



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:

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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:

...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 technology' 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 systems' field is defined as:

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The 'information management' field is defined as:

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The 'information policy' field is defined as:

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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:

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The 'information education' field is defined as:

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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 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 15.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in the community. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all aspects of community planning and development. This requires a collaborative approach, involving older people, community organizations, and local government. It also requires a focus on the physical environment, as well as on the social and cultural environment.

Physical environment factors that are important for older people include safety, accessibility, and the availability of services and facilities. Safety includes measures to reduce the risk of falls, such as improving lighting and maintaining pavements. Accessibility includes measures to ensure that buildings and public transport are accessible to people with mobility impairments.

The availability of services and facilities is also important, as older people often have specific needs that require specialized services. These services may include health care, social care, and housing. It is important to ensure that these services are accessible and of high quality, and that they are tailored to the needs of older people.

In addition to the physical environment, the social and cultural environment is also important for older people. This includes the availability of social and cultural activities, and the presence of a supportive community. Older people often experience social isolation, and it is important to provide them with opportunities to socialize and participate in community activities.

One of the key strategies for developing age-friendly communities is to involve older people in the planning and development process. This can be done through a number of methods, including surveys, focus groups, and community meetings. It is important to ensure that older people are able to express their views and needs, and that these are taken into account in the development of the community.

Another key strategy is to build on the strengths and resources of the community. This includes identifying the skills and talents of older people, and providing them with opportunities to contribute to the community. It also includes identifying the resources that are available in the community, and ensuring that they are accessible to older people.

Finally, it is important to monitor and evaluate the progress of age-friendly community development. This can be done through a number of methods, including surveys, focus groups, and community meetings. It is important to ensure that the needs of older people are being met, and that the community is becoming more age-friendly.







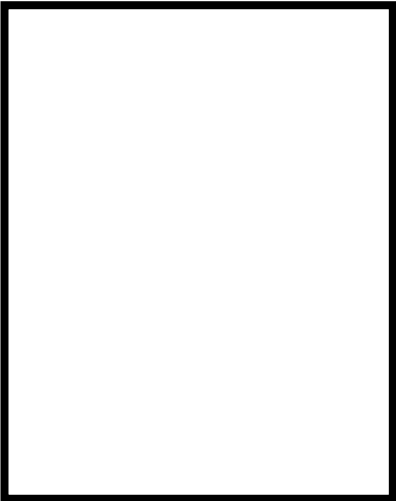


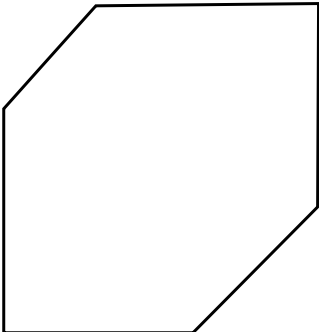






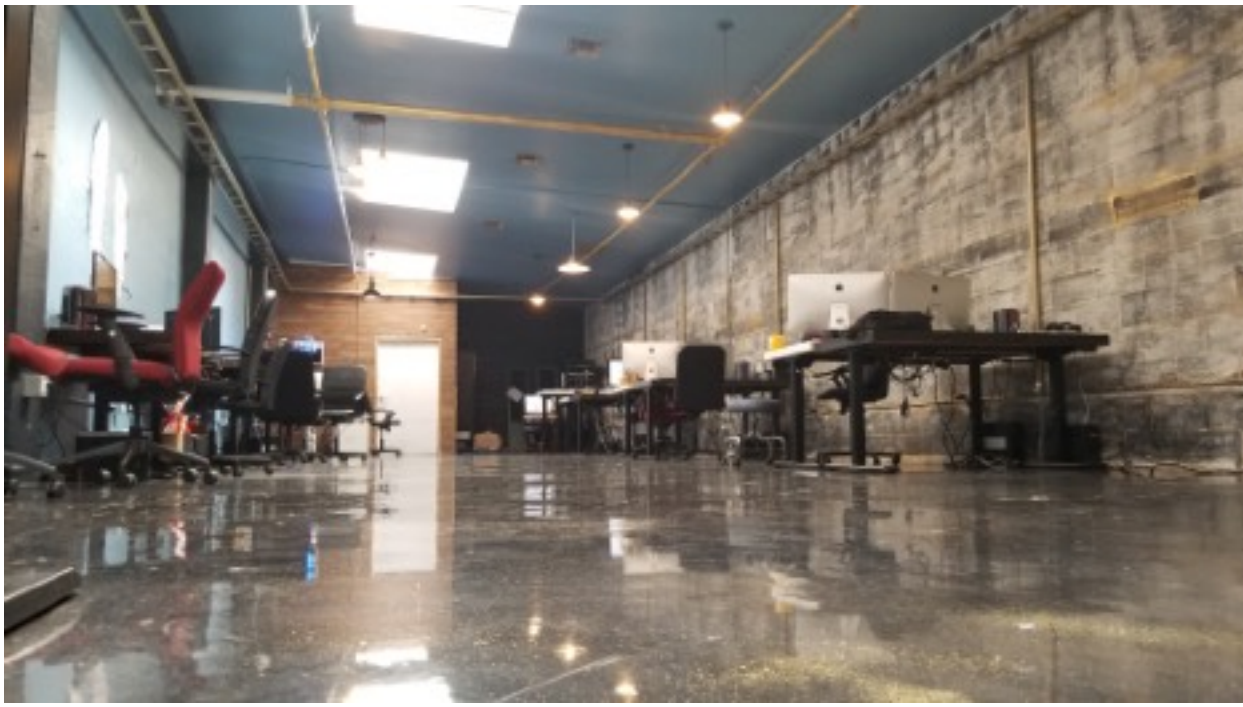








**15. Production Office**



WORKSPACE

**EDITING**

**16. Backlot**



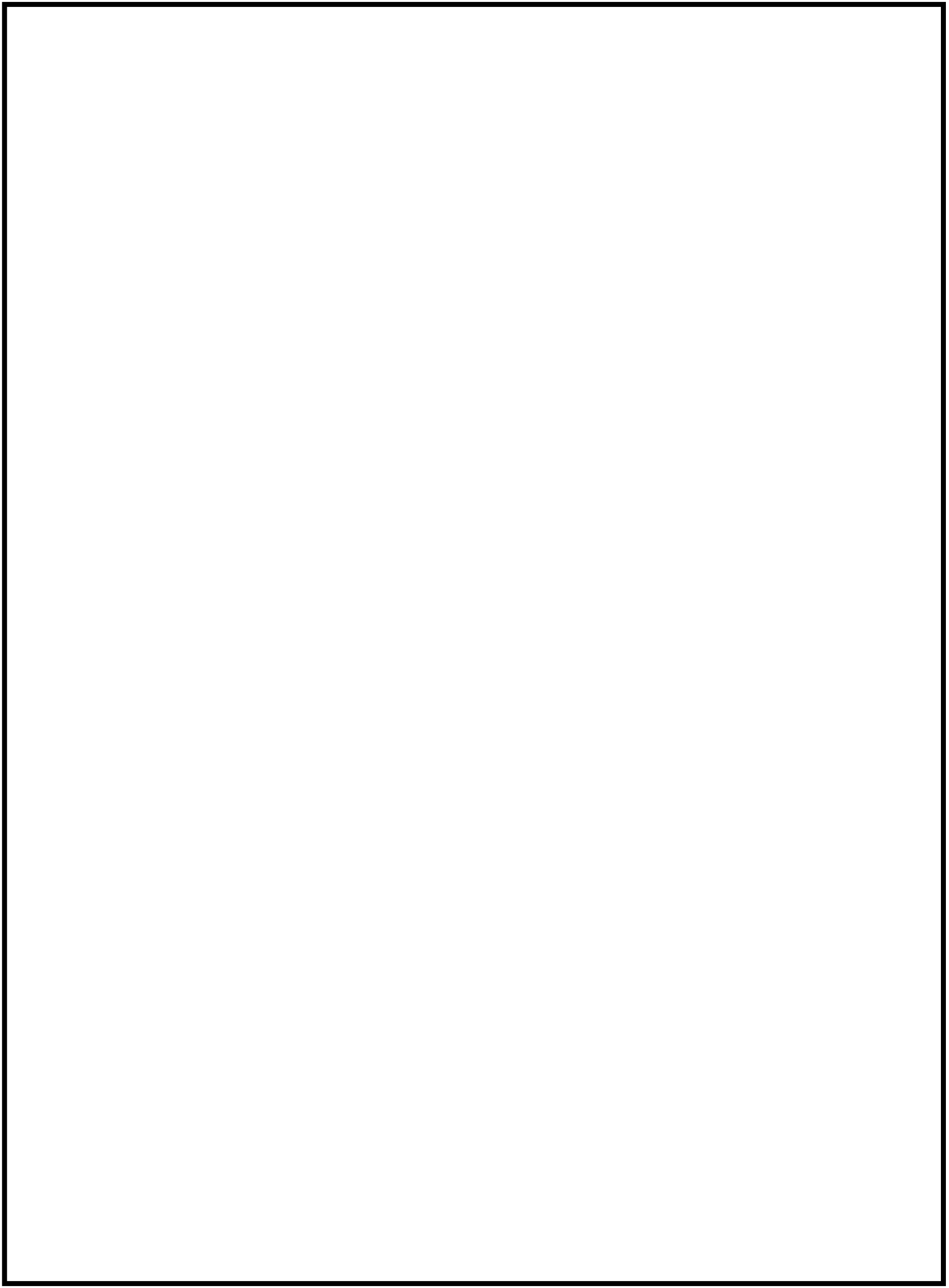
**PARTRIE'S**

EVENTS

**SHOTS**

**1,445 ft<sup>2</sup>**

**BAC K**









1. Entering

2. **Barior**

3. **Buipen**

# 4. Conference Room 1

5. Office

6. Office 2

7. Office

8. Office 4





10.0 fifice

1.1. Restrooms

12. *Knit* *then*

13. **General** **Room**

14.studio/warehouses



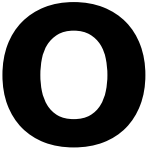
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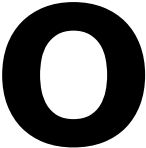
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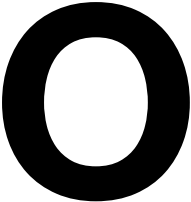












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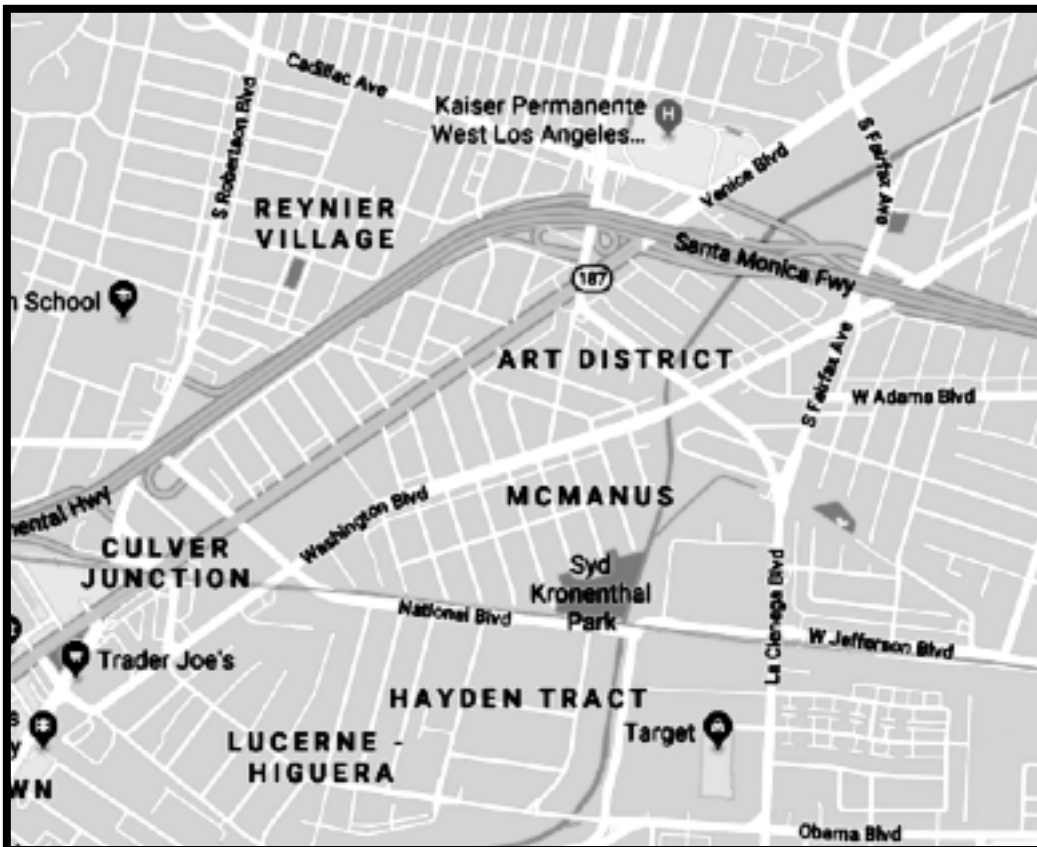


10. Back to

**17. Parking Lot**



**GENIUS**  
**PRODUCED**



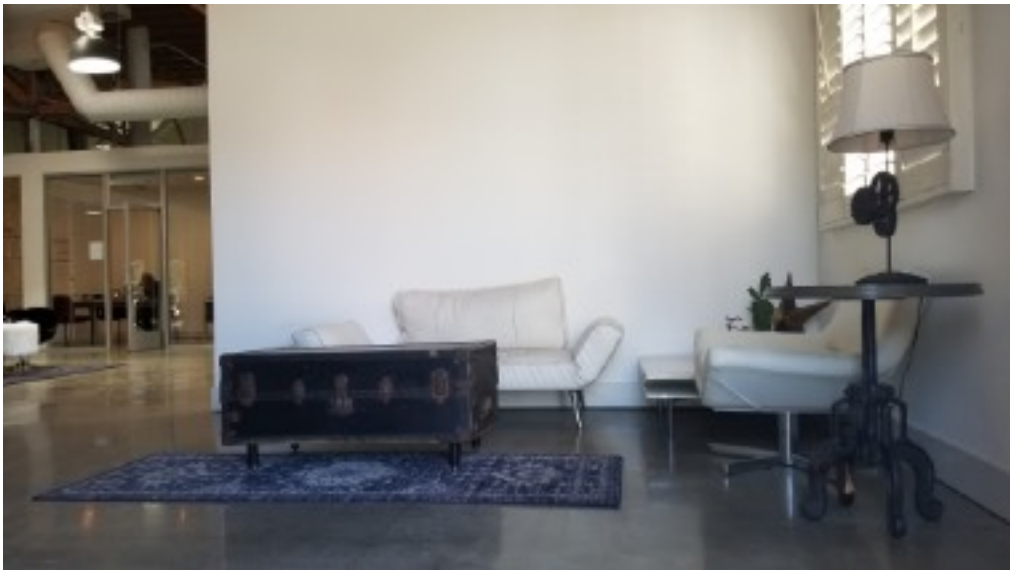
**Quiver City, CA**

90232

3550 Hayden Ave







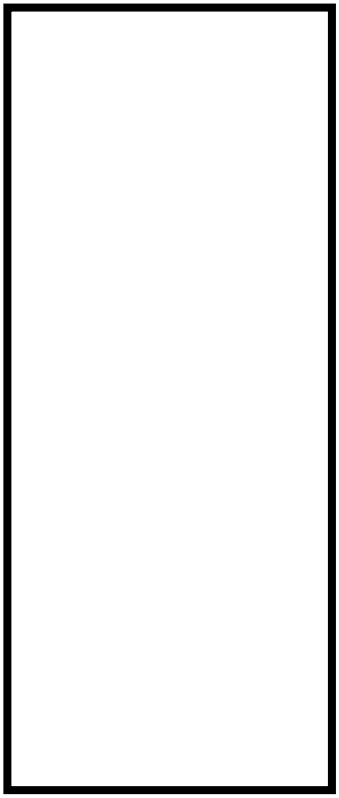
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GENIUS  
PRODUCES

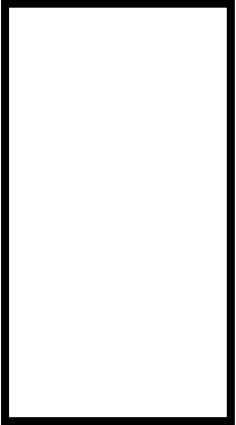






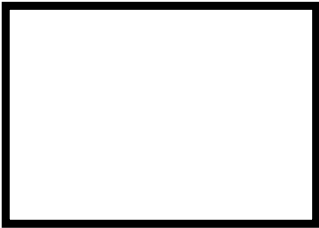












The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the local context in which a project is implemented. This involves conducting a thorough assessment of the social, cultural, and economic conditions of the community. Only by understanding these factors can a project be designed to be effective and sustainable.

The second part of the paper explores the role of community participation in the development process. It argues that communities should not be passive recipients of aid but active participants in their own development. This requires a shift in the way aid organizations operate, moving from a top-down approach to one that is more collaborative and participatory.

The third part of the paper examines the challenges of implementing community-based development projects. These challenges include limited resources, lack of technical expertise, and resistance to change. However, it also identifies opportunities for success, such as building on local knowledge and resources, and fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility among community members.

In conclusion, the paper emphasizes the need for a holistic and context-specific approach to development. It calls for a re-evaluation of the role of aid organizations and a commitment to empowering communities to take control of their own development.

