

HAPPY  
NEW YEAR

Hello  
2025

# 爱在湘西

AIZAI XIANGXI

深度游玩·一价全含



LIST OF ITINERARY

# 行程速览



**DAY.1**

各地-张家界 (24H专车接送机/站)

☀ 餐: 全天自理

🏠 宿: 张家界

**DAY.2**

张家界国家森林公园-袁家界-天子山

☀ 餐: 早 | 中 | 晚

🏠 宿: 张家界

**DAY.3**

森林公园-黄石寨-金鞭溪-凤凰古城

☀ 餐: 早 | -- | --

🏠 宿: 凤凰

**DAY.4**

湘西苗寨-芙蓉镇-张家界

☀ 餐: 早 | 中 | --

🏠 宿: 张家界

**DAY.5**

土司城-天门山-温暖的家

☀ 餐: 早 | -- | --

🏠 宿: 温暖的家

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5天  
4晚



Itinerary  
SMALL GROUP

行程用车



空调旅游车·确保一人一正座

AIR-CONDITIONED TOURIST BUS

张家界微旅行 | 旅行社 | TRAVEL AGENCY

爱在湘西  
AIZAI XIANGXI

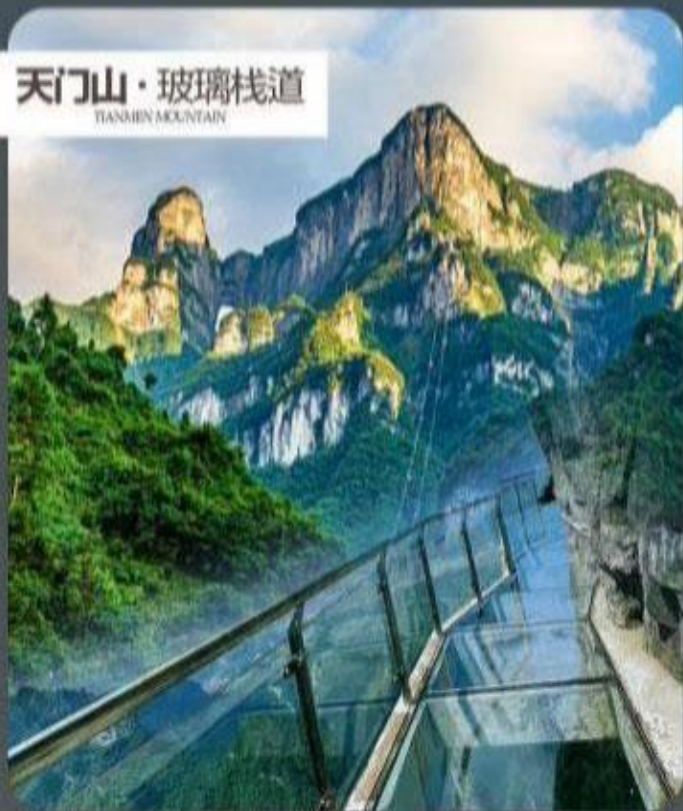
5天  
4晚

Itinerary  
SMALL GROUP

# 行程美景



森林公园·袁家界·金鞭溪  
ZHANGJIAJIE FOREST PARK



天门山·玻璃栈道  
TIANMEN MOUNTAIN



凤凰古城·夜景  
PHOENIX ANCIENT CITY



芙蓉镇  
FURONG TOWN

# 【爱在湘西】

张家界/芙蓉镇/凤凰古城/湘西苗寨/张家界天门山/天子山/袁家界/金鞭溪

## 6 日游

天数	行程安排	用餐			入住地区
D1	全国各地>张家界	×	×	×	张家界
D2	张家界国家森林公园>袁家界>天子山	√	√	√	武陵源
D3	张家界国家森林公园>黄石寨>金鞭溪>凤凰古城	√	×	×	凤凰
D4	湘西苗寨>芙蓉镇>张家界	√	√	×	武陵源
D5	土司城>天门山	√	×	×	张家界
D6	张家界>温暖的家	√	×	×	温馨的家

备注：行程安排在不减少景点情况下,导游在实际操作中根据实际情况可以灵活调整行程游览顺序

### 第一天 出发地→张家界

用餐/自理 住宿/张家界

当日乘飞机或高铁抵达【张家界机场/高铁站/火车站】，抵达后由旅行社接站工作人员统一安排车辆送至指定酒店入住。

今日无行程安排，任意时间抵达皆可（赠送 24 小时 VIP 接站服务），如您抵达时间较早，可自行前往张家界市中区游览大庸古城和步行街，逛一逛灯火阑珊的南门口美食街，尝一尝琳琅满目的各色小吃，也可在房间养精蓄锐，为后续的行程做准备。

#### 【温馨提示】：

- 1、接站人员会在您出发的前一天晚上 18 点左右以短信或电话形式通知出行相关事宜，请保持手机通畅。
- 2、散拼有一定的特殊性，接站当天无统一行程安排，我社专职导游于行程第二天早上开始工作，导游会提前与客人短信或电话联系，落实第二天行程叫早时间及注意事项。
- 3、首日抵达，请勿食用过多辣菜或火锅，以防肠胃不适，影响后续行程，自由活动期间注意自身及财产安全。

### 第二天 张家界国家森林公园→袁家界→天子山

用餐/早/中/晚 住宿/武陵源

早餐后车赴张家界国家森林公园，游览【袁家界景区】探寻《阿凡达》电影中的群山漂浮、星罗棋布的玄幻莫测世界，哈利路亚山“即“南天一柱”（又名乾坤柱），参观云雾飘绕，峰峦叠嶂继往气势磅礴的迷魂台、天下第一桥等空中绝景；远眺张家界北 30° 地理新发现杨家界：看峰墙之绝，峰丛之秀，峰林之奇等。天子山位于武陵源风景名胜区内，海拔 1262.5 米，是湖南省最高峰之一。它以其独特的岩石峰林和陡峭的悬崖而闻名于世。这里有数不尽的奇峰怪石，形态各异，让人仿佛置身于仙境之中。除了自然风光，天子山还有丰富的文化底蕴。这里曾是古代僧侣修行的圣地，留下了许多古老的寺庙和佛教文化遗迹。其中最著名的就是天子阁，它建在悬崖峭壁之上，给人一种令人惊叹的感觉。总之，张家界天子山以其壮丽景色和独特魅力吸引着无数游客前来观赏。如果你喜欢自然风光和登山徒步，天子山绝对是一个值得一去的地方。

晚上可自费参观冯小刚导游的魅力湘西。刘欢任音乐总监的大型民俗风情演出——【魅力湘西晚会】，魅力湘西大剧院是国家文化产业示范基地、中国文化品牌 30 强、中国旅游演艺票房十强，连续三年荣登央视春晚，多次代表中国艺术全世界巡回演出，受到至尊礼遇引起国际轰动，让世界重新认识艺术中国、文化中国、魅力中国，见证了民族的、才是世界的！

### 第三天 张家界国家森林公园→黄石寨→金鞭溪→凤凰古城

用餐/早 住宿/凤凰

早餐后，BUS 赴中国第一个国家森林公园【**张家界国家森林公园**】，开启一日深度有氧之旅前往【**黄石寨**】，黄石寨是武陵源风景名胜区 5 条精品游览线之一；相传汉朝留侯张良看破红尘、辞官不做，追随赤松子，隐匿江湖云游张家界，被官兵围困，后得师父黄石公搭救而得名黄石寨，是张家界美景最为集中

的地方，也是张家界最大的凌空观景台，登上观景台，清风拂袖，云雾缠身，如临仙境，其下是万丈深渊的幽谷，峰峦叠翠，林木参天白云围绕，活象一幅气势蓬勃的山水画。后前往金鞭溪，漫步【**金鞭溪风景区精华段**】：杉林幽静，穿行在峰峦幽谷云间，溪水明净，人沿清溪行，胜似画中游，这是一条观赏性与自娱性结合的旅游线路，十里长溪，山回路转，一步一景，十步一重天，小溪潺潺的流经你的脚下，似琵琶，似古筝，时而丁冬悦耳，时而涓涓小吟。后赴神秘湘西深处沈从文笔下的边城——【**凤凰古城**】这里被誉为远去的家园，梦中的故乡，邂逅边城的灯火阑珊品味独特的梦里苗疆。游览被新西兰著名作家路易艾黎称赞为中国最美丽的小城——【**凤凰古城**】，体验和感受凤凰古城的九大精华：一座青山抱古城、一泓沱水绕城过、一条红红石板街、一道风雨古城墙、一座雄伟古城楼、一个美丽彩虹桥一排小桥吊脚楼、一批闻名世界的人，一个国家级非遗文化遗产。

#### 温馨提示：

1. 景区分时间段预约进入，此景点游览顺序将以我社预约时间前后调配为准，敬请配合！
2. 张家界景区内野生猕猴众多，请看管好小孩，不要拿食物耍猴，不要带塑料袋，以免抓伤。
3. 为了减少旅客排队时间，此行程特别安排百龙电梯单程和天子山索道单程、黄石寨索道往返（费用已含）；
4. 因山上用餐条件有限，物价较高，中餐请游客自理，请做好心理准备！
5. 凤凰古城 2016 年 4 月 10 日取消围城强制购票，客人可进古城参观，如遇政府临时性政策调整，强制征收凤凰古城九景门票，客人需补费用！
6. 凤凰因交通管制，旅游车辆有时只能在指定位置停车，需步行入住酒店。
7. 凤凰古城为敞开式商业老街，本地老百姓的姜糖银器蜡染店铺、外地文艺青年的特色商铺较多，凤凰导游义务介绍，旅游者购物行为选择，旅行社不接受凤凰区域旅游者在小商铺购物方面的投诉及退换货的要求，建议有购物需求的旅游者提前了解相关信息，尽量选择资质齐全的购物商城或政府授牌的大型商铺，如有购买请保留好小票及售后联系方式，日后如有售后需求以便联系。

**特别提示：凤凰古城/湘西苗寨为敞开式民用商业区，特色商品导游义务介绍，旅游者购物行为为自主选择，本公司不接受湘西苗寨旅游者购物方面的投诉。**

#### 【温馨提示】

1. 因天门山景区是最火爆的旅游景区，景区为了分流人群，分为 A、B、C 三条线路，三条线每天有售票额度限制，需预约门票。
2. 最终以系统预约成功的线路为准。本旅行社不接受对天门山景区关于排队时间过长及预约安排产生的投诉。

### 第四天 湘西苗寨→芙蓉镇→张家界

用餐/早/晚 住宿/张家界

早起欣赏凤凰古城晨景，后乘车前往，**墨戎鼓镇**（“墨戎”为苗语音译，意为“有龙的地方”）是湖南现存规模极大、保存极为完好的一座露天苗族文化博物馆。“墨戎鼓镇”先后被评为“中国苗族花鼓之乡”、“中国民间文化艺术之乡，中国传统村落 中国少数民族特色村寨，国家3A级旅游景区”和“中国美丽休闲乡村”已成为张家界至凤凰古城这条中国黄金旅游线上的弘扬苗族文化的璀璨明珠！后前往千年古镇——**【芙蓉镇】**（山水如画多情的酉水养育了世世代代的土家儿女，也造就了沿岸动人的风光，酉水画廊纳含着芙蓉镇的草木，山水、人儿，一道道美丽彩虹是它编织的最美西兰卡普。这里得酉水舟楫之便，上通川渝下达洞庭，素有“楚蜀通津”之称。因谢晋执导刘晓庆、姜文主演的电影《芙蓉镇》在此取景而出名，于是人们便把此地叫做芙蓉镇，时代变迁，历久弥新，更因其独特的原始人文，静谧山水成为新时代湖南旅游新宠。芙蓉古镇大瀑布，酉水码头繁华依旧！

## 第五天 土司城→天门山

用餐/早 住宿/张家界

早餐后走进国家4A级景区、被誉为中国三大皇宫之一的**【土司城】**，探寻八百年土司王朝的延续密码-辰砂银库；登顶世界吉尼斯记录的吊脚楼群-九重天阁；见证腐朽奢华的后宫生活-初夜特权；体验湘西特色的异域风情-花灯

然后游览世界高海拔天然穿山溶洞**【天门洞】**悬于海拔1300余米的峭壁之上，高131.5米，宽57米，深60米，终年吐云纳雾，震世撼俗。**【天门山玻璃栈道】**，是张家界天门山景区继悬于峭壁之上的鬼谷栈道、凭空伸出的玻璃眺望台，绝壁凌空，气势恢弘，令人头晕目眩，有东方“天空之路”的美誉。（如遇恶劣天气影响，天门山景区考虑安全因素，部分景点会关闭，以景区实时公布为准，敬请报名时知须。）**【天门山索道】**通天大道之外的上下山通道。它是世界最长高山观光客运索道，全长7454米，高差1277米，其中间站到上站之间的局部斜度高达37度，世界罕见。结束愉快的旅行。

## 第六天 张家界→温暖的家

用餐/早 住宿/温暖的家

早餐后自由活动，后根据航班时间前往机场乘坐**【航班待定】**返回温暖的家

**报名时请如实告知是否为失信人，客人因失信人原因造成的所有损失（机票、车位、导服）由客人自行承担！！！！**

**备注：由于客人报名时间及报名方式不同，导致报名价格不同；若客人在旅途中私自比较价格，引起不必要的投诉，我司不予处理并需当场补齐出团前优惠的差额！感谢您的理解与配合！**

### ☆☆接待标准☆☆

- 1、门票：行程中所列景点在保证不减少景点的前提下游览顺序以导游安排为准。行程中景点首道大门票，无优免无退费。
- 2、酒店：全程指定豪华型酒店酒店标准双人间，如遇单男或单女，尽量安排拼住、三人间或双标间加床，安排不了请自补房差。张家界、凤凰为国家三线以下旅游城市，酒店各项标准偏低，主要以卫生舒适为主，提前做好心理准备！（参考酒店如遇房间紧张，则改入住同级酒店）
- 3、餐费：全程含5早3正餐，不含酒水，其他时间可体验特色美食）
- 4、交通：湖南地接指定委派GPS安全监控系统旅游车配置空调旅游车（确保一人一正座），若成团人数少于10人，则改用相应的商务旅游车，敬请谅解。
- 5、导服：优秀地陪导游服务，全程热诚对待每一位远方而来的客人。
- 6、购物：全程无超市、翡翠、珠宝店
- 7、说明：**本产品为打包产品无任何退费！谢谢理解！**

### ☆☆儿童接待标准☆☆

- 1、儿童价格执行标准：身高1.2米以下
- 2、儿童价格包含：当地接待车位费、全程半餐费、导游服务费
- 3、儿童价格不含：住宿、早餐、门票；若产生费用现付当地导游（特别提示：身高1米2以下儿童景区门票免费，超过1米2的儿童请提前报备并预定相应门票，如未预定在当地临时需要也许不能保证可以正常购买）
- 4、儿童不含成人报价中的赠送门票项目

## ☆☆接待标准☆☆

### 25-74 岁属于正常年龄

1. 14 岁以下需按儿童报名。14-25 周岁，按成人报名附加 200/人。
2. 70 岁以上游客必须有全程监护人陪同旅游，并带近三个月三甲医院出具的健康证明。
3. 记者、律师、残疾人、孕妇、同行不接待，65 岁以上须有成年人陪同。
4. 中途均不允许客人以任何借口离团，若中途客人离团视同游客违约，用餐、房、车、机票等一切费用不退，旅行社亦不承担游客离团时发生意外的所有责任。

## ☆☆费用不含☆☆

- 1、酒店时请出示身份证并主动交纳房卡押金（退房时退押金）；
- 2、旅游意外保险及航空保险，建议客人报名时提前购买；
- 3、非行程内约定包含的景区内交通费用；私人所产生的个人费用等；

## ☆☆参考酒店☆☆

豪华型:蓝湾博格、大成山水、锦江都城 碧桂园凤凰楼

武陵源:清心园、专家村、新天地华天等同等级

凤凰:念握、云端、璞荷逸宿等同等级

(在特殊情况下如有以上酒店订满的情况下选订同级酒店)

## ☆☆费用标准☆☆

**此行程为特惠打包价，所有优惠人群均无退费；老年人、学生参团请带好学生证，老年证，身份证或户口本等相关证件；配合出示证件，无退费。**

## ☆☆特别注意事项☆☆

- 1、重要证件要备齐：出行请携带有效证件（身份证、护照），未满 18 周岁未成年人可携带户口本/身份证。
- 2、老年儿童多关注：18 岁以下的青少年，70 岁以上的老人年，请从安全和身体方面多多考虑，最好是家属同游，天伦之乐不独缺。
- 3、自动放弃不退还：行程中安排的景点、活动、美食等体验，如因个人原因放弃，所产生的费用概不还。
- 4、地域差异多体谅：各地经济发展水平不一，旅途中入乡随俗更能体会当地人的真实生活，如有未尽如人意之细节，请多多体谅和包容，湘西片区少数民族众多，游览过程中请配合导游尊重各地风俗习惯。
- 5、不可抗力快响应：旅途中如遇到不可抗力，如景区、餐厅、交通等比较拥堵，请耐心等待，相互礼让。导游会努力与各方衔接，请听从导游安排，以免耽误行程，如有等候，敬请谅解。
- 6、山区出游多准备：一双轻便的运动鞋，一套舒适的运动衫，一把晴雨两用伞，一件厚度适中的外套，一瓶高倍数的防晒，一些家乡口味的小零食等，它们将为您的张家界旅途带来诸多的便捷。
- 7、酒店商务客人入住居多，退房时间较晚，上午抵达客人正常为两点后进房，如早到行李可寄存总台后自由活动，入住前请出示身份证并主动交纳房卡押金。特殊情况遇到房满或大型会议，我社有权另安排同级别酒店，现在湖南地区实行节能减排政策，很多酒店没有一次性用品，请客人自备洗漱用品！
- 8、景区内特级禁烟区的地方（请勿在景区内抽烟），以防发生森林火灾；旅行期间请注意环境保护，让我们共同爱护这片青山绿水，谢谢！

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990-2000) (ONS 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2001) has set out a strategy for the 21st century, which includes a commitment to 'improve the health and well-being of older people'.

There is a need to understand the health and social care needs of older people, and to develop strategies to meet these needs.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the health and social care needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for practice.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the demographic changes in the UK population, and the implications for health and social care. Second, we review the literature on the health and social care needs of older people, and discuss the implications for practice. Third, we discuss the implications for practice, and conclude with some recommendations.

## Demographics

The UK population is ageing, and the number of people aged 65 and over is increasing. This is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in fertility, and an increase in life expectancy.

The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000 (ONS 2001). This represents an increase of 28% over the 10-year period.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in fertility, and an increase in life expectancy. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to continue to increase in the future.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has implications for health and social care. There is a need to understand the health and social care needs of older people, and to develop strategies to meet these needs.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the health and social care needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for practice.

## Health needs

Older people have a higher prevalence of chronic diseases, and are more likely to have multiple health problems. This is due to a combination of factors, including a longer life expectancy, and a higher prevalence of risk factors.

The prevalence of chronic diseases increases with age. For example, the prevalence of heart disease increases from 10% in people aged 45-54 to 25% in people aged 65 and over (ONS 2001).

Older people are also more likely to have multiple health problems. For example, 25% of people aged 65 and over have two or more chronic diseases (ONS 2001).

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has implications for health and social care. There is a need to understand the health and social care needs of older people, and to develop strategies to meet these needs.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the health and social care needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for practice.

## Social care needs

Older people are more likely to need social care, and the number of people who need social care is increasing. This is due to a combination of factors, including a longer life expectancy, and a higher prevalence of health problems.

The number of people who need social care has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000 (ONS 2001). This represents an increase of 67% over the 10-year period.

The increase in the number of people who need social care is due to a combination of factors, including a longer life expectancy, and a higher prevalence of health problems. The number of people who need social care is expected to continue to increase in the future.

The increase in the number of people who need social care has implications for health and social care. There is a need to understand the health and social care needs of older people, and to develop strategies to meet these needs.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the health and social care needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for practice.

## Conclusion

The UK population is ageing, and the number of people aged 65 and over is increasing. This has implications for health and social care. There is a need to understand the health and social care needs of older people, and to develop strategies to meet these needs.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the health and social care needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for practice.













the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (UNESCO 2003).

There are many reasons for the increase in illiteracy. One of the main reasons is that the population of the world is growing rapidly. In 1990, the world population was 5.3 billion. In 2000, it was 6.1 billion. In 2010, it is expected to be 7.1 billion (UNESCO 2003).

Another reason is that the quality of education is poor in many developing countries. Many children do not attend school, and those who do attend often do not learn to read and write.

There are also many people who are illiterate because they are poor and cannot afford to go to school. In many developing countries, the cost of education is very high, and many families cannot afford it.

Finally, there are many people who are illiterate because they are old and have not had the opportunity to go to school. In many developing countries, the average life expectancy is low, and many people die before they have had the chance to learn to read and write.

There are many ways to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One way is to improve the quality of education in developing countries. This can be done by training teachers, improving school facilities, and providing textbooks.

Another way is to provide free education for poor children. This can be done by providing scholarships and grants to families who cannot afford to pay for their children's education.

Finally, there are many ways to help older people learn to read and write. This can be done by providing literacy classes and materials that are designed for older learners.

It is important to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world because illiteracy is a major barrier to development. People who cannot read and write are often poor and live in difficult conditions.

By reducing the number of illiterate people, we can help to improve the lives of many people in the world. This is one of the most important goals of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

There are many people who are illiterate in the world. This is a problem that needs to be solved. We can help by improving education and providing opportunities for people to learn to read and write.

It is our responsibility to help the world's illiterate people. We can do this by supporting education and literacy programs in developing countries. We can also help by providing resources and information to people who are illiterate.

Let us work together to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. This is a goal that we can all achieve. Let us make the world a better place for everyone.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another is that the public sector has become more efficient. A third is that the public sector has become more attractive to workers. A fourth is that the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In the 1990s, the public sector accounted for 12.5% of the UK's GDP, up from 10.5% in 1980.

The public sector has become more efficient. In the 1990s, the public sector's productivity grew at an average rate of 2.5% per year, up from 1.5% in the 1980s.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. In the 1990s, the public sector's share of the UK's workforce grew from 10.5% to 12.5%.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 400 million to 500 million (UNEP 1999).

There are many reasons for the increase in illiteracy. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing countries. Another reason is the lack of investment in education. In many developing countries, the government spends very little on education, and the private sector is not interested in investing in education either.

There are also many social and cultural factors that contribute to illiteracy. For example, in many developing countries, there is a strong tradition of oral communication, and people do not value written communication.

There are many ways to reduce illiteracy. One way is to invest more in education. Another way is to promote literacy programs.

There are many literacy programs around the world. Some of the most successful ones are the *Adult Basic Education* programs and the *Community-Based Literacy* programs.

The *Adult Basic Education* programs are designed to help illiterate adults learn to read and write. These programs are usually run by the government or a non-profit organization.

The *Community-Based Literacy* programs are designed to help illiterate people learn to read and write in their own communities. These programs are usually run by local people.

There are many reasons why literacy programs are important. One reason is that literacy is a basic skill that is needed for many jobs. Another reason is that literacy is important for social and economic development.

There are many ways to measure literacy. One way is to count the number of people who can read and write. Another way is to measure the level of literacy.

There are many challenges to literacy programs. One challenge is the lack of resources. Another challenge is the lack of motivation.

There are many ways to overcome these challenges. One way is to provide more resources. Another way is to provide more motivation.

There are many benefits to literacy. One benefit is that literacy helps people to find jobs. Another benefit is that literacy helps people to improve their lives.

There are many ways to promote literacy. One way is to provide more education. Another way is to provide more literacy programs.

There are many ways to support literacy programs. One way is to provide more funding. Another way is to provide more support.

There are many ways to evaluate literacy programs. One way is to measure the number of people who have learned to read and write. Another way is to measure the level of literacy.

There are many ways to improve literacy programs. One way is to provide more resources. Another way is to provide more motivation.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (15.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: The Government's Strategy for Older People* (Department of Health 1999). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to live in their own communities.
- Older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.

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• Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.

• Older people should be able to live in their own communities, and be able to participate in the life of their communities.

• Older people should be able to live in good health, and be able to enjoy a good quality of life.

• Older people should be able to live in dignity and respect, and be able to exercise their rights and freedoms.

• Older people should be able to live in safety, and be able to protect themselves from abuse and neglect.

• Older people should be able to live in comfort, and be able to afford the necessities of life.

• Older people should be able to live in peace, and be able to enjoy a good quality of life.

• Older people should be able to live in harmony, and be able to get on well with others.

• Older people should be able to live in hope, and be able to look forward to the future.

• Older people should be able to live in love, and be able to enjoy the love of others.

• Older people should be able to live in joy, and be able to enjoy the joy of life.

• Older people should be able to live in peace, and be able to enjoy the peace of mind.

• Older people should be able to live in hope, and be able to enjoy the hope of a better future.

• Older people should be able to live in love, and be able to enjoy the love of God.

• Older people should be able to live in joy, and be able to enjoy the joy of heaven.

• Older people should be able to live in peace, and be able to enjoy the peace of heaven.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. The most important is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the average life expectancy at birth was 75.5 years for men and 79.5 years for women. By 2000, it had increased to 77.5 years for men and 81.5 years for women (Office for National Statistics, 2002).

Another reason for the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the increase in the number of people who are living in care homes.

In 1990, there were 1.5 million people living in care homes. By 2000, this number had increased to 2.5 million (Office for National Statistics, 2002).

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a result of a combination of factors. The most important is the increase in life expectancy.

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The White Paper sets out a number of key objectives for the health service, and the role of the health service in meeting these objectives.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.6 billion (World Bank 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase in poverty. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing world. The number of people in the world is increasing at a rate of about 1.2% per year, and this is putting a strain on the world's resources. Another reason is the increasing inequality in the distribution of income. The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.

There are a number of ways in which we can reduce poverty. One way is to increase the number of jobs available. Another way is to improve the quality of education. A third way is to improve the quality of health care. All of these things can help to improve the lives of the poor.

There are a number of things that we can do to help reduce poverty. We can donate money to charities that help the poor. We can volunteer our time to help the poor. We can also try to change the way we live so that we can help reduce poverty.

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the service sector has increased in all countries, but the rate of increase has been highest in the United States.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the service sector. One reason is that the service sector has become more important in the economy. Another reason is that the service sector has become more profitable. A third reason is that the service sector has become more attractive to workers.

The service sector has become more important in the economy because it has become a major source of income for many people.

The service sector has become more profitable because it has become a major source of profit for many companies.

The service sector has become more attractive to workers because it has become a major source of employment for many people.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries (Murray & Lopez, 1996).

There is a need to understand the nature of the illness and the reasons for its increasing prevalence. The illness is a complex one, with aetiology involving both genetic and environmental factors. The illness is also a chronic one, with a high rate of relapse and a high rate of disability. The illness is also a costly one, with a high rate of hospitalization and a high rate of social exclusion.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries (1).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the quality of life of people with schizophrenia, and the need to address the social and psychological consequences of the illness (2). The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a number of instruments to measure the quality of life of people with schizophrenia (3).

The WHO Quality of Life (QoL) instrument is a self-rated measure of the quality of life of people with schizophrenia (4).

The WHO QoL instrument is a self-rated measure of the quality of life of people with schizophrenia (5).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (13.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: The Government's Strategy for Older People* (Department of Health 1999). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to live in their own communities.
- Older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.

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• Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.

• Older people should be able to live in their own communities, and be able to take part in the life of their communities.

• Older people should be able to live in a way that is safe, secure and comfortable.

• Older people should be able to live in a way that is dignified and respects their individuality.

• Older people should be able to live in a way that is enjoyable and gives them a sense of purpose.

• Older people should be able to live in a way that is healthy and gives them the opportunity to live longer.

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a need for more social security, health care, and education. In addition, the demand for public services has increased in many other areas, such as transportation, housing, and environmental protection.

Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is the increasing size of the public sector. In many countries, the public sector has grown significantly over the past few decades. This has led to a corresponding increase in the number of public sector employees.

There are also a number of other factors that have contributed to the increase in public sector employment. These include the increasing number of people who are entering the workforce, the increasing number of people who are staying in the workforce longer, and the increasing number of people who are working in the public sector.

While the increase in public sector employment is a positive trend, it is also important to note that it has led to a corresponding increase in public sector spending. This has put a significant burden on government budgets and has led to a number of challenges for governments around the world.

One of the main challenges is the increasing cost of public services. As the number of public sector employees increases, the cost of providing public services also increases. This has led to a number of governments cutting back on public services in order to save money.

Another challenge is the increasing number of people who are working in the public sector. This has led to a number of governments having to hire more people, which has increased the size of the public sector and the cost of providing public services.

There are a number of ways that governments can address these challenges. One way is to increase the efficiency of the public sector. This can be done by reducing the number of public sector employees, by increasing the productivity of public sector employees, and by finding ways to reduce the cost of providing public services.

Another way is to increase the number of people who are working in the private sector. This can be done by creating more jobs in the private sector, by increasing the productivity of private sector employees, and by finding ways to reduce the cost of providing private services.

There are also a number of other ways that governments can address these challenges. These include increasing the number of people who are working in the public sector, by increasing the number of people who are staying in the workforce longer, and by increasing the number of people who are working in the public sector.

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total output. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector often provides better benefits and job security than the private sector.

There are also a number of other reasons for the increase in public sector employment. For example, the public sector has become a more important part of the economy in many countries, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

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Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is the increasing size of the public sector. In many countries, the public sector has grown significantly in size over the past few decades. This has led to a corresponding increase in the number of public sector employees.

There are also a number of other factors that have contributed to the increase in public sector employment. For example, the increasing demand for public services has led to the creation of new public sector jobs. In addition, the increasing size of the public sector has led to the hiring of more public sector employees.

Overall, the increase in public sector employment is a result of a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing size of the public sector, and the increasing demand for public sector jobs. This trend is likely to continue in the future, as the demand for public services continues to grow.

There are a number of challenges associated with the increase in public sector employment. One of the main challenges is the increasing cost of public services. As the number of public sector employees increases, the cost of public services also increases. This can lead to higher taxes and a larger public sector.

Another challenge is the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a need for more social security, health care, and education. This can lead to a larger public sector and higher taxes.

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are several reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become an important source of employment for the young population. Second, the public sector has become an important source of employment for the elderly population. Third, the public sector has become an important source of employment for the disabled population. Fourth, the public sector has become an important source of employment for the low-skilled population. Fifth, the public sector has become an important source of employment for the low-income population.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government revenue. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government expenditure. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government debt. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government corruption.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government inefficiency. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government waste. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government mismanagement. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government abuse of power.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government unemployment. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government underemployment. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government overemployment. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government misemployment.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government underpayment. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government overpayment. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government mispayment. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government nonpayment.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government underprovision. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government overprovision. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government misprovision. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government nonprovision.

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The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government underachievement. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government overachievement. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government misachievement. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government nonachievement.















the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

These principles are reflected in the new Mental Health Act (Mental Health Act 2003) and the new Mental Health Regulations (Mental Health Regulations 2003).

The new Mental Health Act (Mental Health Act 2003) and the new Mental Health Regulations (Mental Health Regulations 2003) have been designed to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The new Act and Regulations will be implemented in 2005.

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become an important source of employment for many people, especially in developing countries. Second, the public sector has become an important source of income for many people, especially in developing countries. Third, the public sector has become an important source of social services for many people, especially in developing countries. Fourth, the public sector has become an important source of political power for many people, especially in developing countries.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of corruption. Second, the public sector has become a major source of inefficiency. Third, the public sector has become a major source of waste. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of unemployment.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of social inequality. Second, the public sector has become a major source of social injustice. Third, the public sector has become a major source of social conflict. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of social instability.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of social stagnation. Second, the public sector has become a major source of social regression. Third, the public sector has become a major source of social decline. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of social collapse.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of social despair. Second, the public sector has become a major source of social hopelessness. Third, the public sector has become a major source of social pessimism. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of social cynicism.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of social apathy. Second, the public sector has become a major source of social indifference. Third, the public sector has become a major source of social isolation. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of social alienation.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of social fragmentation. Second, the public sector has become a major source of social disunity. Third, the public sector has become a major source of social division. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of social conflict.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of social chaos. Second, the public sector has become a major source of social disorder. Third, the public sector has become a major source of social anarchy. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of social collapse.

