

IISS1003 Integrating Indigenous Science and STEM

Assessment 3 Template – Construct Scientific Claims

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Student Declaration of Originality

✓	This assignment is my own original work, and no part has been copied from another student's work or source, except where it is clearly attributed,
✓	All facts/ideas/claims are from academic sources are paraphrased and cited/referenced correctly,
✓	I have not previously submitted this work in any form for THIS or for any other unit; or published it elsewhere before
✓	No part of this work has been written for me by another person,
✓	I recognize that should this declaration be found to be false, disciplinary action could be taken and penalties imposed in accordance with Curtin College policy.

Electronic Submission:

✓	I accept that it is my responsibility to check that the submitted file is the correct file, is readable and has not been corrupted,
✓	I acknowledge that a submitted file that is unable to be read cannot be marked and will be treated as a non-submission
✓	I hold a copy of this work if the original is damaged, and will retain a copy of the Turnitin receipt as evidence of submission

1. Acknowledgement of Country here.

We at Curtin College would like to pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander members of our community by acknowledging the traditional owners of the land on which the Perth Campus is located, the Wadjuk people of the Nyungar Nation. We recognise their continuing connection to land, sea and community, and pay our respects to Elders, past present and emerging.

2. Write an introductory paragraph here.

Minimum 200 words. Your word count =218

Nowadays Digital divide is recognised one of the most challenging factors faced by Australian Indigenous communities. In this contemporary world, everything is moving towards to online technologies for banking, interacting with government services, communicating with others, education system and so on. As they do not have the internet access, they are unable to get into the online services such as government services, educational institutions, electronic health and electronic banking (Curtin 2001; Arocenan Senker 2003; Allyn & Yun 2005; Daly 2006). Also having limited internet connectivity, less availability about hardware, software makes them disable to be connected the digital world and they not only become burden also could not contribute to the development of the country. Living in the isolated areas with worst infrastructure they are the lowest amount of people uses internet (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2004a). Indigenous Australians have the worst outcome of healthcare service, education than other Australians which makes them the most disadvantaged people in the nation (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008a, 2010, 2012). Government needs to be informed about it and work for the Indigenous people to get rid of them though this. Indigenous people of Australia living in remote area should have access to the internet because they are being disadvantaged in healthcare services as well as falling behind in the education sector.

3. Write the first body paragraph based on the first sub-claim that supports your main idea.

Minimum 200 words. Your word count =265

The healthcare service should be affordable, effective and easily accessible for all the nation. The Indigenous people who live in the remote area face significant disadvantages because of not having access the healthcare services then the urban area and it turns out the highest ratio of unexpected diseases (Australian Government,2016). They also tend to access the system late in the diseases process and emergency. According to the Parke (2022) having slow internet connection they struggle to get telehealth appointments, register for clinics, register for food packages and other covid support. Moreover, according to AIHW (2019) among all Australians diagnosed with acute rheumatic fever (ARF) where 1776 almost 96% people where Indigenous in the period 2013 to 2017. That report also mentioned that Northern territory had such a highest rate in total 973 diagnoses, 954 among Indigenous people which is almost 98%. Furthermore, AIHW (2022) shows that diabetes affects 7% of Indigenous people living in urban areas where 12% of those living in extremely remote places. Newborn babies born with underweight is a common scenario among the indigenous people in the rural area (Barclayetal , 2014). This report also states that being not facilitated with modern technology they are unable to provide special care for those babies. In the covid pandemic sorrow and sufferings of the rural and remote people knew no bounds. Coming to the reasons why the information and communication technology should be access by the remote and rural people of Australia in this digital world, as it is one of the basic rights of the nationality which must be ensured by the government.

4. Write the second body paragraph based on the second sub-claim that supports your main idea.

Minimum 200 words. Your word count =172

The insufficient internet allowance and internet services in rural areas significantly affects Indigenous Australians educational opportunities. According to Bradley et al. (2008) Indigenous people are the most neglected in higher education. Barreket et al. (2001) found that they had a lack of accessing essential technical such as the internet and computers and were not equipped with technical support. This research also mentions that they could not engage with the modern learning tools like online learning resources, researching for assignment materials, uploading resource, recording lectures and posting them online. Furthermore, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2004a) mentioned that only 56 percent of Indigenous Australians had used computer and about 41 percentage of people had used a computer last year. There are claims that a higher percentage of Indigenous people (37%) than non-Indigenous people (23%), do not have access to the internet (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011). Again, the setup of National Broadband Network (NBN) which is internet service are also not enough to support the needs for education delivery to remote people (Conroy, 2009).

5. Write your counterclaim and rebuttal paragraph here

Minimum 200 words. Your word count =92

Some studies indicate that it will be costly to provide internet in the geographical remoteness area because of distance and worst environment condition (Riley et al.,1999). Admittedly this may be a problem, but most people also believe that government policies and funding support plays a vital role to stop the digital divide among the first nation people of Australia ensuring remote people participate into the digital world like urban people (Sikder & Ladman, 2008). Moreover, federal government has committed almost 400000 dollars for improving the telecommunication needs of the Indigenous people in the 2001 budget (Moloney,2001).

6. Write your counterclaim and rebuttal paragraph here

Minimum 200 words. Your word count =92

Some studies indicate that it will be costly to provide internet in the geographical remoteness area because of distance and worst environment condition (Riley et al.,1999). Admittedly this may be a problem, but most people also believe that government policies and funding support plays a vital role to stop the digital divide among the first nation people of Australia ensuring remote people participate into the digital world like urban people (Sikder & Ladman, 2008). Moreover, the federal government has committed almost 400000 dollars for improving the telecommunication needs of the Indigenous people in the 2001 budget (Moloney,2001).

7. Reflection paragraph here

Minimum 200 words. Your word count = 233

I was surprised that living in the 20th century there are a lot of people still struggling to connected with the technology to meet their basic requirements. I wonder how they are living their life. I wonder whom they would blame if they lost any family member because of the harsh reality of restricted access to the health services. These things bring back memories of my grandparent's time, how much struggle the had to do to access the internet as in the 90's the internet was not available and accessible like today. It is true that there is a significant gap between the rural Indigenous People and the Non Indigenous people in Australia ,those who are the rural Indigenous people lacking access to Technology (Australian Bureau of Statistics,2001) .This scene reminds me one of the topic that was discuss in the class : Natives (Citizenship Rights) Act of 1944, where government created roles for Indigenous people and treat them brutally and had lot of limitation for access to do things. The scenario of limited access created a barrier between the white and Indigenous people. This gave me the creeps. How could the laws be like this? This makes me think about how Indigenous people were neglected historically from opportunity. However, I feel like Indigenous people face more challenges accessing technology than others, which significantly impacts their ability to lead better lives.

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- 8. Include an evaluation of any 3 sources according to the CRAAP method. For more on CRAAP (see video Wk 3).**

Source 1:

Gwynne, K., Jeffries, T., & Lincoln, M. (2018). Improving the efficacy of healthcare services for Aboriginal Australians. *Australian Health Review*, 43(3), 314–322.

<https://doi.org/10.1071/ah17142>

CRAAP evaluation:

Currency: The article was written in 2018 with no update or revisions, therefore the information is current.

Relevance: The information in this article is relevant to my essay topic is on the Digital Divide in Australian indigenous people

Authority: The Author K. Gwynne, T. Jeffries & M. Lincoln are lecturer at The University of Sydney.

Accuracy: Evidence is supported by real life experiment, scholarly references and reference list.

Purpose: The article was written for effective health service delivery for Aboriginal Australians.

Source 2:

Himabindu, R., Shiv, J., Abhishek, J., & Vasant, W. (2022). A Critical Review of Global Digital Divide and the Role of Technology in Healthcare. *Cureus*, 14(9).

<https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.29739>

CRAAP evaluation:

Currency: The article was written in 2022 with no update or revisions, therefore the information is current.

Relevance: The information in this article is relevant to my essay topic is on the Digital Divide in Australian indigenous people

Authority: The Author R. Himabindu, J. Shiv, J. Abhishek & W. Vasant are Postgraduate resident, Department of Community Medicine/ Preventive Medicine.

Accuracy: Evidence is supported by scientific study, scholarly references and reference list.

Purpose: The article was written for the global digital divide and how it impacts on technology in healthcare.

Source 3:

Parke, E. (2022, October 15). How are Australians without internet coping as the world moves online? *ABC News*. <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-10-16/australia-digital-divide-millions-cannot-access-internet/101498042>.

CRAAP evaluation:

Currency: The article was written on 15 October 2022 with no update or revisions therefore the information is current.

Relevance: The information in this article is relevant to my essay topic is on the Digital Divide in Australian indigenous people.

Authority: The Author E. Parke is a national regional affairs reporter based in Broome in Western Australia.

Accuracy: Evidence is supported by real life experiment of Australian Aboriginal people .

Purpose: The article was written for awareness of how people are digitally divided.

References

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- Gwynne, K., Jeffries, T., & Lincoln, M. (2018). Improving the efficacy of healthcare services for Aboriginal Australians. *Australian Health Review*, 43(3), 314–322.
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Sikder, A. S., & Ladman, C. (2008). Pathways to Equitable Digital Access: Bridging the Digital Divide in Australian Indigenous Communities through Transformative Information Technology Initiatives. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF IMMINENT SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY*, 1(1), 29-36.

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