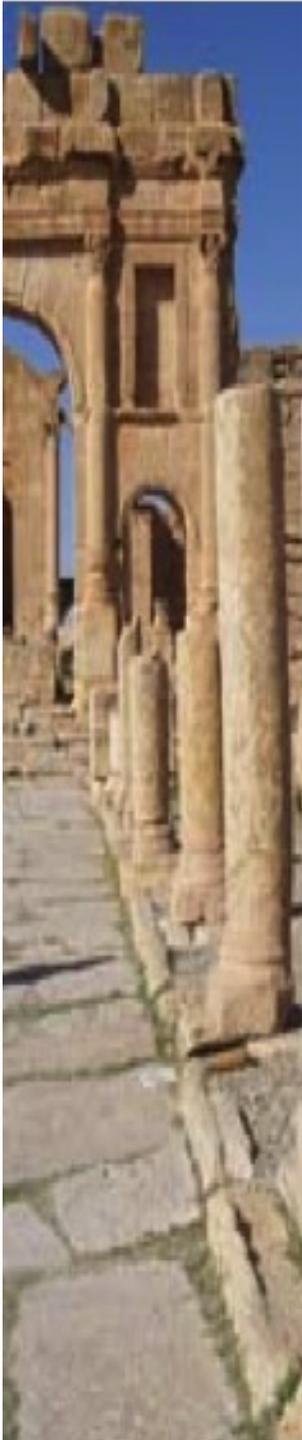


Web-Based Learning and Human Capacity Building for the Knowledge Economy

دور التعلم وبناء القدرات البشرية عبر شبكة الإنترنت في اقتصاد
المعرفة

Suliman Hawamdeh
Professor & Program Coordinator
University of Oklahoma





“The empires of the future are empires of the mind.”

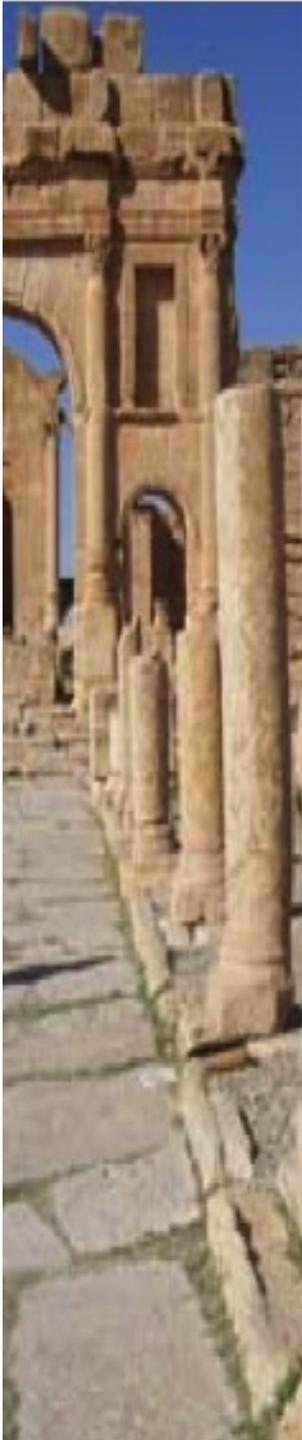
Winston Churchill, *Speech at Harvard University, September 6, 1943, British prime minister 1940-1945, 1951-1955; Nobel Prize in Literature 1953*



Knowledge is Power

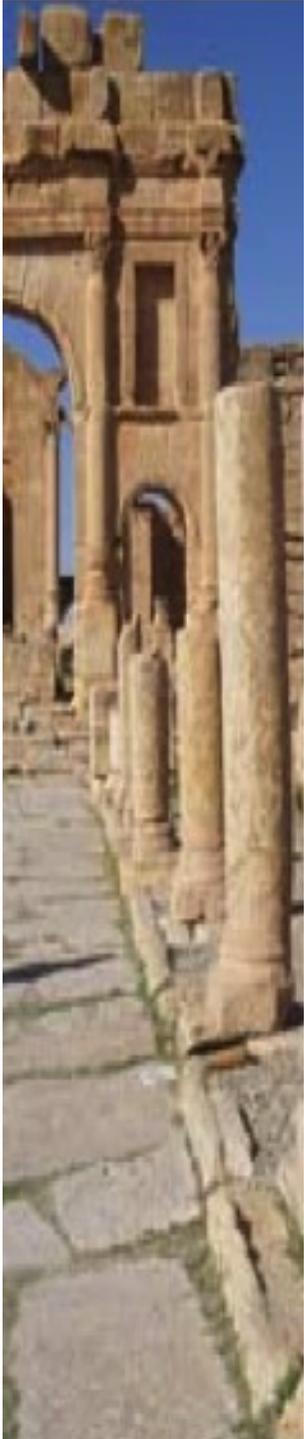
Knowledge will forever govern ignorance; and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.

James Madison



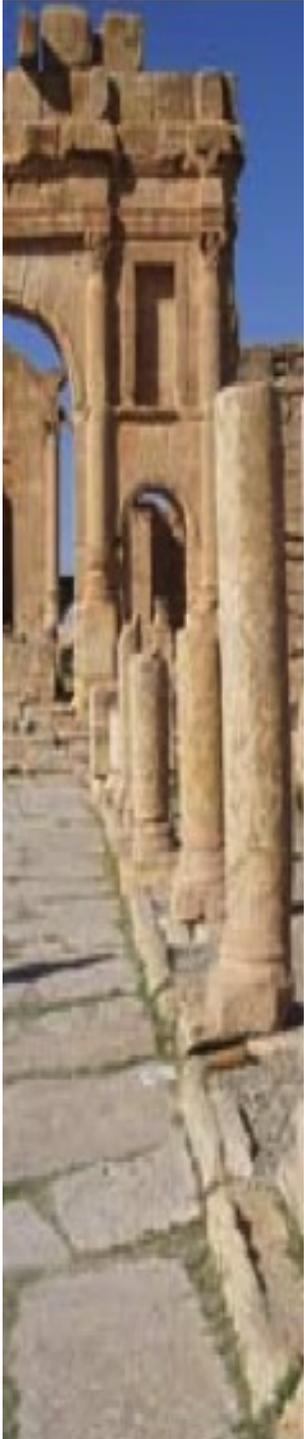
The Knowledge Economy

- **Knowledge is the main source of wealth generation.**
- **It is driven by technology and innovation**
- **Largely based on Intangibles:**
 - **Intellectual capital (patent, trade mark, brand name, trade secrets .. etc)**
 - **Human capital**
 - **Customer capital**
 - **Social capital**
- **Increased emphasis on education and life long learning**



Knowledge Management

- **The interest in knowledge management came about for several reasons:**
 - **Advances in information and communication technologies (ICT)**
 - **Globalization and increased competition**
 - **Information overload and the advent of the Internet and the Web**
 - **Increased emphasis on intangibles and the knowledge economy**

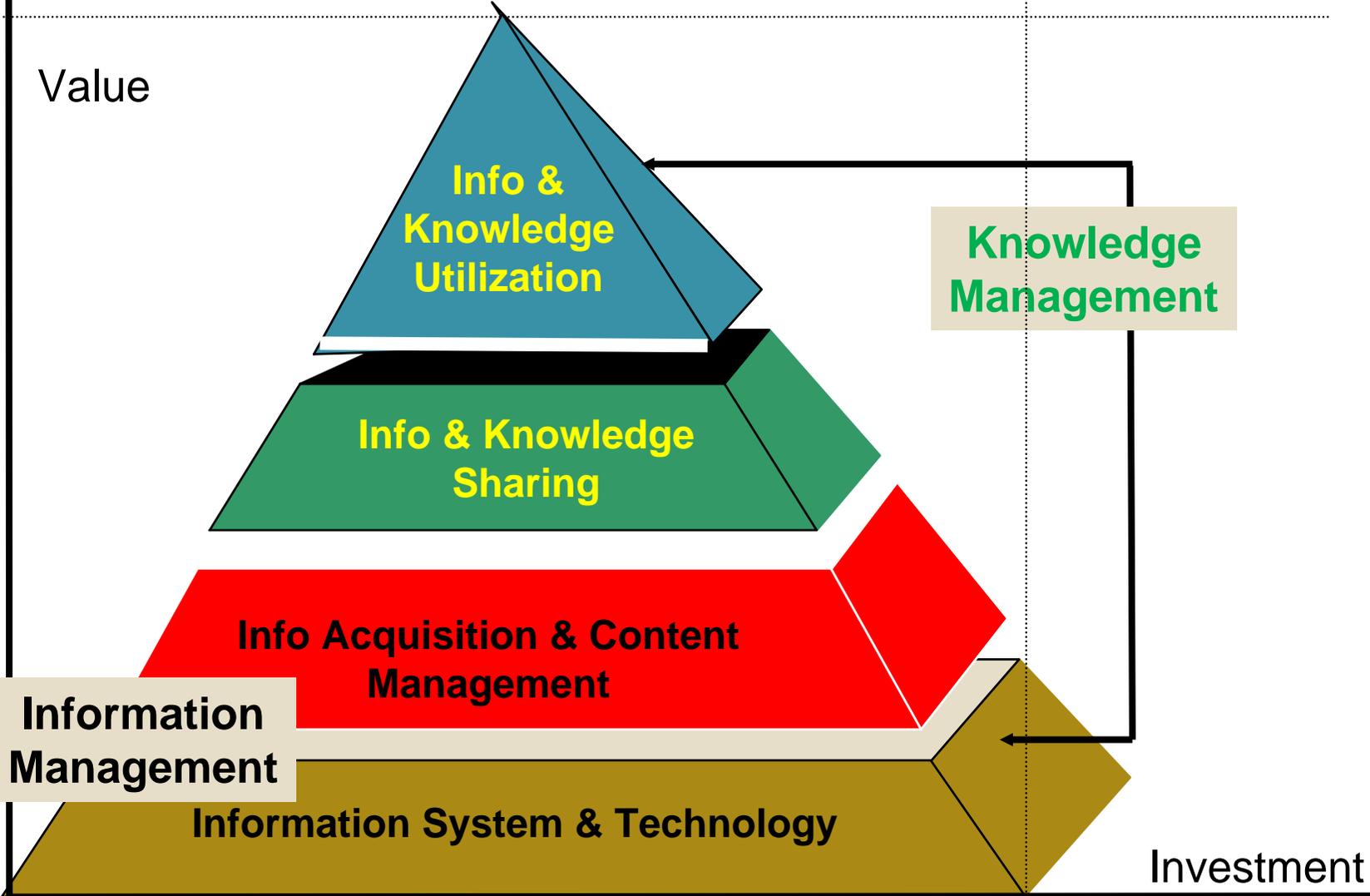


Knowledge Management

Interdisciplinary approach to dealing with all aspects of knowledge processes including knowledge creation, capture, discovery, organization, retention, sharing and transfer . It encompasses people, technology and organizational practices and processes.

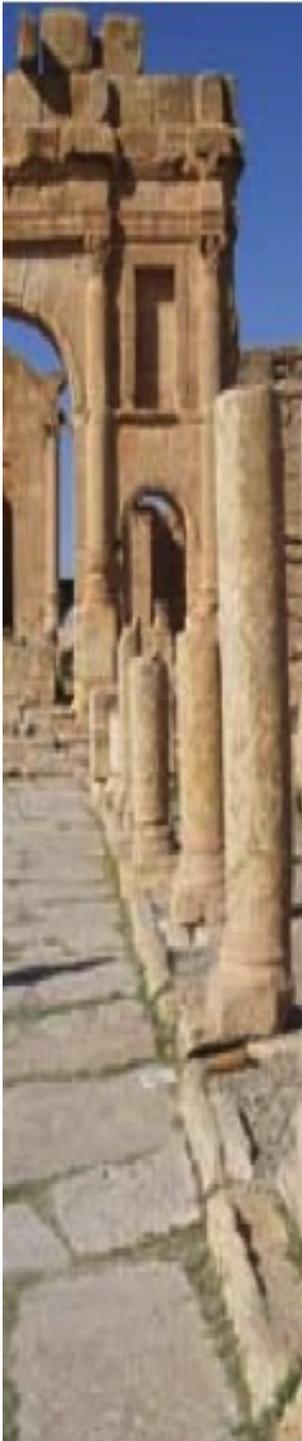
It is the facilitation and support of processes for creating, sustaining, sharing and renewing of organizational knowledge in order to generate economic wealth, value creation, or improving performance.

Utilization Pyramid

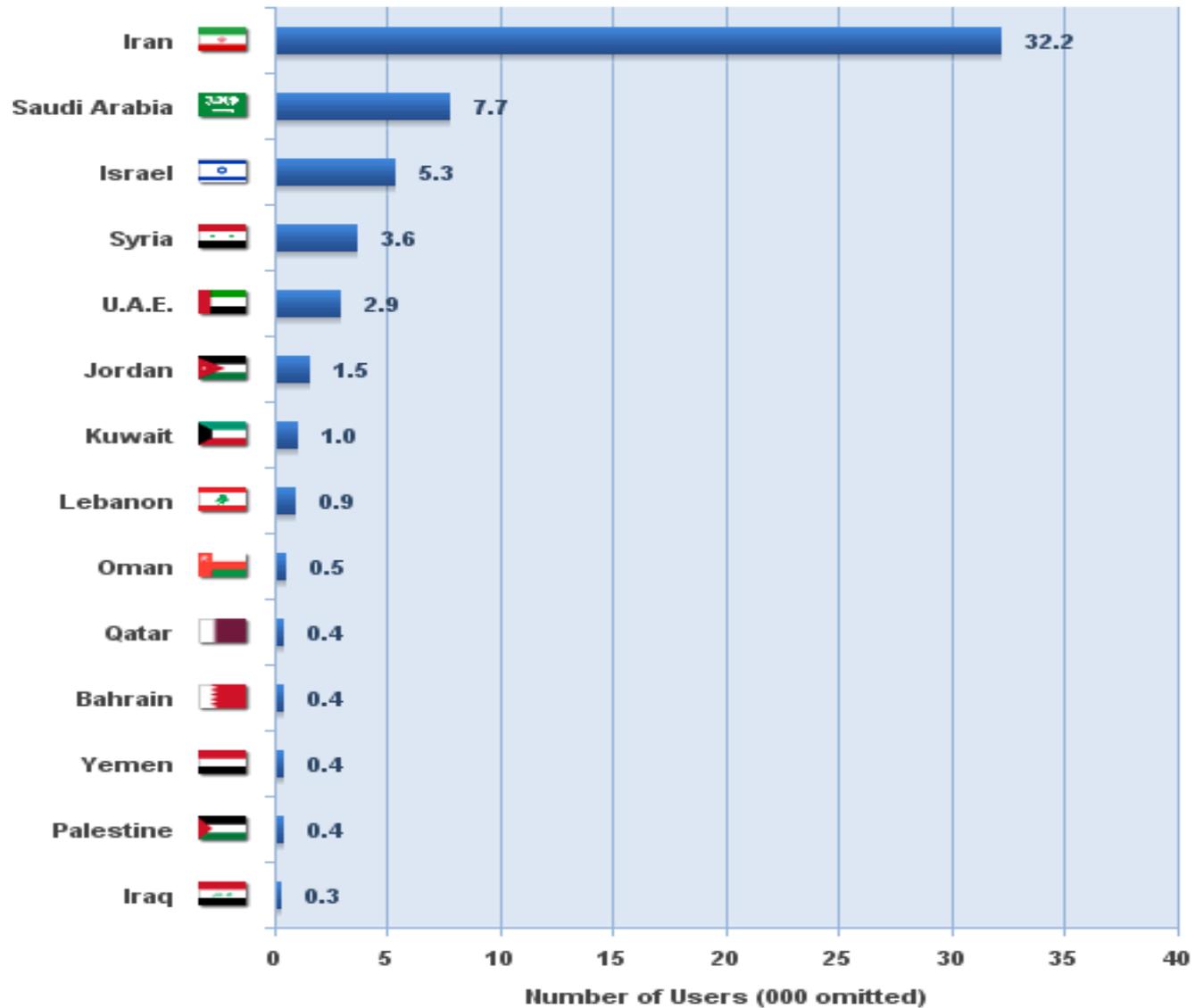


Source: Al-Hawamdeh S. (2003) Knowledge Management: Cultivating Knowledge Professionals. Oxford: Chandos Publishing

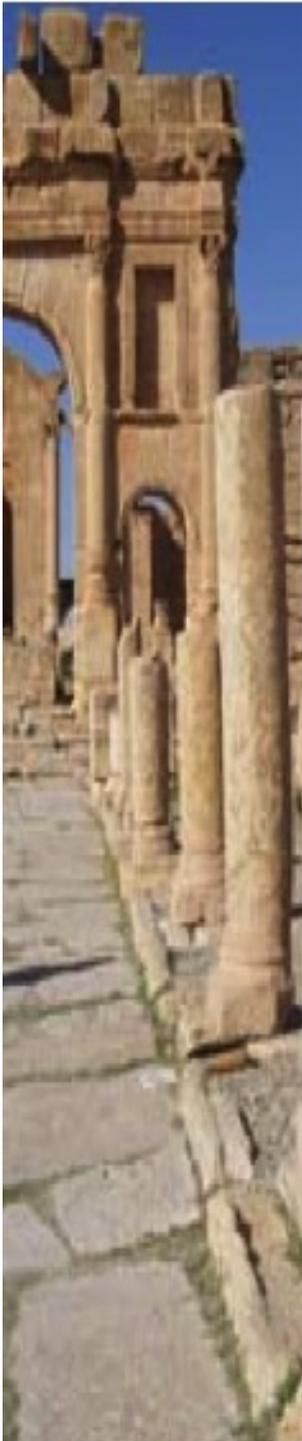
Challenges and Opportunities for Developing Countries and Emerging economies



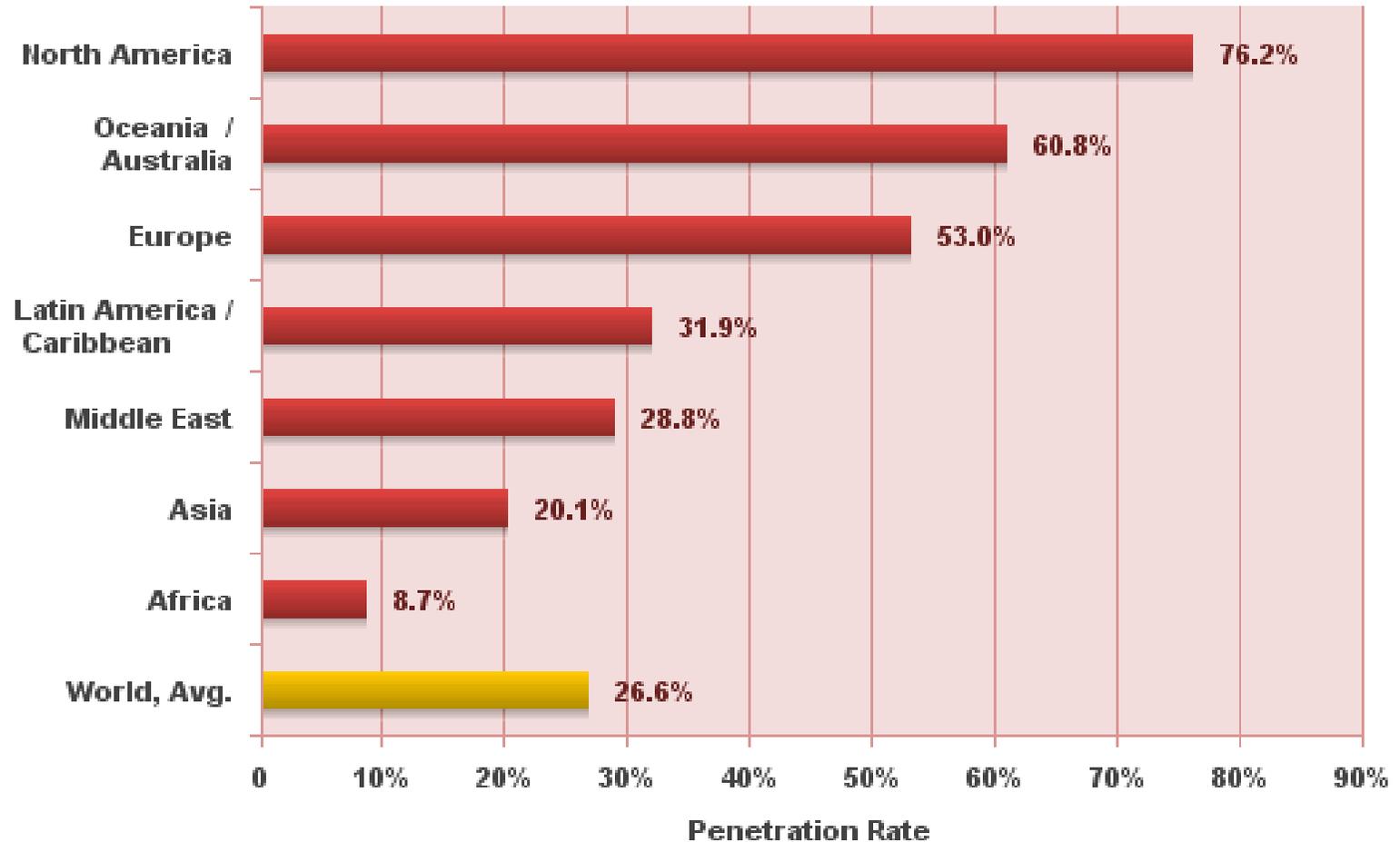
Middle East Internet Users September 2009



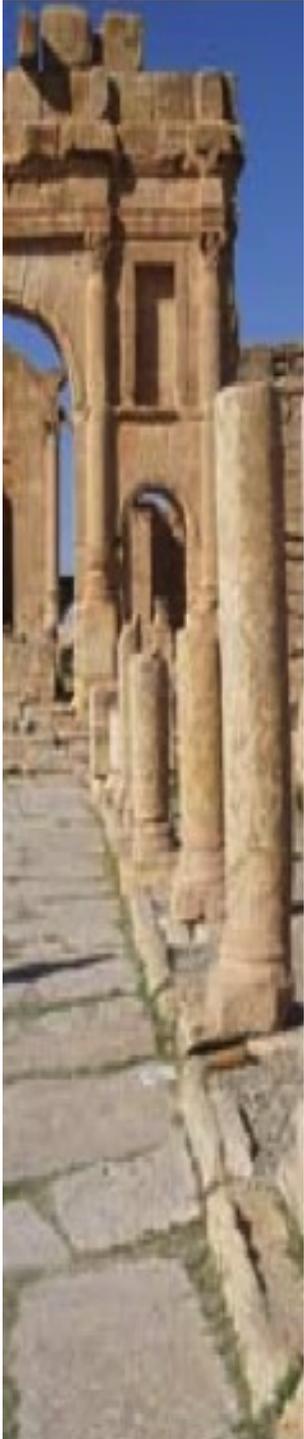
Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats5.htm
Copyright © 2009, Miniwatts Marketing Group



World Internet Penetration Rates by Geographic Regions - 2009



Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
Penetration Rates are based on a world population of 6,767,805,208
and 1,802,330,457 estimated Internet users for December 31, 2010.
Copyright © 2010, Miniwatts Marketing Group

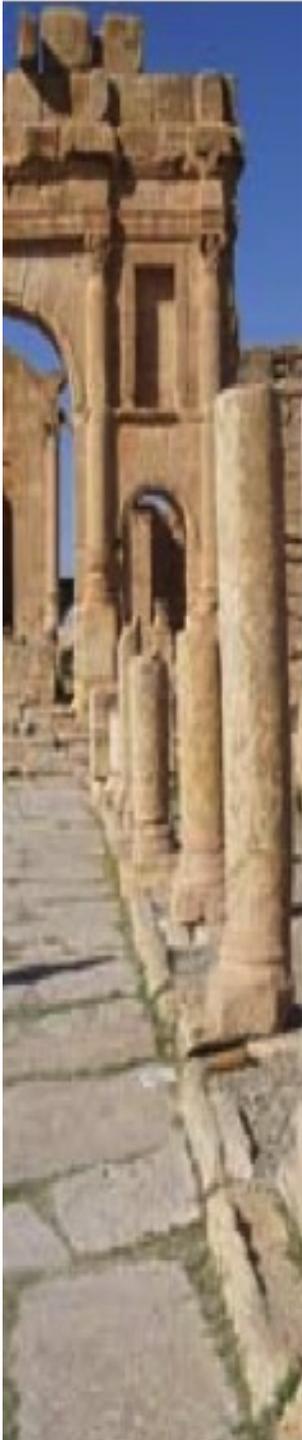


National Information Infrastructure (NII)



What is NII?

- The National Information Infrastructure (NII) goes beyond the physical facilities used to transmit, store, process information.
- It also include wide range of issue that include quality of information, software and hardware applications, network standards and submission and most importantly are the people.



NII INITIATIVES

- Japan, 1972, *Plan for Information Society, A National Goal Towards Year 2000*. The goal was to build a new Japan by moving from Industrial to Information Society
- France, In 1978, *L'informatisation de la Societe* which outlined the concept of the *Information Revolution*.
- In the US, *Coming of post-Industrial Society* by Daniel Bell in 1973 have showed the anticipation of the Americans of the changes that are taking place. The concept of a national data superhighway was first suggested in the initial draft of the High Performance Computing Act (HPCA).
- In September, 1993, Al Gore and Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown announced the National Information Infrastructure (NII) initiative establishing an agenda for a public-private partnership to construct an advanced NII



SINGAPORE AS A CASE STUDY

- *IT2000* plan was formulated in 1991 after a rigorous study led by the National Computer Board in partnership with more than 200 senior executives from 11 major economic sectors of Singapore. It aims to transform Singapore into an Intelligent Island
- Library 2000 plan was formulated in 1993 to transform libraries and the national library board (NLB) for the knowledge economy.
- Both initiatives resulted in a wide range of infrastructure projects such as trademark, IRS, ERP, e-Government etc.
- Both Initiative focused on developing Human through
 - Education
 - Training
 - Naturalization



World Bank Knowledge for Assessment (K4D)

- **Economic and institutional regime:** The country's economic and institutional regime must provide incentives for the efficient use of existing and new knowledge and the flourishing of entrepreneurship.
- **Education and skills** The country's people need of education and skills that enable them to create and share, and to use it well. indicators of educational achievement.
- **Information and communication infrastructure** A dynamic information infrastructure is needed to facilitate the effective communication, dissemination, and processing of information
- **Innovation system** The country's innovation system—firms, research centers, universities, think tanks, consultants, and other organizations



The Emerging Competencies and skills

- **Ability to learn and think autonomously**
- **Analytical thinking and problem solving**
- **Creativity**
- **Communication**
- **Teamwork and ability to work within heterogeneous groups**

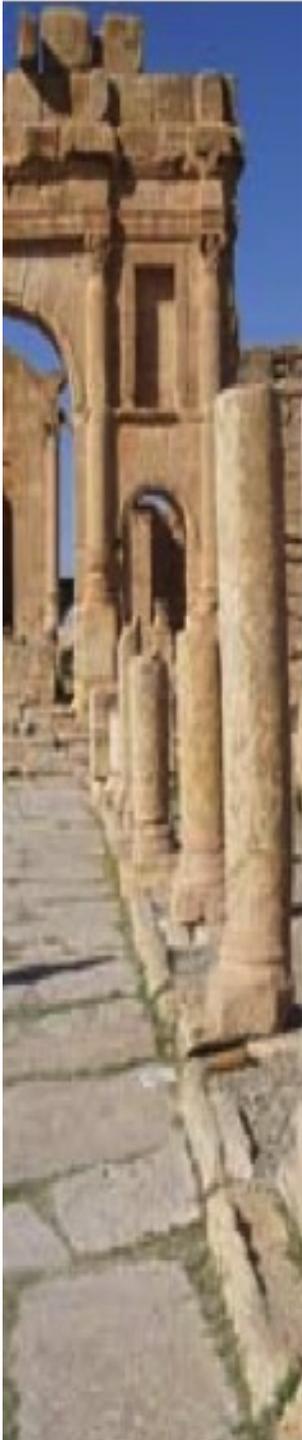


Educational Institutions

- **Education and training are key enablers of the knowledge economy**
- **Developing countries are handicapped by low enrollment rates and low educational attainment among the working population.**

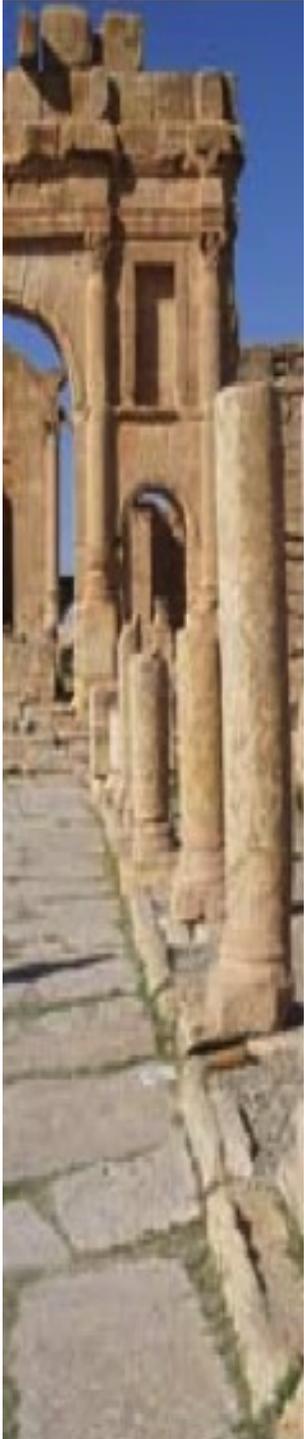
Dealing with these challenge requires:

- **Greater coordination among different educational institutions and between government and the private sector**
- **Increase in educational attainment**
- **Increase returns on higher levels of education**
- **Increased prevalence of life-long learning**
- **Bigger role for corporate training**
- **Help to create a sustainable human ressource development**



Leapfrog

- **The knowledge economy represents an opportunity for developing countries**
- **Developing countries run big risk of falling behind**
- **They must develop coherent strategies (NII) to take advantage of the new potential**
- **They must Improve access and quality of education**
- **Increase emphasis on lifelong learning as a means of creating an educational industry.**
- **Due to the magnitude of challenge, they must change the way we do business and deal with cultural issues (the mindset).**
- **They need to re-examine processes and practices (knowledge management)**
- **They must take advantage of the leapfrog and avoid re-inventing the wheel**



Thank You