



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**ICT USE AMONG MEMBERS OF THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND
SECURITY COMMITTEE IN MALAYSIA**

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SECURITY COMMITTEE IN MALAYSIA**

By

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Julai 2011

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Information and Communication Technology or ICT has been widely used all over the world as an effective mechanism for rural development. Admitting the importance of ICT, the Malaysia government has launched a number of ICT programs and projects for the purpose of encouraging and exposing rural community to the ICT usage. Projects such as Rural Internet Desa (PID), Rural Info Center (MID), National Broadband Initiative (NBI) and National Information Technology Agenda (NITA) for examples have been initiated to meet such purposes. Apart from the implementation of these programs and projects, do the rural community especially their leaders which are the Village Development and Security Committee (VDSC) use ICT? In response to this question, this study aims to 1) describe the level of ICT usage among VDSC members in Malaysia 2) compare the level of ICT usage by selected socio-demographic factors among VDSC

members 3) describe the level of components of extended technology acceptance constructs among VDSC members and 4) ascertain the relationship between extended technology acceptance constructs and ICT usage

This is a quantitative study where the data required were collected using a tested and developed questionnaire. Using stratified random sampling, a total of 240 respondents from four states (Kedah, Terengganu, Perak and Johor) were selected. The selected respondents were among VDSC members in the Village Vision Movement (VVM). For the purpose of analyses, SPSS was used where descriptive and inferential analyses were employed.

Based on the descriptive analyses, it can be seen that VDSC members in Malaysia do have a moderate level of ICT usage. Inferential analyses such as independent t-test and ANOVA have proved that the factors of ICT course attended, position in VDSC, level of education and job category do have significant differences with ICT usage. Based on the Pearson product moment correlation age was detected to have a significant and negative relationship with VDSC members' ICT usage while income per month was detected to have a significant and positive relationship with VDSC members' ICT usage. Further analysis done through Pearson product-moment correlation has concluded that all of the seven constructs studied have a positive and significant relationship with VDSC members' ICT usage. Multiple Linear Regression through stepwise method employed proved that self-efficacy is the most significant contributor towards ICT usage.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

PENGUNAAN ICT DALAM KALANGAN AHLI JAWATANKUASA DAN KESELAMATAN KAMPUNG DI MALAYSIA

Oleh

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Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi atau lebih dikenali sebagai ICT telah digunakan secara meluas di seluruh dunia sebagai satu mekanisme yang berkesan bagi pembangunan kawasan luar bandar. Mengakui akan kepentingan ICT, kerajaan Malaysia telah melancarkan beberapa program dan projek yang berkaitan dengan ICT yang bertujuan untuk menggalakkan dan mendedahkan penggunaan ICT kepada komuniti luar bandar. Bagi memenuhi tujuan tersebut, projek seperti Pusat Internet Desa (PID), Medan Info Desa (MID), Inisiatif Jalur Lebar Kebangsaan (NBI) dan Agenda Informasi Teknologi Kebangsaan (NITA) sebagai contoh telah dilancarkan. Namun begitu, di sebalik pelancaran projek dan program ini, adakah komuniti luar bandar terutamanya pemimpin mereka iaitu ahli Jawatankuasa Keselamatan dan Kemajuan Kampung (JKKK) menggunakan ICT? Berdasarkan kepada persoalan ini, kajian ini mengupas isu-isu berikut 1) untuk

mengenal pasti tahap penggunaan ICT dalam kalangan JKKK 2) untuk mengenal pasti perbezaan yang wujud di antara penggunaan ICT dan beberapa faktor sosio-demografi terpilih 3) untuk mengetahui tahap bagi komponen model *Extended Technology Acceptance* dalam kalangan ahli JKKK dan 4) untuk mengenal pasti perkaitan di antara penggunaan ICT dan komponen dalam model *Extended Technology Acceptance*.

Ini adalah kajian yang berbentuk kuantitatif di mana data diperoleh menggunakan borang kaji selidik yang telah diuji dan ditambah baik. Menggunakan kaedah pensampelan rawak berlapis, sejumlah 240 orang responden daripada empat negeri (Kedah, Terengganu, Perak dan Johor) telah dipilih. Responden yang dipilih adalah dalam kalangan JKKK yang tinggal di kawasan kampung Gerakan Daya Wawasan (GDW). Bagi tujuan analisis, perisian SPSS menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan inferensi telah digunakan.

Berdasarkan analisis deskriptif yang dijalankan, dapat dirumuskan bahawa ahli JKKK di Malaysia mempunyai tahap penggunaan ICT yang sederhana. Analisis inferensi seperti ujian-t bebas dan ANOVA telah membuktikan bahawa faktor-faktor seperti pernah menghadiri kursus, jawatan dalam JKKK, tahap pendidikan dan jenis pekerjaan mempunyai perbezaan yang signifikan dengan penggunaan ICT. Analisis korelasi Pearson pula merumuskan bahawa umur mempunyai perkaitan yang signifikan dan negatif dengan penggunaan ICT dalam kalangan ahli JKKK manakala pendapatan mempunyai perkaitan yang signifikan dan positif dengan penggunaan

ICT dalam kalangan ahli JKKK. Kesemua tujuh konstruk yang dikaji mempunyai perkaitan yang positif dan signifikan dengan penggunaan ICT. Ujian Regresi Pelbagai pula dapat membuktikan bahawa faktor kepercayaan sebagai penyumbang utama kepada penggunaan ICT dalam kalangan ahli JKKK.



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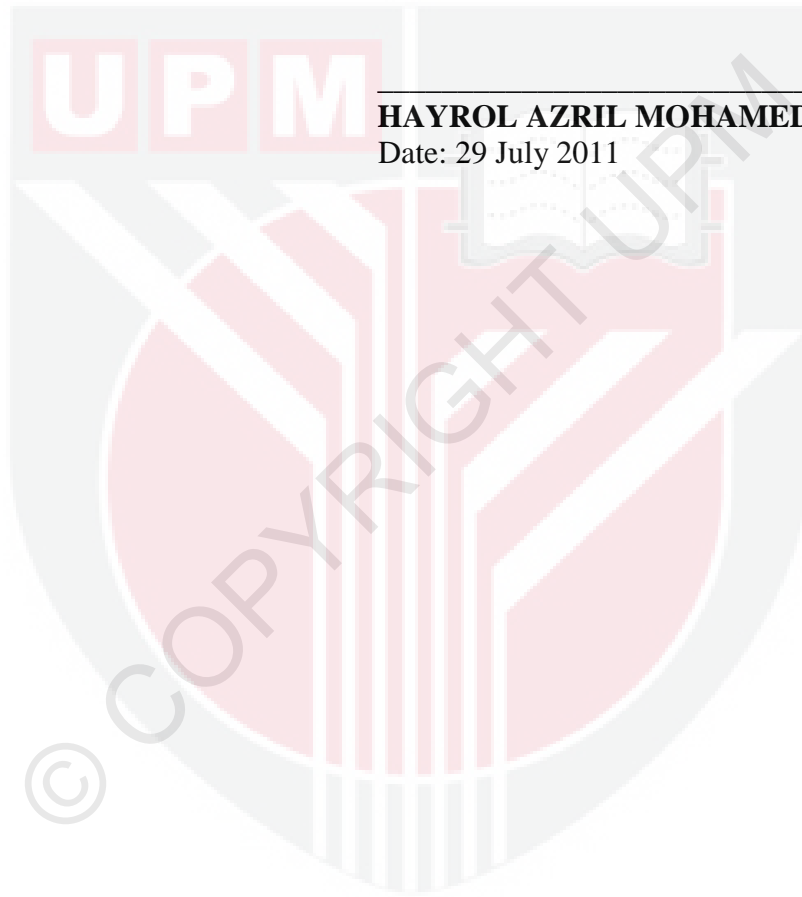
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DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is my original work except for quotation and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or other institutions.



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