**Global Perspectives**

**Class activity (Analysis)**

**Student Name:**

**Grade 8(A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H)**

**Read the extract below and identify the following**

• the cause of the issue

• the consequence(s) of the issue

• the issue

• the evidence used in the source

• the perspective

**Inequality caused by the digital divide**

Despite latest figures from the International Telecommunications Union (2015) indicating that global internet usage increased from 6.5 to 43 per cent between 2000 and 2015, at least four billion people in the developing world; Africa, India and parts of Asia, remain offline. This is a clear indication that the digital divide stills exist and causes considerable problems for the nations affected,

Those parts of the world where internet access is not an issue; the United States, Europe and Northern Asia, are all at an advantage both economically, educationally and socially. However, developing countries are often unable to invest in the technology that will enable their citizens to enjoy a reliable internet service. Both the initial start-up costs and the investment needed to maintain the service are too expensive for these countries. Consequently, developing countries are unable to develop. They are put at a competitive and economic disadvantage internationally, because if a country does not have internet access, schools are unable to develop the information and technology skills that pupils need, both for accessing information to help with their education whilst at school, and for future study and employment. Many universities and employers are looking for the ability to be able to use technology for accessing information and services. Businesses are also unable to carry out business online, which puts their companies at a substantial competitive disadvantage within the global market.

Reference Statistics confirm ICT revolution of the past 15 years (2015) Press Release[Online), <http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2015/17.aspx#.VhpWQPIVikp> (accessed 11/10/2105).