DIGITAL DIVIDE: CAUSES OF DIGITAL DIVIDE IN MALAYSIA AND ASEAN COUNTRIES

By

Husna Sarirah bt Husin (2002203924)

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Information Management

Faculty Of Information Studies MARA University Of Technology

SMM850 Independent Study 6 October 2004

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bismillahirahmanirrahim.

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and The Most Merciful. All praise to Allah, the Lord of this universe. Greet and glory is upon Prophet Muhammad S.A.W, his relatives, his comrades and the people who follow his path.

I am so relieved and thankful to Allah that I have finally completed this project during this extremely challenging time. My deepest appreciation is to Encik Abdullah b Abdul Rahman, my wise and ever helpful supervisor for this Independent Study. He has patiently guide me, giving me advice, motivation and kindly shares his expertise through the course of this project. This acknowledgement is also for my family for their understanding, support and encouragement. To Saiful Azwan, who has constantly inspires and motivates me to go a step higher and never to give up. To my course-mates and classmates who are so helpful especially to Tanty, Siti Azlina, Eza, Azreny, Md Nor and Amin who kindly share all the knowledge and information for me to complete this project. To my friends, Zarimah, Hani and Baya who always be on my side and never fail to give their moral support. Finally, I am thankful to all the lecturers in Faculty of Information Management, UiTM for their knowledge, patience and guidance.

Thank you so much and only Allah can repay your kindness.

Abstract

Digital divide can come in the form of gaps in income, telecommunication infrastructure, race, gender, age and education. This divide is among those who have the access to Internet and those who cannot, which happens not only among developing and under-developing countries, but also within the country itself. This paper describes the causes of digital divide in Malaysia, and her neighboring ASEAN countries that include Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, the Philippines, Laos and Vietnam. The methodology used is descriptive and correlational methods. Descriptive method will describe the digital divide situation based on previous literature review and case studies. Secondary data are collected from various reliable source such as World Bank and UNESCO. Correlational method using Pearson Product-moment Correlation Coefficient is used to investigate relationship between factors of income, PC ownership, urbanization, telephone subscription and literacy rate to Internet penetration to Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries. Hypothesis testing is performed to determine whether the hypotheses are true. Recommendations and suggestions are tabled to close the digital gap in Malaysia in particular, and other ASEAN countries in general.

Keywords: Digital divide, Internet, PC ownership, GNI (Growth National Income), literacy rate

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| ABS1 | NOWLEDGEMENTS FRACT OF TABLES OF FIGURES | i ii v vi |
|------|--|---|
| CHAF | INTRODUCTION Background Of Study Scope Of Study Purpose Of Study Statement Of Problem Objectives Of Study Research Questions Hypotheses Significance Of Study Definitions Limitation Of Study | 1 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 8 |
| II | LITERATURE REVIEW Definition of digital divide The causes of digital divide Digital divide in Malaysia Digital divide in Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Brunei, Laos, and Vietnam Initiatives to close the digital gap Overcoming digital divide | 9 14 24 29 35 38 |
| III | RESEARCH METHODOLOGY Descriptive Correlational Hypotheses Testing Data Analysis Techniques | 43 44 45 45 |
| IV | DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS Data collection Data analysis | 47 49 |

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background Of Study

Digital divide is a term that is widely used to describe the disparity between access to Internet between countries and also within the country itself. The reasons for this digital gap includes the difference in income, urbanization, affordability to own a computer, access to Internet by the means of telephone lines and also the ability to use the computer and Internet. Other reasons may include the ethnic background, gender and age. Each country has unique digital divide problems due to their infrastructure, national language, income per capita and the government policy towards Information Communication and Technology (ICT). This study will analyze the reasons for digital divide in general, while focusing on the problems of digital divide in Malaysia and her neighboring countries.

1.2. Scope Of Study

1.2.1. Definition

The definition of digital divide is presented in this study based on different perspectives referred to earlier works on digital divide.