

Foundations of Scientific Research — Assignment #3

Chapter 2: Literature Review

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2.1 Introduction

The digital divide refers to differences in access to and use of digital technologies. It is increasingly important because digital technologies affect education, employment, communication, and access to services. These differences can be especially significant for people and communities with limited economic resources.

2.2 Digital Divide and Poverty

The digital divide can contribute to poverty by limiting access to information, education, employment, and participation in the digital economy. At the same time, low-income individuals may face financial barriers to obtaining devices, internet services, and digital training. Therefore, poverty and digital exclusion can reinforce each other.

2.3 Digital Access and Employment

Digital access is increasingly relevant to job searching, applications, communication with employers, online learning, and some forms of work. People with limited digital access may therefore face disadvantages in finding employment and developing skills. However, access alone is not sufficient; individuals also need digital skills and the ability to use technology effectively.

2.4 Management Strategies

Organizations can help reduce the digital divide through digital skills training, improved access to digital resources, organizational support, and cooperation with community or government programs. Effective digital inclusion should address affordability, availability, training, and ongoing support.

2.5 Research Model and Gap

The research model identifies the Digital Divide as the independent variable and Poverty Reduction as the dependent variable, with Employment Opportunities as a possible mediator. The study focuses on adults from low-income communities and examines how digital access and management initiatives may contribute to improved employment opportunities and poverty reduction.

2.6 Conclusion

The literature indicates that digital exclusion is closely connected with poverty and employment opportunities. Limited digital access may restrict education, employment, and economic participation, while poverty can also make digital access more difficult. Management initiatives focused on digital inclusion, access, and training may help reduce these barriers and support poverty reduction.

References

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