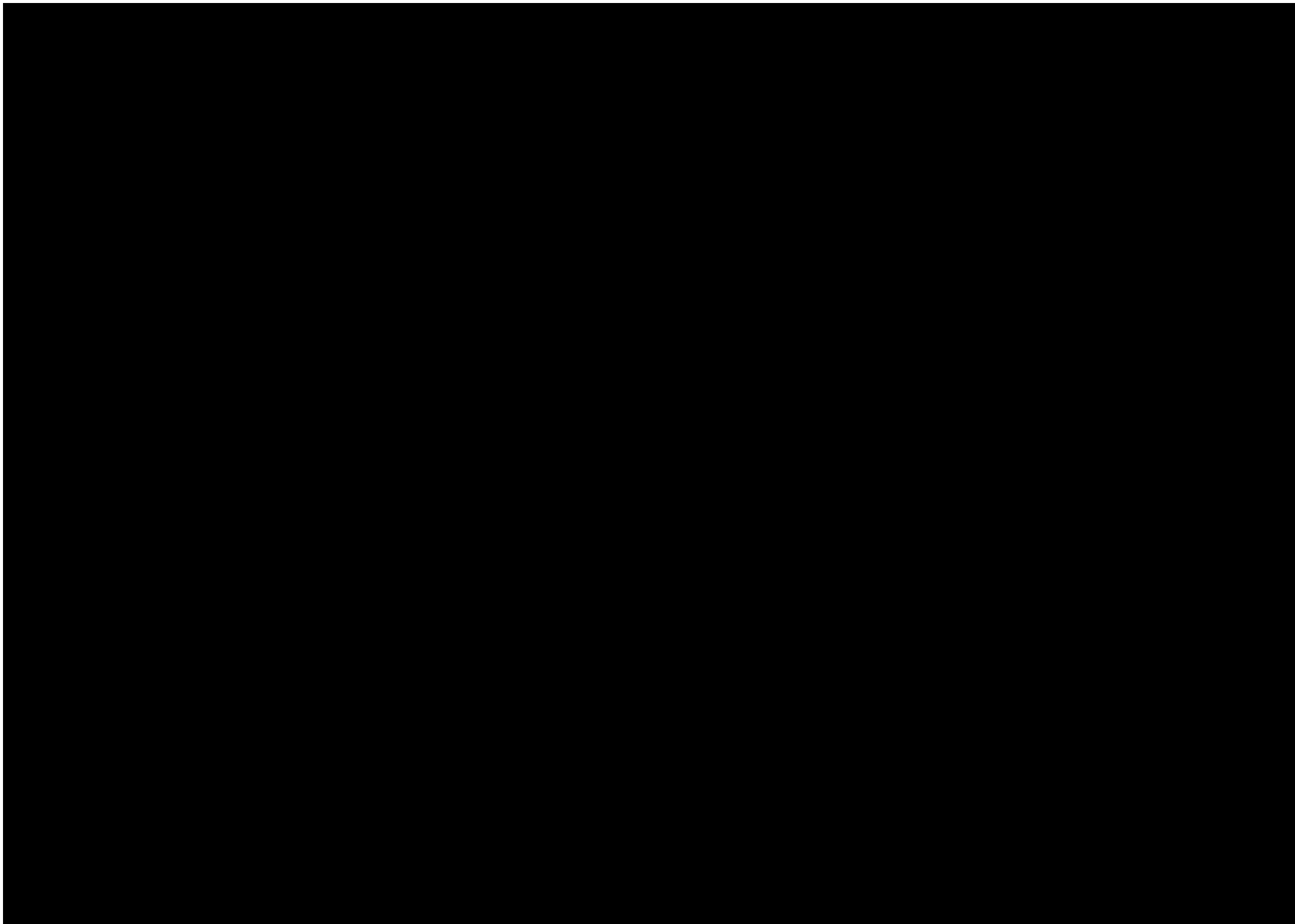








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the information science community. The paper is divided into three parts: a review of the literature, a discussion of the research methodology and a discussion of the results.

The first part of the paper is a review of the literature. The author discusses the work of other researchers in the field of information science and the impact of the Internet on the field. The author also discusses the work of other researchers in the field of information science and the impact of the Internet on the field.

The second part of the paper is a discussion of the research methodology. The author discusses the methods used to collect and analyze data and the limitations of the study. The author also discusses the methods used to collect and analyze data and the limitations of the study.

The third part of the paper is a discussion of the results. The author discusses the findings of the study and the implications for the field of information science. The author also discusses the findings of the study and the implications for the field of information science.

The author concludes the paper by discussing the future of the field of information science and the impact of the Internet on the field. The author also discusses the future of the field of information science and the impact of the Internet on the field.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations has set out a series of goals for the 21st century, including the goal of 'improving the quality of life for all' (United Nations, 1999). This goal is reflected in the World Health Organization's (WHO) 'Health for All' strategy, which aims to 'achieve the highest attainable state of health and well-being for all people' (WHO, 1999).

The WHO's 'Health for All' strategy is based on the principle of 'primary health care' (PHC), which is defined as 'the essential health care based on practical, scientific and socially acceptable methods' (WHO, 1999). PHC is a key component of the WHO's 'Health for All' strategy, and it is the focus of this paper.

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