

to other situations. The thinking in knowledge-work is not a step-by-step linear mental work. Knowledge-work uses knowledge to produce more knowledge. Knowledge workers are conversant with specific factual and theoretical information, find and access information from the vast sources of knowledge, use information to answer questions, solve problems, complete writing assignments, and generate ideas, present clearly, in spoken and written word. They must become and remain interested in finding information, memorizing that information, and applying it to his work. They must have the intellectual capabilities in understanding, recall, processing and application of specialized information. They are generally mobile & innovative. Their mobility is certainly one of the most relevant channels through which knowledge circulates to innovative industries. This paper proposes that knowledge worker's performance can be improved by providing access to relevant information; environments that promote this information's desired use, continuing educational opportunities, and a balance between guidance and autonomy. Knowledge worker can use Information Technology (IT) to access, process, store, and disseminate information. IT must be designed to reduce the amount of time knowledge workers spend on information access, management and manipulation and to increase the accuracy of these processes. Through mobile and wireless technologies, knowledge workers can make use of previously unproductive time, access corporate information as soon as it is needed, and communicate in real-time with colleagues and customers via multiple electronic channels regardless of location.

Role of Community Participation through JFM for Rural Development in India

Pratap C. Mohanty

In current development discourses it is rather odd to find any discussion about poverty minus the environment or about nature without people. India's national forest policy of 1988 was a landmark policy for local people's rights over forest resources. The policy recognized people's participation in using and protecting forests and suggested the forest communities should develop and conserve forests together with the state forest departments. Following national implementation guidelines in 1990, various state governments began implementing their own Joint Forest Management (JFM) strategies. JFM was launched in the early 1990s and made it possible for the forestry department to involve people and communities in the management of certain forests. This analysis tries to answer the two important questions: a) who participates in community forestry and what are the determinants of participation? And b) what is the impact of participation on household consumption and extent of poverty eradication for rural development? The hypotheses are tested with household level data (cross sectional data set) obtained from NSSO 54th round by applying econometric analysis (OLS method, Simple Comparison of Means Differences, Correlation analysis and percentage changes). The results suggest that household participation in CF (Community Forestry) is influenced by state geographic and policy differences, literacy, fuel wood scarcity, caste and occupational groups, and peer group effects. A key policy relevant result is that scarcity is correlated with participation. The findings regarding fuel wood consumption reinforce the poverty-environment hypothesis, which suggests that fuel wood collection will decrease with wealth because of increased opportunity costs of labor and changes in preferences. The evidences and facts in the analysis suggest that the poor people are very much linked to CPRs, thus the protection of those natural resources is essential for reducing the extent of poverty and simultaneously regenerating the environment, so that sustainable development can be achieved. It can be suggested that for the success of Community Forestry or Joint Forest Management in reducing poverty and improving the environmental quality in developing countries, one not only seek the perfect bonding of social capital, cultural institutions, will for participation, decentralisation, participatory governance, administrative reforms and role of international development organisations, but also quite essentially the political will and commitment.

A Discussion About HIV/AIDS and Culture

Chair: Chris Montgomery, with Apurva Pandya (India), Nduka Ozor (Nigeria), Silina Tagagau (Papua New Guinea), Bharati Shah (India), Rev. Dr. Sebastian Ouseppampil (India), Sister Lourthu Mary (India), Simin Raheal (Pakistan), Ladda Jitwatanapataya (Thailand).

The high incidence of HIV/AIDS within developing countries is arguably one of this new century's most significant health and social issues. What part does culture play in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and what culturally appropriate means have been - and must be - deployed to combat this disease? This discussion panel brings together a number of field and other experts in the field within the Asia Pacific region and African countries to discuss the incidence of HIV/AIDS within their own countries and to discuss the strategies that they and others have deployed. Finding definitive answers to this problem is not the goal of the discussion; rather it is an opportunity for sharing insights and strengths based methodologies in the hope of a brighter future.

Community Reconstruction in Post-War Afghanistan

Humira Noorestani

Humira Noorestani was born and raised in the United States. Following her father's two year imprisonment and her grandfather's assassination at the hands of the Afghan Communist Government, Humira's parents migrated to New York. Humira grew up traveling the world but never able to visit the country she dreamed of every night. After graduating with a B.A in International Relations from the American University in Washington D.C. Humira finally got off the ARIANA AIRPLANE in Kabul. The Afghanistan she visited for the first time in 2004 was not the Afghanistan