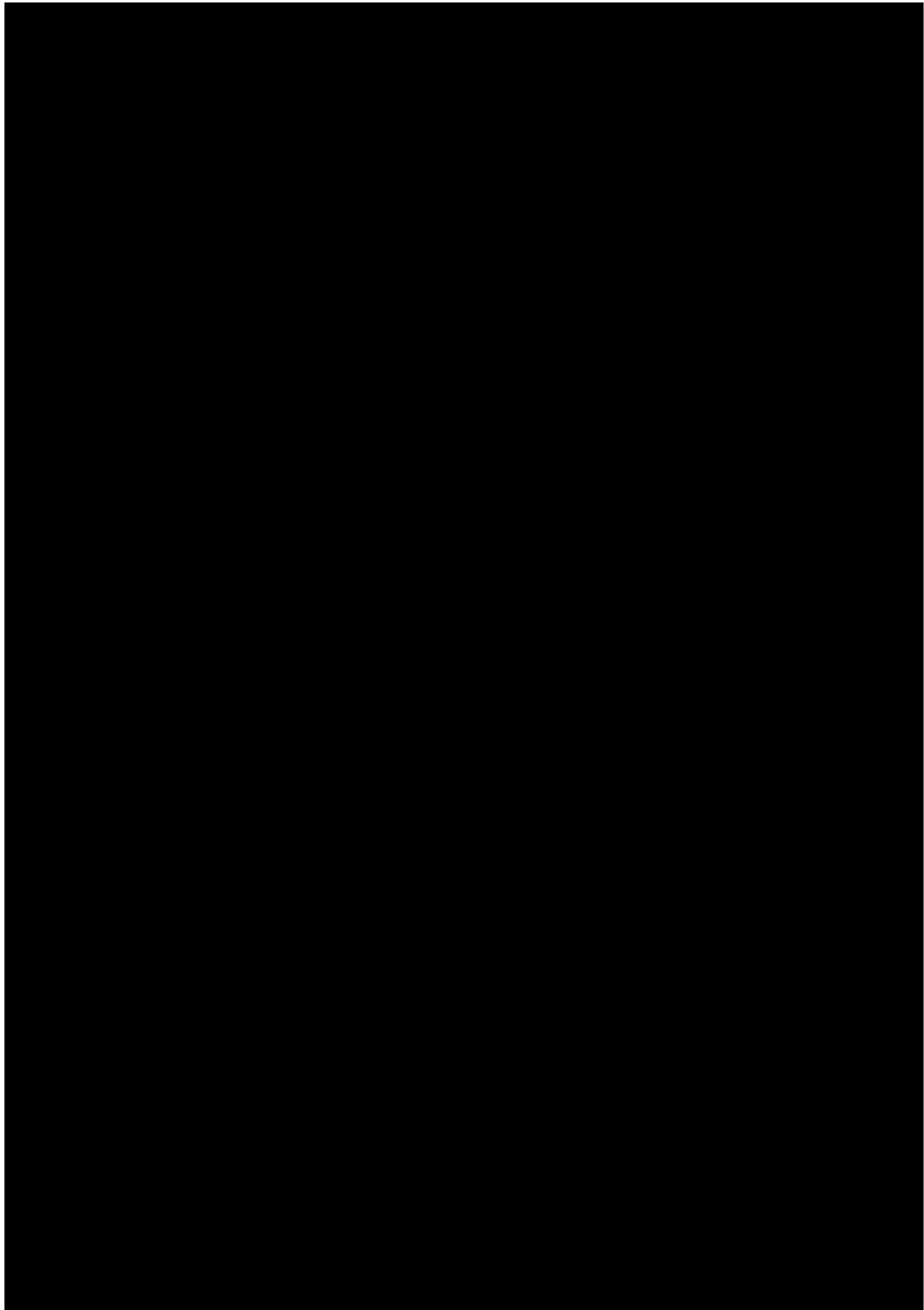
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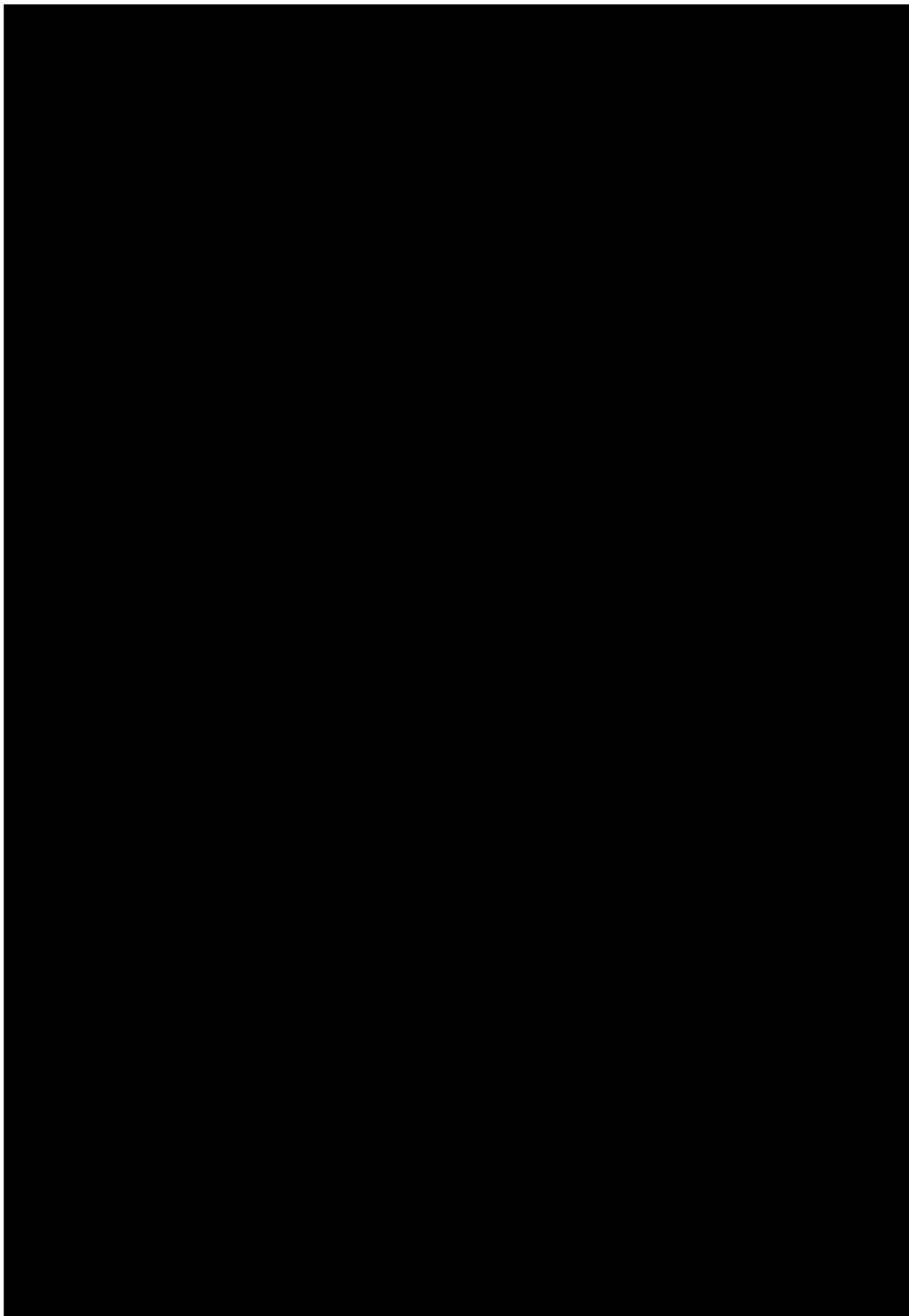
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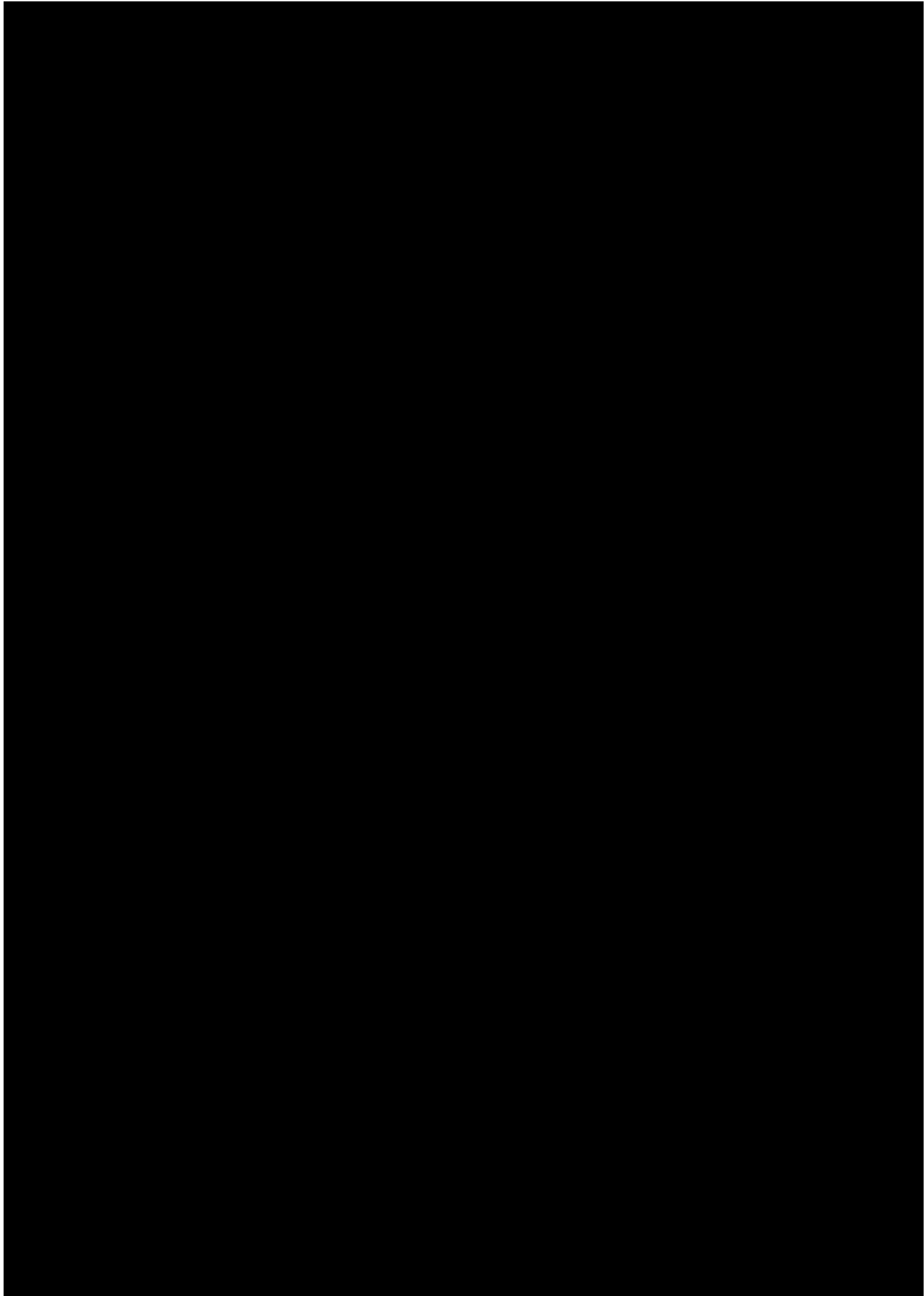
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The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and its behavior is determined by the interactions between its parts. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The second of these is the fact that the system is dynamic. It is not a static system, and its behavior changes over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The third of these is the fact that the system is open. It is not a closed system, and it interacts with its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fourth of these is the fact that the system is self-organizing. It is not a system that is imposed from the outside, but one that emerges from within. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fifth of these is the fact that the system is resilient. It is not a fragile system, and it is able to withstand change. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

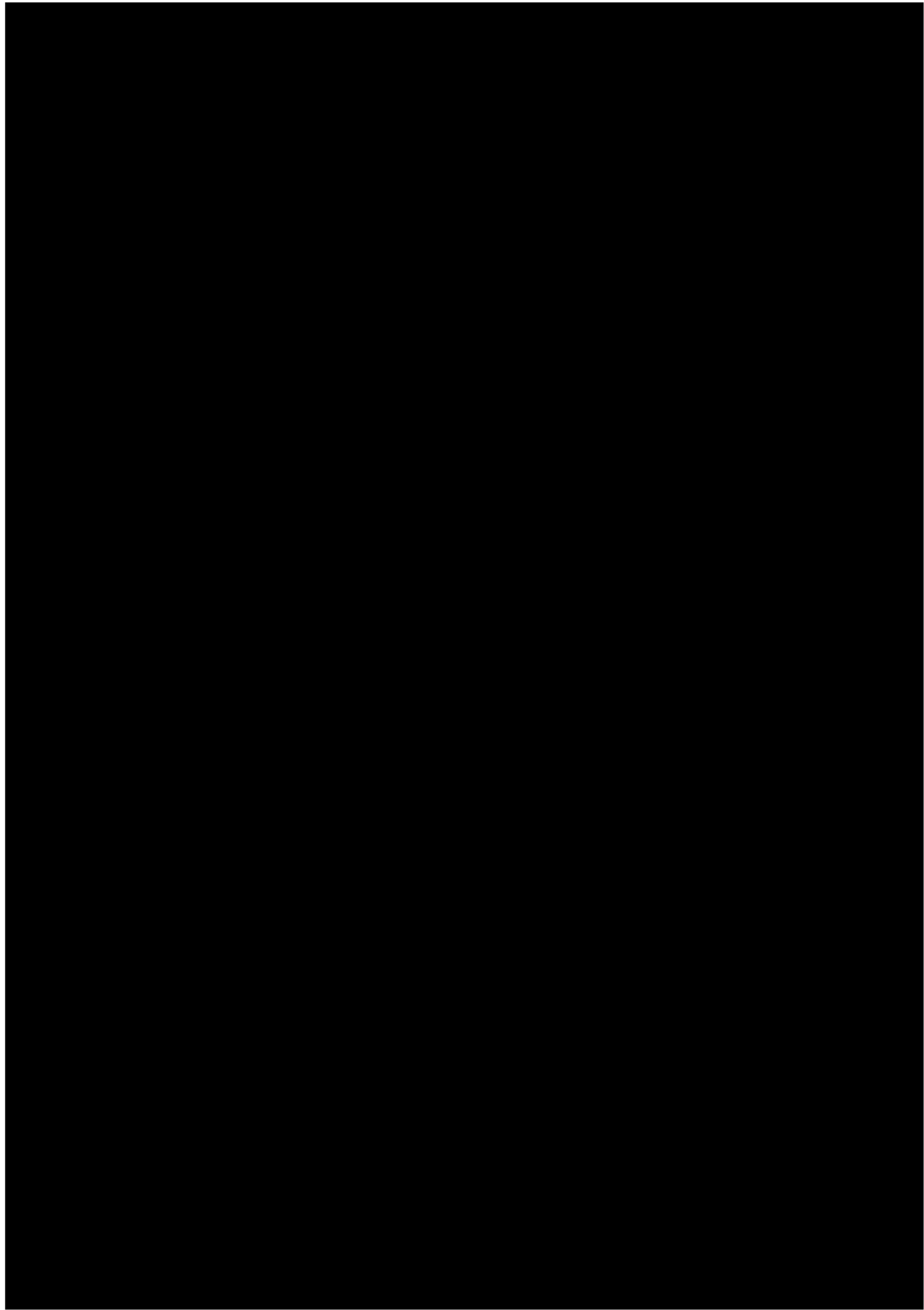
The sixth of these is the fact that the system is adaptable. It is not a rigid system, and it is able to change in response to its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

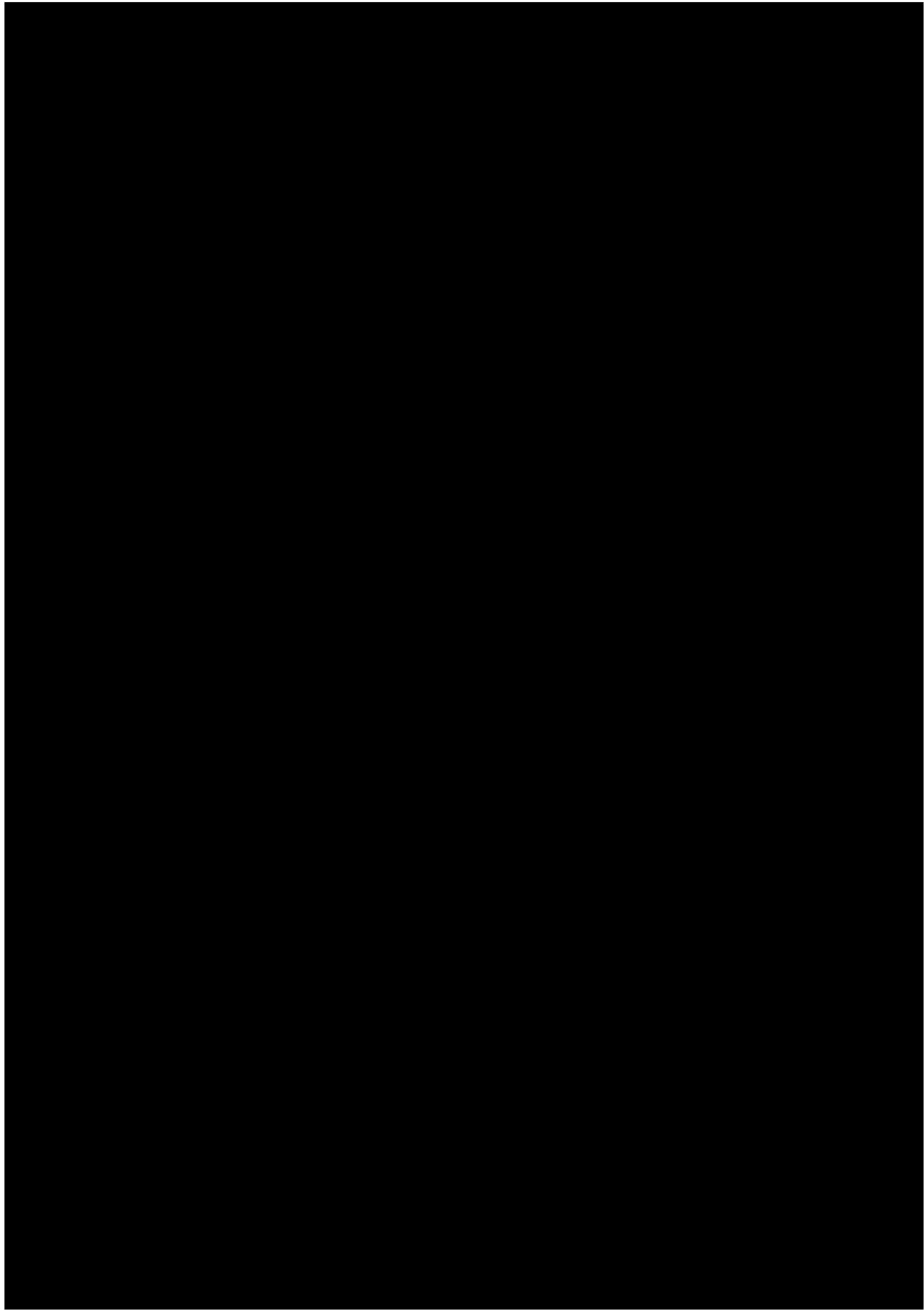
The seventh of these is the fact that the system is sustainable. It is not a system that is doomed to failure, but one that is able to persist over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The eighth of these is the fact that the system is equitable. It is not a system that is biased in favor of one group over another, but one that is fair to all. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The ninth of these is the fact that the system is transparent. It is not a system that is hidden or secret, but one that is open and honest. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The tenth of these is the fact that the system is accountable. It is not a system that is unaccountable, but one that is responsible for its actions. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.





The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the conclusions and implications of the findings.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, and the data was collected from a sample of participants. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. The findings have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the topic.

In conclusion, the study has shown that the research objectives have been achieved, and the findings are consistent with the hypotheses. The results of the study have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the topic.

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

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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The 'information technology' field is defined as:

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The 'information systems' field is defined as:

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The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information education' field is defined as:

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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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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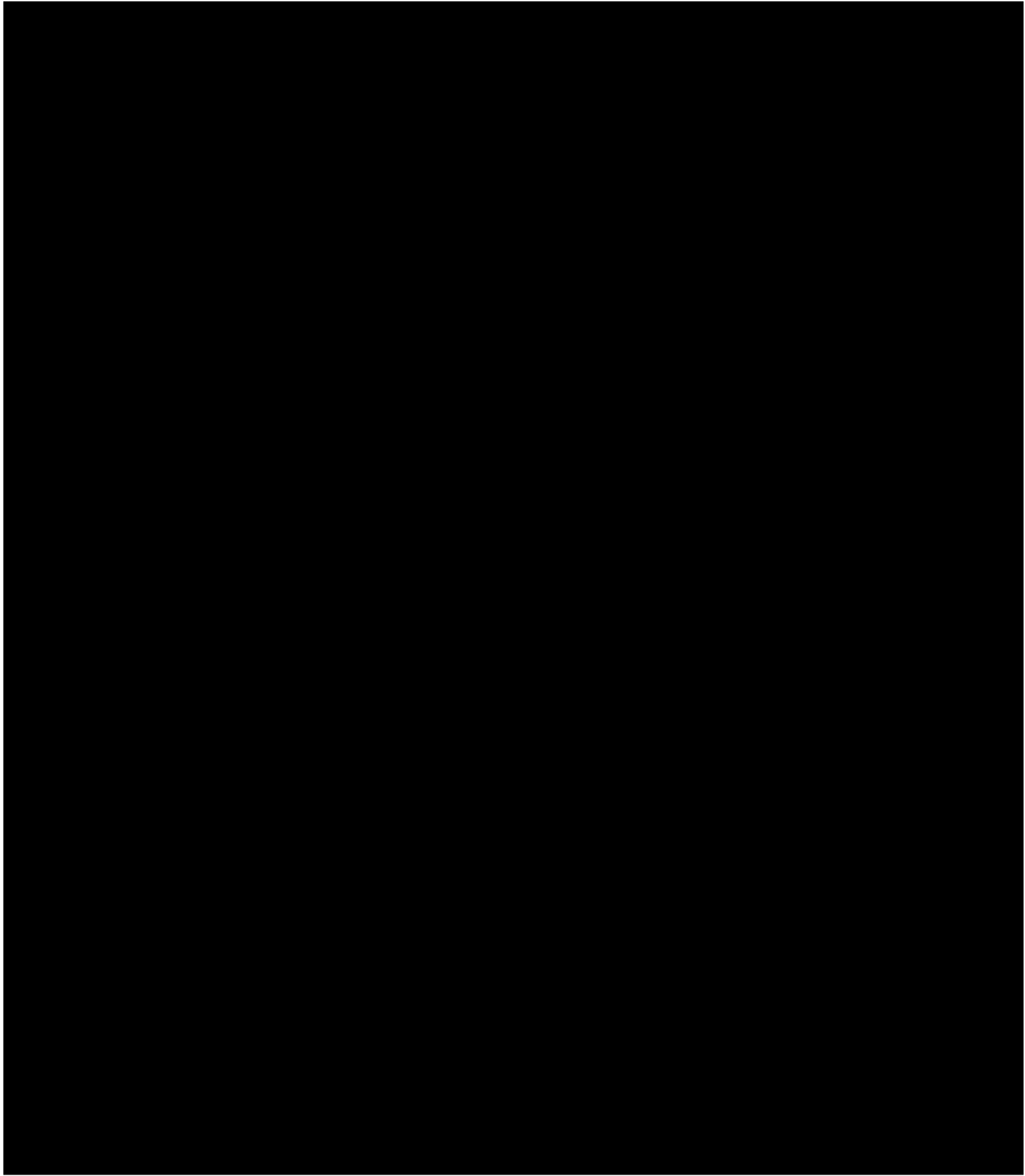
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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or heavily redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are obese has increased by 50% (Health Survey for England 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003). The prevalence of obesity in the UK is now 15% in men and 18% in women (Health Survey for England 2003). The prevalence of obesity in the UK is similar to that in other developed countries (Health Survey for England 2003).

Obesity is a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 1997). Obesity is also a risk factor for a number of other health problems, including osteoarthritis, sleep apnoea, and depression (World Health Organization 1997). The health problems associated with obesity are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the UK (Health Survey for England 2003).

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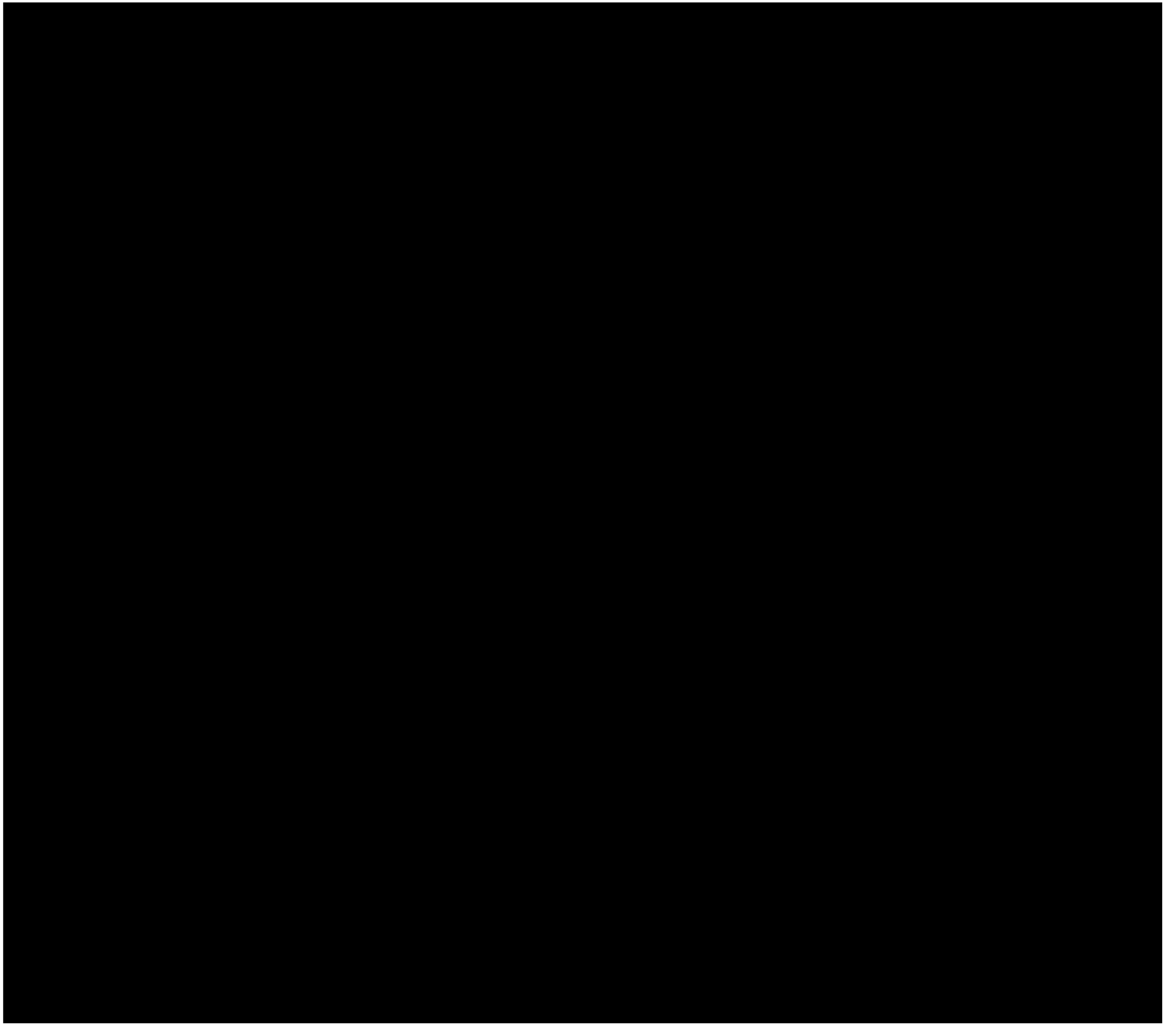
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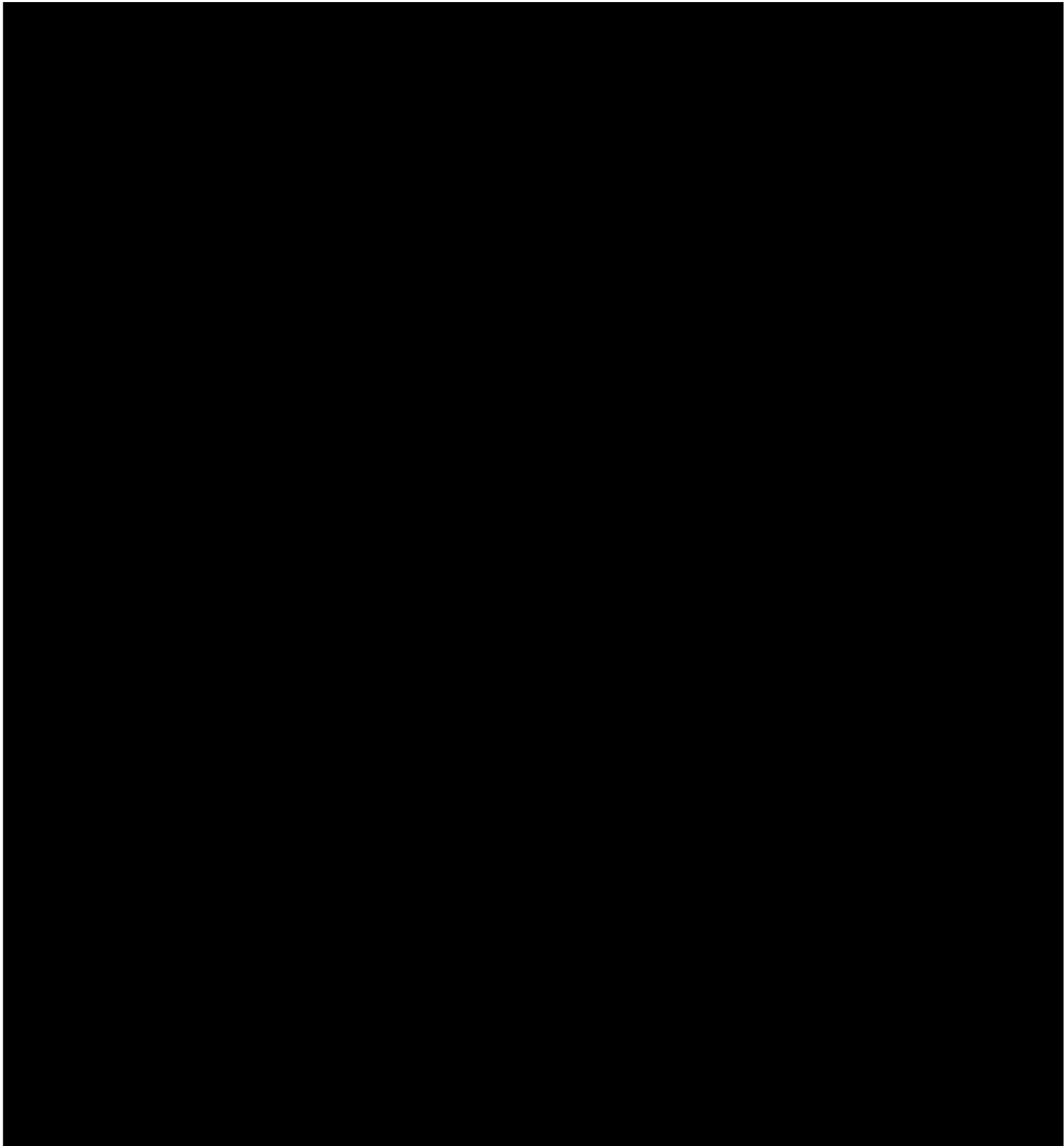
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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]



The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been a leading voice in the medical profession since its founding in 1847. It has long been known for its rigorous standards and its commitment to the advancement of medical knowledge. In recent years, JAMA has been particularly vocal in its support of the medical profession's efforts to combat the opioid crisis. It has published numerous articles and editorials that have helped to shape the national conversation on this issue.

Another important organization is the *American Medical Association* (AMA), which represents the interests of physicians and other medical professionals. The AMA has been a strong advocate for the medical profession's right to practice medicine without undue government interference. It has also been a leading voice in the fight against the opioid crisis, publishing articles and editorials that have helped to raise awareness of the problem.

The *Medical Society of the State of New York* (MSSNY) is another organization that has been active in the fight against the opioid crisis. It has published numerous articles and editorials that have helped to shape the national conversation on this issue. It has also been a strong advocate for the medical profession's right to practice medicine without undue government interference.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences. The text is too blurry and low-contrast to transcribe accurately, but it seems to contain several lines of prose.]

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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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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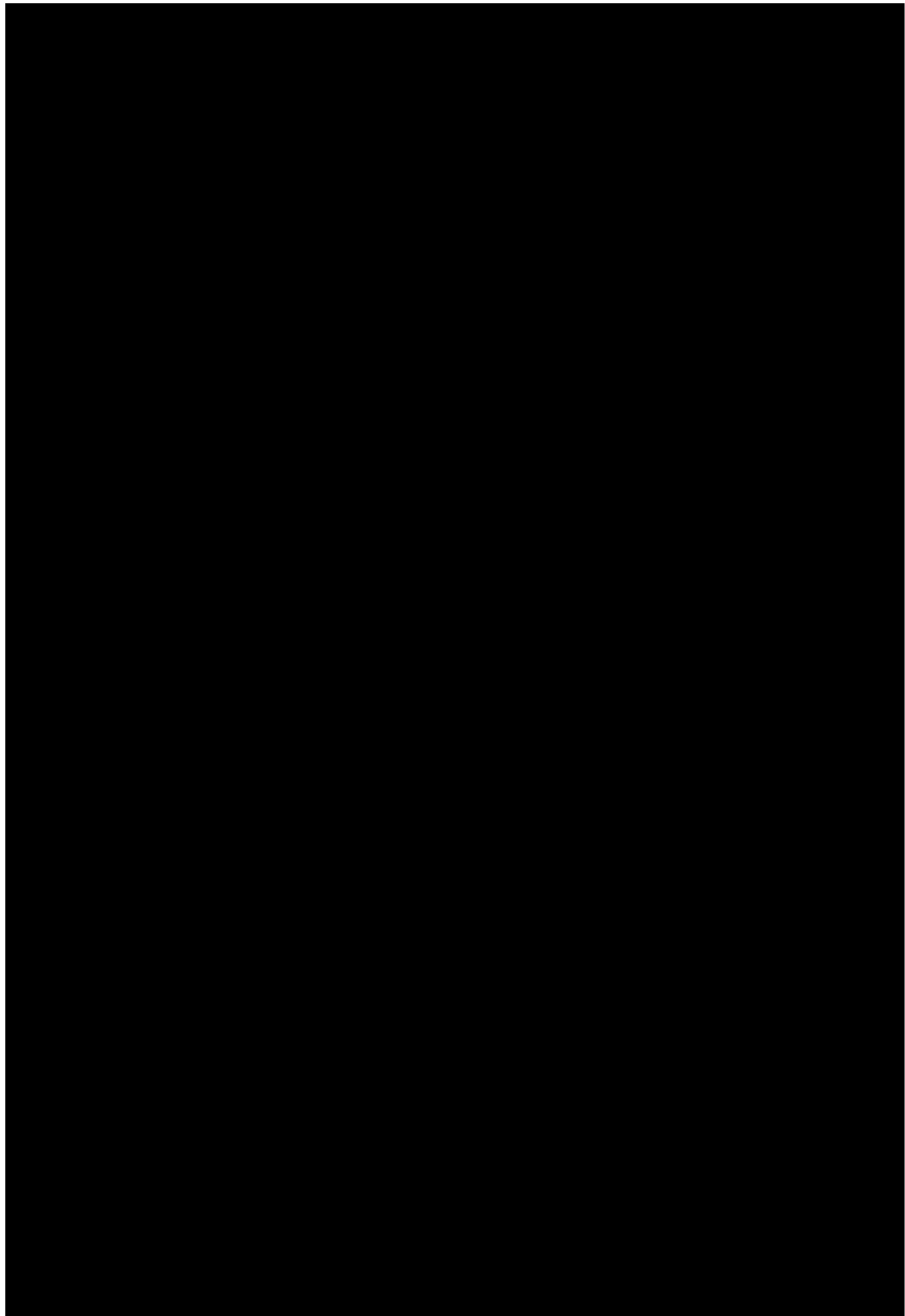
Another prominent voice in the medical profession is the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM). Like JAMA, the NEJM has a long history of excellence and has been instrumental in shaping the way that medicine is practiced. In recent years, the NEJM has also become a leading voice in the fight against the pharmaceutical industry. The journal has published several high-profile articles that have exposed the industry's practices and called for reform.

The *British Medical Journal* (BMJ) is another leading medical journal, and it has also been a vocal critic of the pharmaceutical industry. The BMJ has published numerous articles that have highlighted the industry's role in the development of the opioid crisis and its impact on public health. The journal has also called for greater regulation of the industry and for greater transparency in its dealings with the public.

Finally, the *Lancet* is a leading medical journal that has also been a vocal critic of the pharmaceutical industry. The Lancet has published several articles that have called for greater oversight of the industry and for greater transparency in its operations. The journal has also been instrumental in shaping the way that the public perceives the industry and its role in society.

The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been a leading voice in the medical profession for over a century. It is a weekly publication that covers a wide range of topics, from clinical medicine to public health. The second is the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM), which is a leading journal in the field of internal medicine. The third is the *Lancet*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The fourth is the *British Medical Journal* (BMJ), which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The fifth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The sixth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The seventh is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The eighth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The ninth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The tenth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice.

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

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

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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, compared with 50% 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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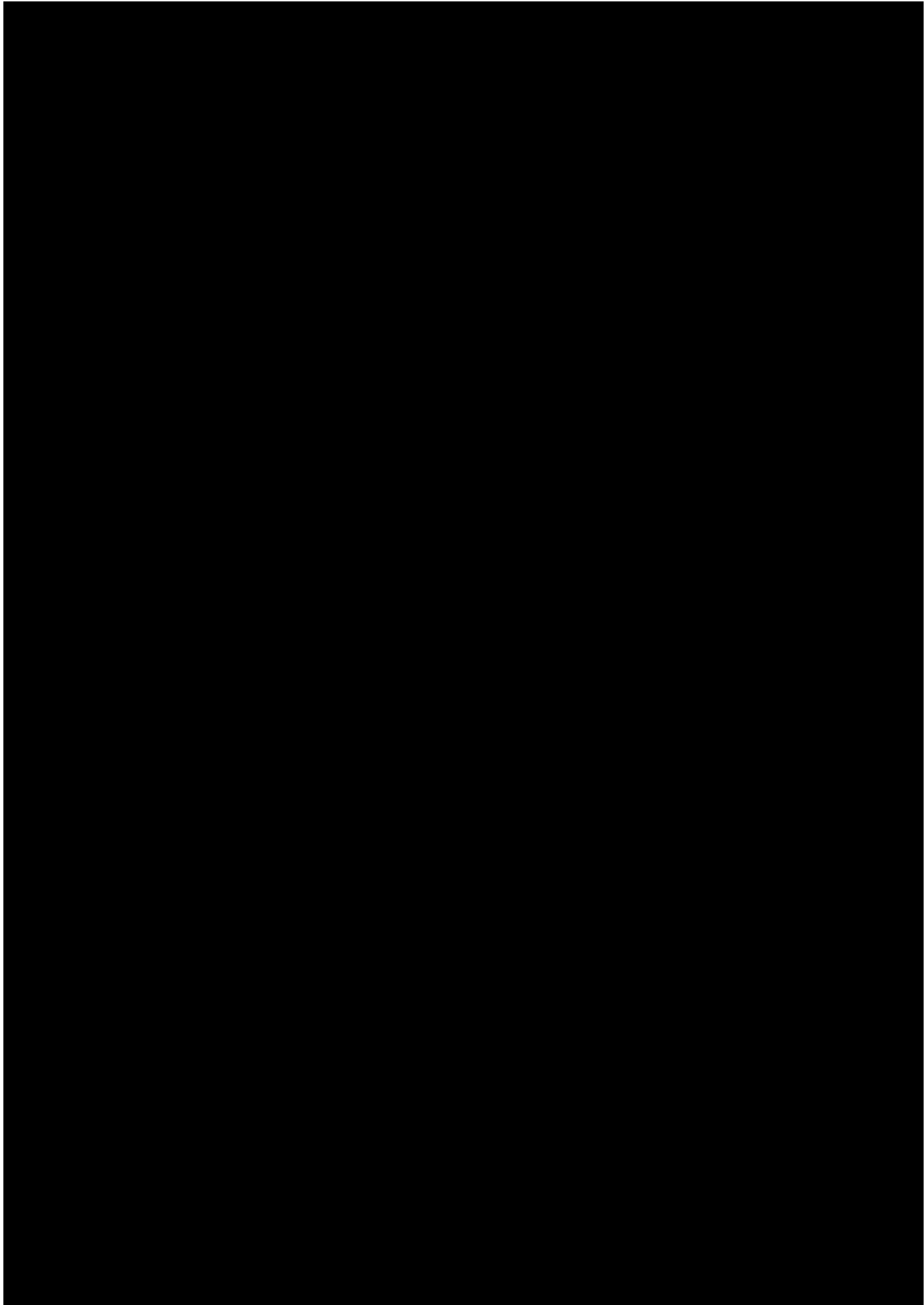
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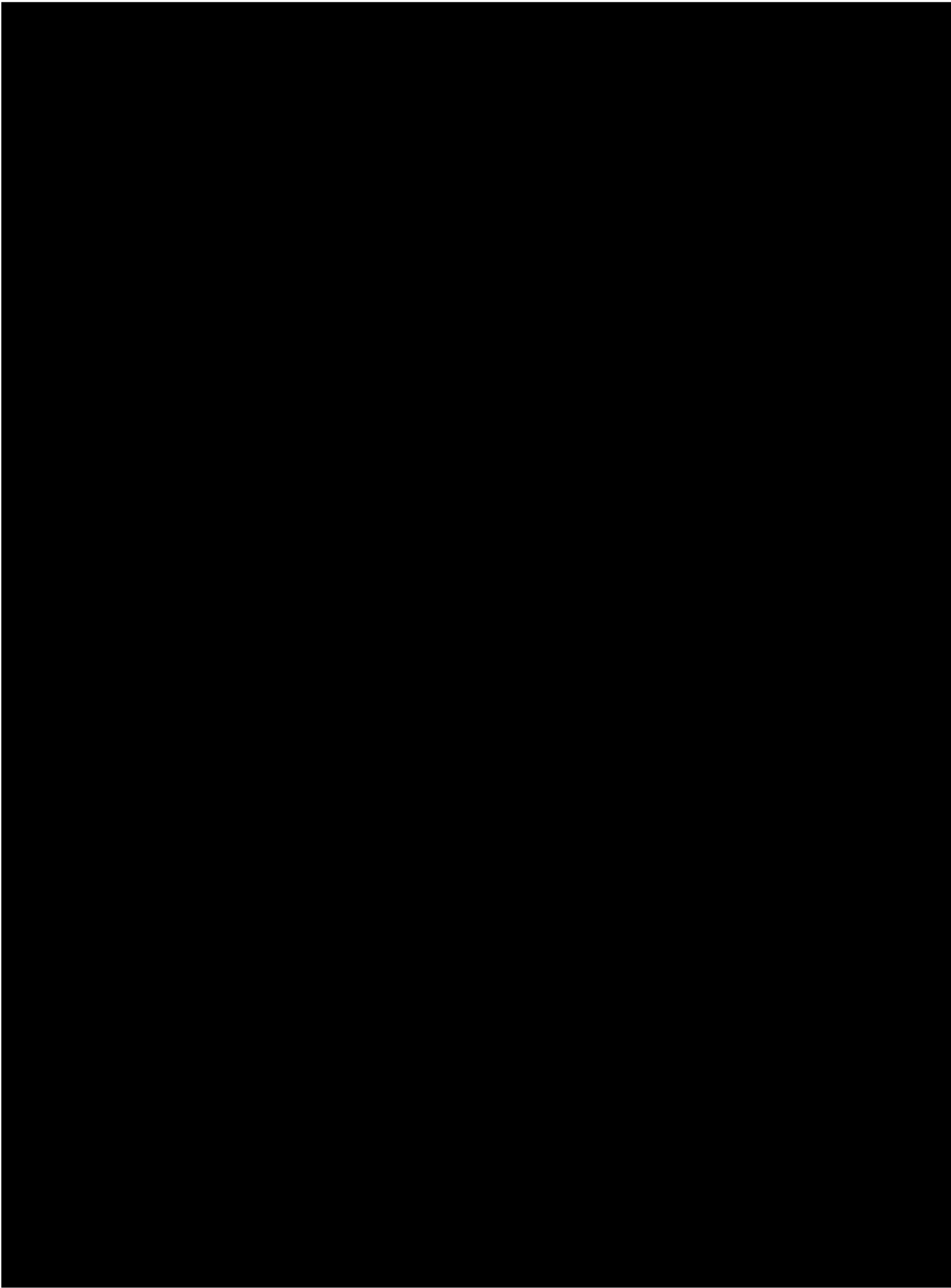
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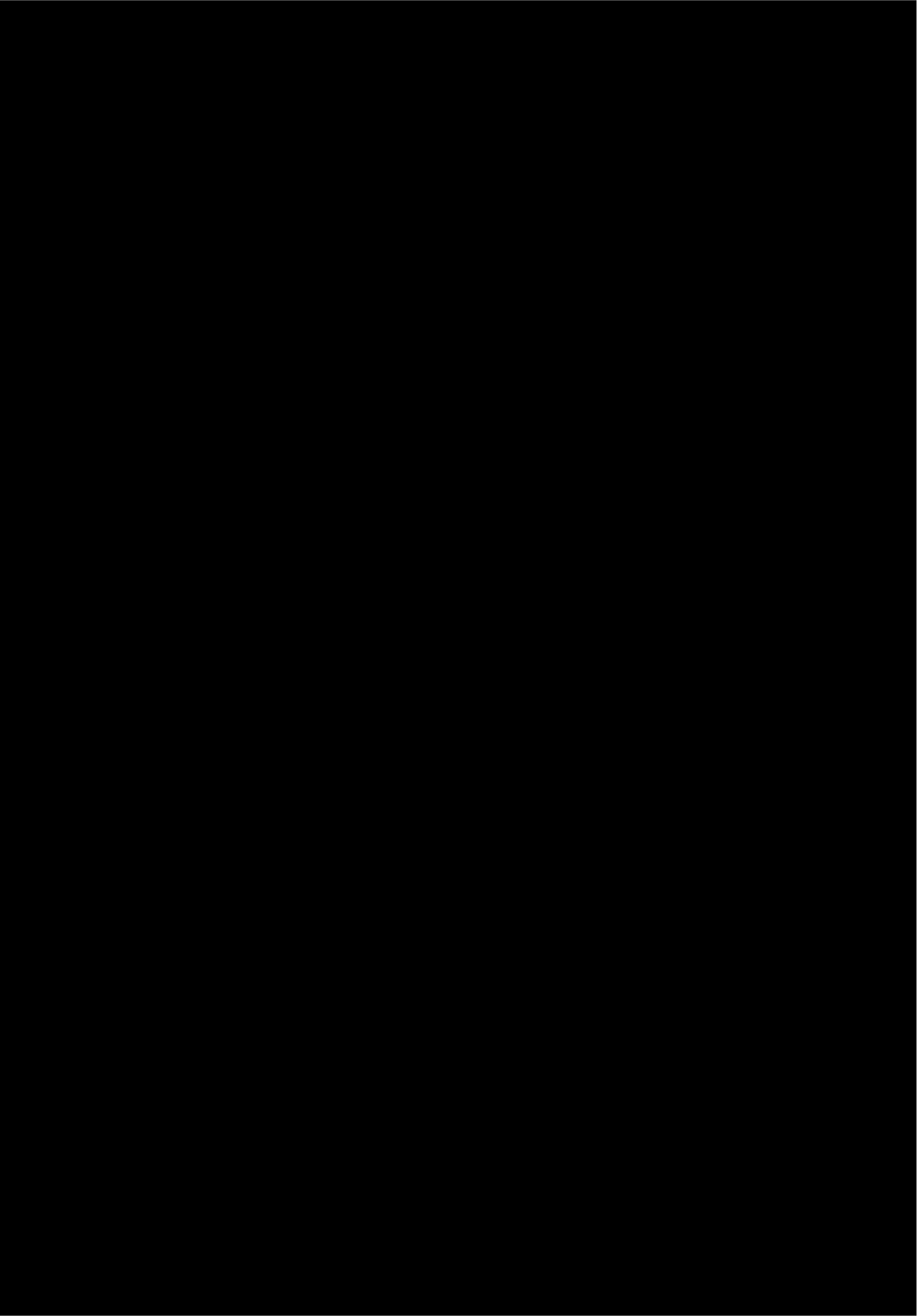
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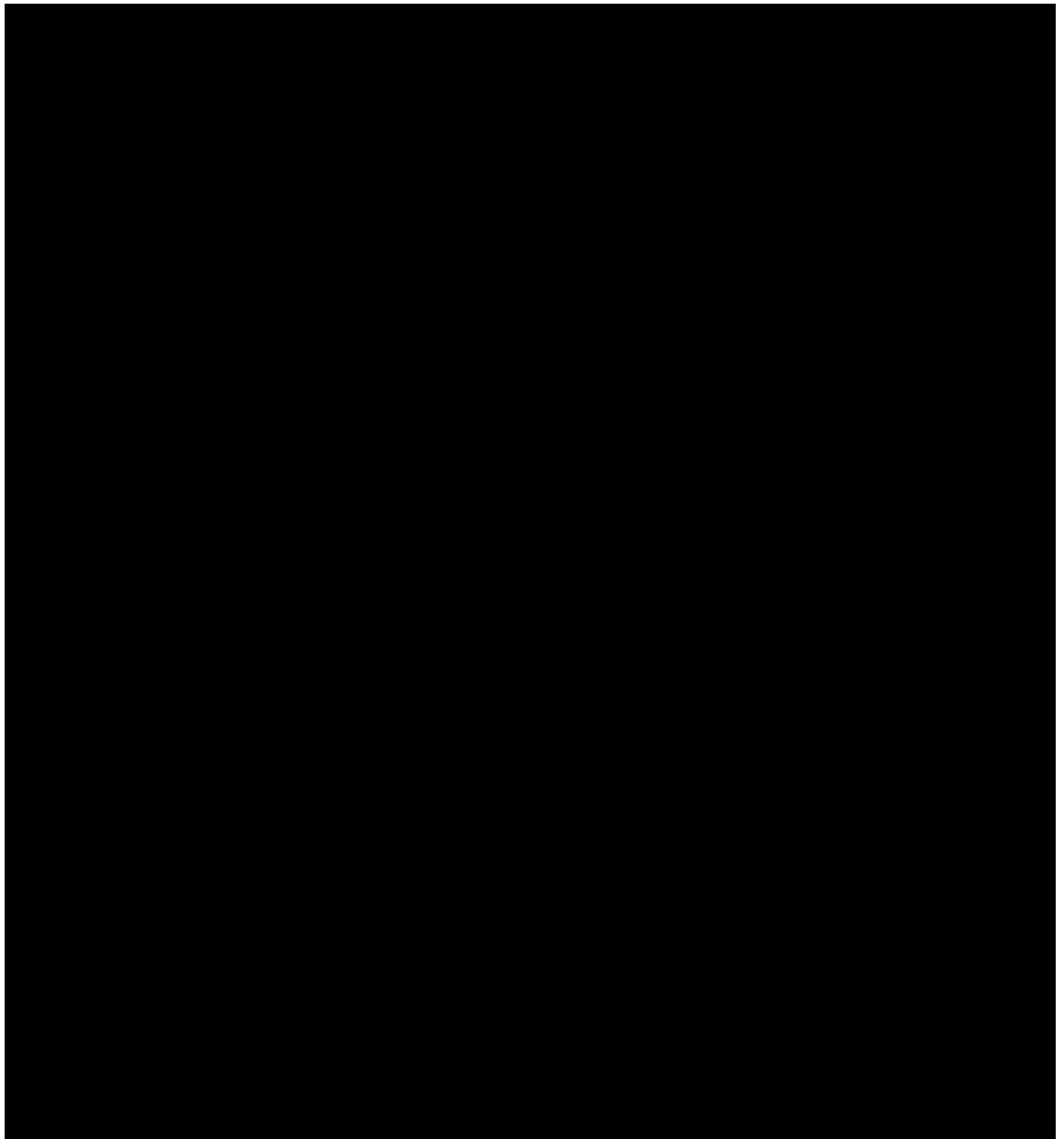
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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...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)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. However, they do provide a useful starting point for discussing the relationship between information and communication.

In the following sections, we will discuss the relationship between information and communication in more detail. We will also discuss the role of information and communication in society.

Information and communication are two of the most important aspects of human life. They are the ways in which we share knowledge and ideas with each other.

Information is the knowledge that we have about the world around us. It is the data that we use to make decisions and solve problems.

Communication is the process of sharing information with others. It is the way in which we tell each other what we know and what we think.

Information and communication are closely related. They are two sides of the same coin. Without information, communication would be meaningless. Without communication, information would be useless.

Information and communication are essential for the functioning of society. They are the ways in which we build and maintain our communities.

Information and communication are also essential for the development of the individual. They are the ways in which we learn and grow as people.

Information and communication are the foundation of all human activity. They are the ways in which we live and work.

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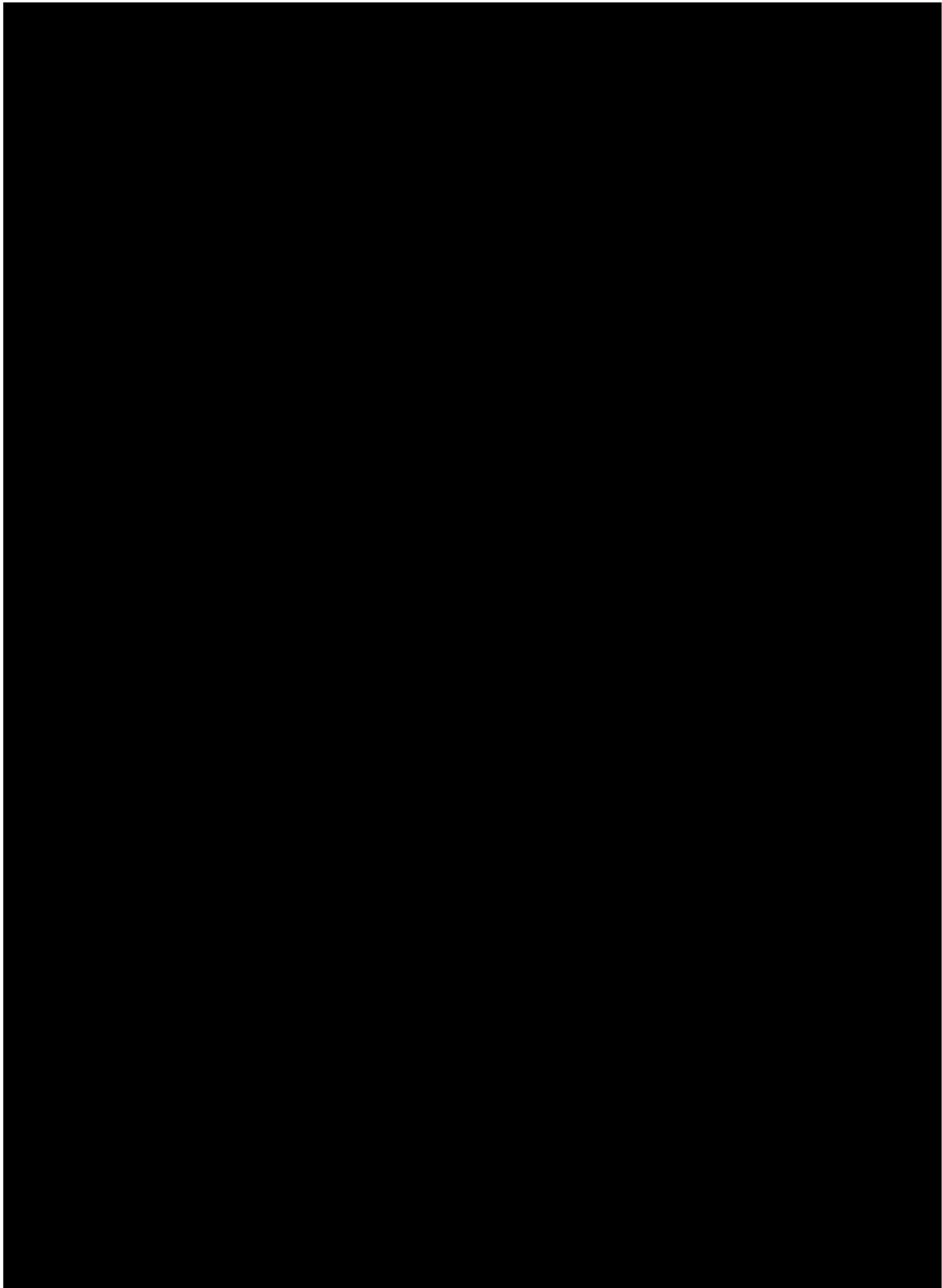
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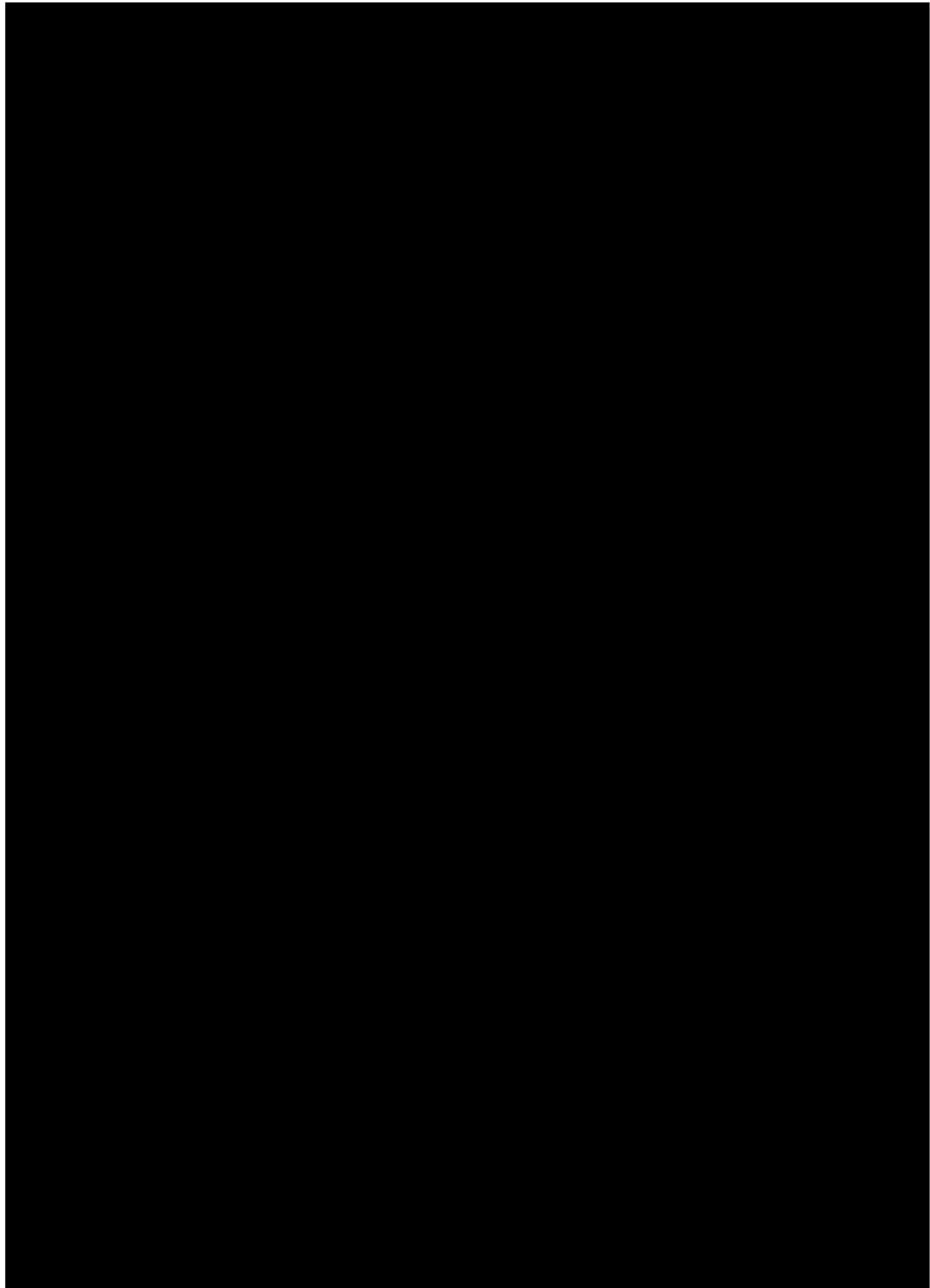
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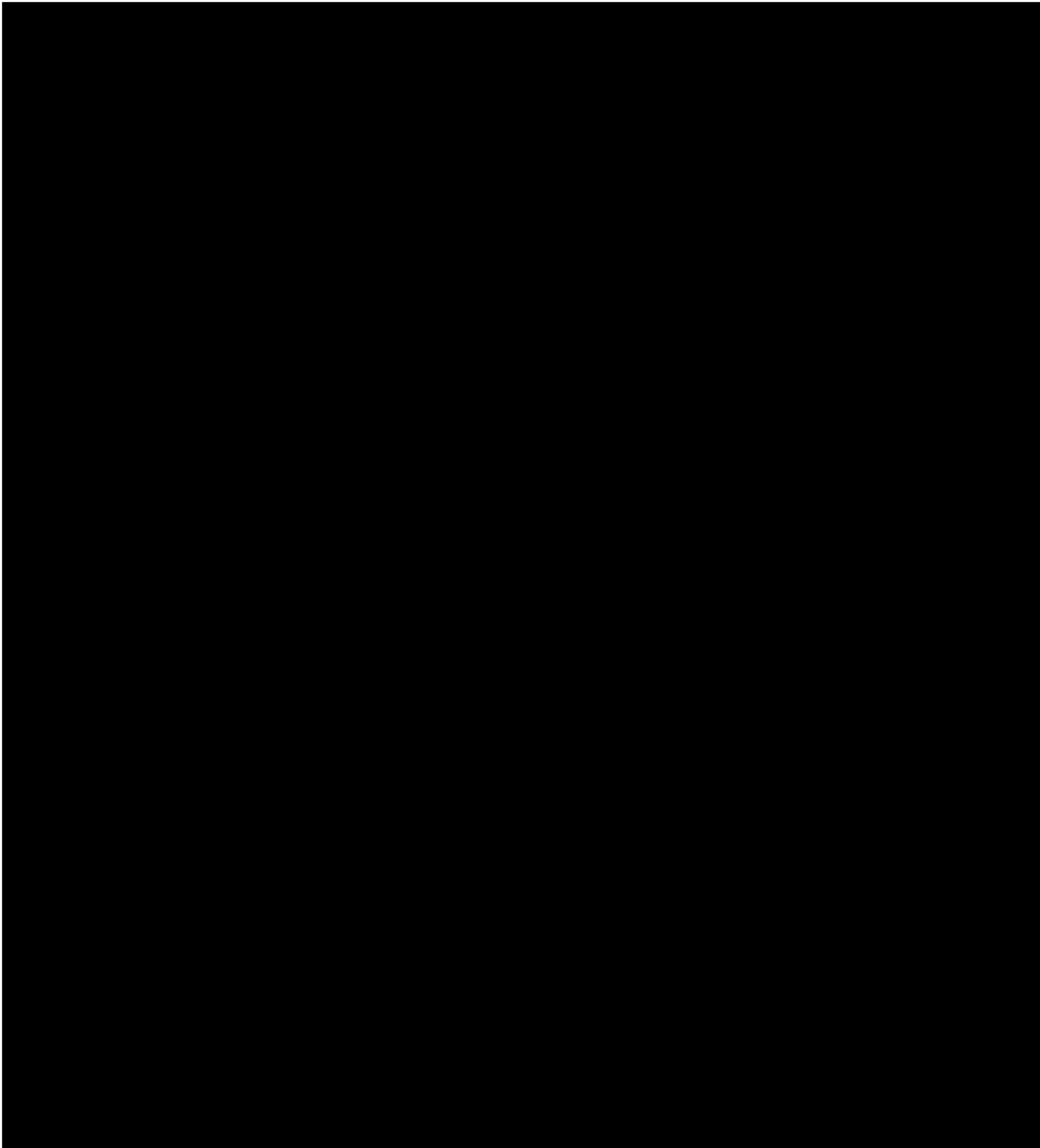
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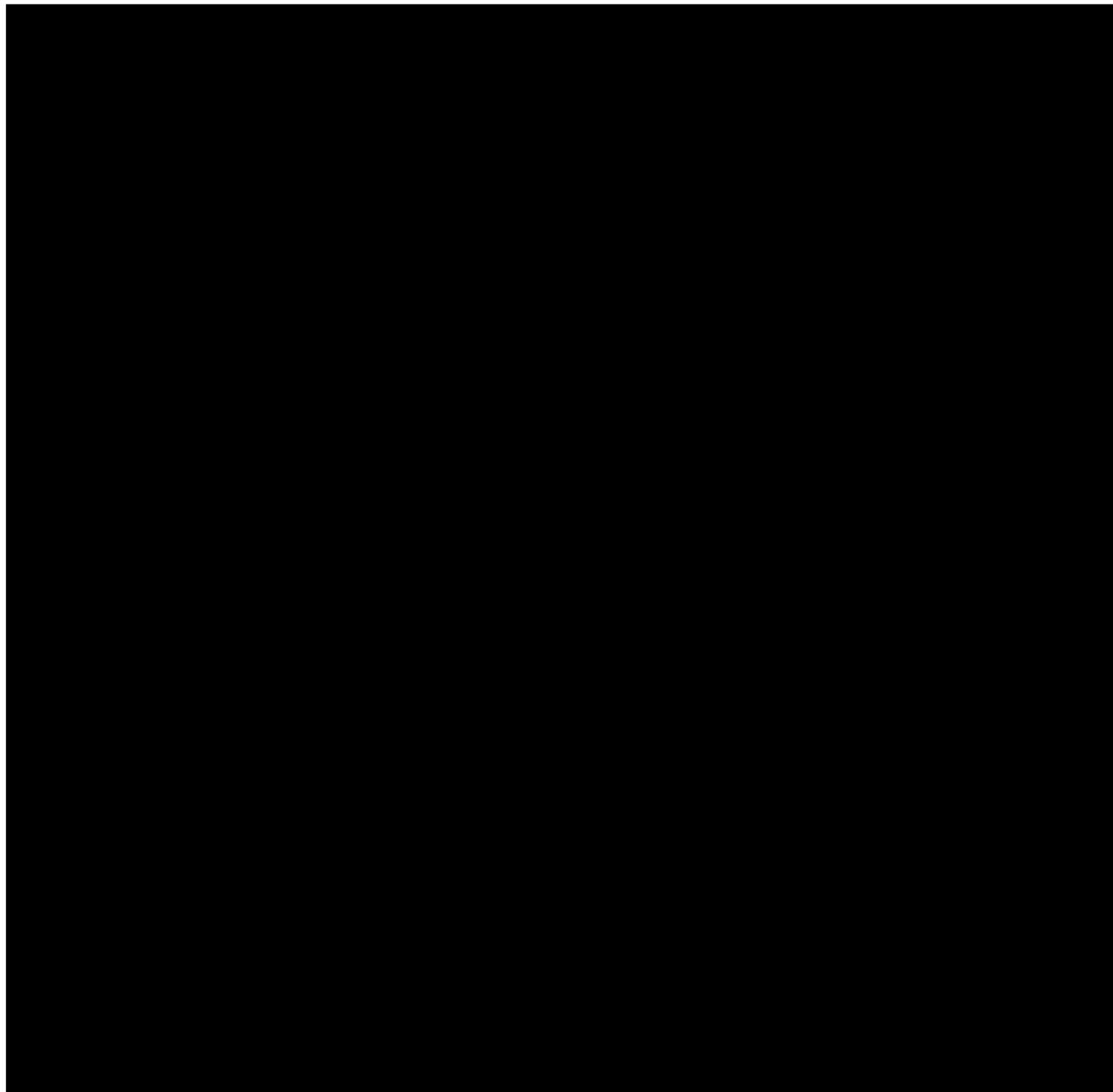
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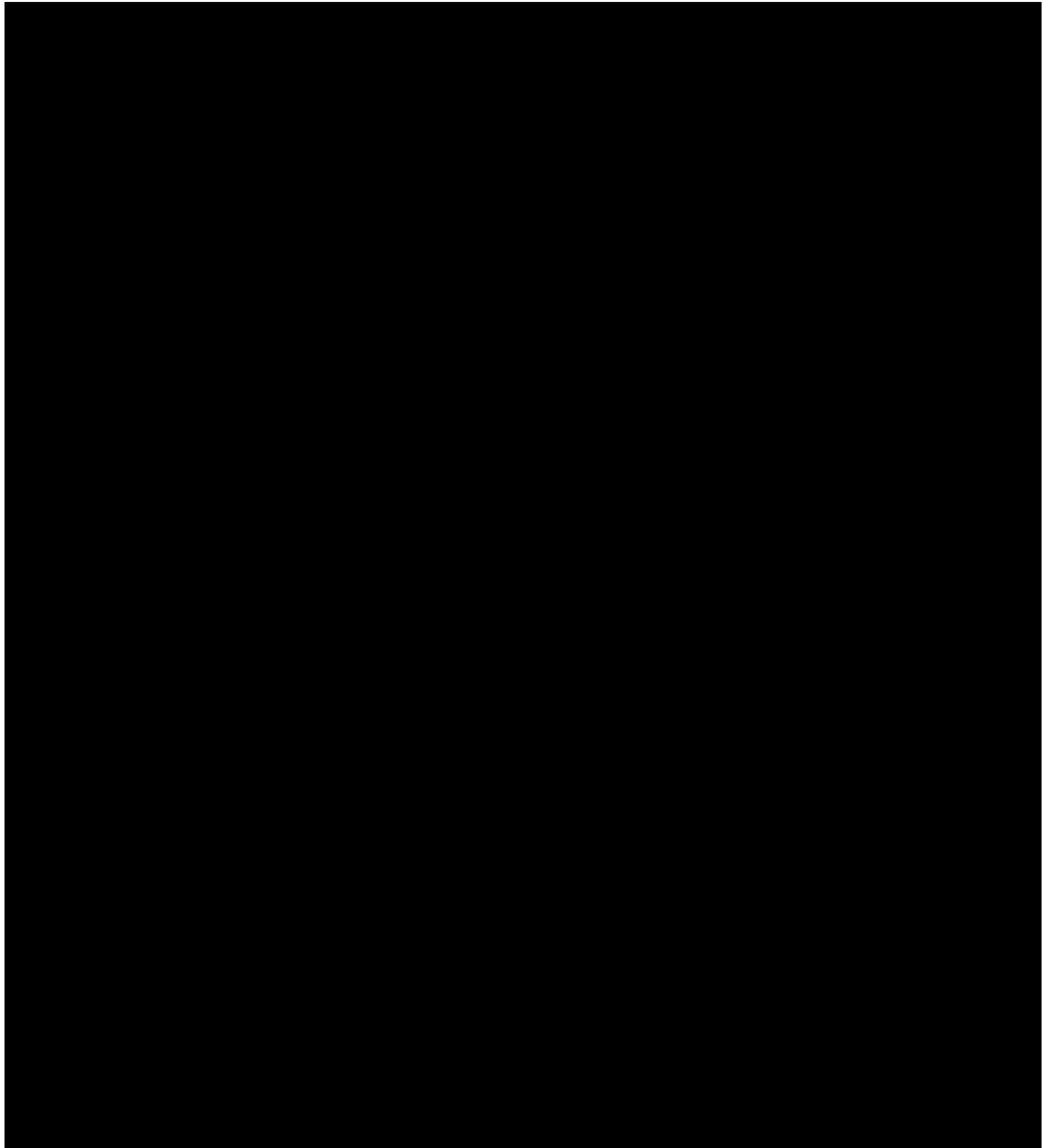
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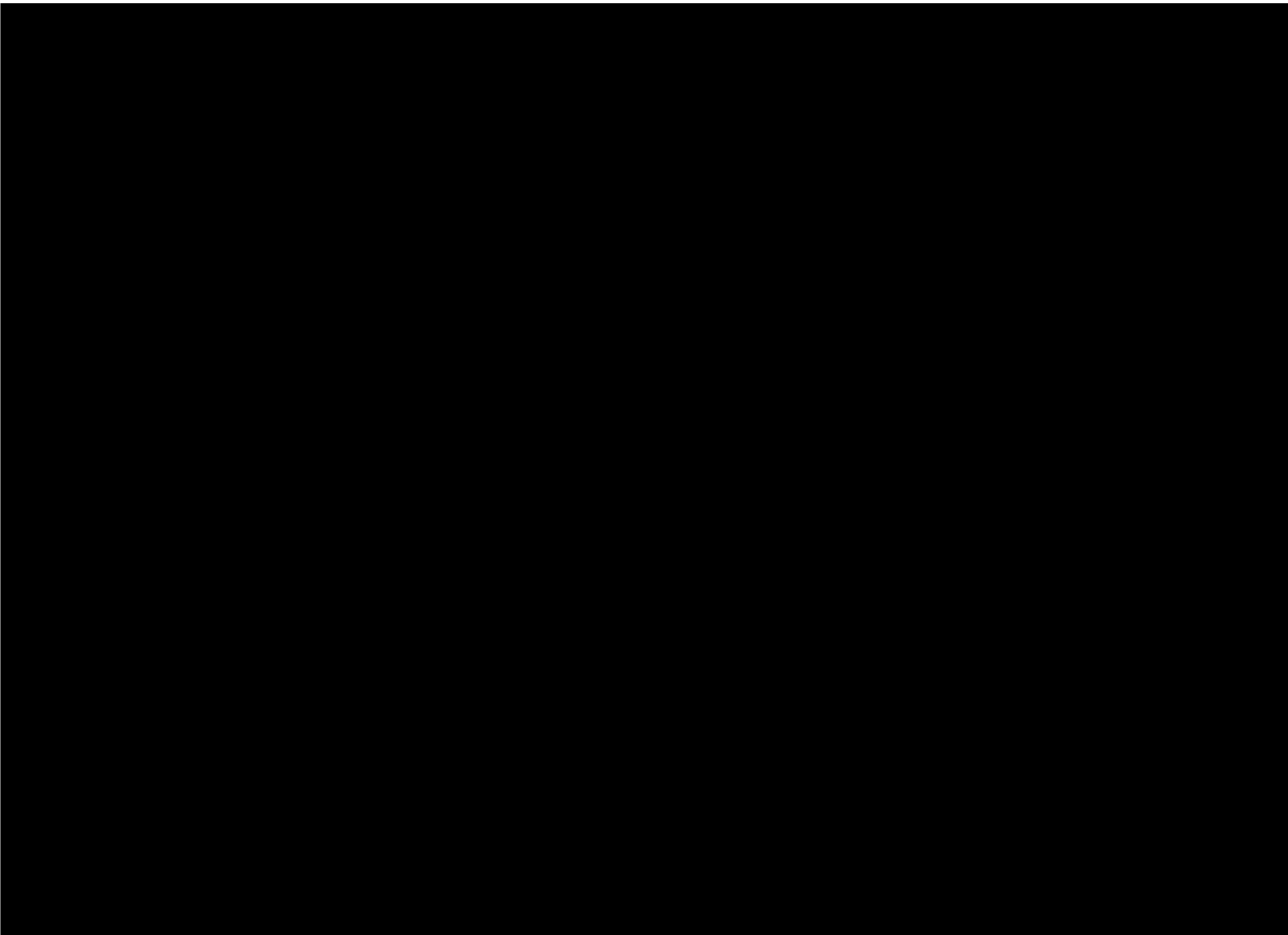
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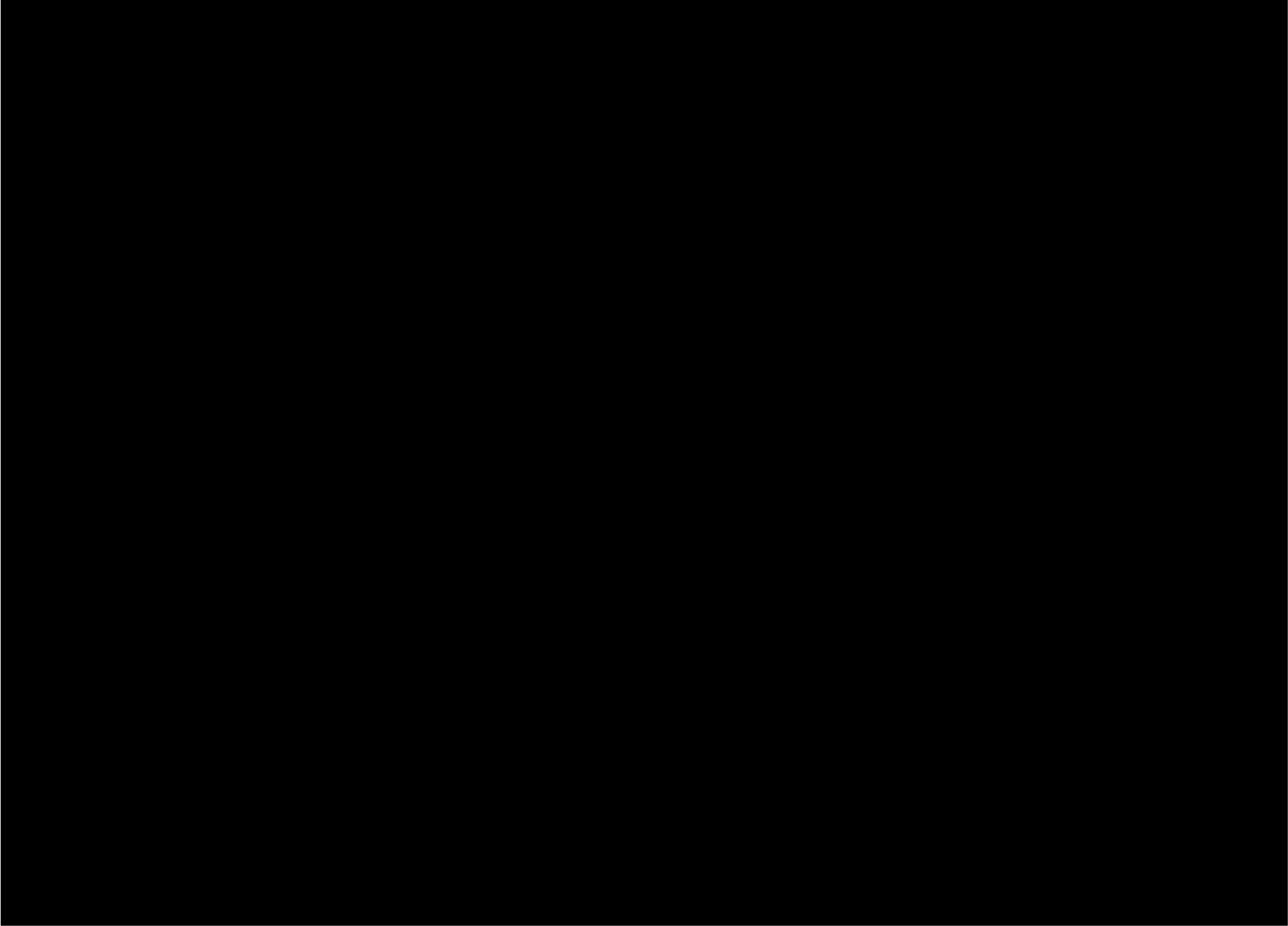
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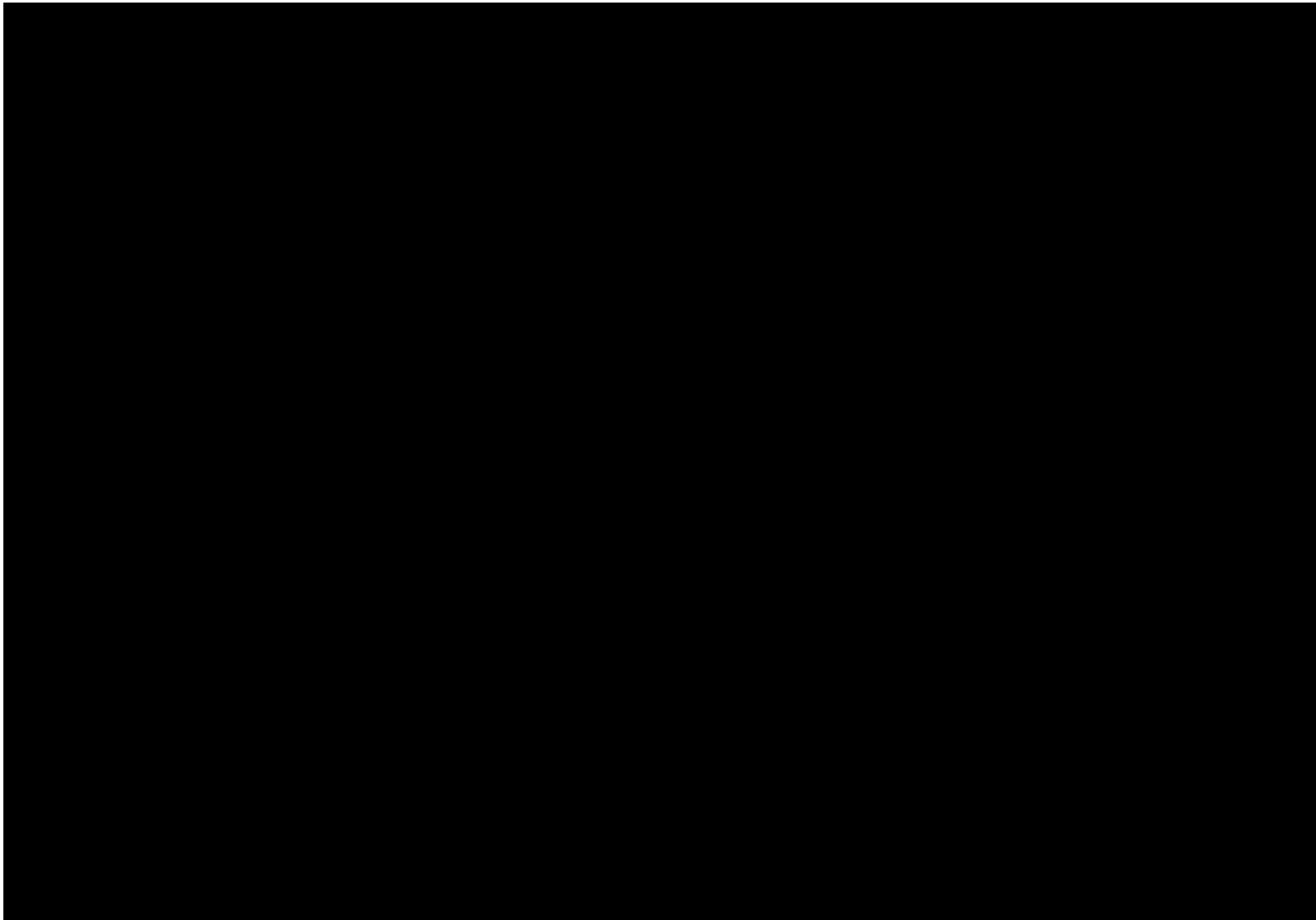
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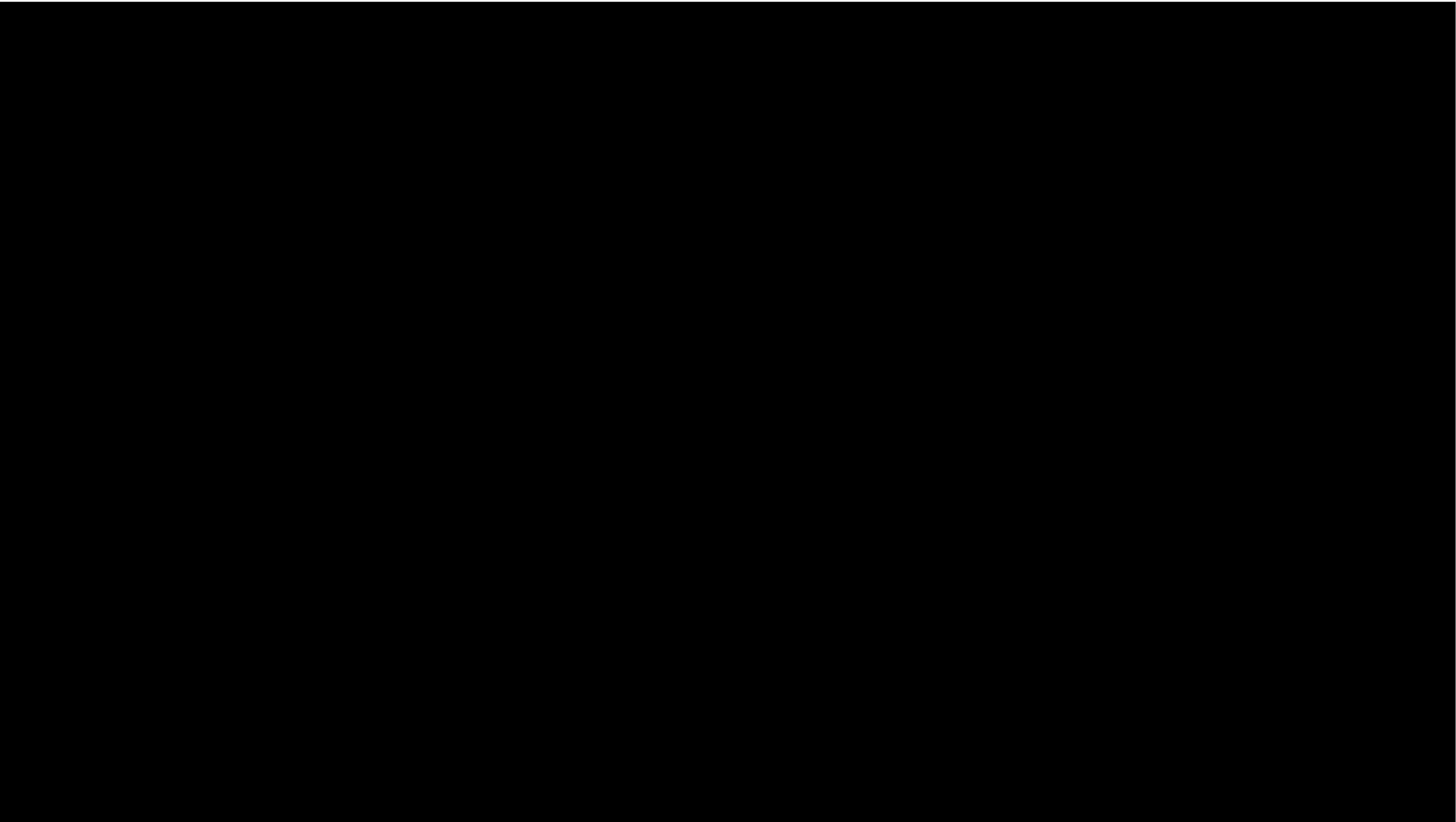
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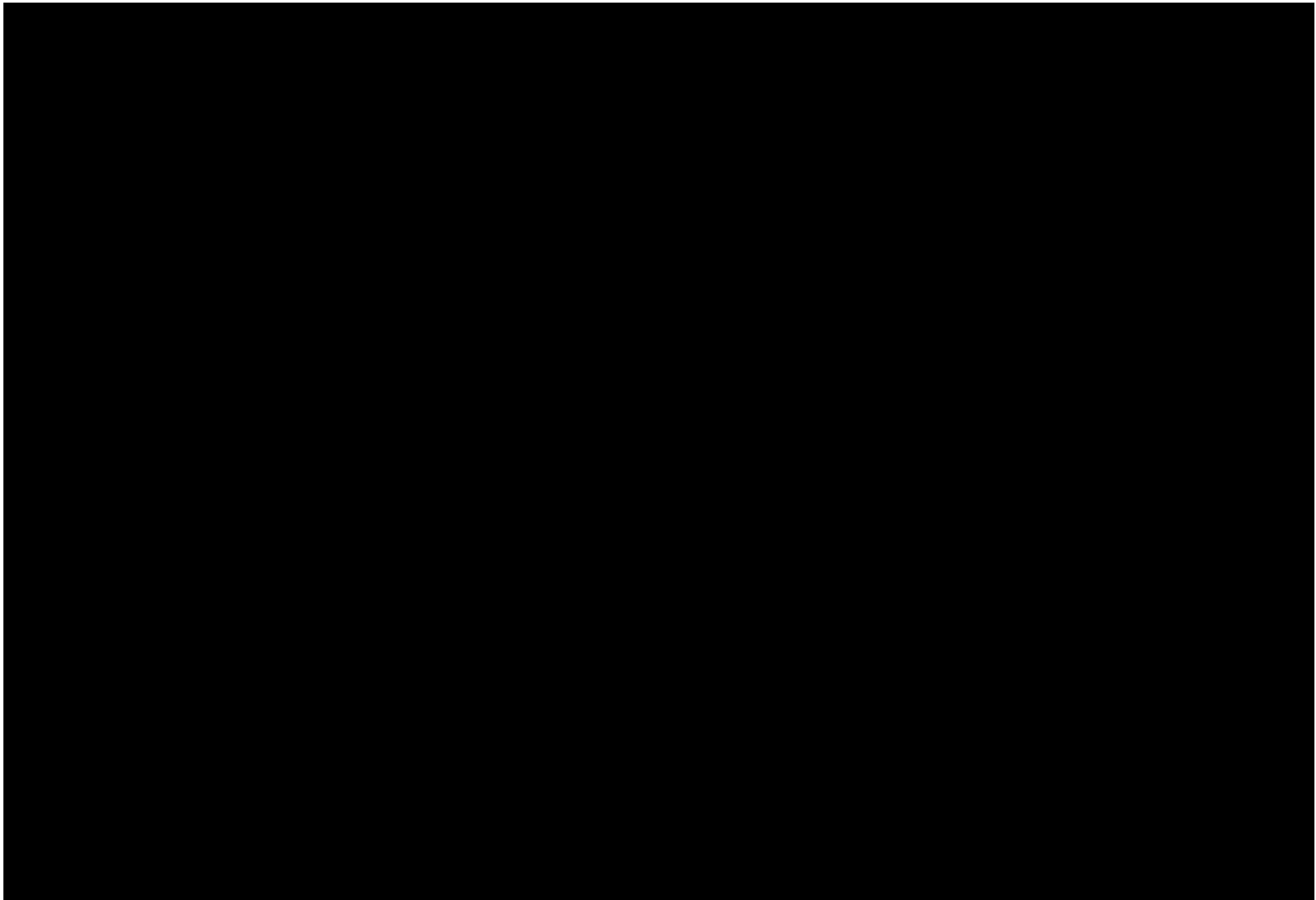


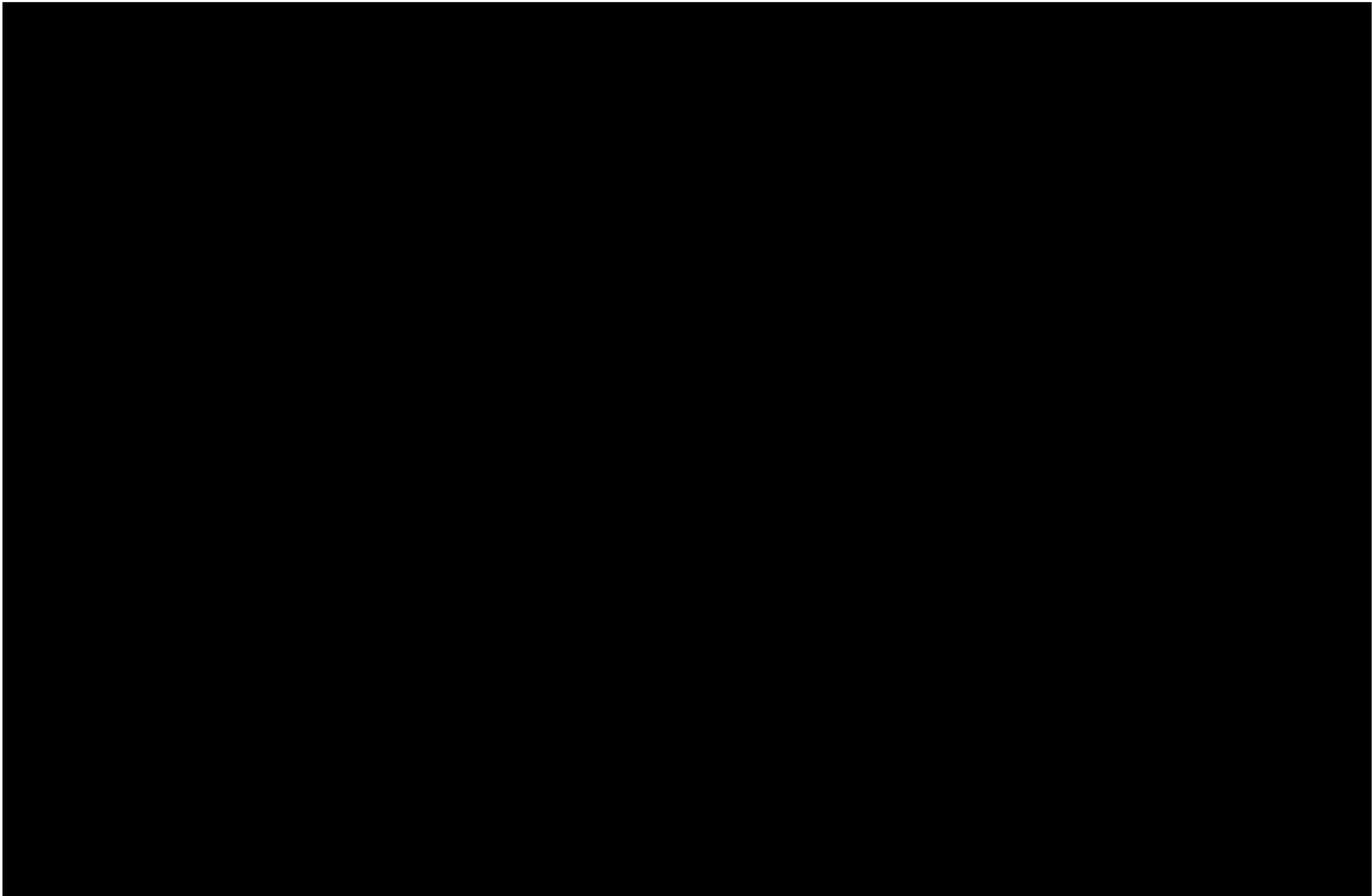


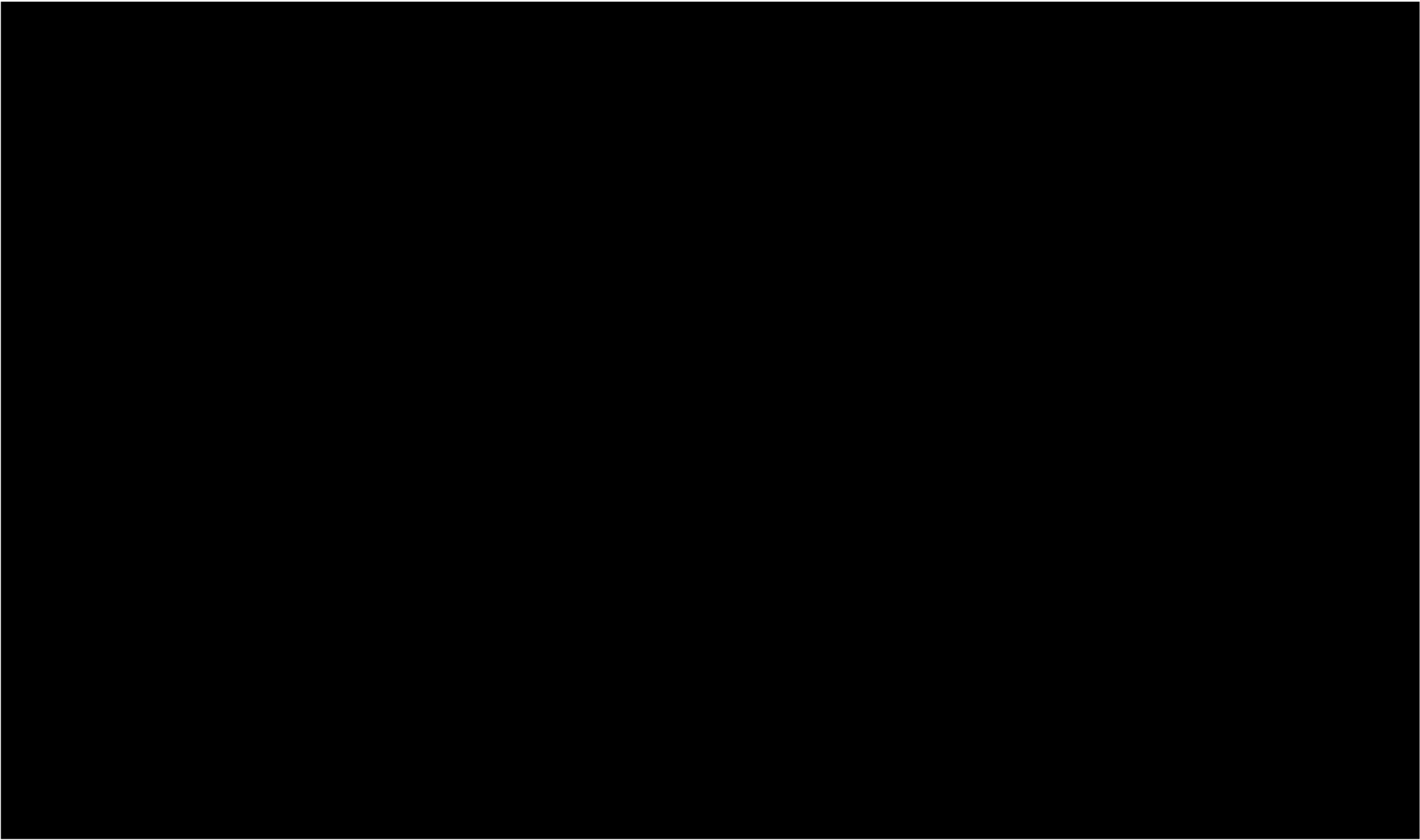


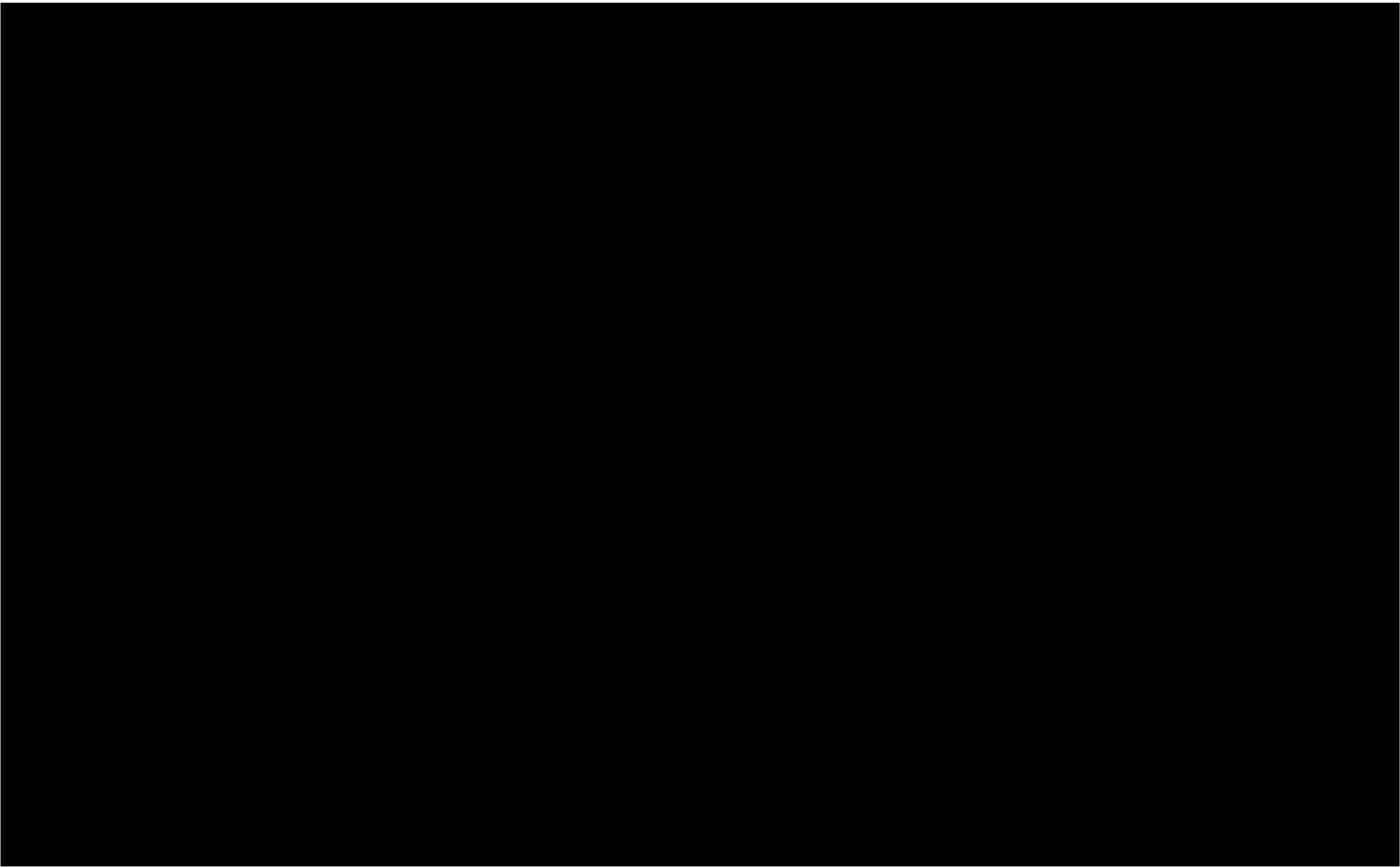


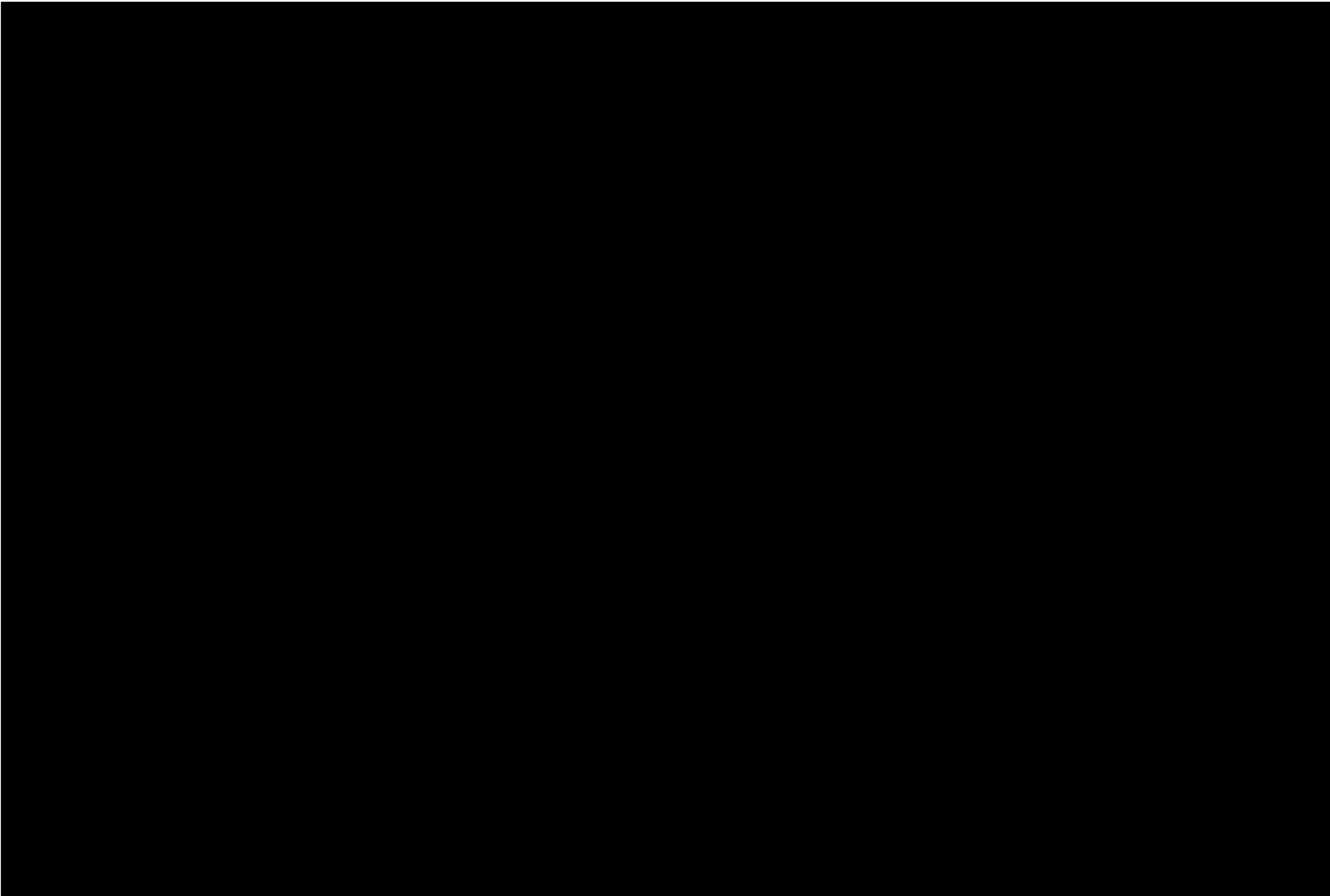


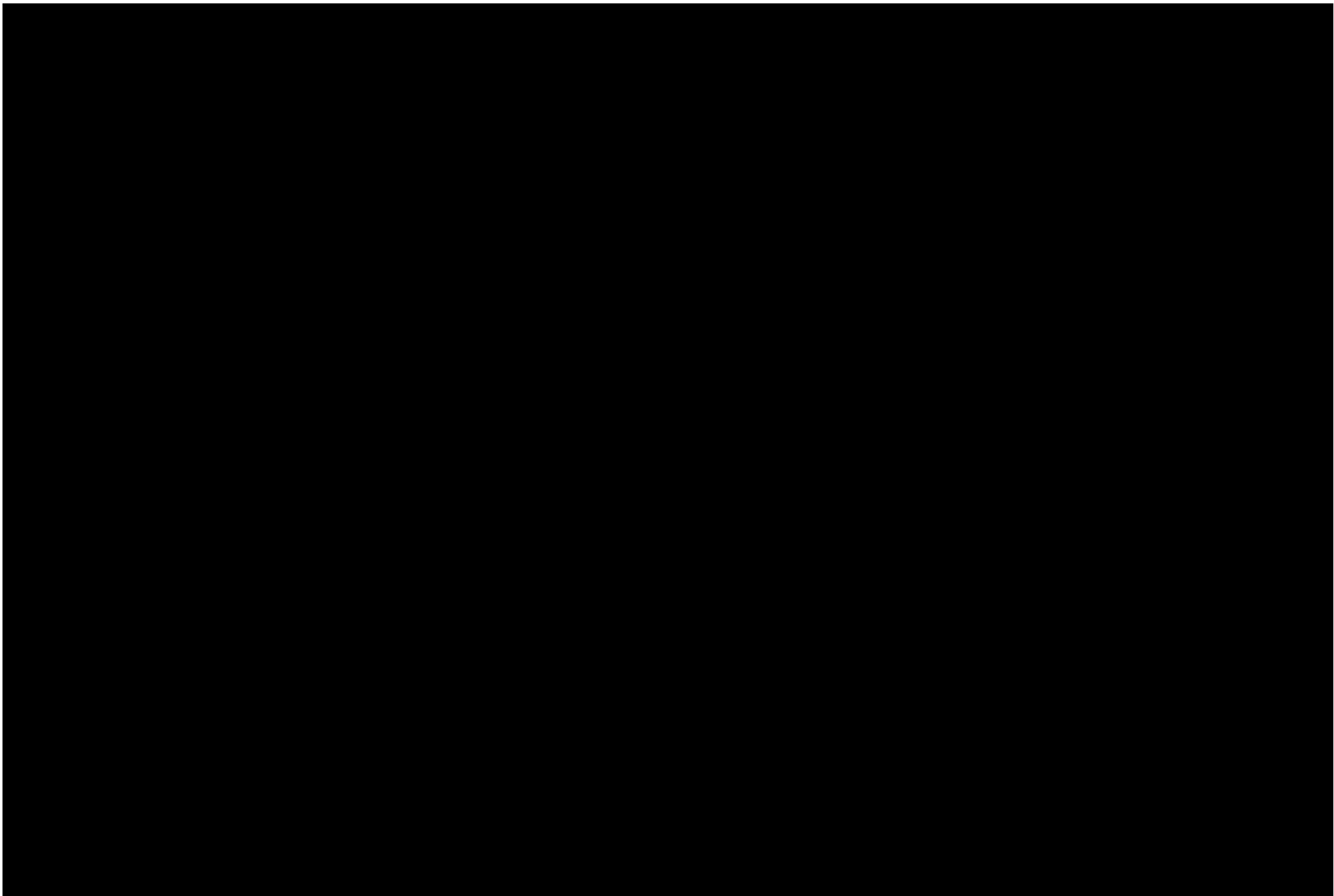


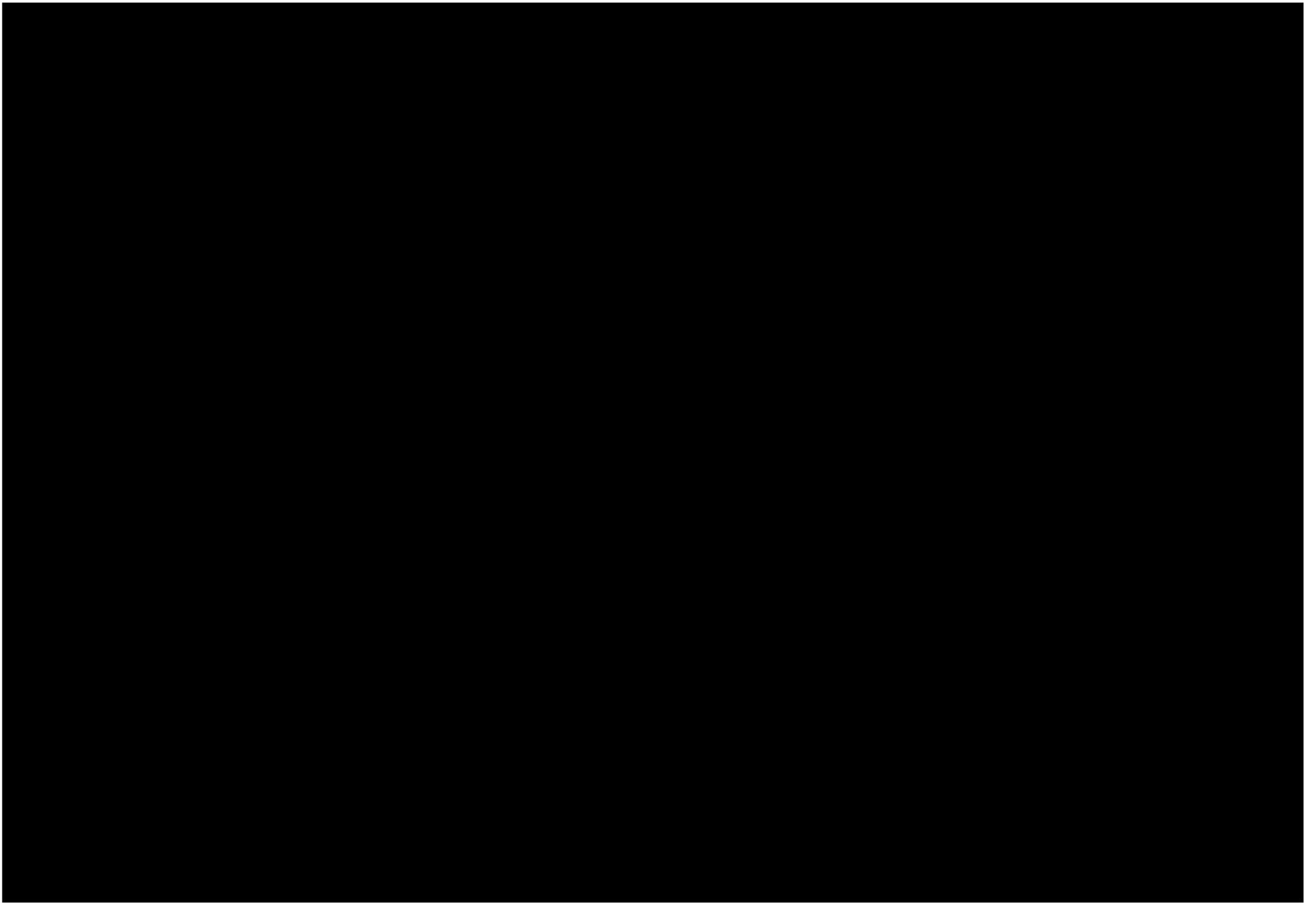


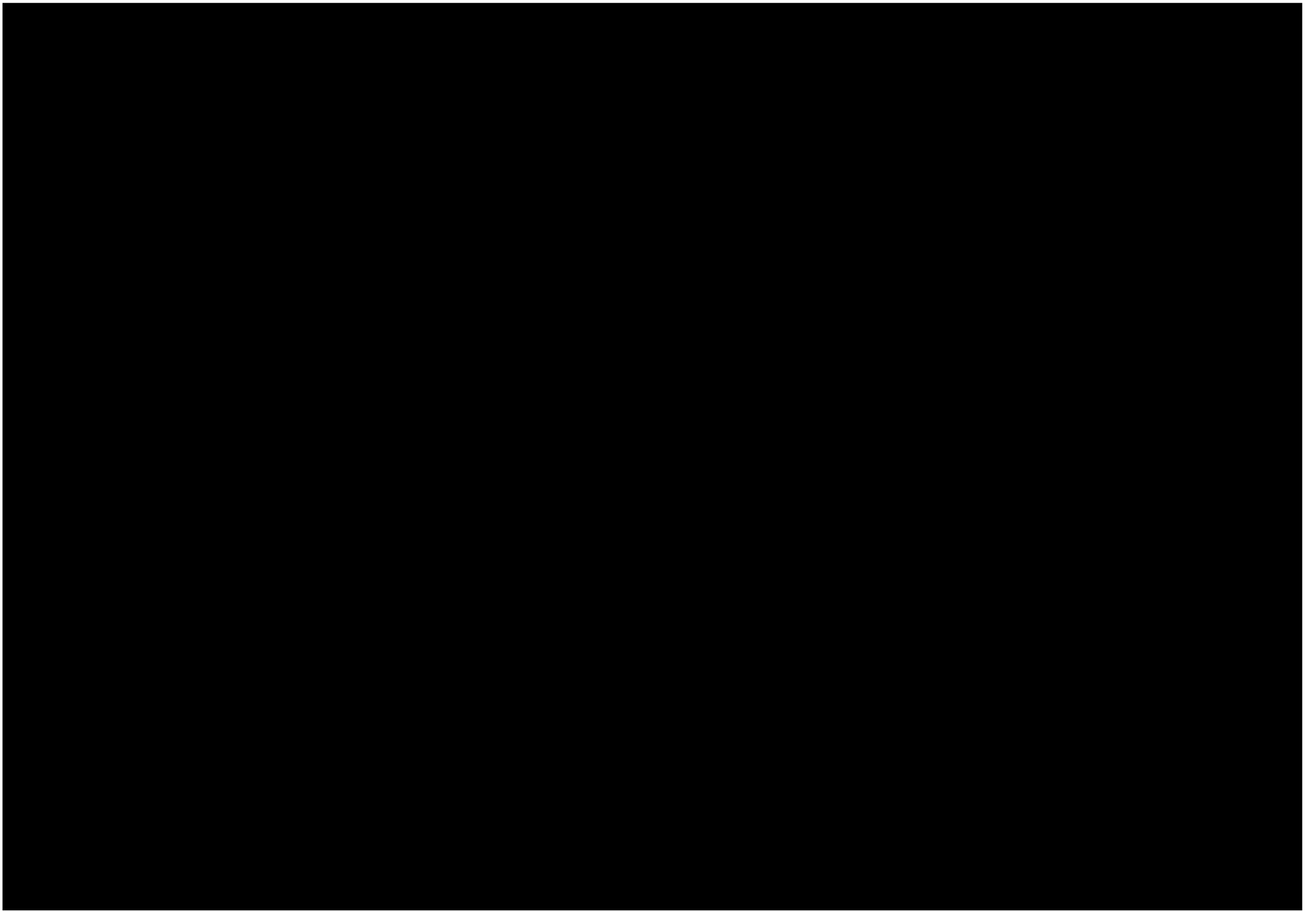


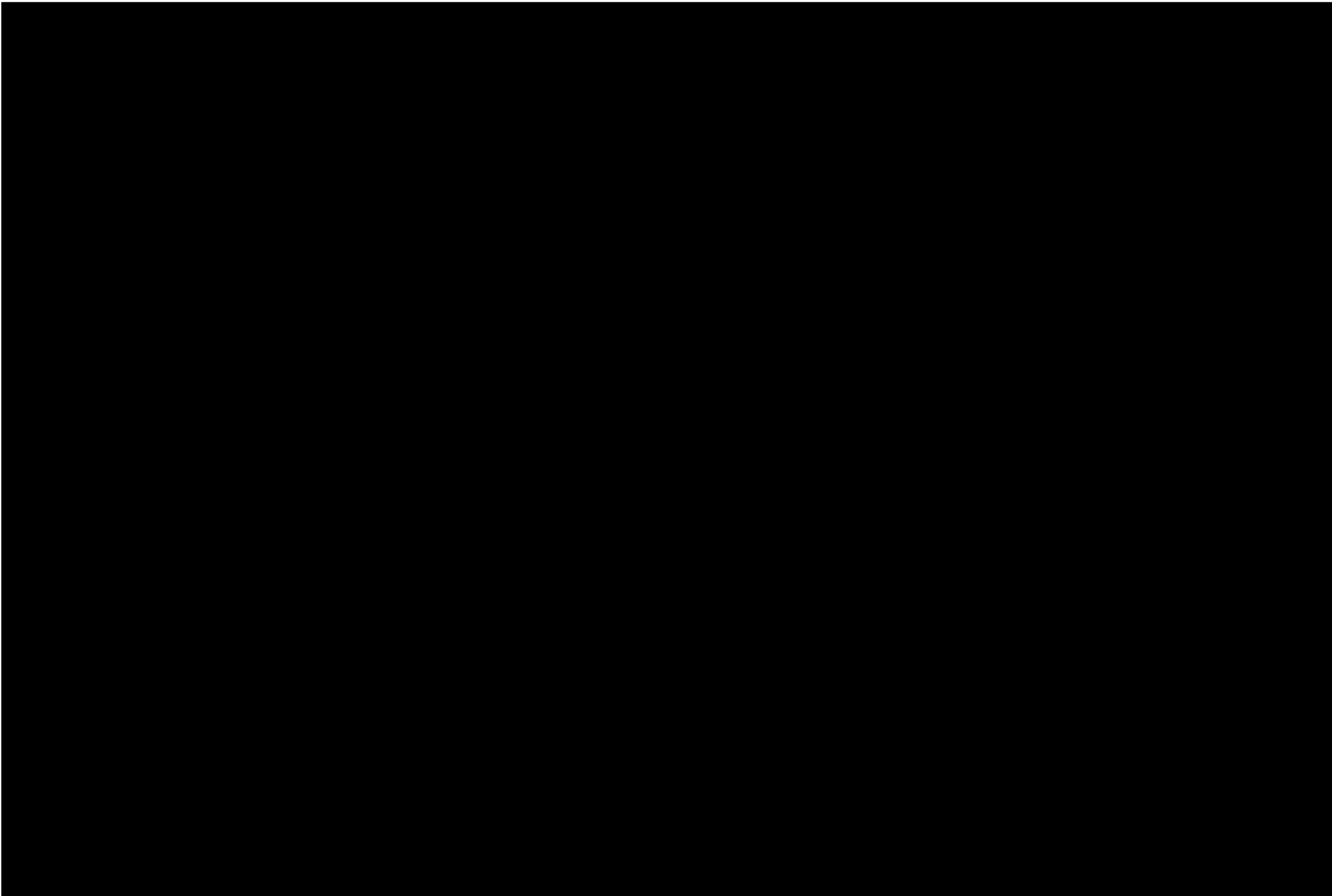




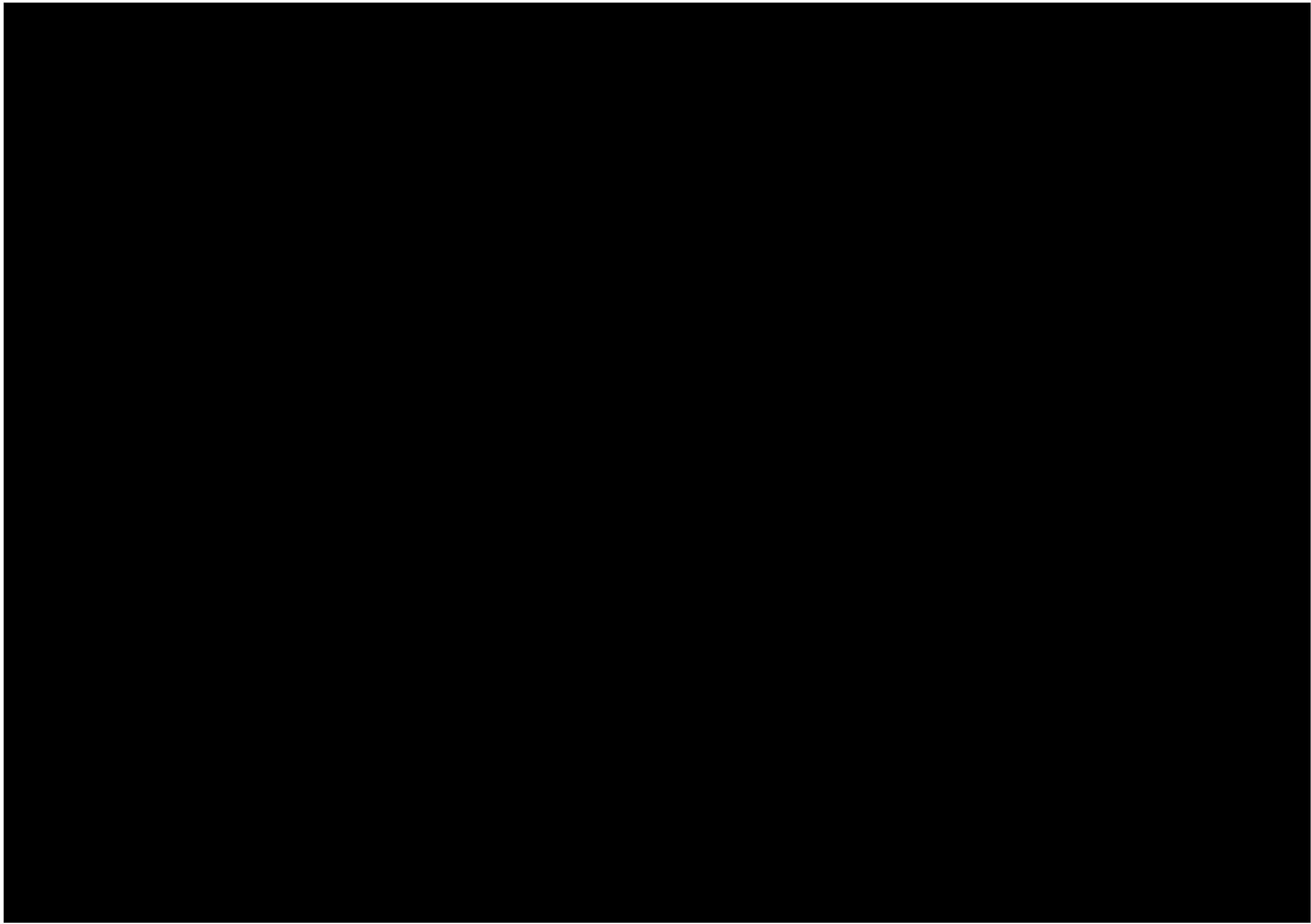




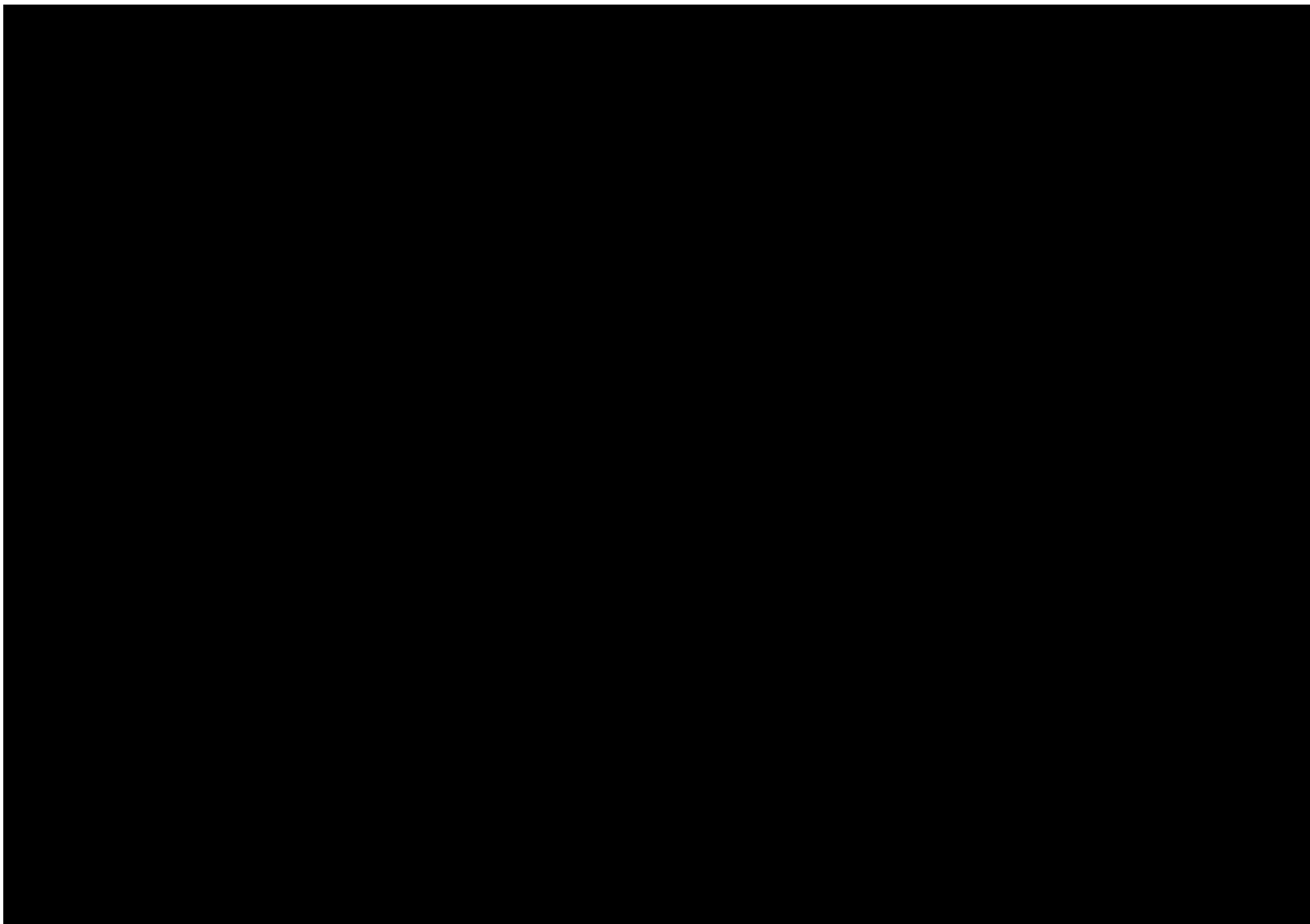


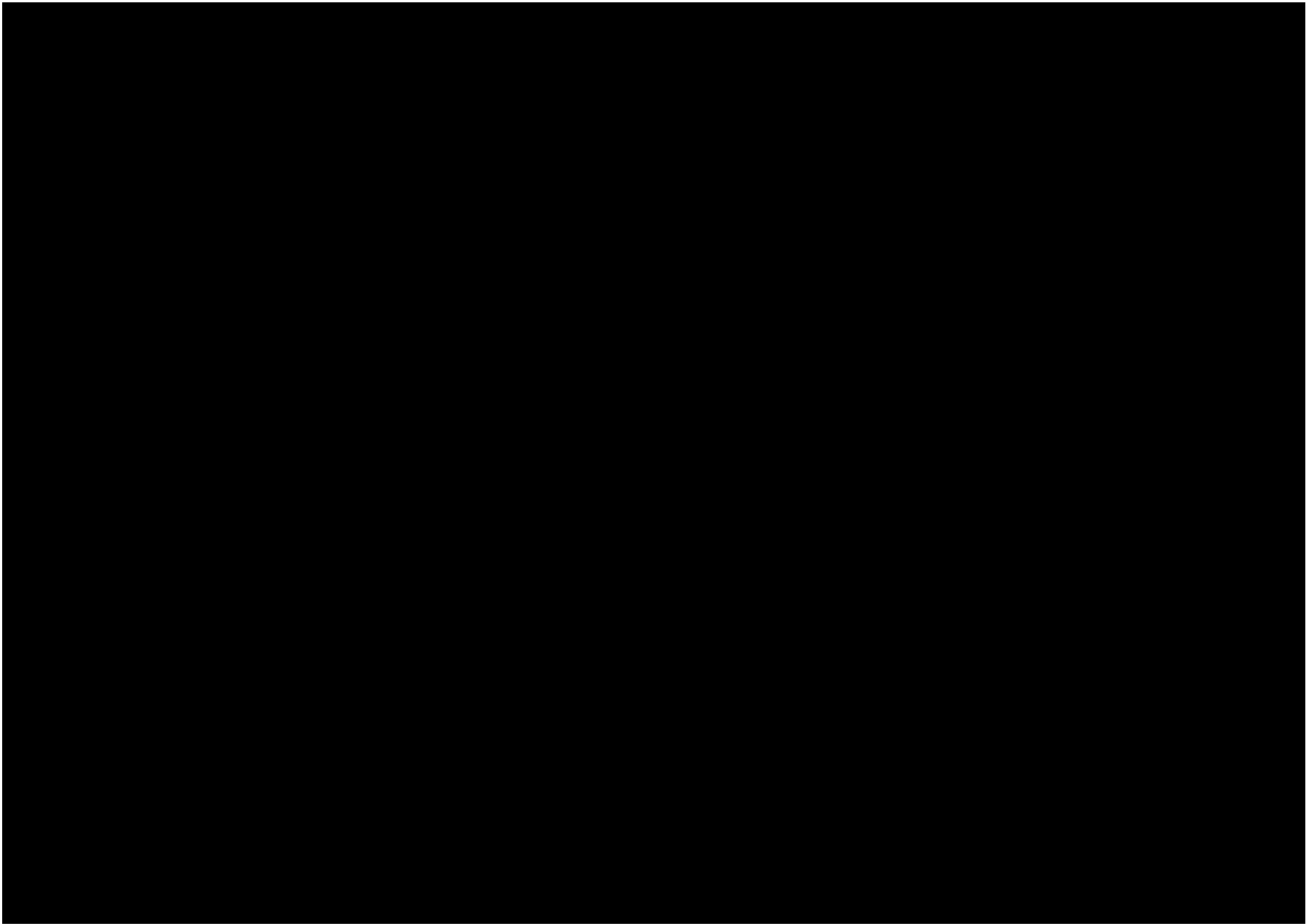


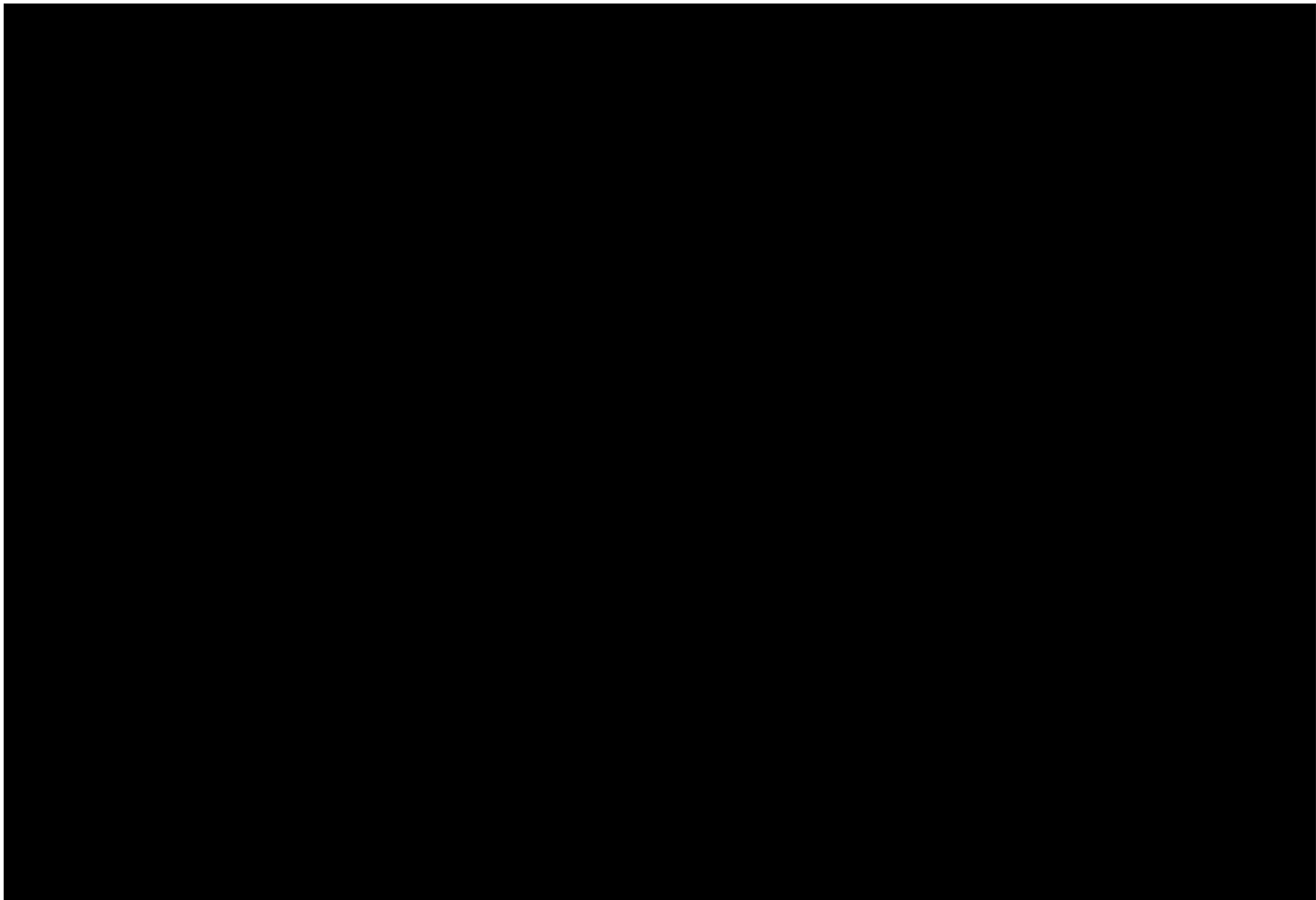


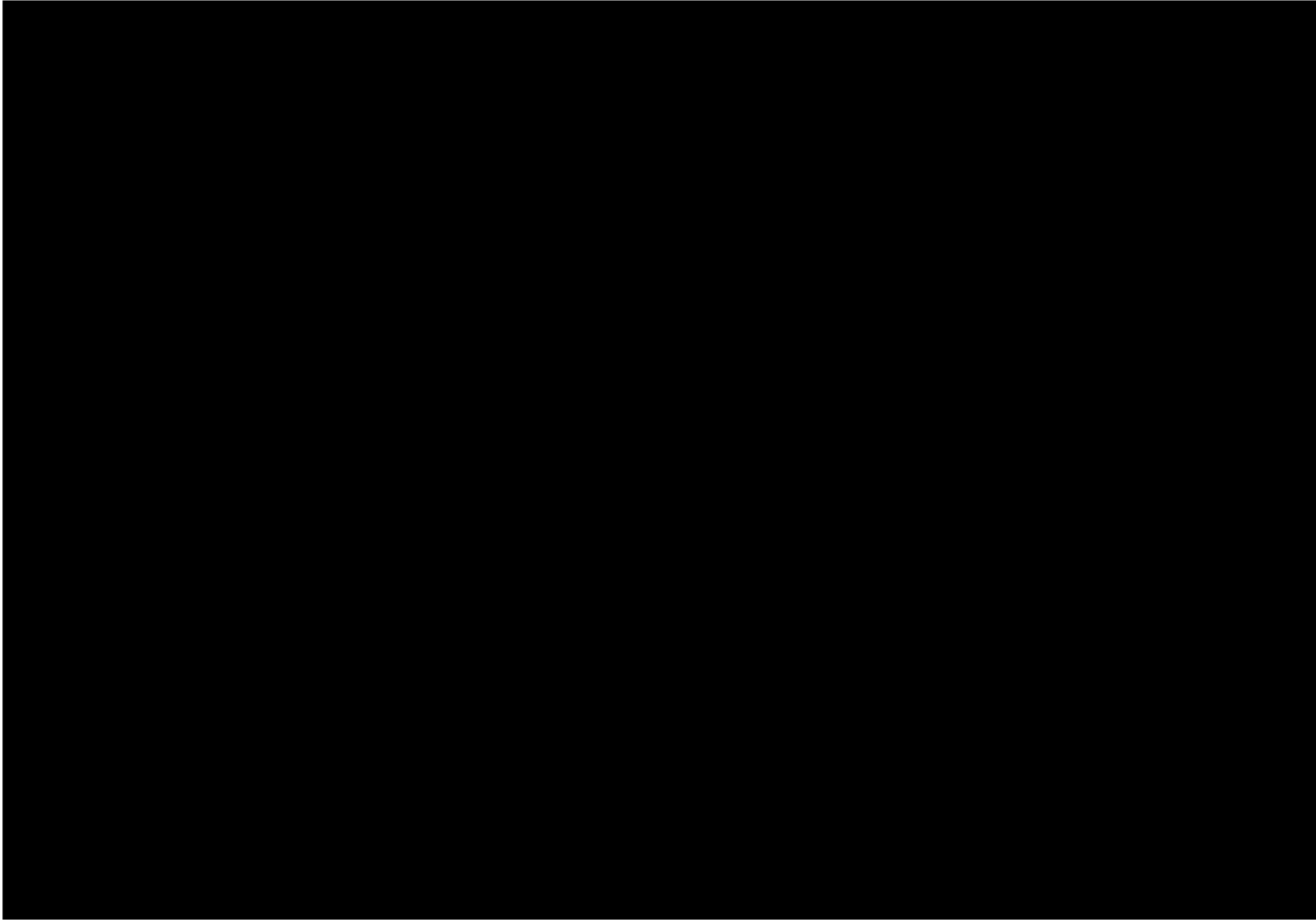


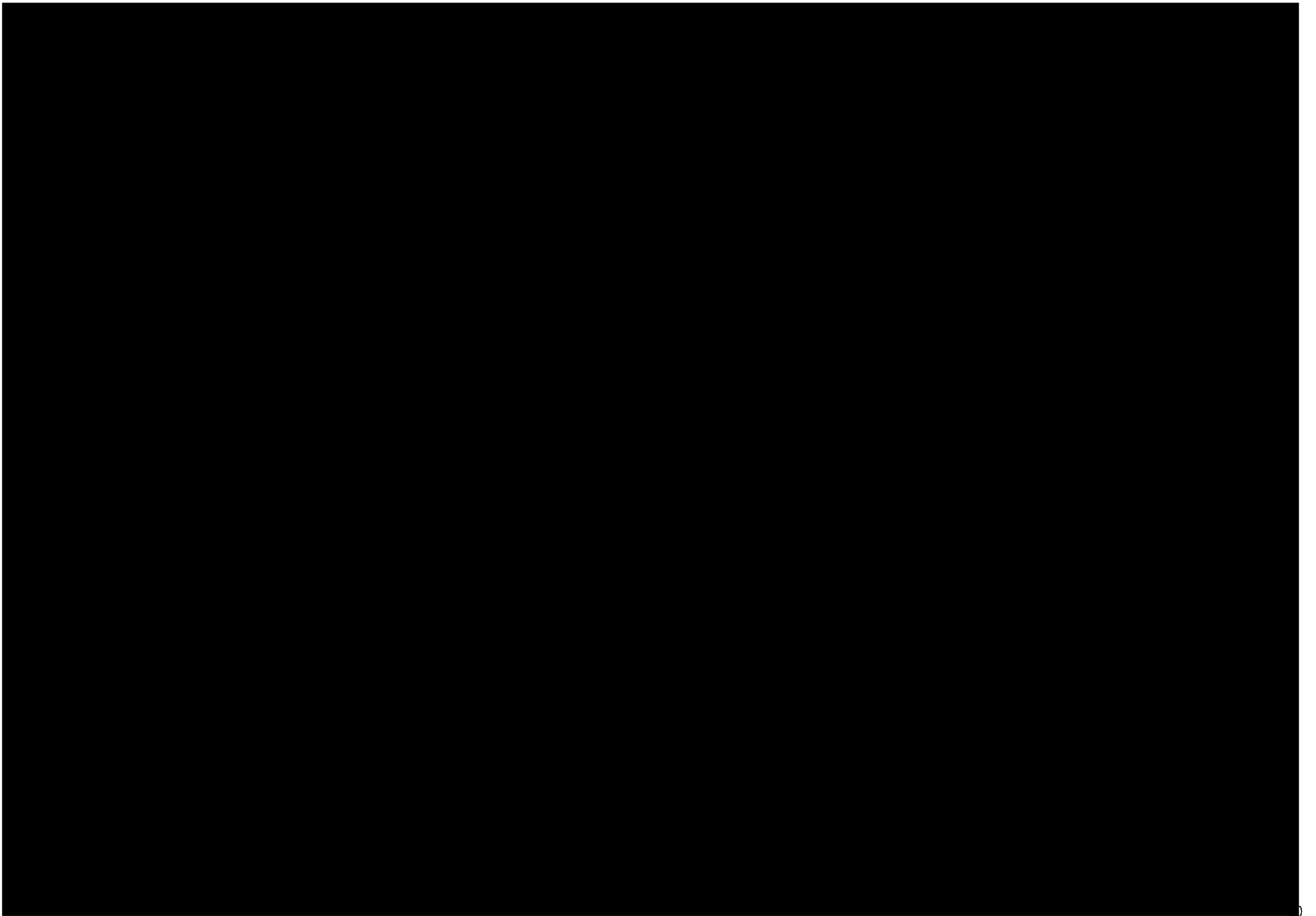


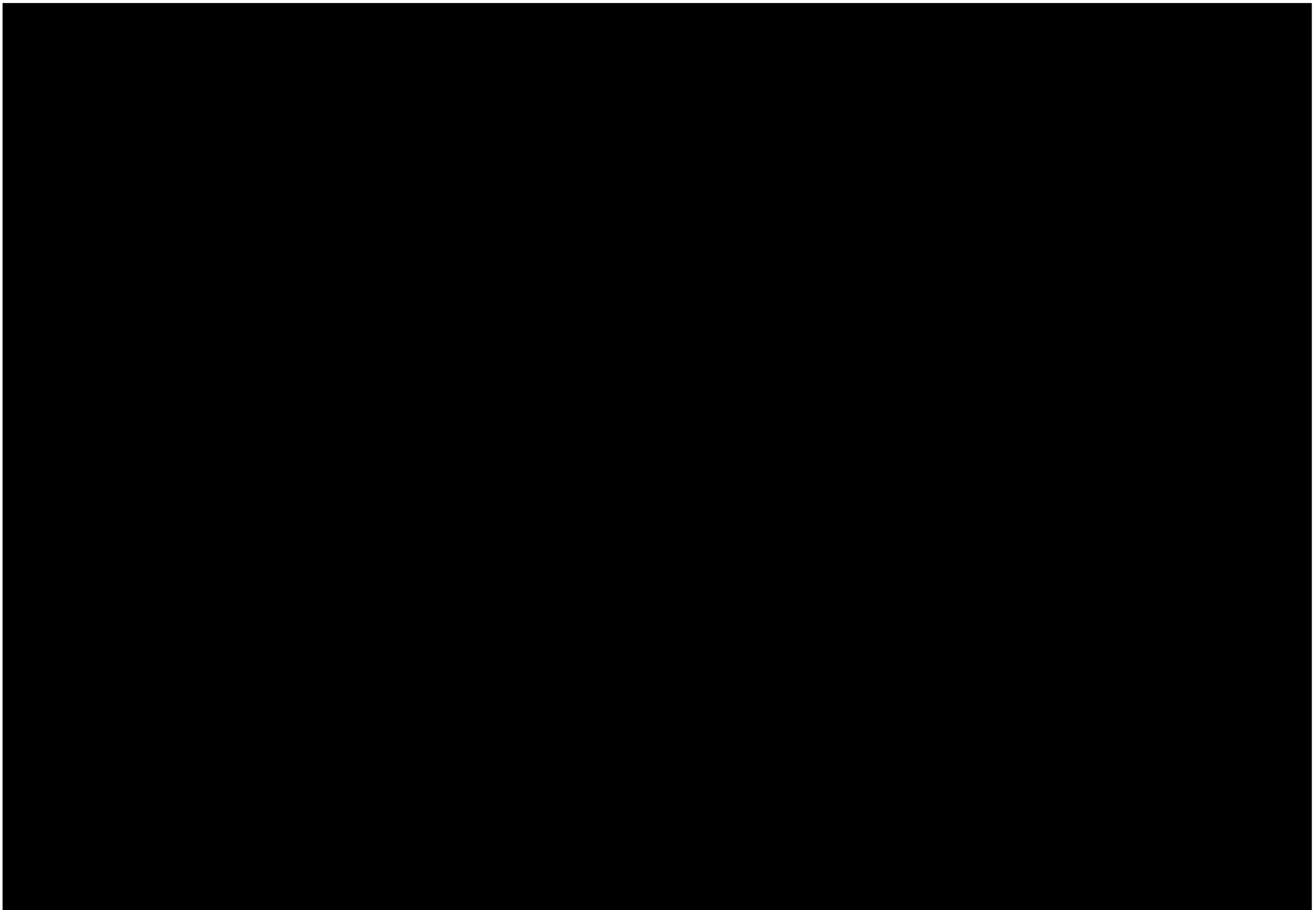


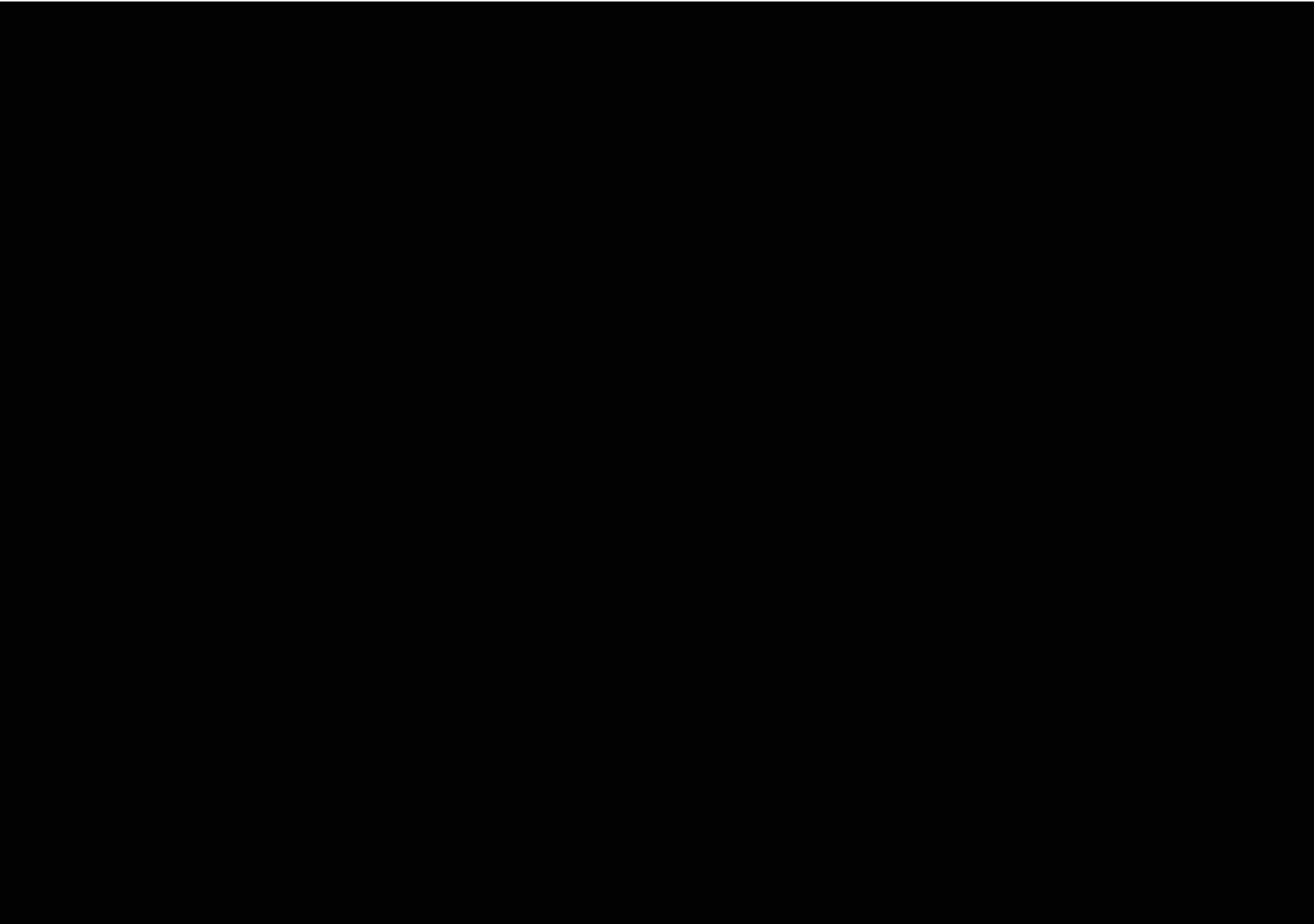


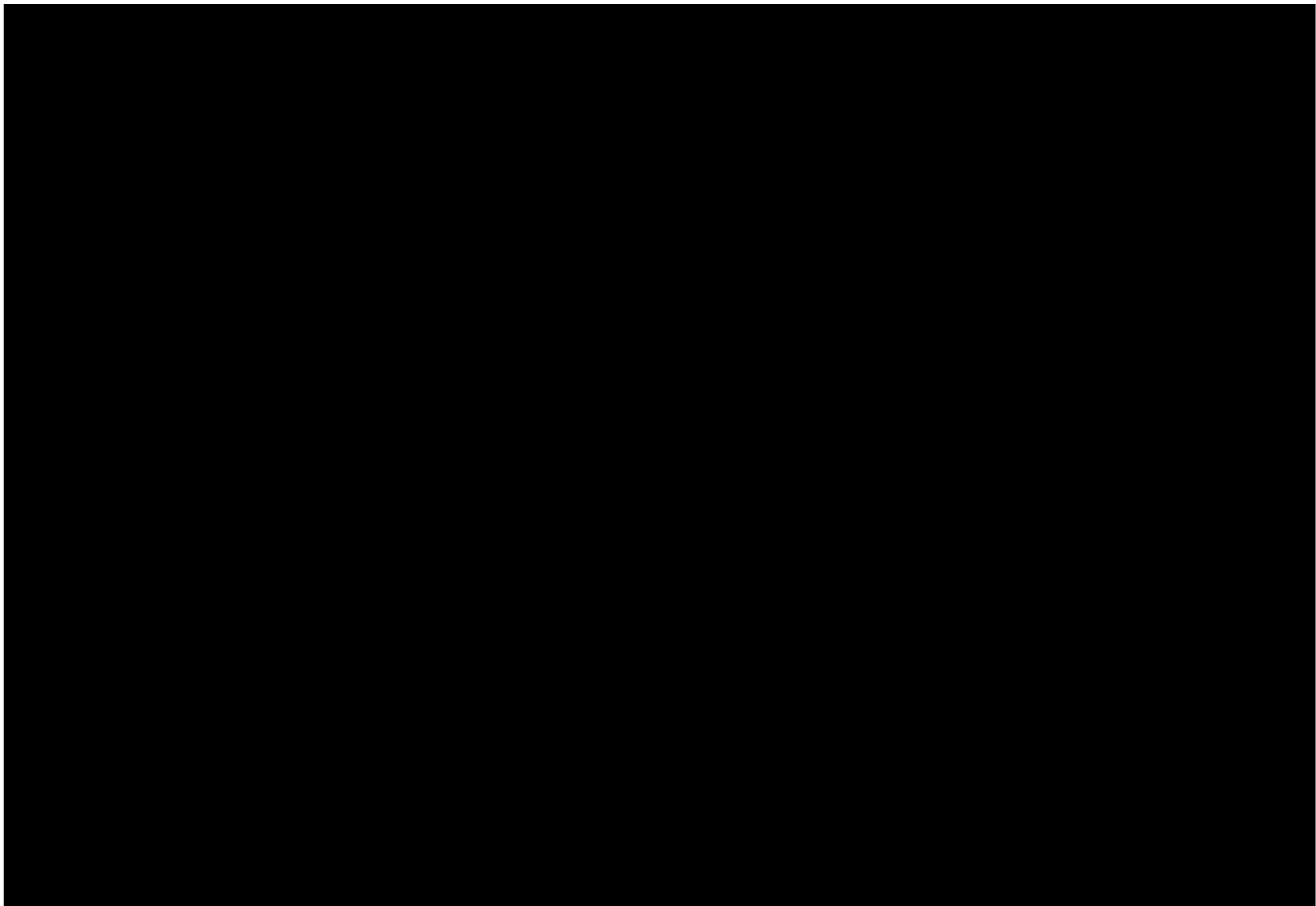


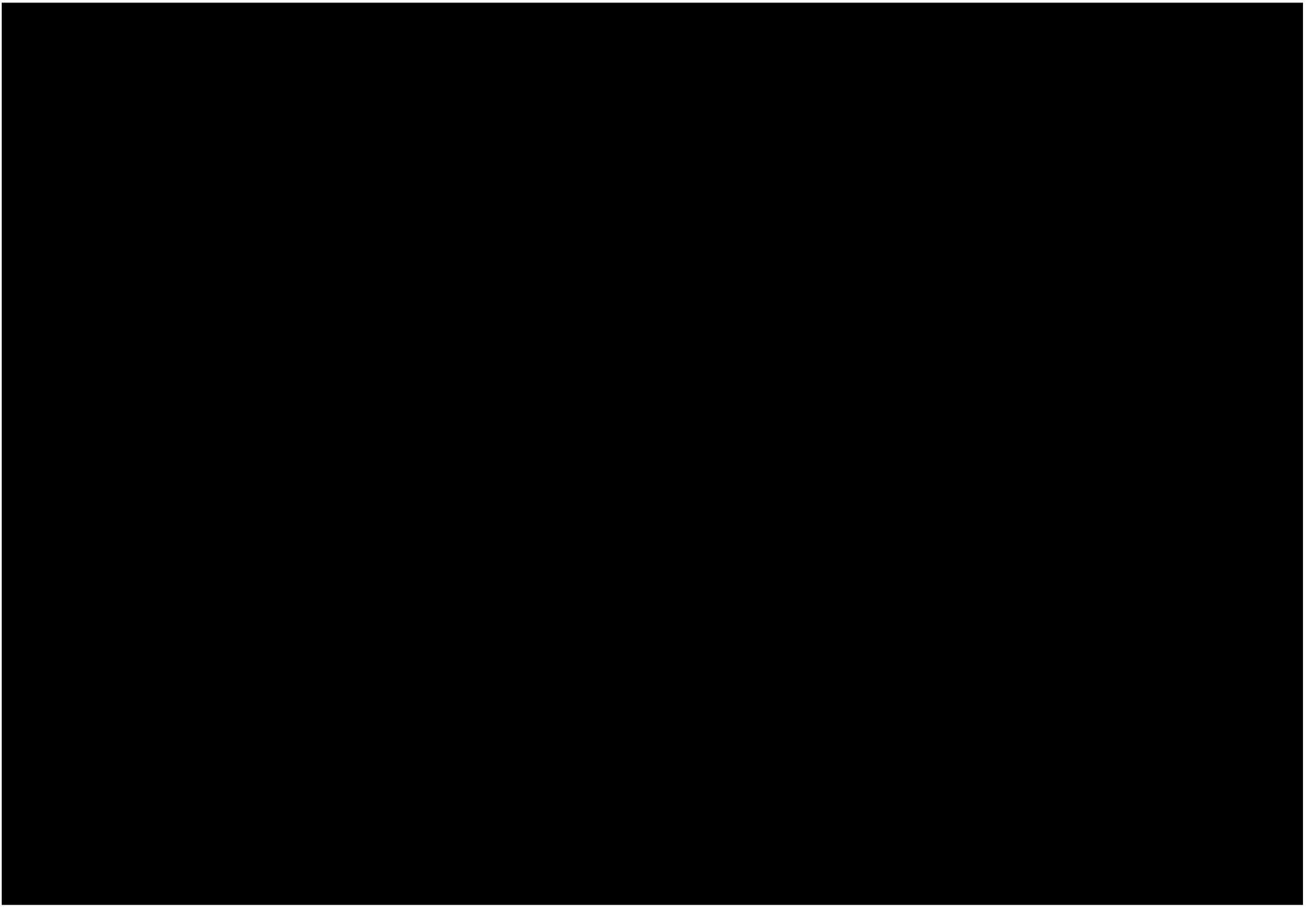


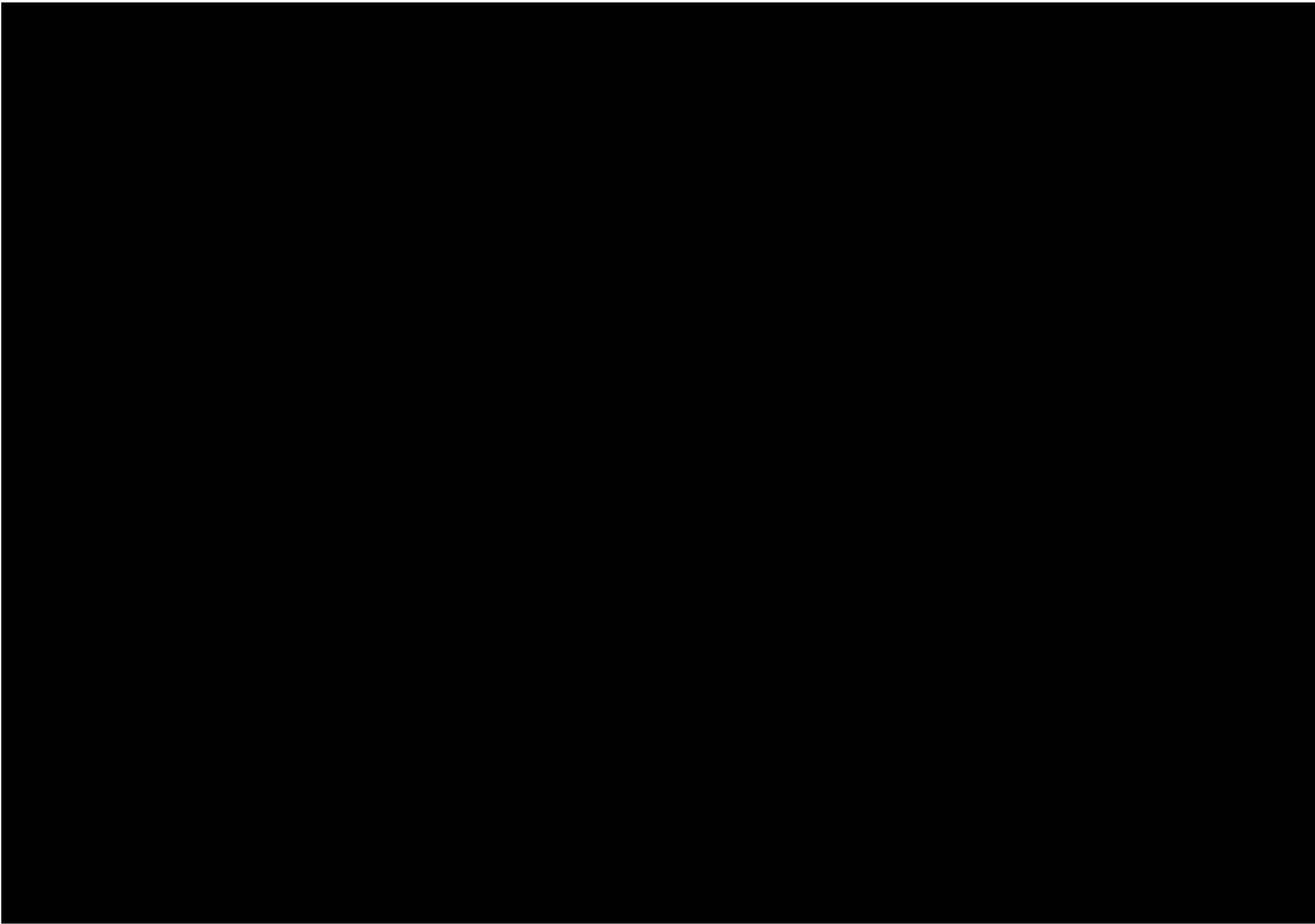


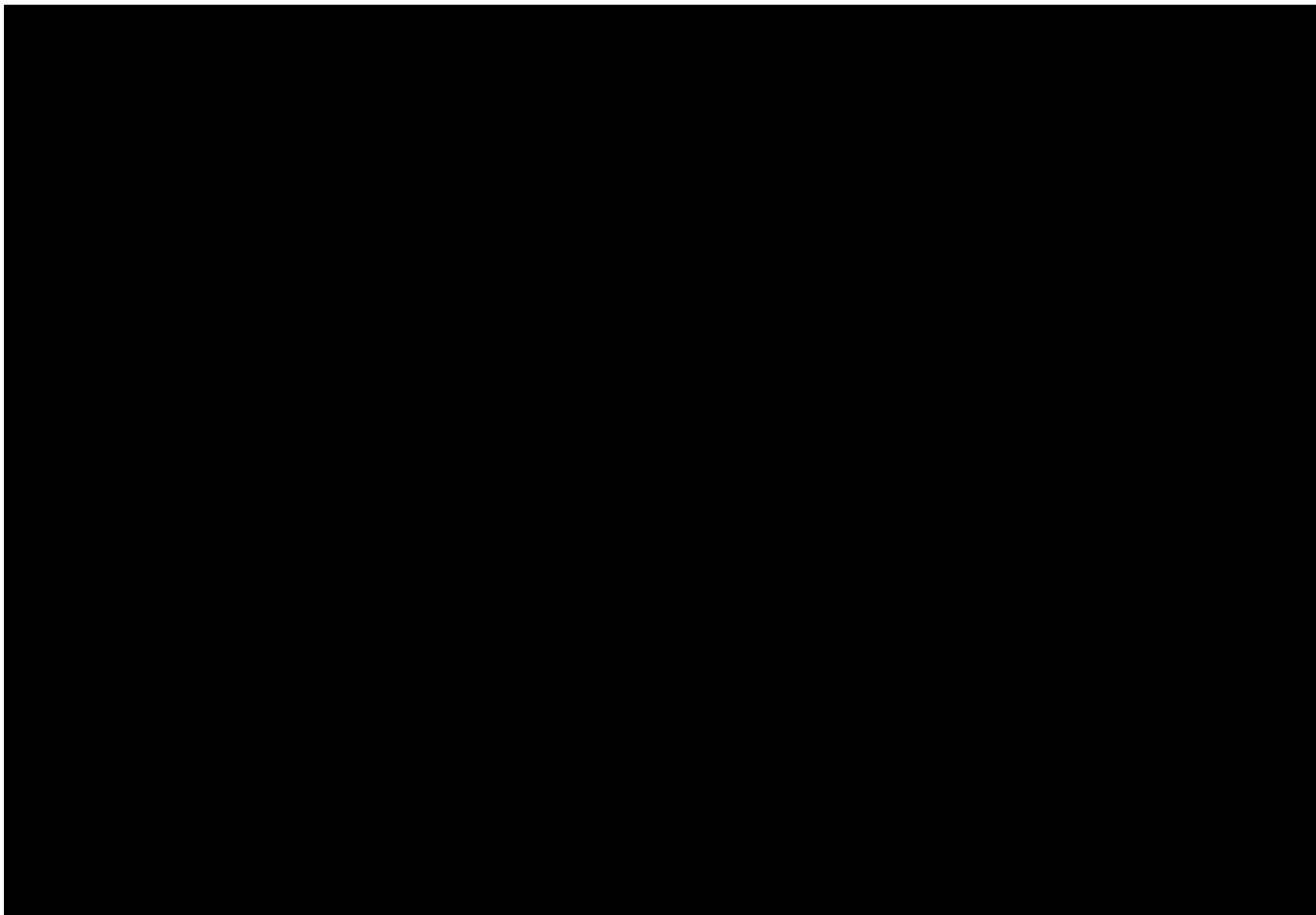


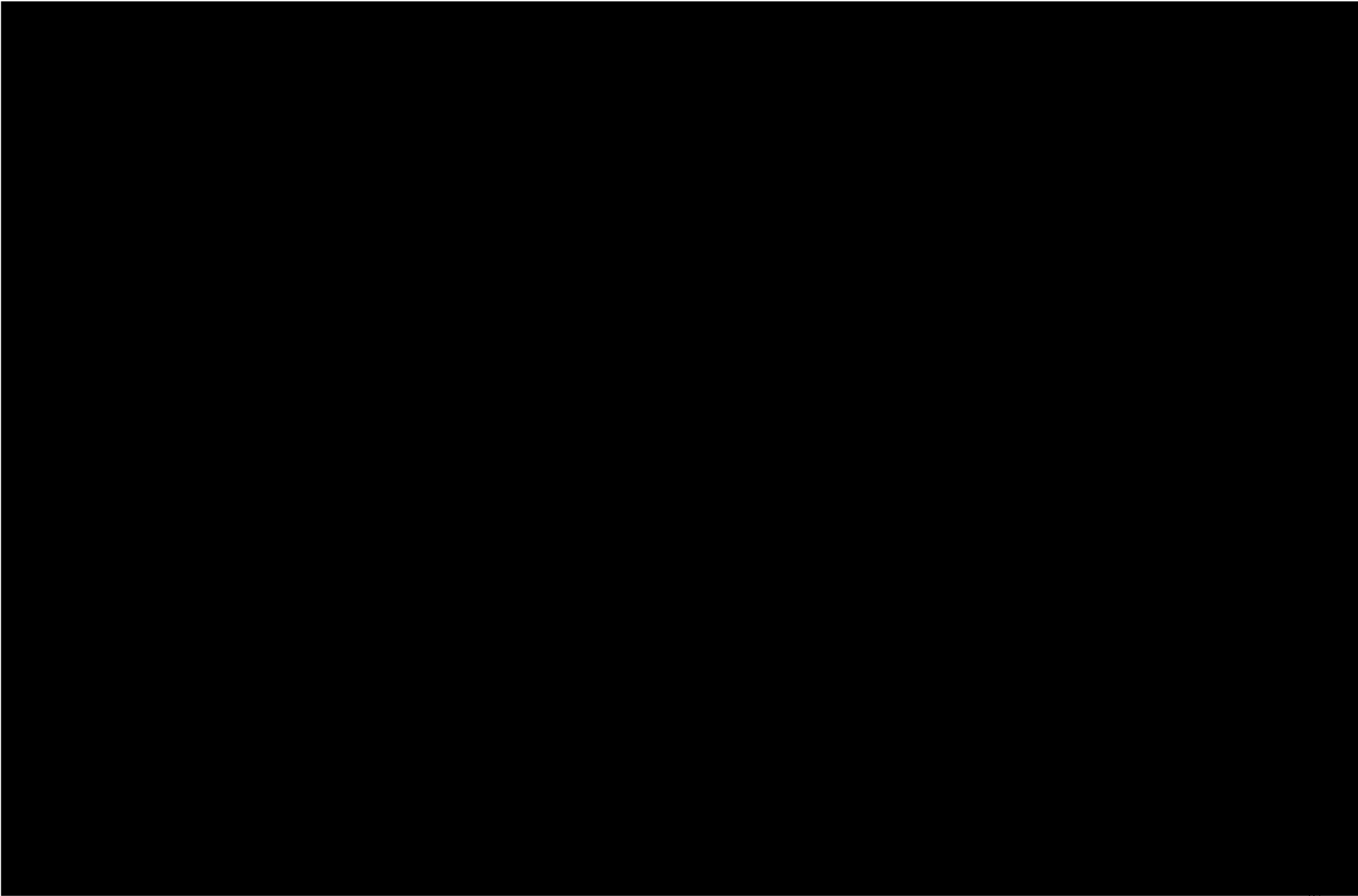


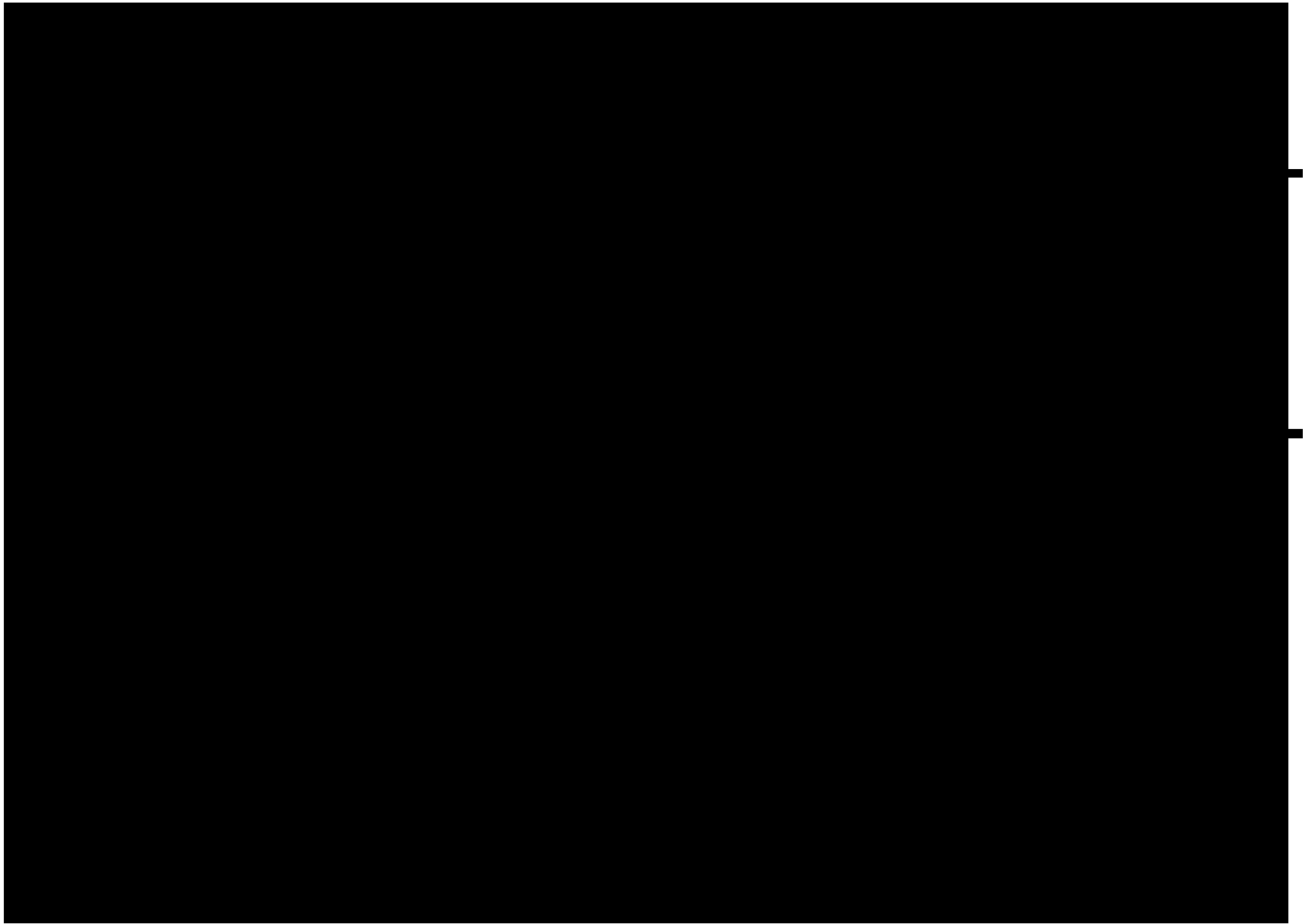


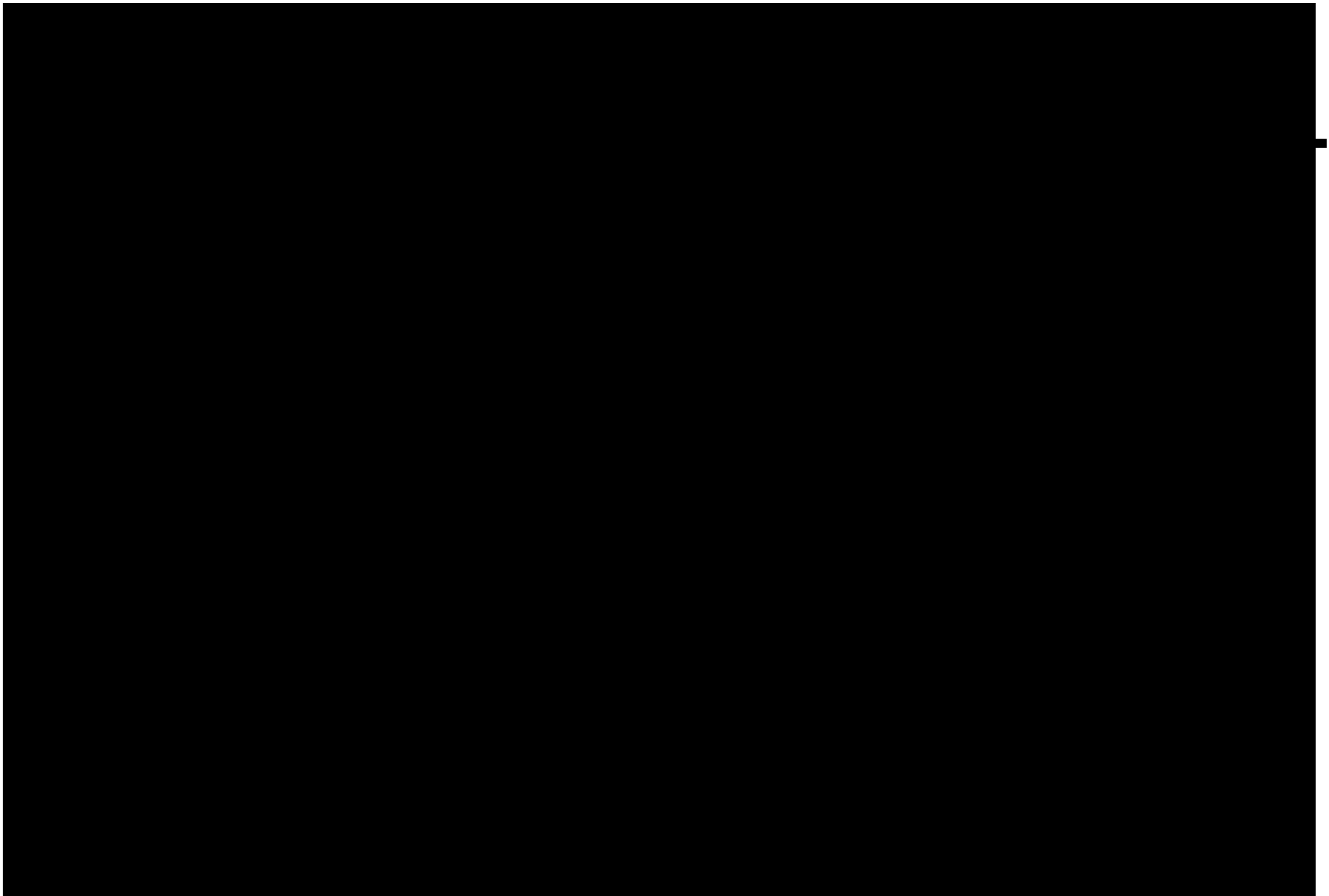


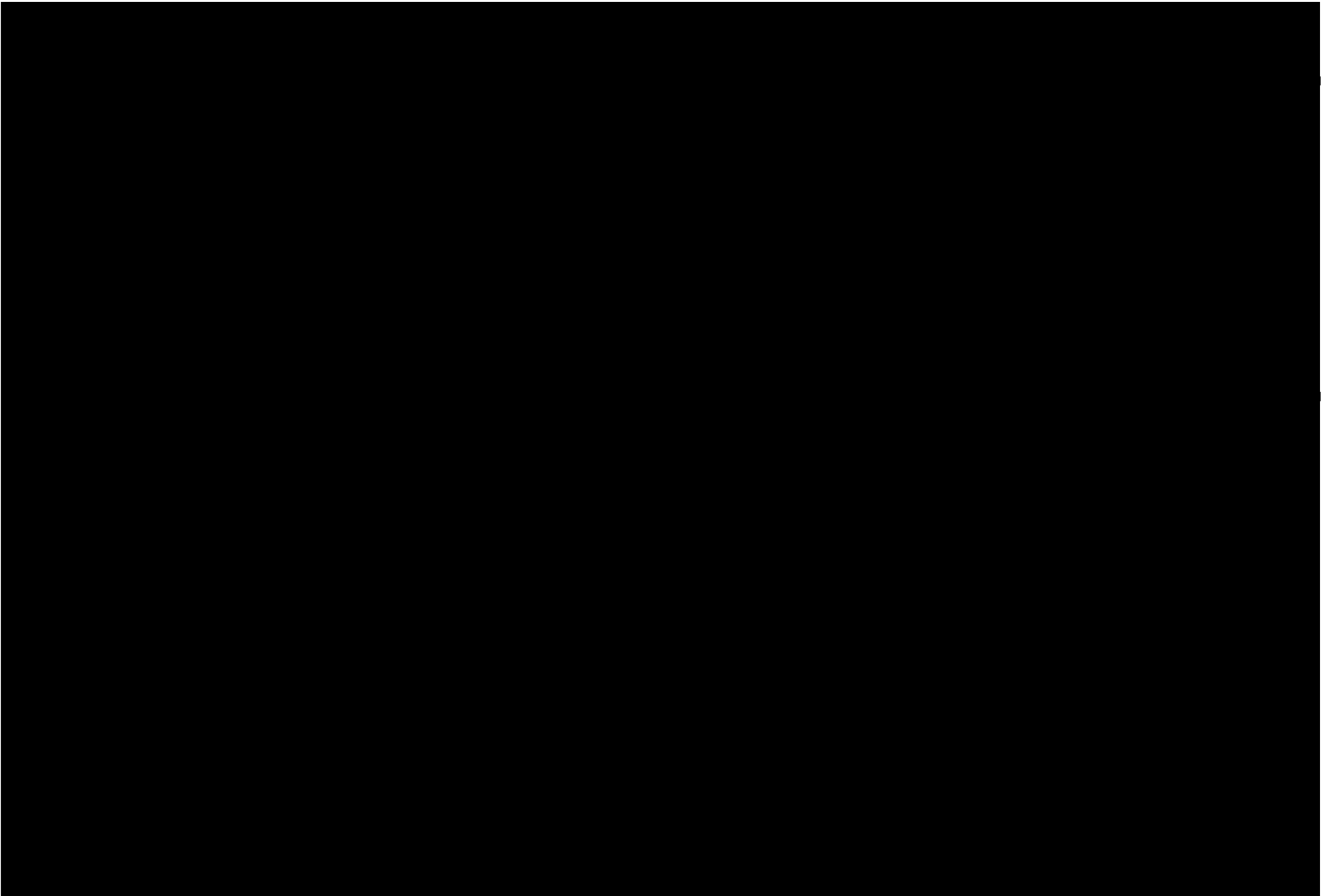




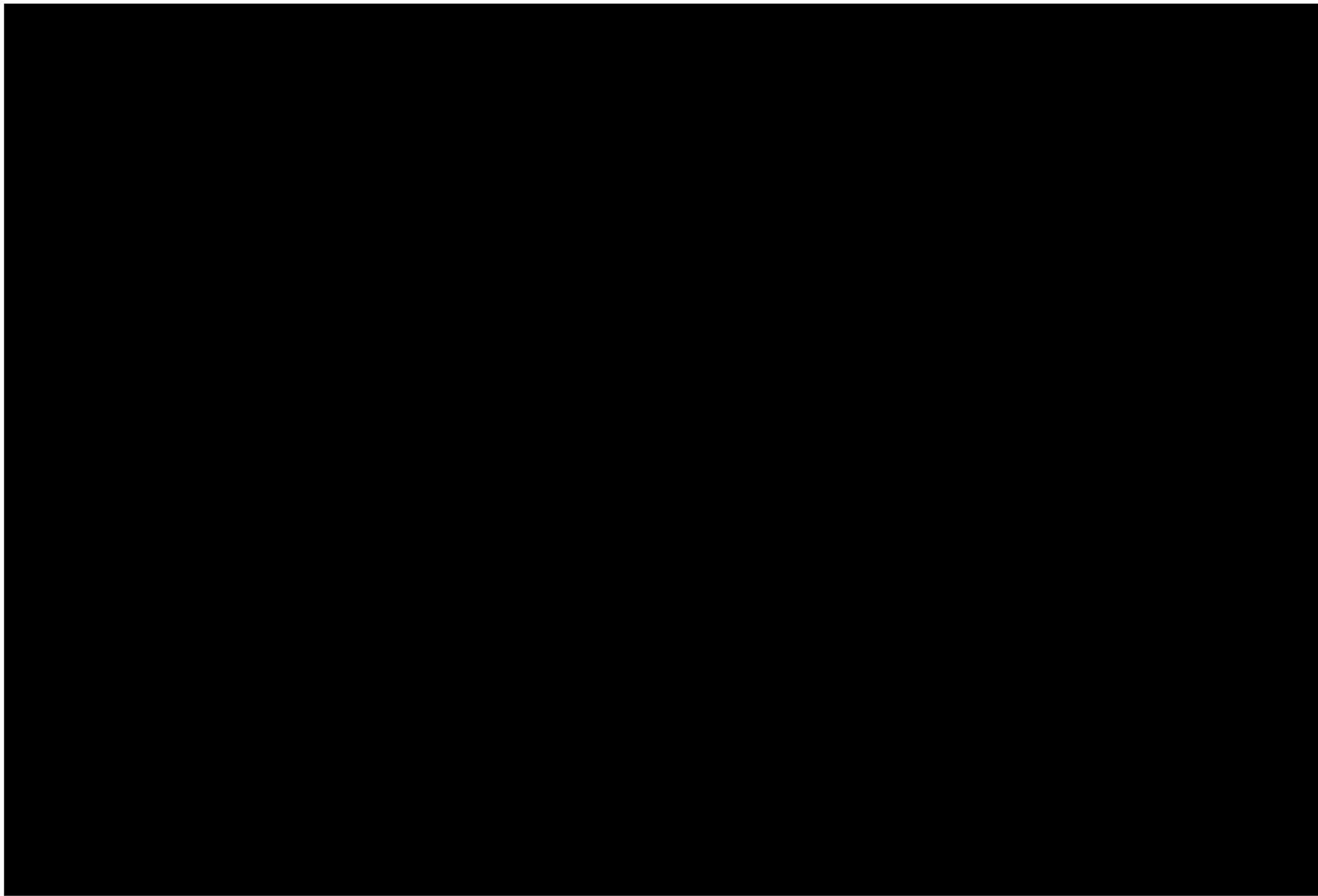


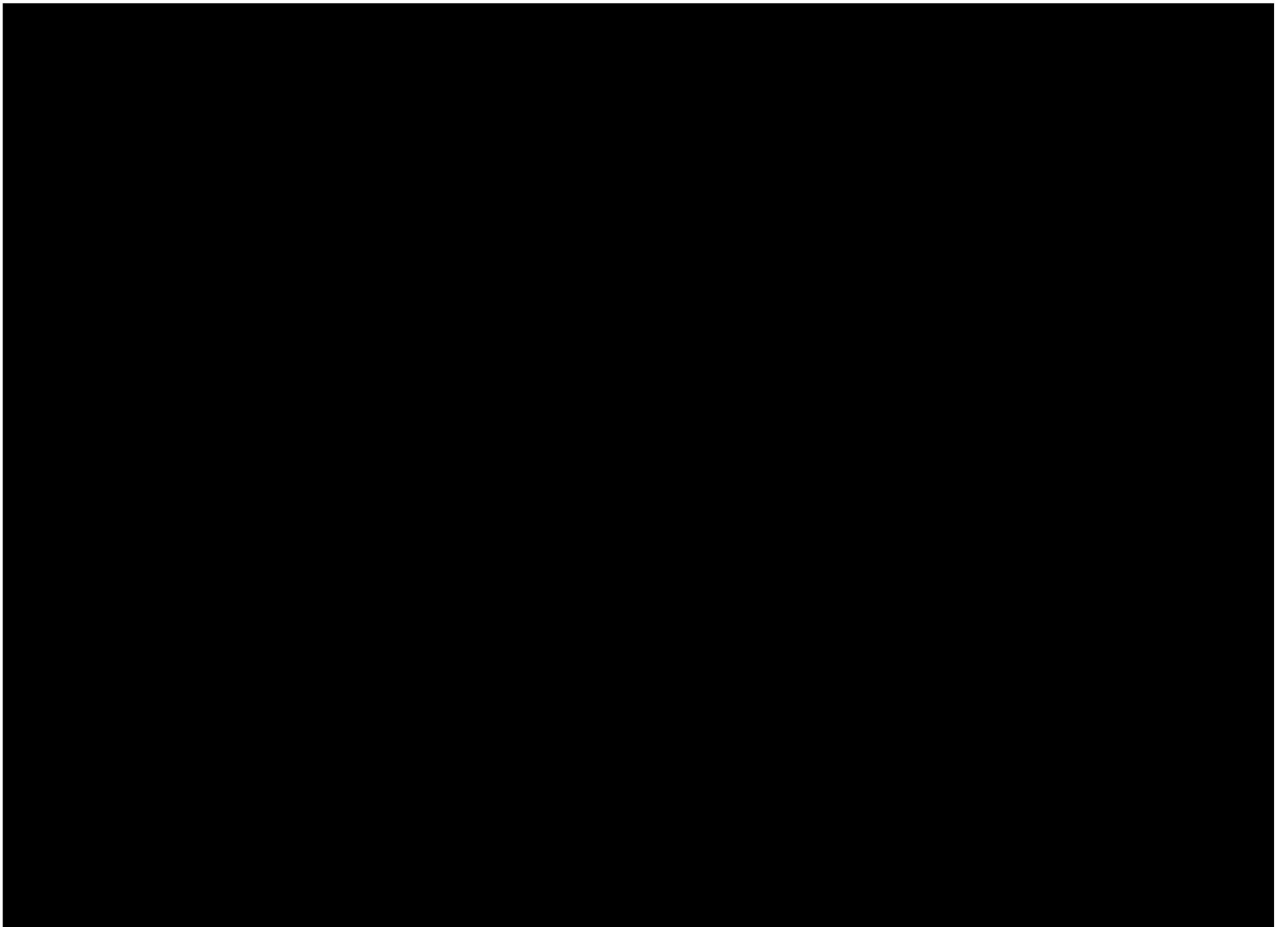


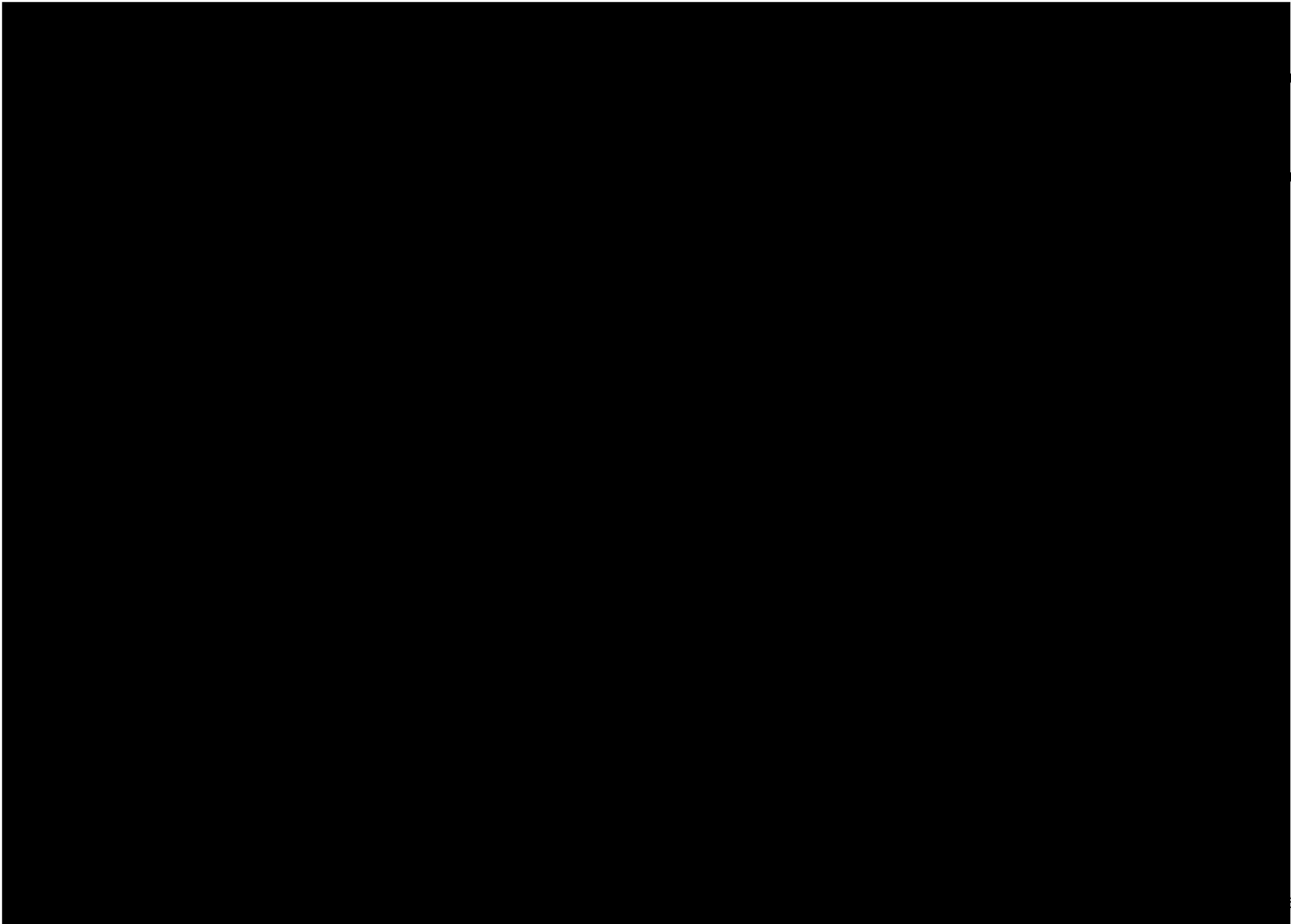


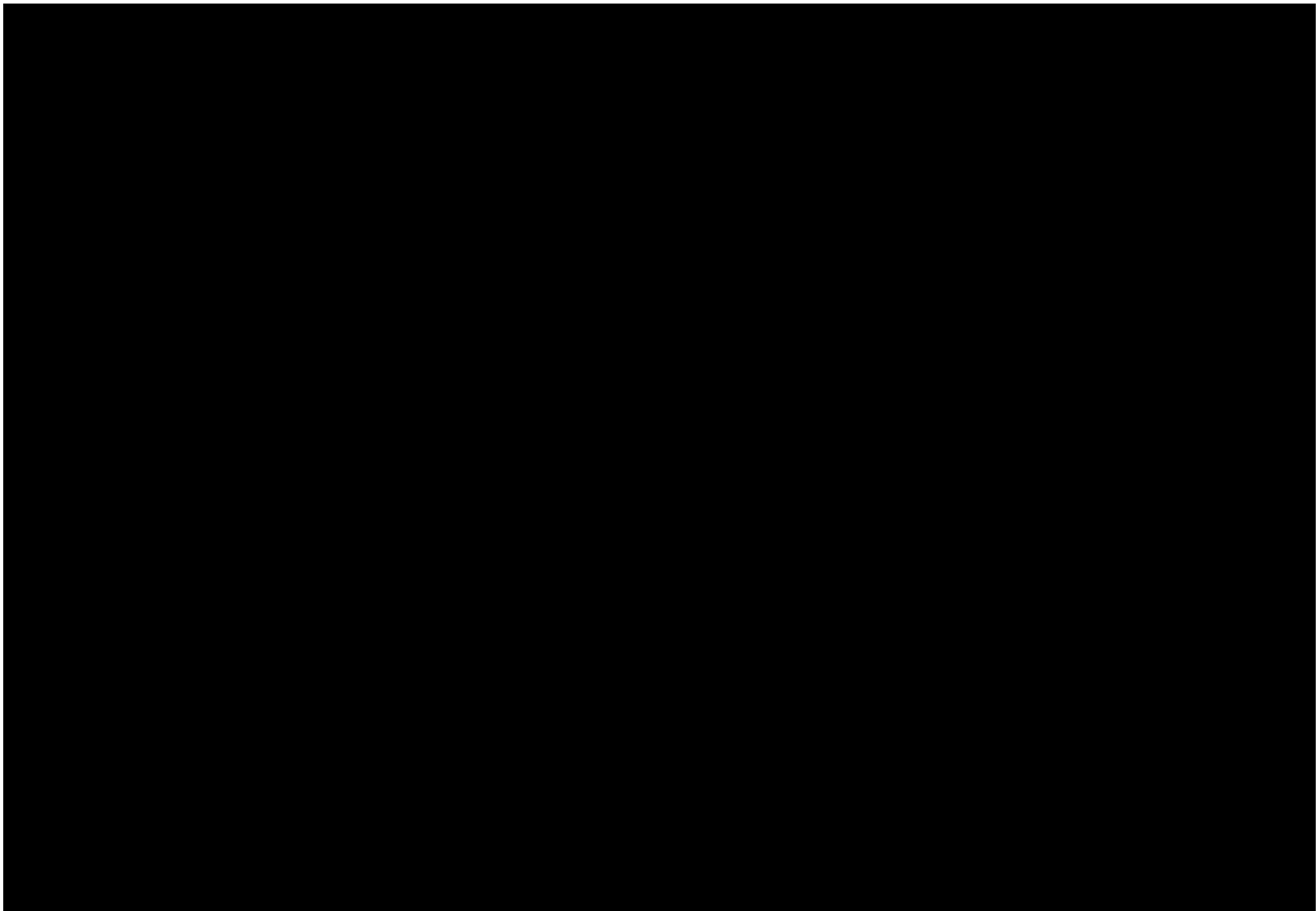




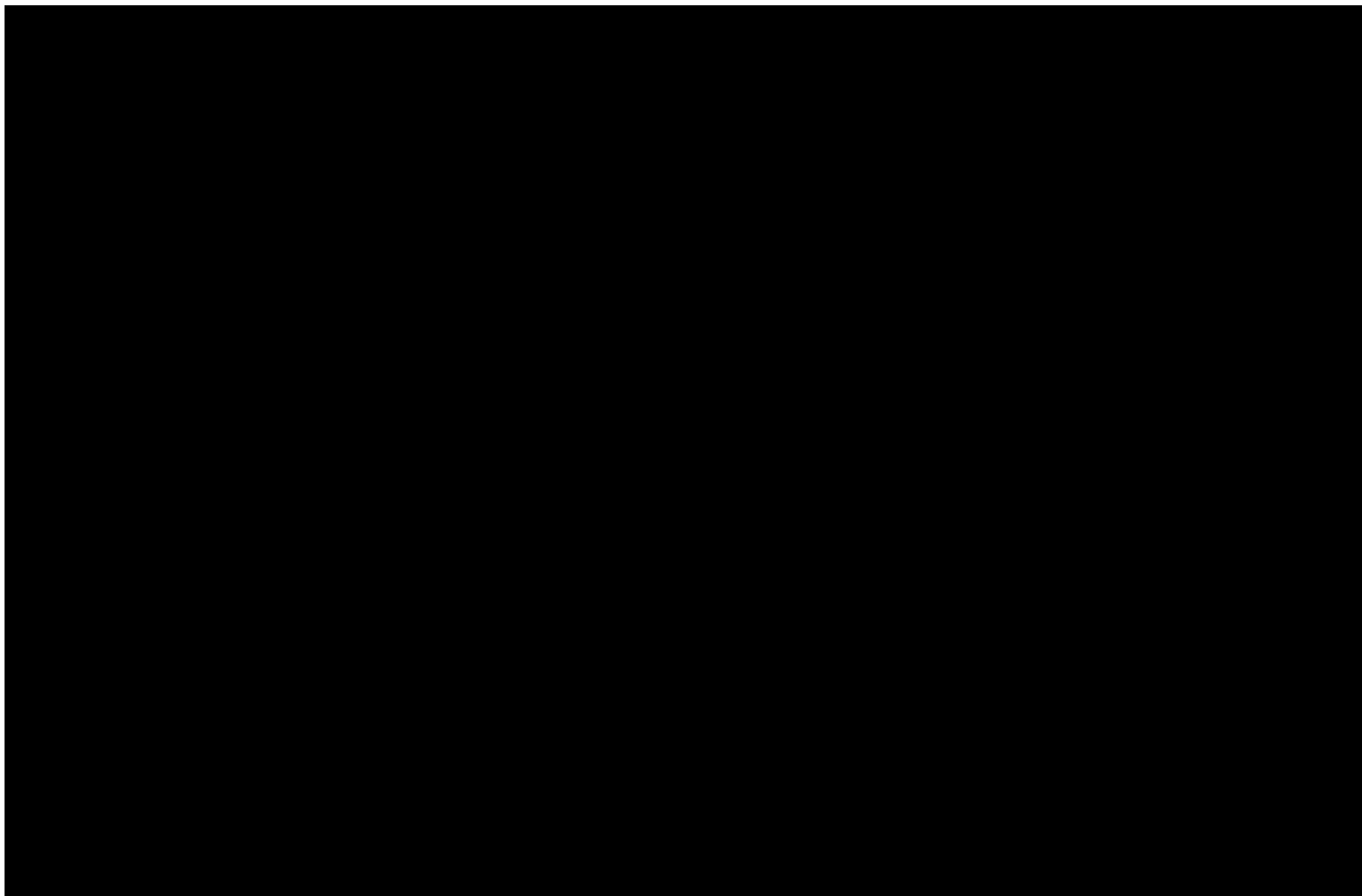


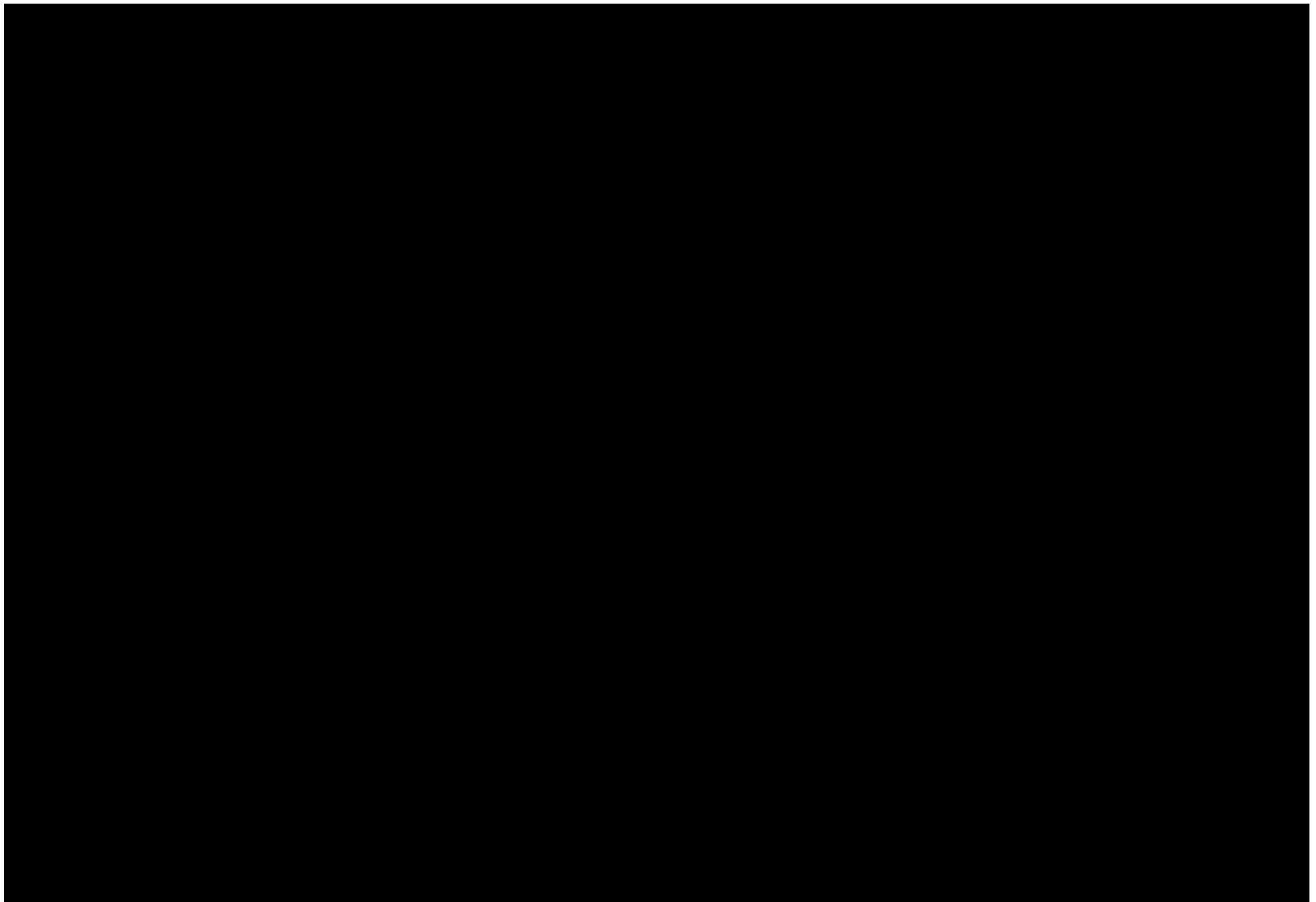


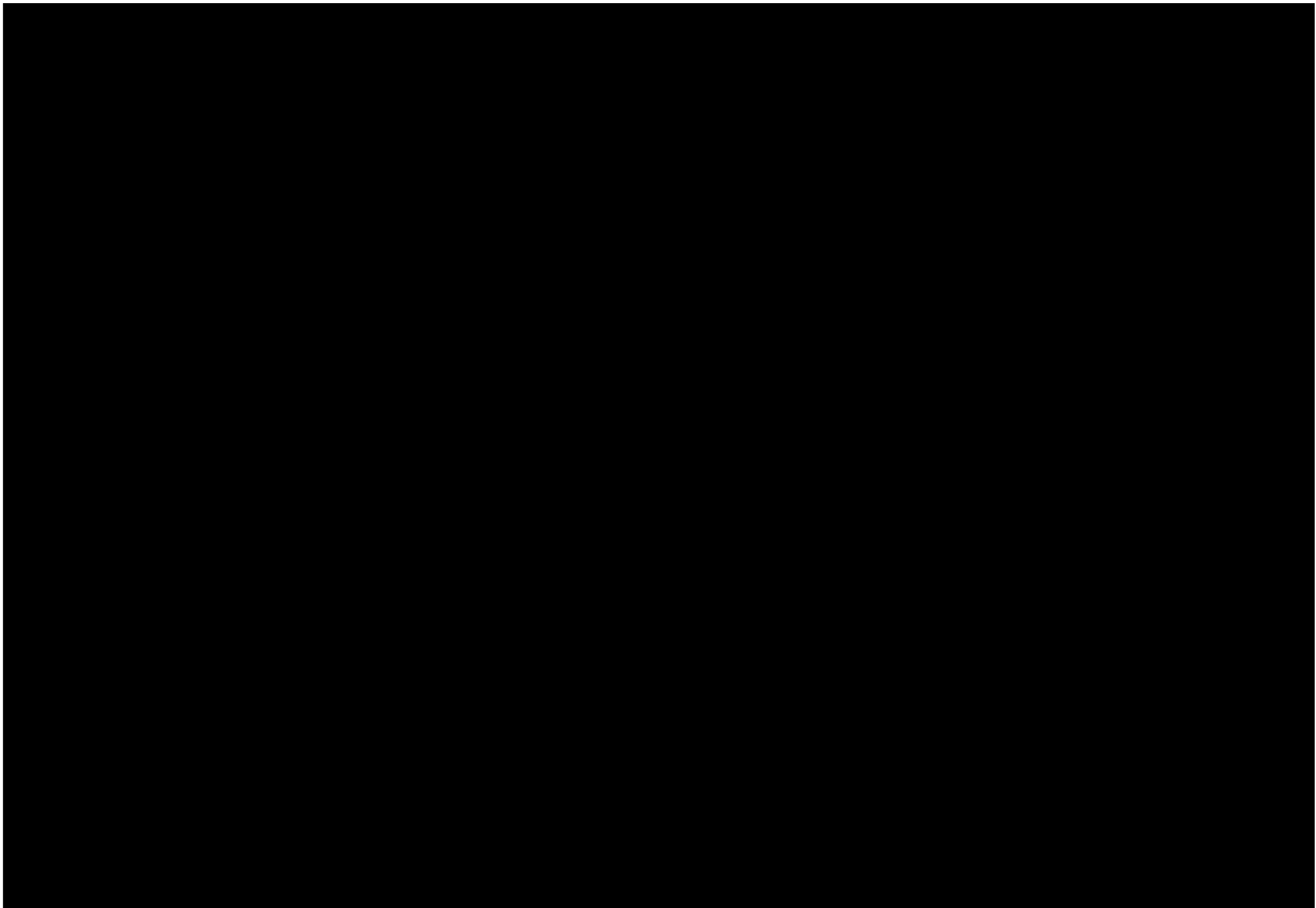


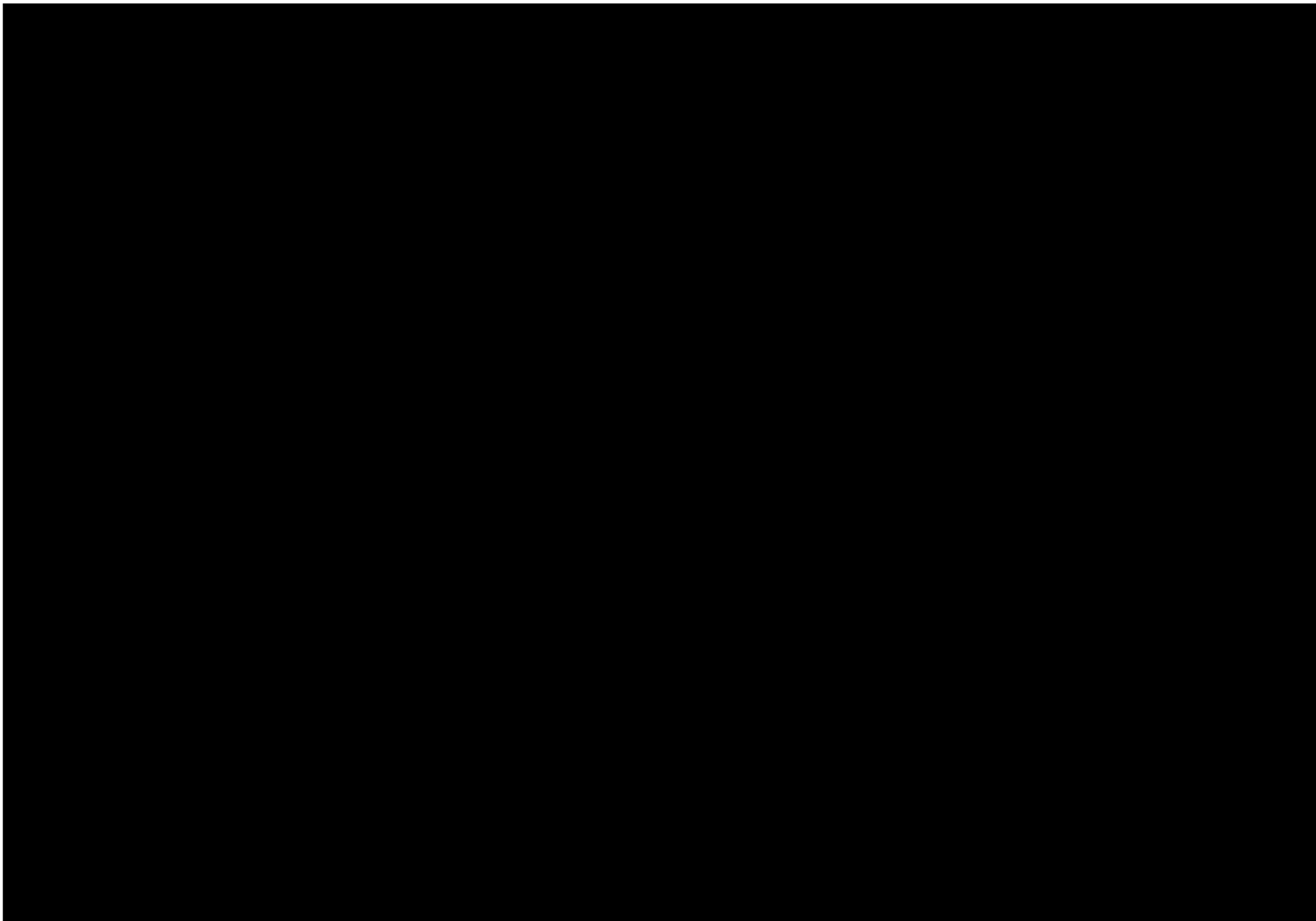


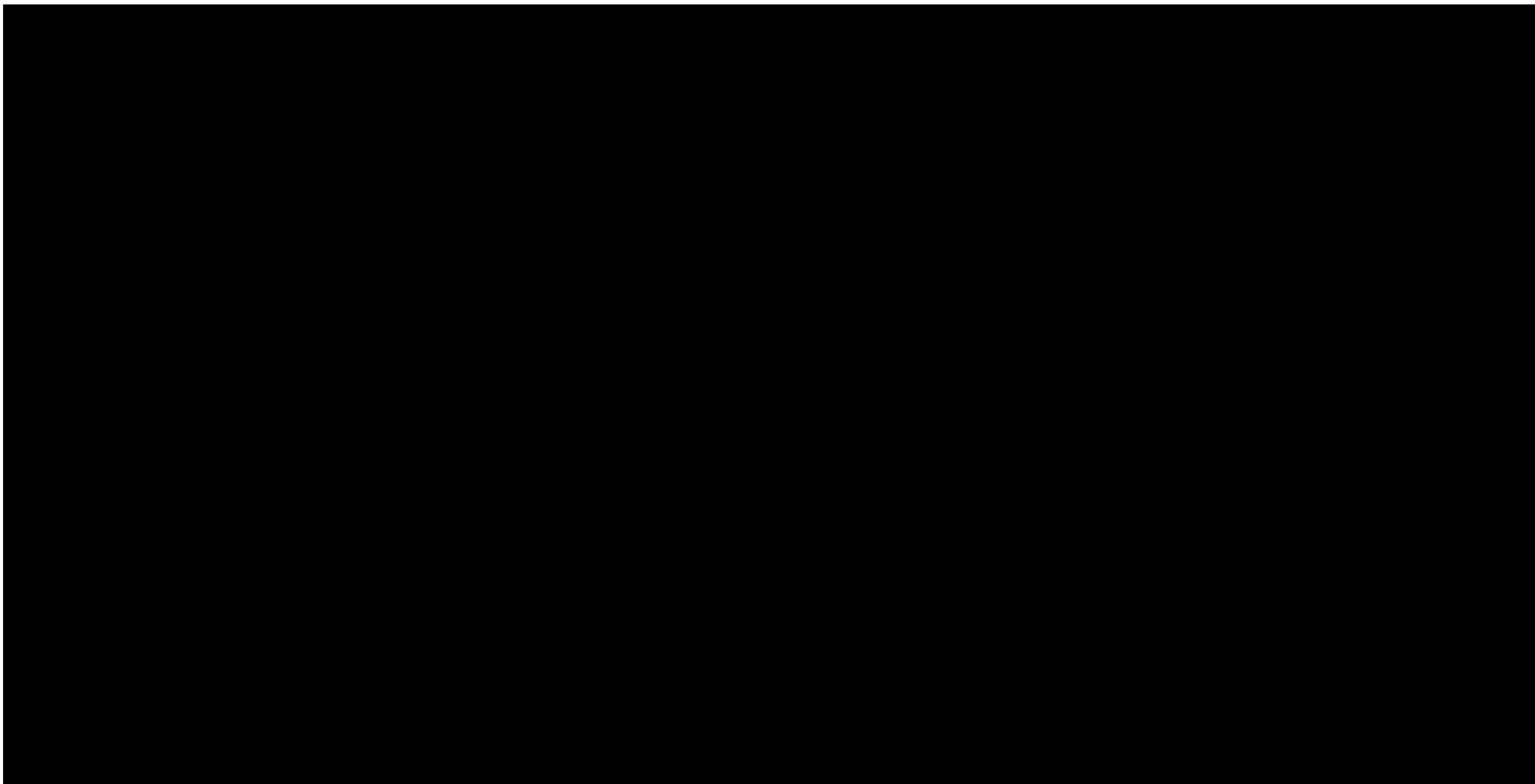


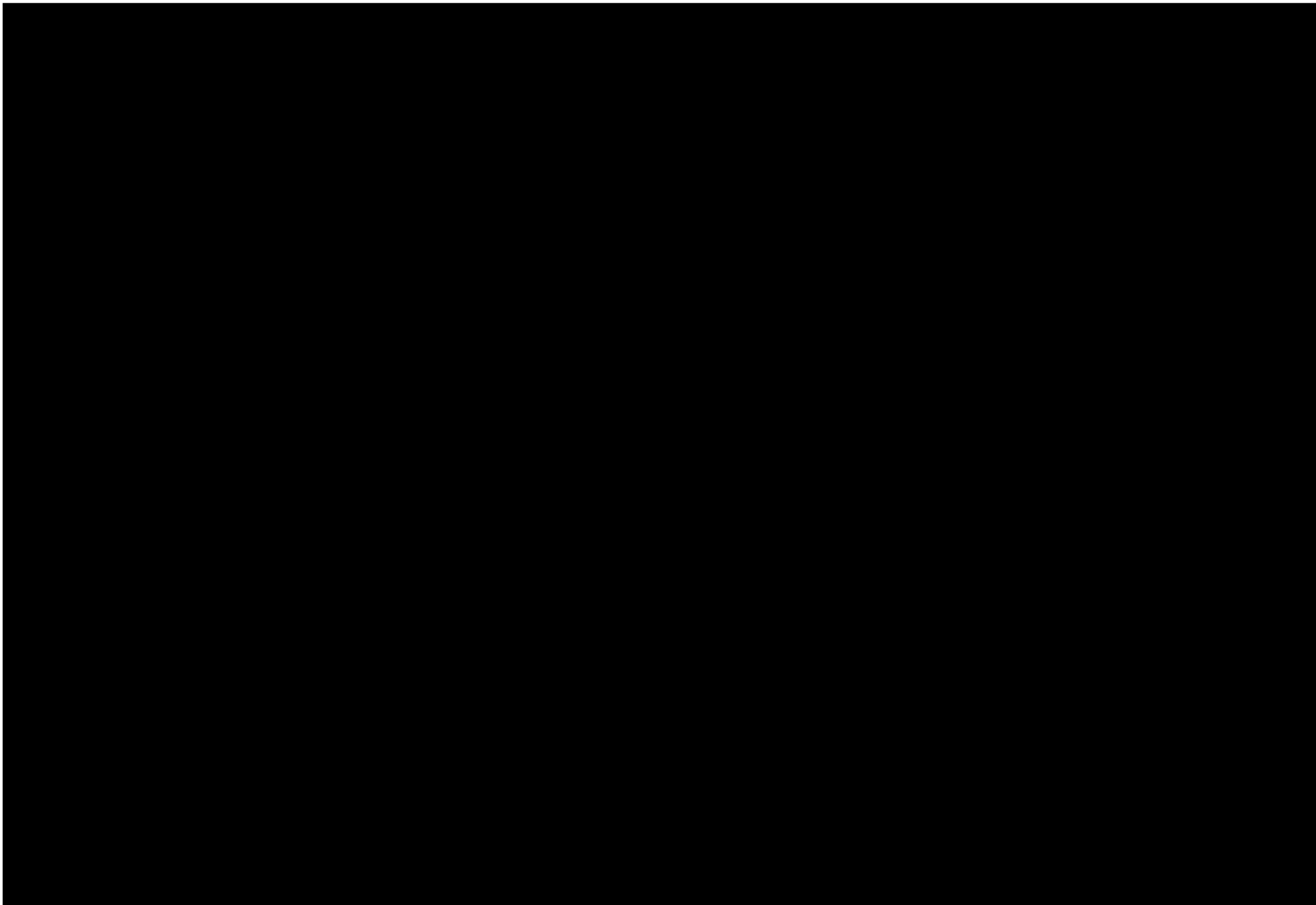


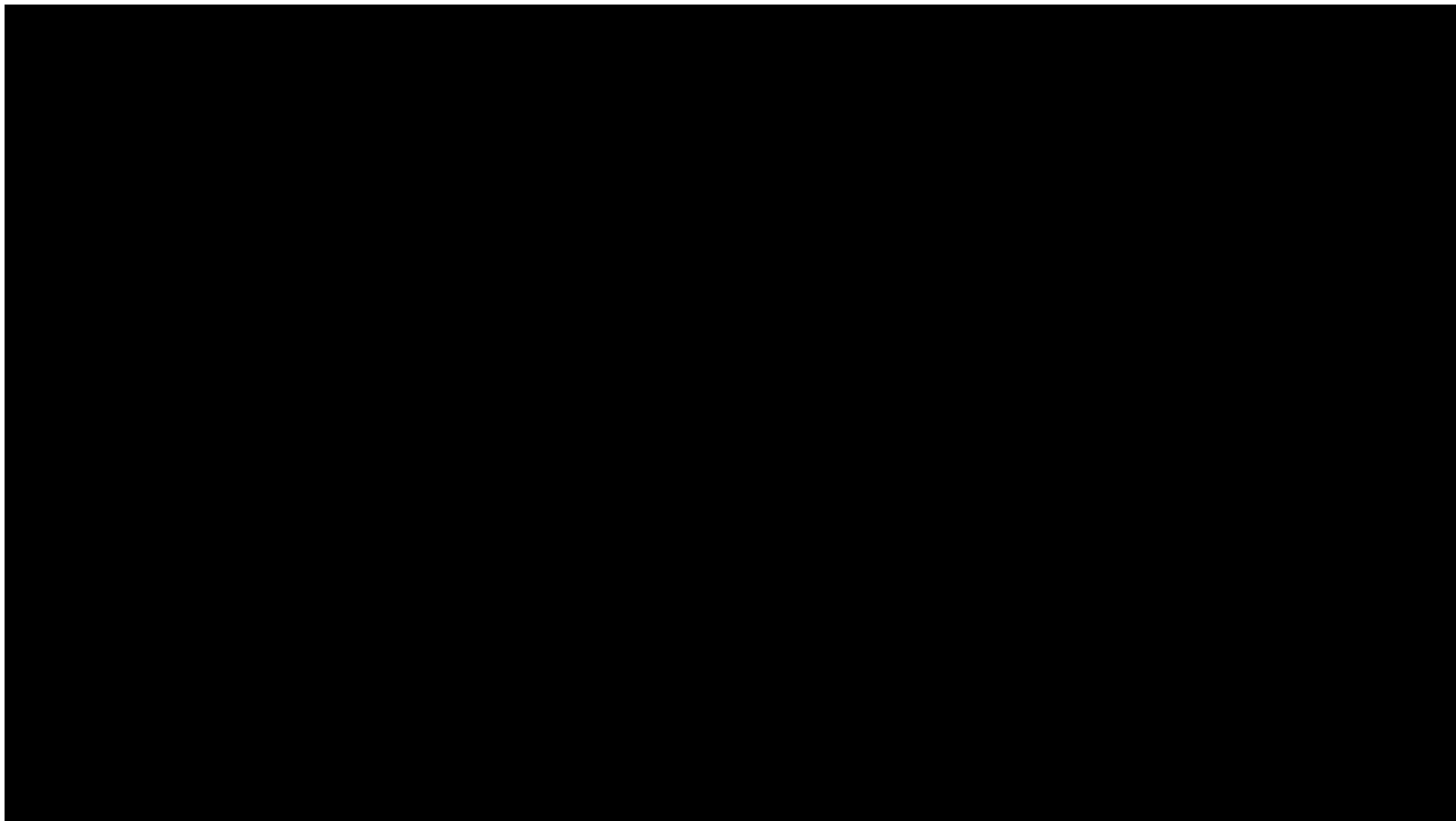




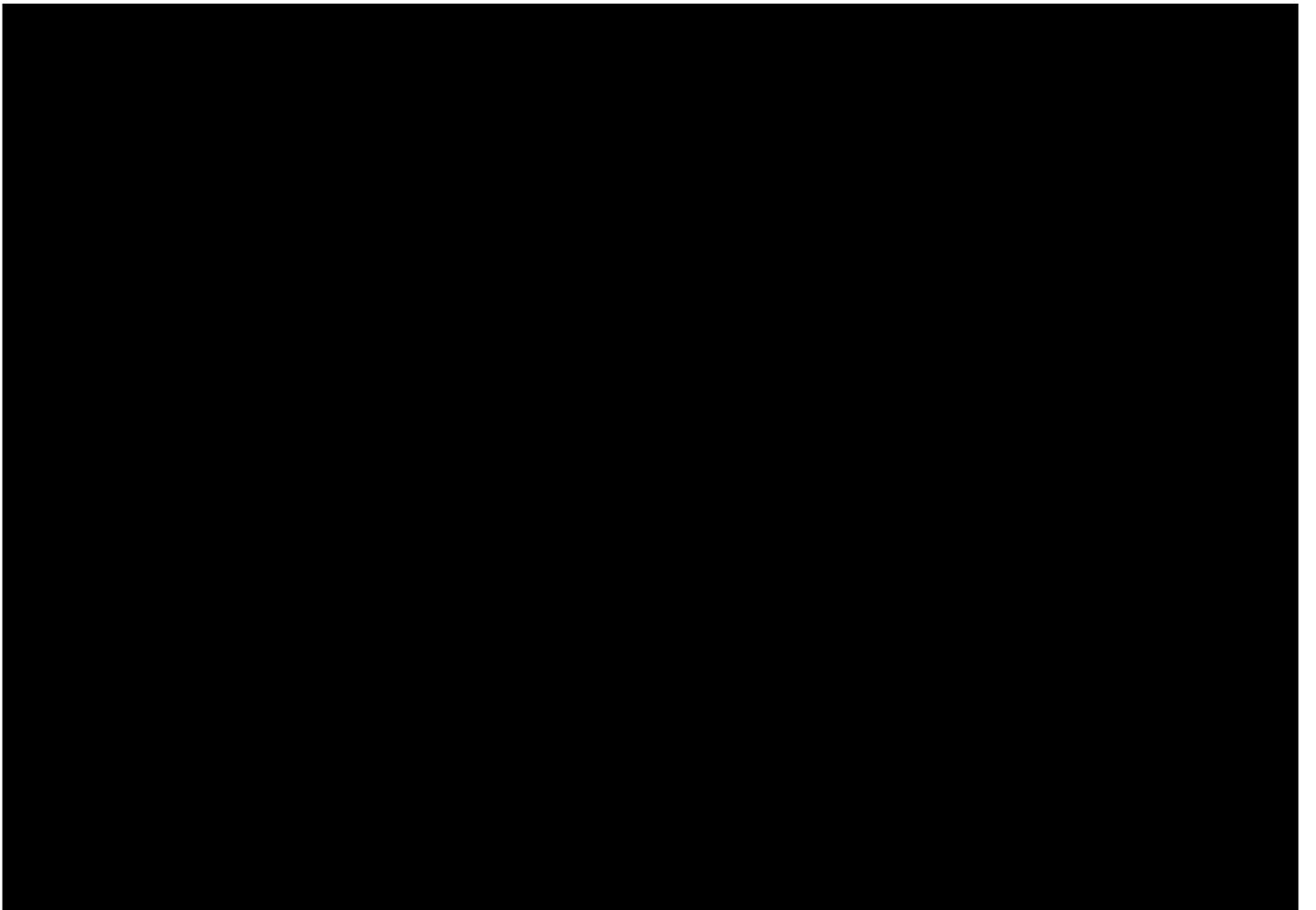












the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15].

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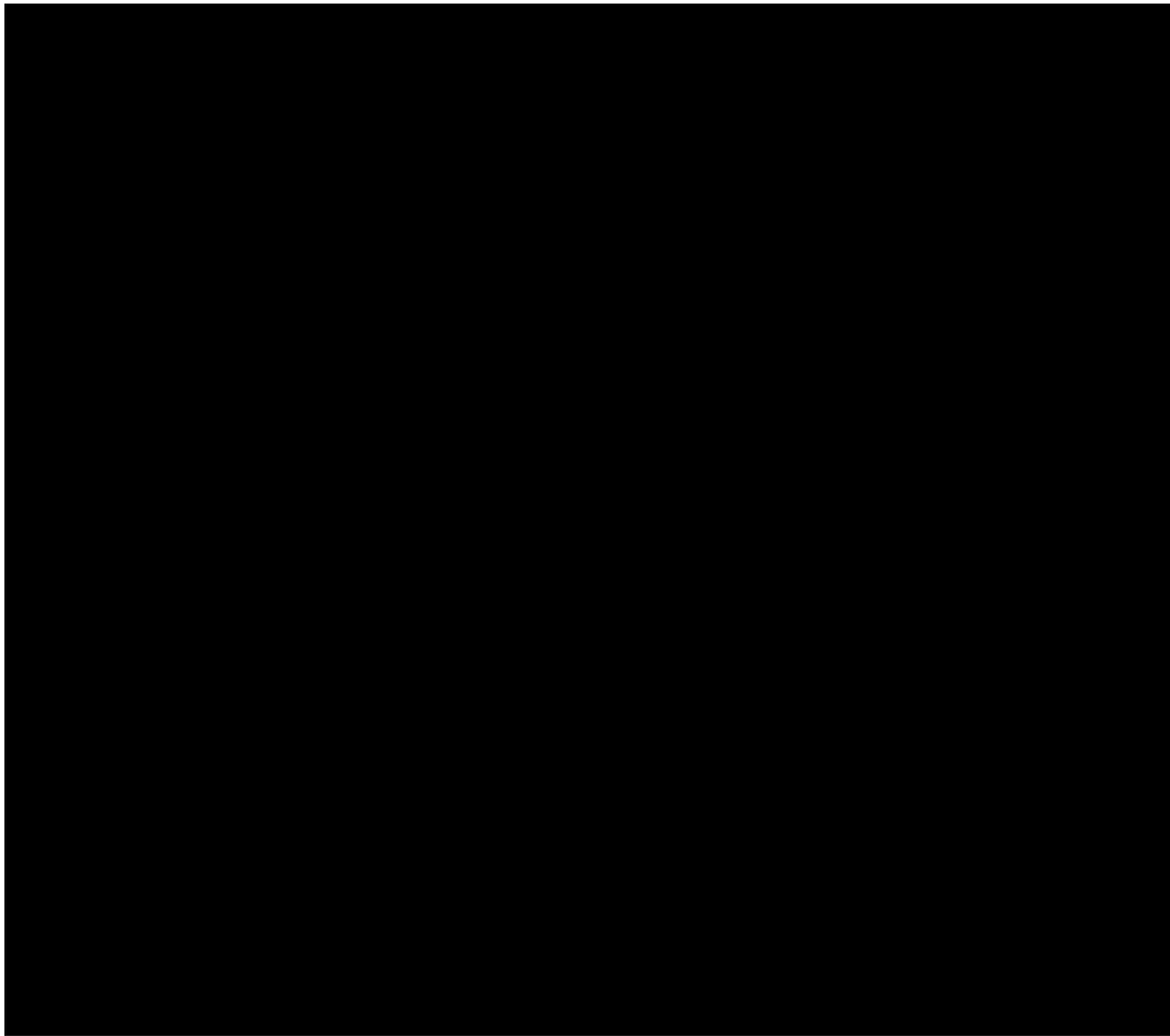
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the first of these is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the housing is overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these cities, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This leads to a high level of pollution, which is also a major cause of health problems.

The second of the main problems is the lack of adequate education. In many of these cities, the schools are overcrowded and the quality of the education is poor. This is a major cause of ill health, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate employment opportunities. In many of these cities, there is a high level of unemployment, which leads to a number of social problems, including crime and drug abuse.

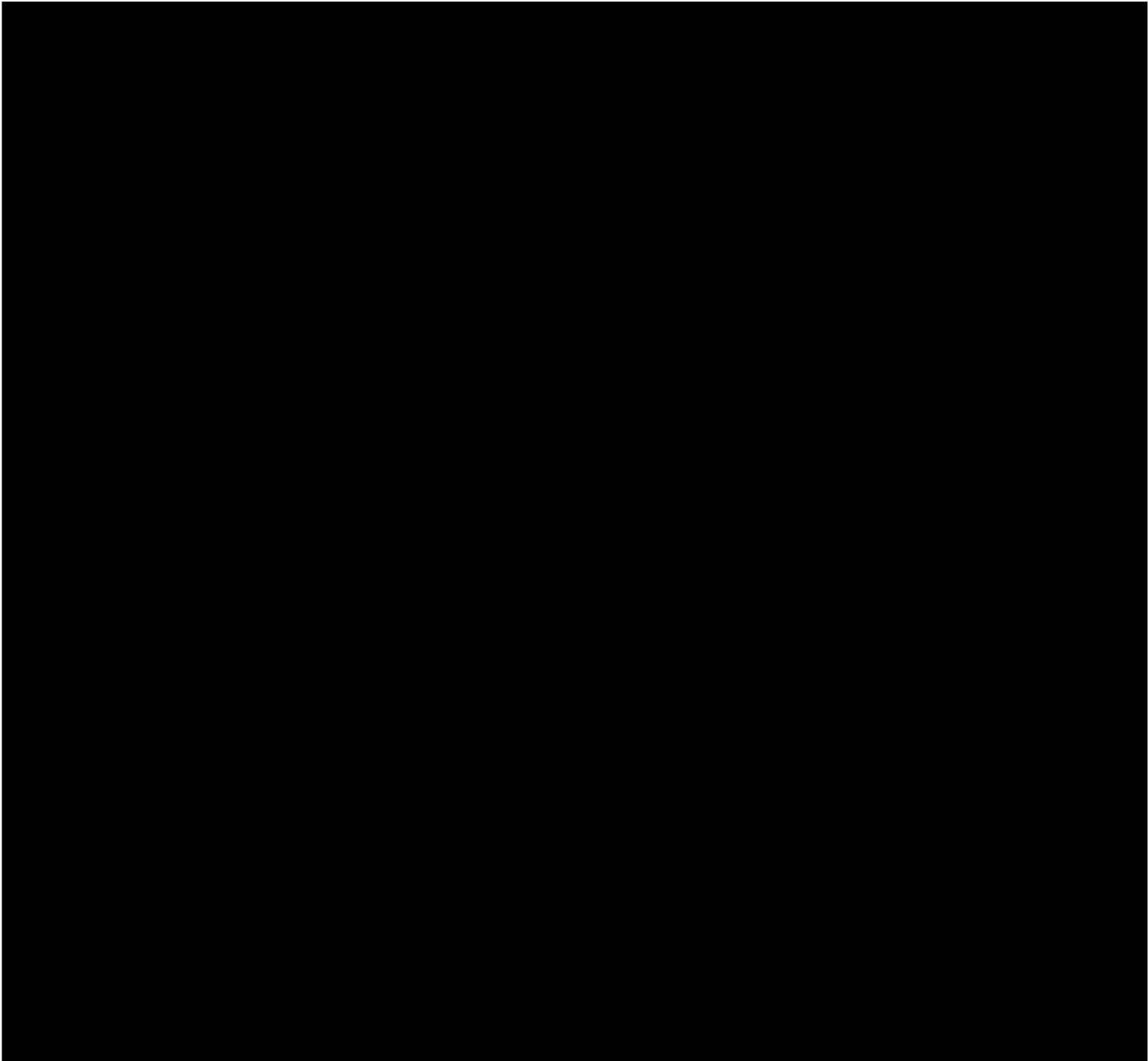
The third of the main problems is the lack of adequate health services. In many of these cities, there is a shortage of doctors and nurses, and the quality of the health services is poor. This is a major cause of ill health, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate nutrition. In many of these cities, there is a high level of poverty, which leads to a number of nutritional problems, including malnutrition and obesity.

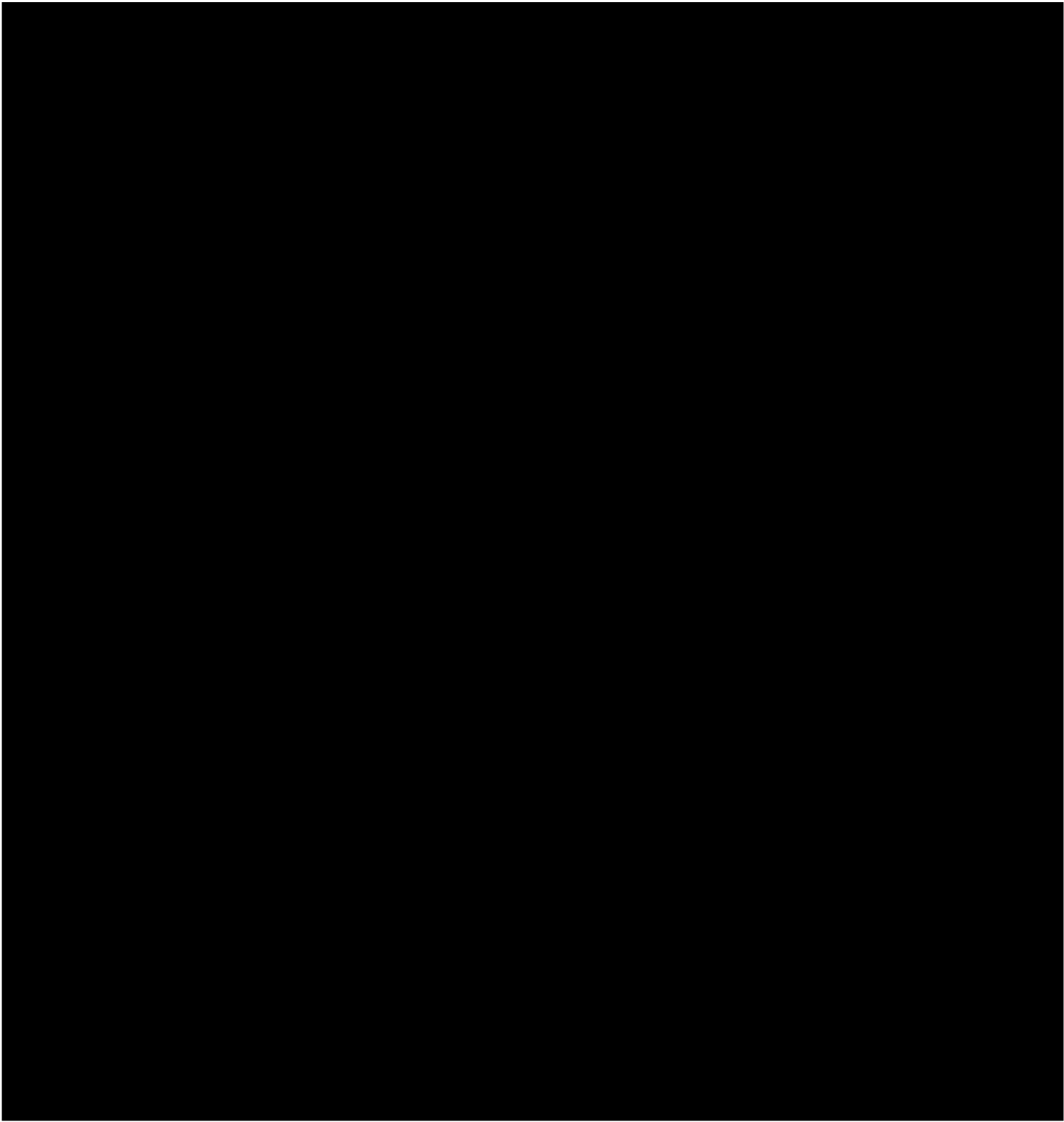
The fourth of the main problems is the lack of adequate environmental protection. In many of these cities, there is a high level of pollution, which is a major cause of health problems. Another problem is the lack of adequate waste management. In many of these cities, the waste is often dumped in the streets, which leads to a high level of pollution. This is a major cause of health problems, particularly in the case of children.

The fifth of the main problems is the lack of adequate social services. In many of these cities, there is a high level of poverty, which leads to a number of social problems, including crime and drug abuse. Another problem is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the housing is overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of health problems, particularly in the case of children.

The sixth of the main problems is the lack of adequate transportation. In many of these cities, there is a high level of traffic congestion, which leads to a number of problems, including air pollution and accidents. Another problem is the lack of adequate public transport. In many of these cities, there is a high level of poverty, which leads to a number of social problems, including crime and drug abuse.

The seventh of the main problems is the lack of adequate cultural services. In many of these cities, there is a high level of poverty, which leads to a number of social problems, including crime and drug abuse.





The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and its behavior is determined by the interactions between its parts. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The second of these is the fact that the system is dynamic. It is not a static system, and its behavior changes over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The third of these is the fact that the system is open. It is not a closed system, and it interacts with its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fourth of these is the fact that the system is self-organizing. It is not a system that is controlled from the outside, and it is not a system that is controlled from the inside. It is a system that organizes itself, and its behavior is determined by its own internal structure. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fifth of these is the fact that the system is resilient. It is not a system that is fragile, and it is not a system that is brittle. It is a system that is resilient, and it is able to withstand change and adversity. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The sixth of these is the fact that the system is sustainable. It is not a system that is unsustainable, and it is not a system that is unworkable. It is a system that is sustainable, and it is able to continue to exist and thrive over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The seventh of these is the fact that the system is equitable. It is not a system that is inequitable, and it is not a system that is unfair. It is a system that is equitable, and it is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The eighth of these is the fact that the system is just. It is not a system that is unjust, and it is not a system that is unfair. It is a system that is just, and it is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The ninth of these is the fact that the system is peaceful. It is not a system that is violent, and it is not a system that is warlike. It is a system that is peaceful, and it is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The tenth of these is the fact that the system is harmonious. It is not a system that is disharmonious, and it is not a system that is unbalanced. It is a system that is harmonious, and it is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been a leading voice in the medical profession for over a century. It is a weekly publication that covers a wide range of topics, from clinical medicine to public health. The second is the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM), which is a leading journal in the field of internal medicine. The third is the *Lancet*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The fourth is the *British Medical Journal* (BMJ), which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The fifth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The sixth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The seventh is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The eighth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The ninth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The tenth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice.

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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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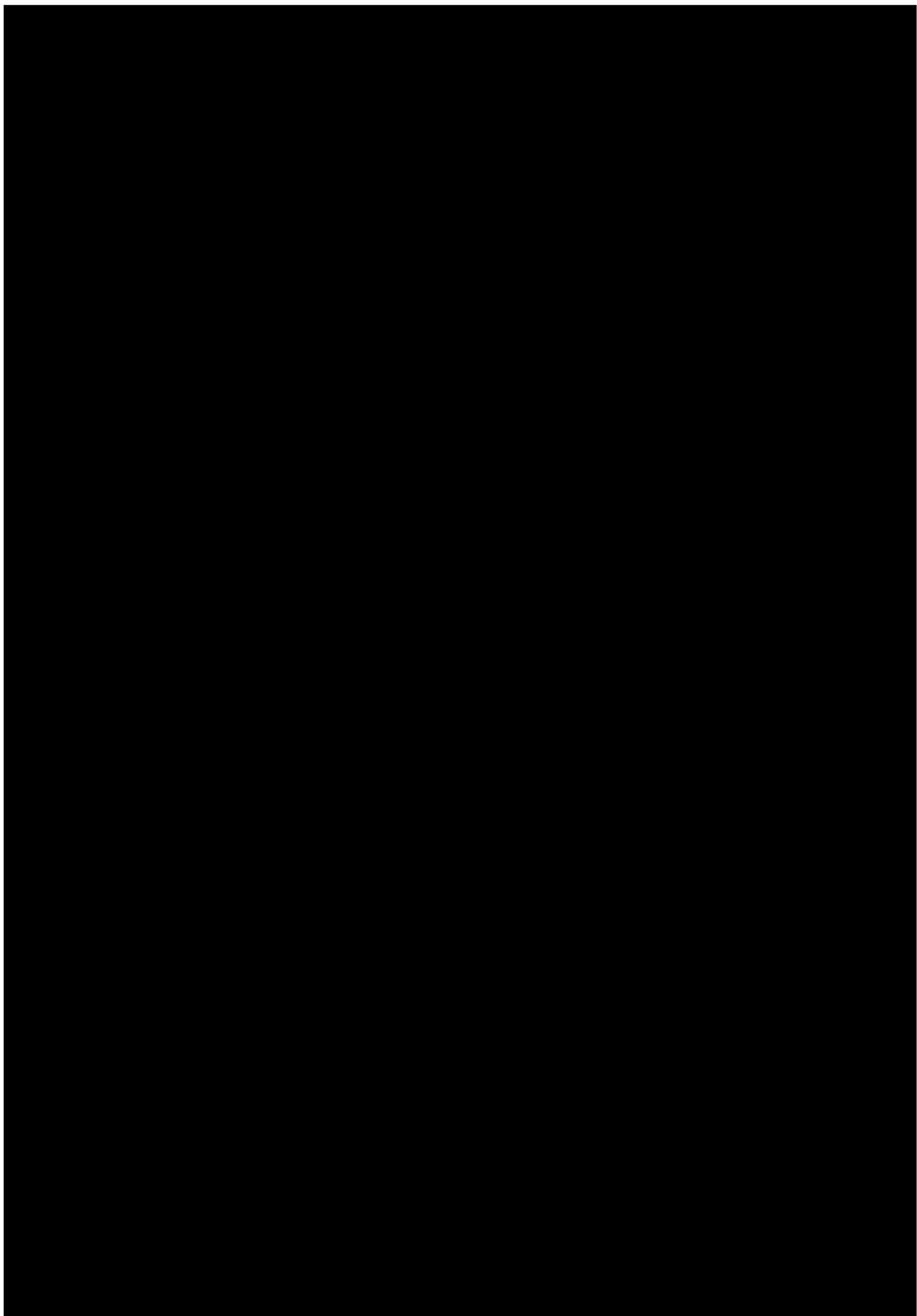
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The next section describes the methodology used in the study, including the data sources and the statistical techniques employed. The results of the study are then presented, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. Finally, the paper concludes with a summary of the main points and suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, with data collected from a survey of 1,000 participants. The survey was designed to measure the levels of various factors related to the research topic. The data was then analyzed using a series of statistical tests, including t-tests, ANOVA, and regression analysis. The results of these tests are presented in the following sections.

The findings of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. Specifically, the results show that as the level of one variable increases, the level of another variable also tends to increase. This relationship is supported by the statistical tests, which show that the probability of the results occurring by chance is very low.

These findings have important implications for the field of study. They suggest that the factors being studied are closely related and that understanding one factor can help to predict the level of another. This information can be used to develop more effective interventions or policies in the future.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the relationship between the variables being studied. The findings suggest that there is a strong positive correlation between the two variables, and that this relationship is statistically significant. Further research is needed to explore the underlying mechanisms of this relationship and to develop more targeted interventions.

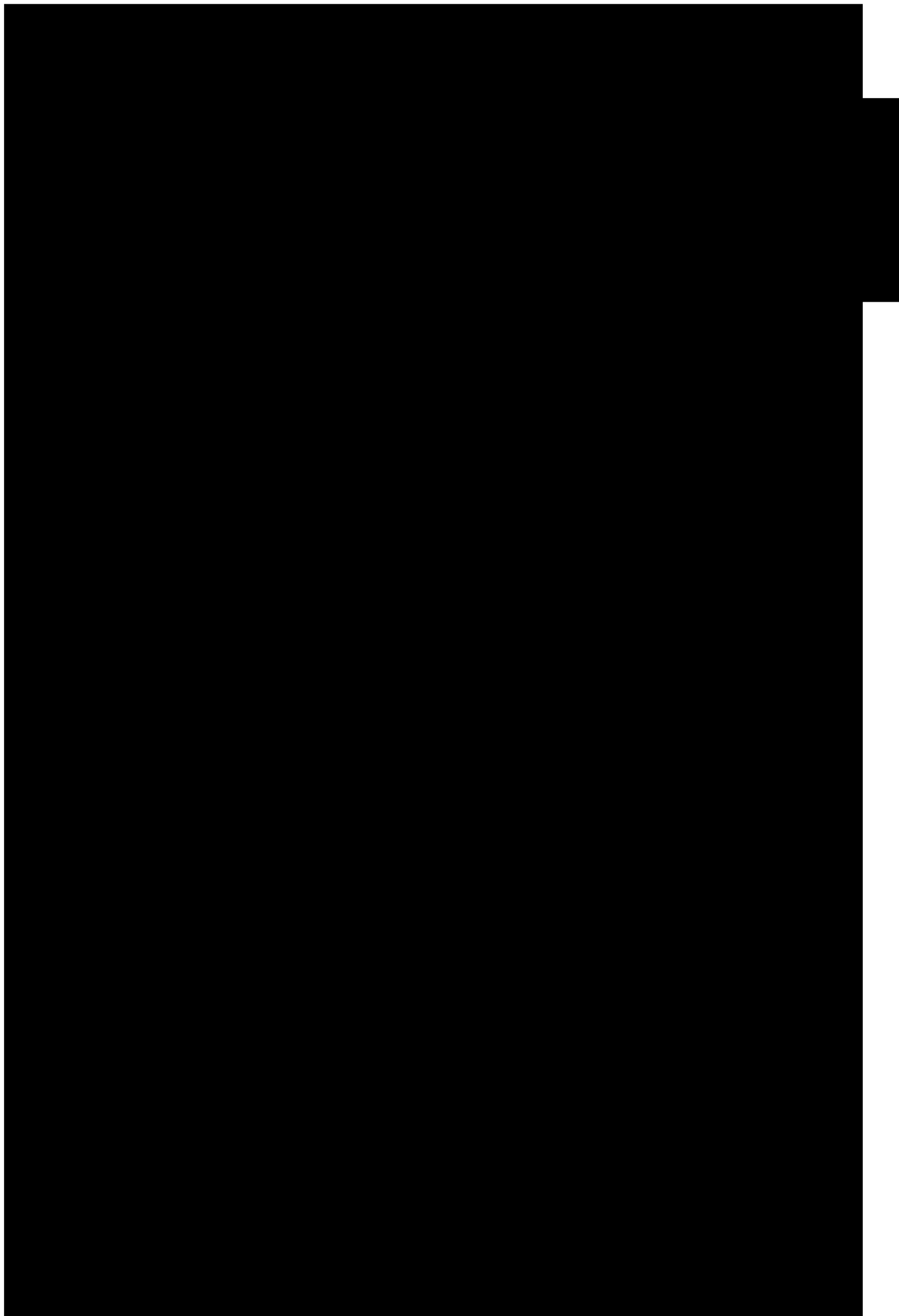
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes.

The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the process of selecting participants, collecting data, and analyzing the results. The authors emphasize the importance of using a mixed-methods approach to capture both quantitative and qualitative data.

The third part of the paper presents the findings of the study. It shows that there are significant differences in learning outcomes between students from different cultural backgrounds. These differences are attributed to a variety of factors, including language barriers, social norms, and access to resources.

The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for education. It suggests that educators should take steps to create a more inclusive and culturally responsive learning environment. This can be achieved through a variety of strategies, such as using culturally relevant materials, providing language support, and fostering a sense of community.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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the first of these is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the problem of housing. In many of the large cities, there is a severe shortage of housing, and this has led to a number of people living in slums. Another problem is the problem of pollution. The concentration of people in a few large cities has led to a concentration of factories and other sources of pollution, which has in turn led to a number of health problems. Finally, there is the problem of unemployment. In many of the large cities, there is a high level of unemployment, and this has led to a number of social problems.

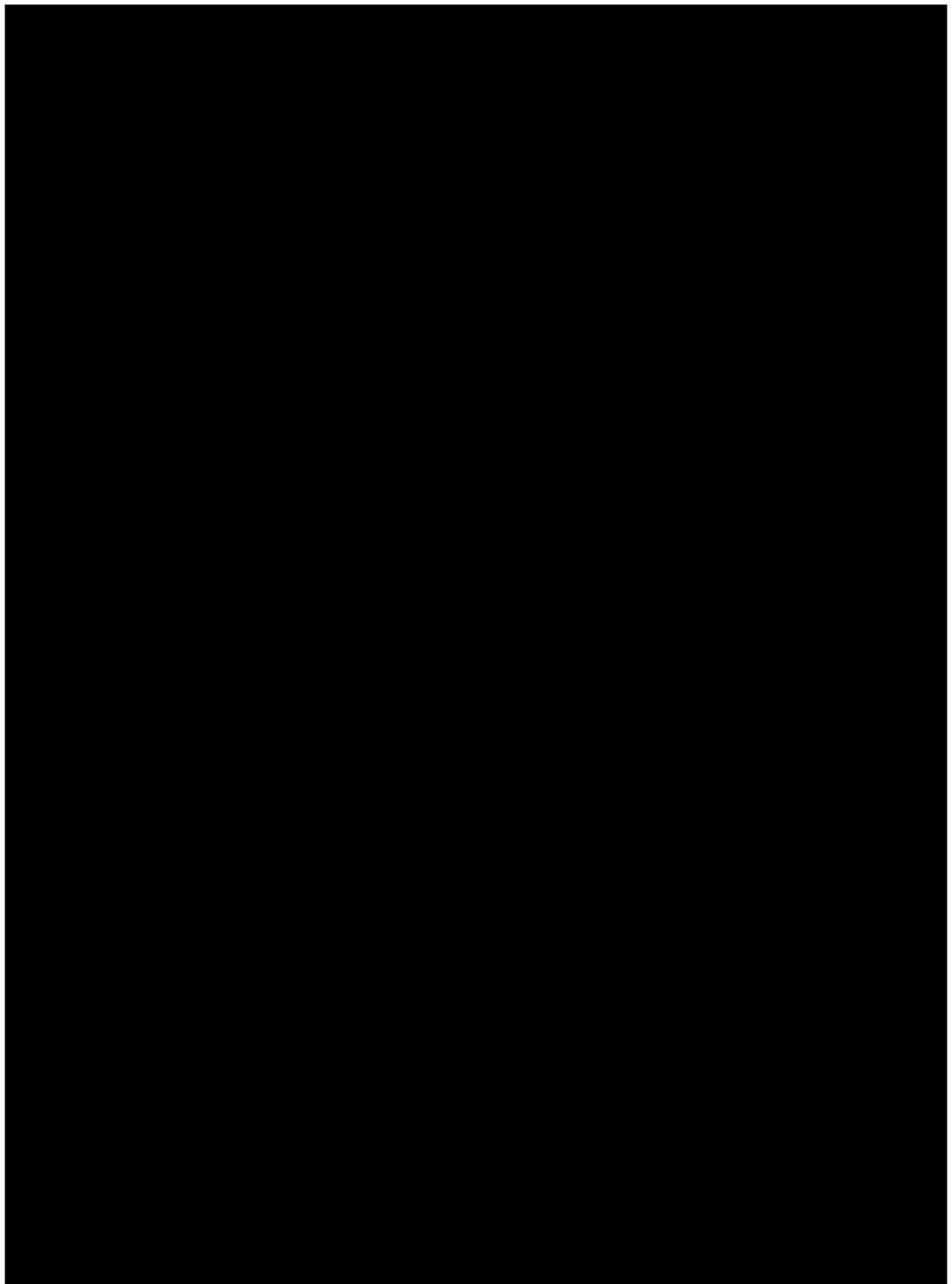
The second of the main trends is the process of industrialization. This has led to a number of changes in the way that people live and work. One of the most important changes is the fact that people are now working in factories and other industrial settings. This has led to a number of changes in the way that people live. For example, people are now working longer hours, and this has led to a number of health problems. Another change is the fact that people are now living in a more urban environment. This has led to a number of changes in the way that people live. For example, people are now living in a more crowded environment, and this has led to a number of health problems.

The third of the main trends is the process of modernization. This has led to a number of changes in the way that people live and work. One of the most important changes is the fact that people are now using a number of new technologies. This has led to a number of changes in the way that people live. For example, people are now using a number of new technologies to communicate, and this has led to a number of changes in the way that people live. Another change is the fact that people are now living in a more modern environment. This has led to a number of changes in the way that people live. For example, people are now living in a more modern environment, and this has led to a number of health problems.

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The fifth of the main trends is the process of environmental change. This has led to a number of changes in the way that people live and work. One of the most important changes is the fact that people are now living in a more environmentally conscious environment. This has led to a number of changes in the way that people live. For example, people are now living in a more environmentally conscious environment, and this has led to a number of health problems. Another change is the fact that people are now working in a more environmentally conscious environment. This has led to a number of changes in the way that people live. For example, people are now working in a more environmentally conscious environment, and this has led to a number of health problems.

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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 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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

...the study of the nature, structure, functions, uses, and management of information, and the study of the nature, structure, functions, uses, and management of the processes of information communication. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, structure, functions, uses, and management of communication, and the study of the nature, structure, functions, uses, and management of the processes of information communication. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, structure, functions, uses, and management of information, and the study of the nature, structure, functions, uses, and management of the processes of information communication. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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The 'information science and communication' field is defined as:

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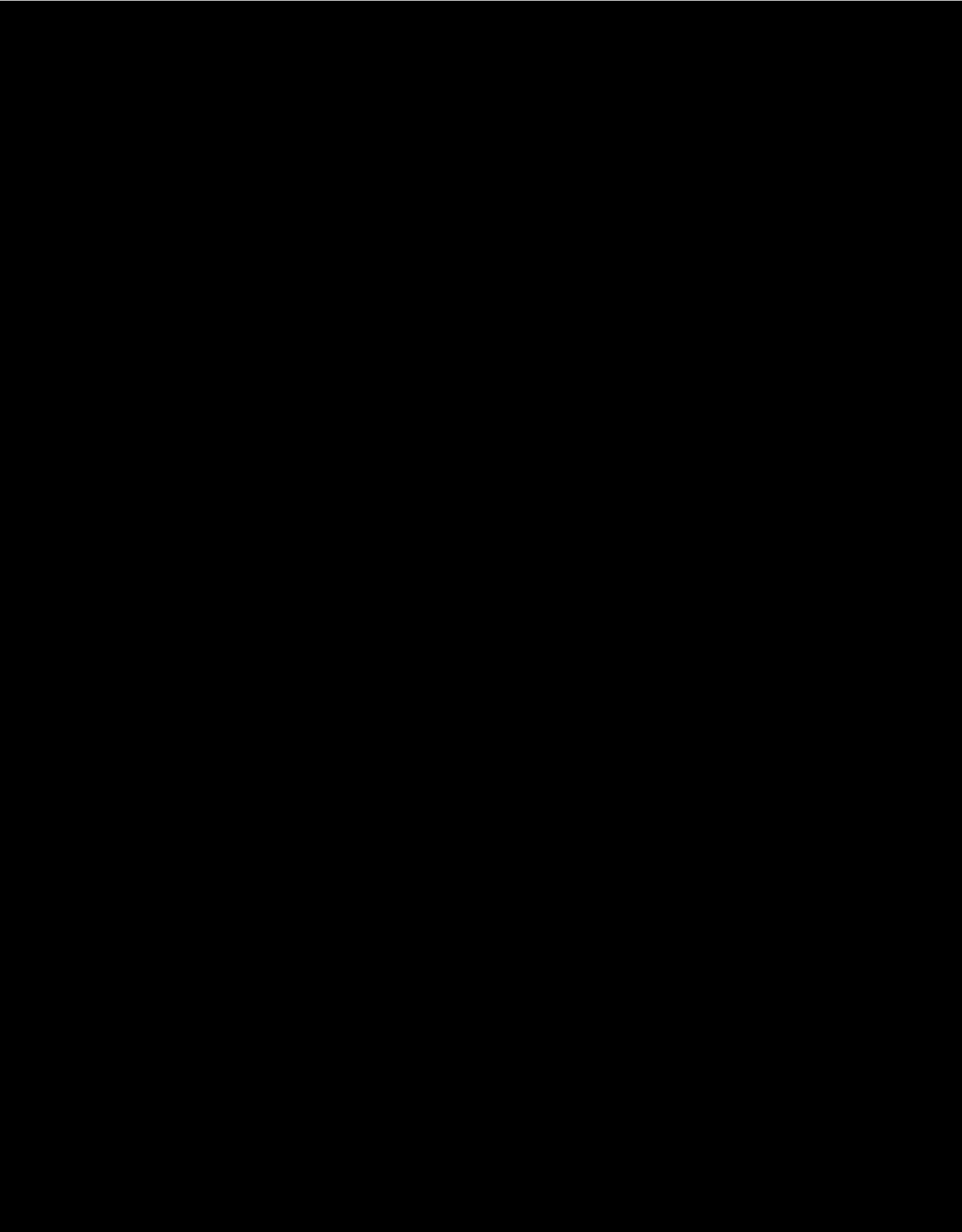
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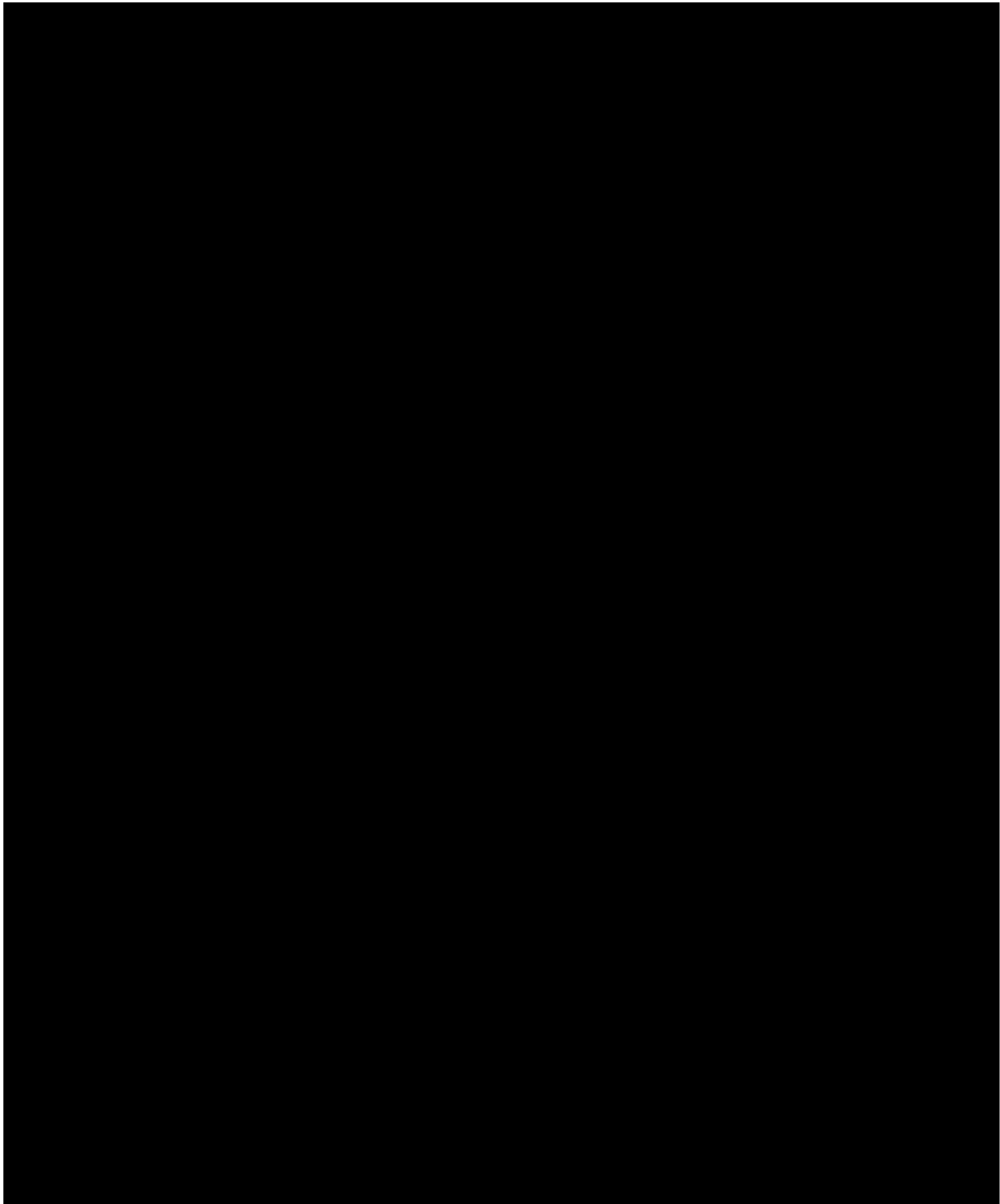
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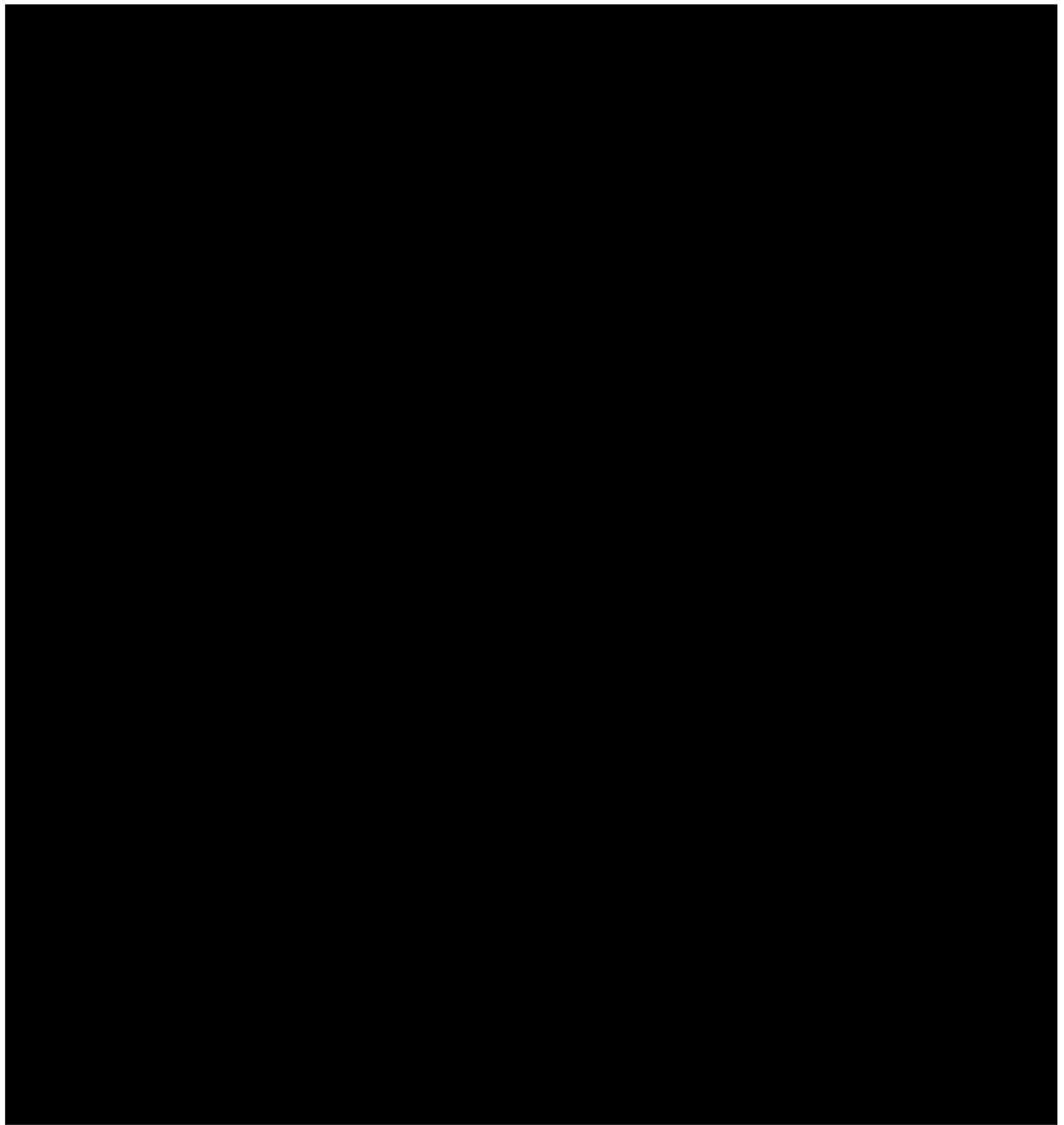
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 1.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1.2 million 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 women in its workforce. In 1995, 75% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 65% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact 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 why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. This is because the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. These jobs are often part-time or flexible, which makes them more attractive to women.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. This is because the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. These jobs are often well-paid, which makes them more attractive to women.

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 secure, and it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-located. These factors also make the public sector an attractive employer for women.

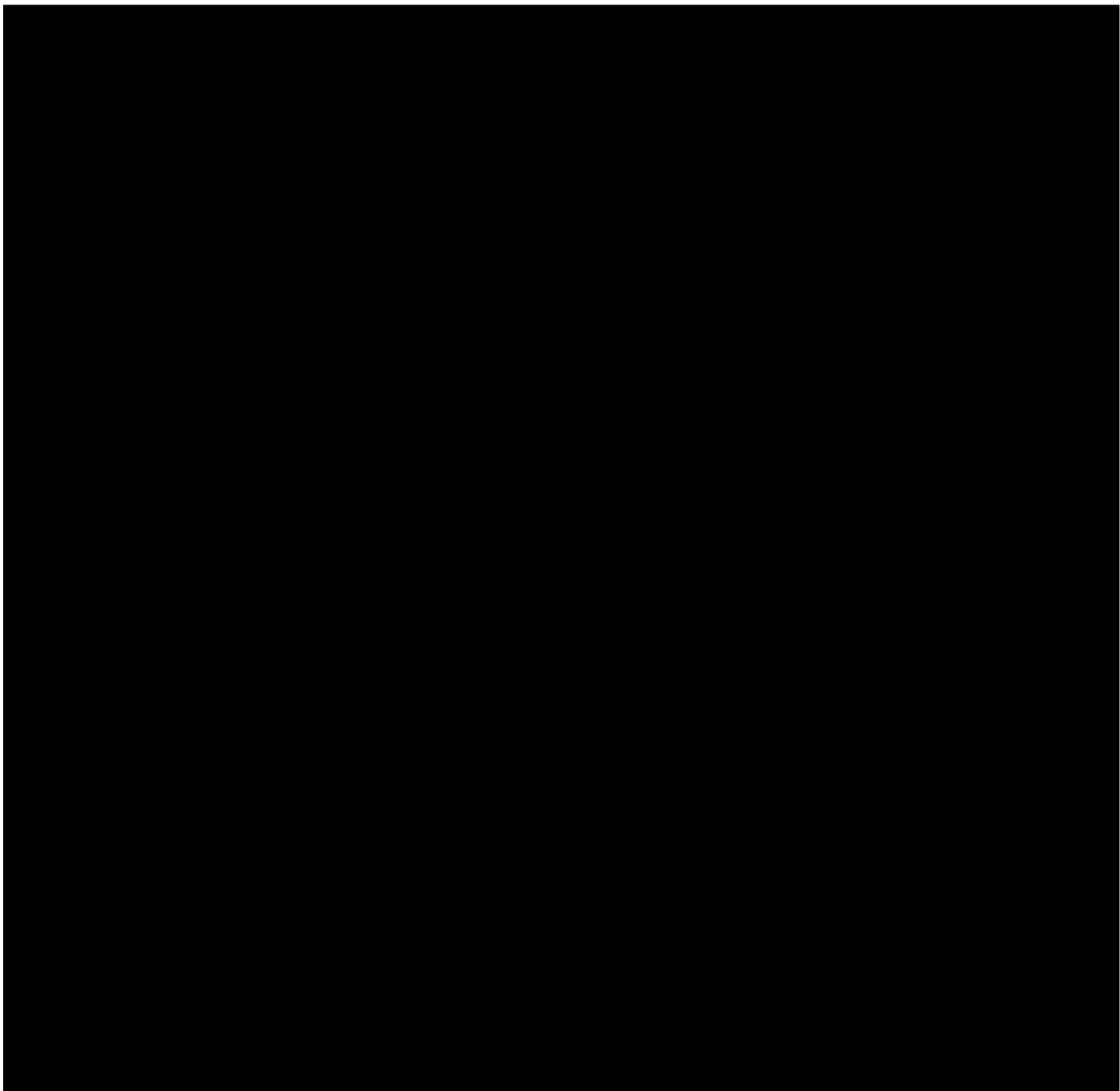
In conclusion, the public sector has become an important employer of women in the UK. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, and a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. These factors make the public sector an attractive employer for women.

Notes

1. The public sector includes the government, local authorities, and public corporations.
2. The private sector includes all other employers.
3. The public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

References

- Department of Social Security (1995) *Women's Employment in the Public Sector*. London: HMSO.
- Office of National Statistics (1995) *Women's Employment in the Public Sector*. London: HMSO.



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

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

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The 'information science' field is defined as:

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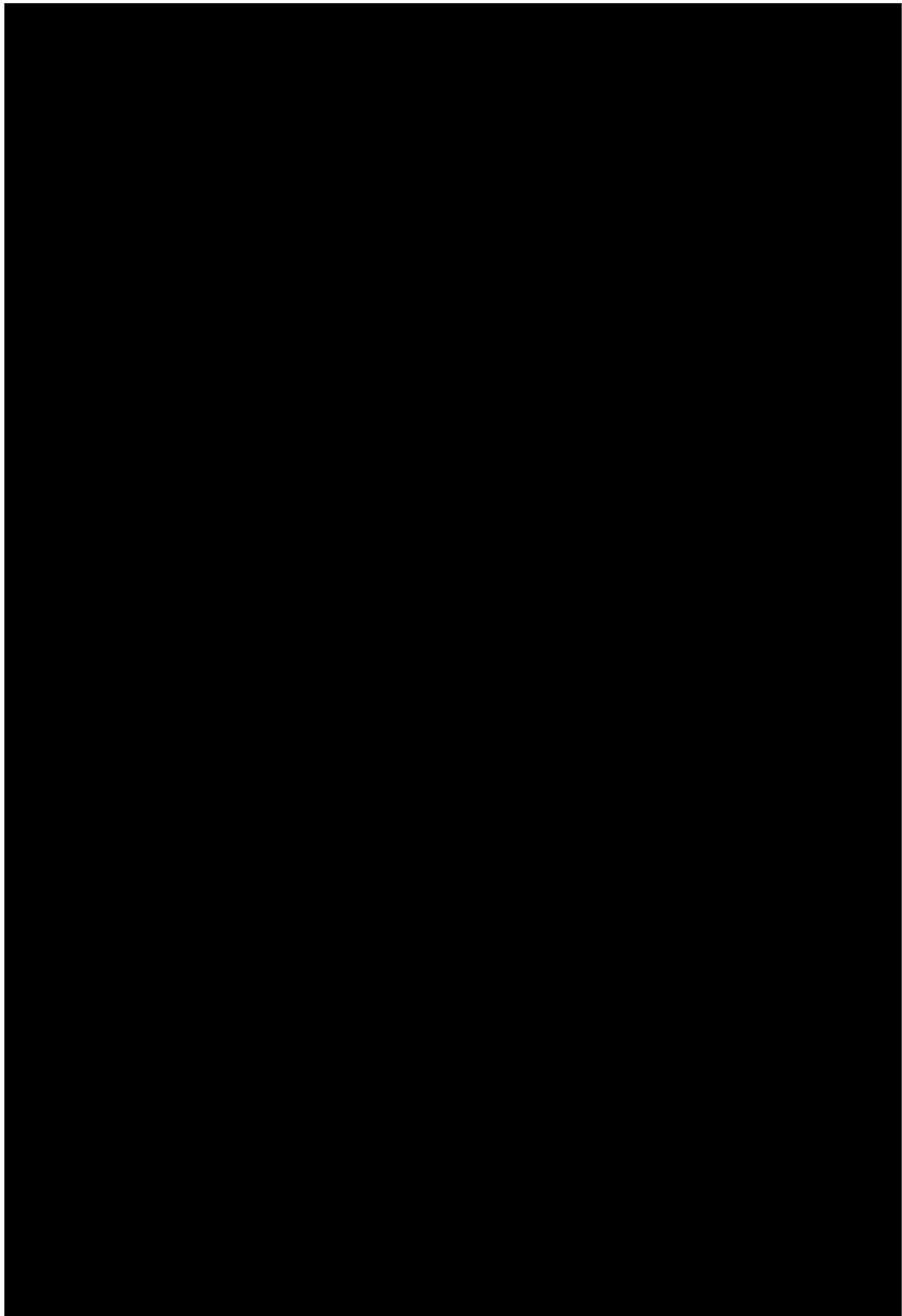
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The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and its behavior is determined by the interactions between its parts. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

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The fifth of these is the fact that the system is resilient. It is able to withstand shocks and stresses, and it is able to recover from them. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

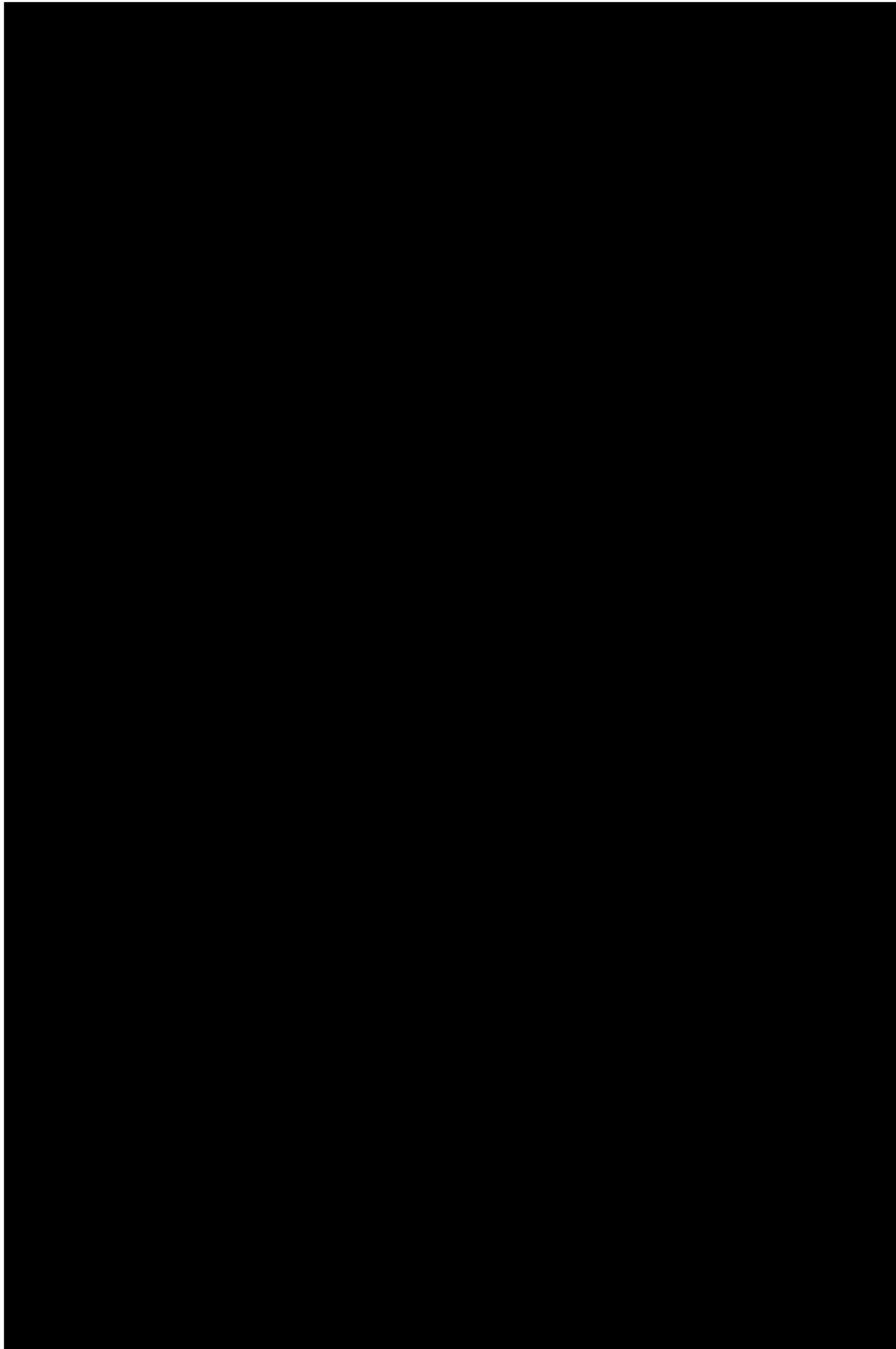
The sixth of these is the fact that the system is sustainable. It is able to maintain its structure and function over a long period of time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The seventh of these is the fact that the system is equitable. It is able to provide benefits to all of its members, and it is able to distribute resources fairly. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The eighth of these is the fact that the system is just. It is able to resolve conflicts in a fair and equitable manner, and it is able to maintain a balance between the interests of its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The ninth of these is the fact that the system is healthy. It is able to maintain its structure and function, and it is able to adapt to its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The tenth of these is the fact that the system is beautiful. It is able to create a sense of harmony and balance, and it is able to provide a sense of purpose and meaning to its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.



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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 become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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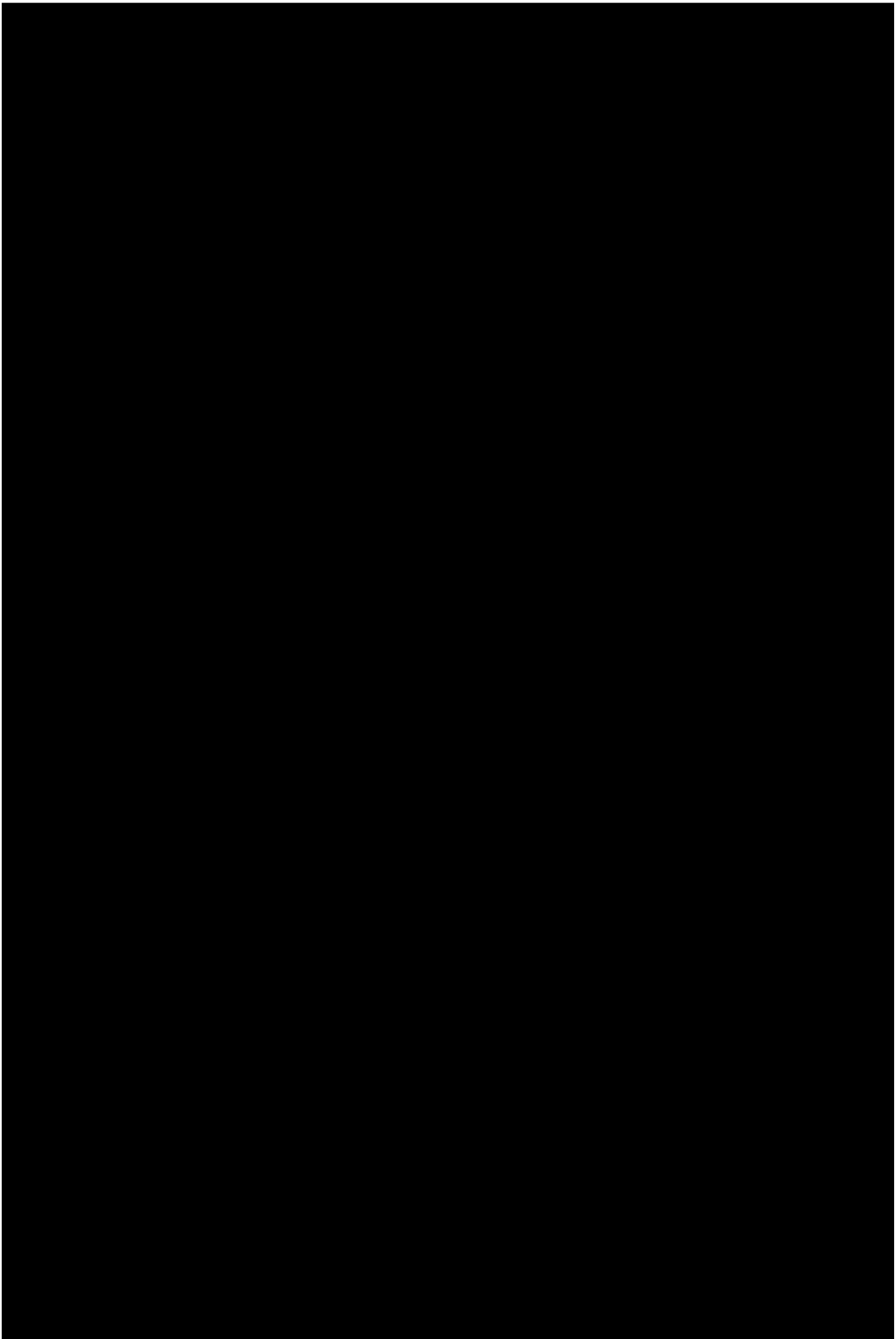
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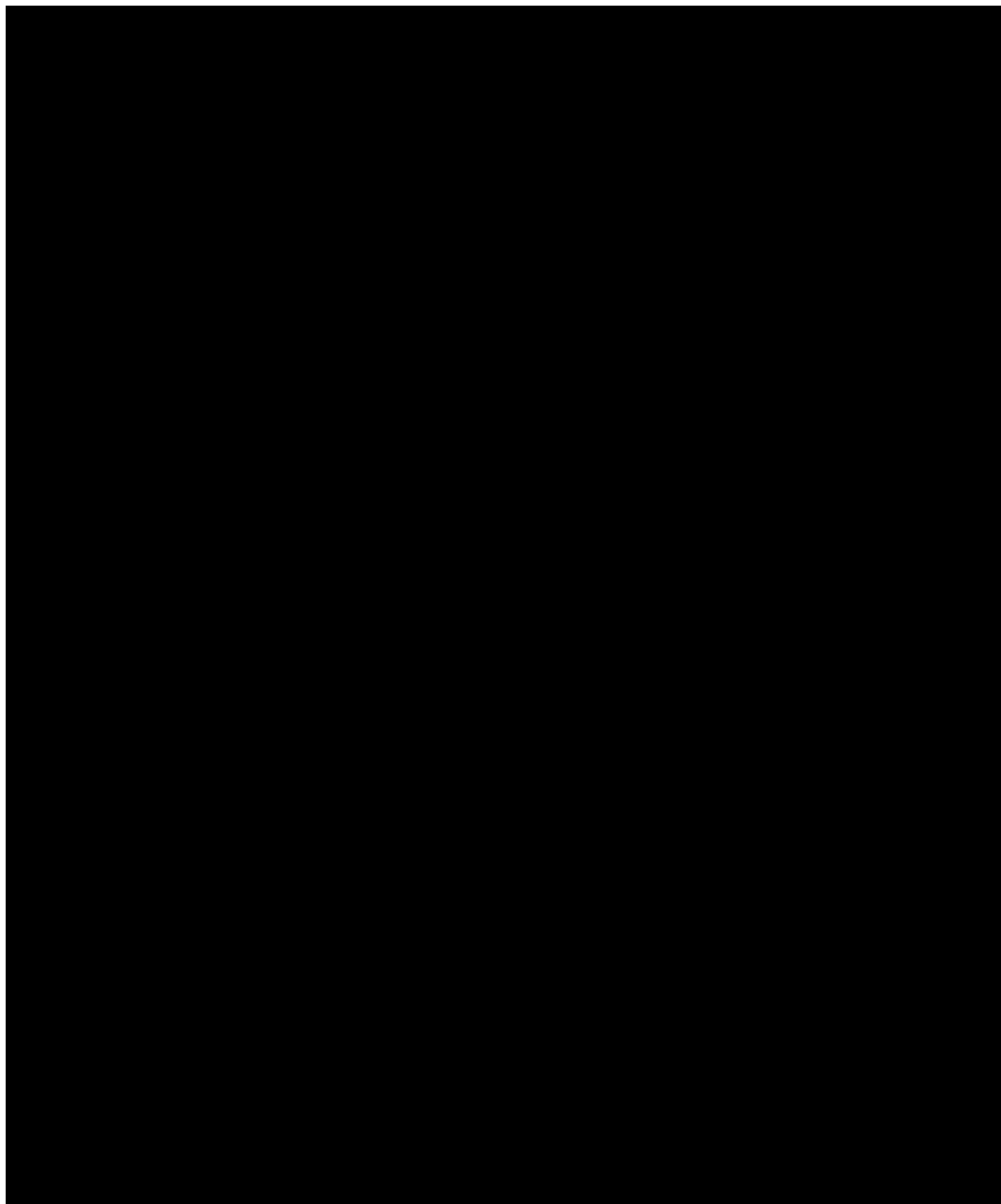
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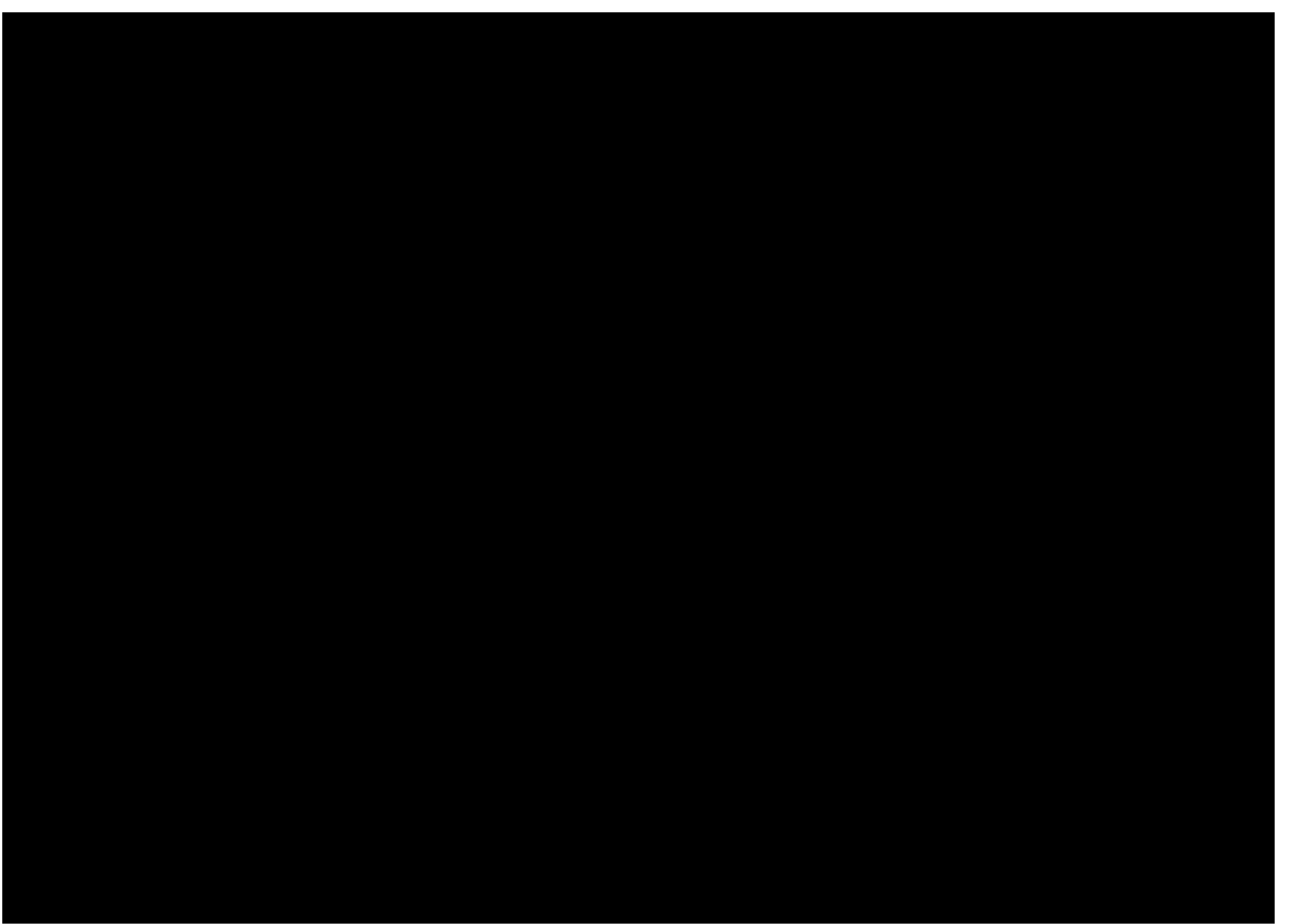
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The third of these is the fact that the system is interconnected. The parts of the system are not isolated from each other, and they all have an impact on the behavior of the system as a whole. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

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The eighth of these is the fact that the system is transparent. Its behavior is understandable, and its decisions are explainable. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The ninth of these is the fact that the system is accountable. It is able to take responsibility for its actions, and it is able to do so in a way that is honest and open. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The tenth of these is the fact that the system is inclusive. It is able to involve all of its members in its decision-making process, and it is able to do so in a way that is respectful and collaborative. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been a leading voice in the medical profession for over a century. It is a weekly publication that covers a wide range of topics, from clinical medicine to public health. The second is the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM), which is a leading journal in the field of internal medicine. The third is the *Lancet*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The fourth is the *British Medical Journal* (BMJ), which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The fifth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The sixth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The seventh is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The eighth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The ninth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice. The tenth is the *Medical Record*, which is a leading journal in the field of general practice.

