Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
Federal Agency for Press and Mass Communications
Government of the Sakhalin Region
Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO
UNESCO / UNESCO Information for All Programme
Russian Committee of the UNESCO Information for All Programme
Interregional Library Cooperation Centre

Internet and Socio-Cultural Transformations in Information Society

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk 7–12 September 2013

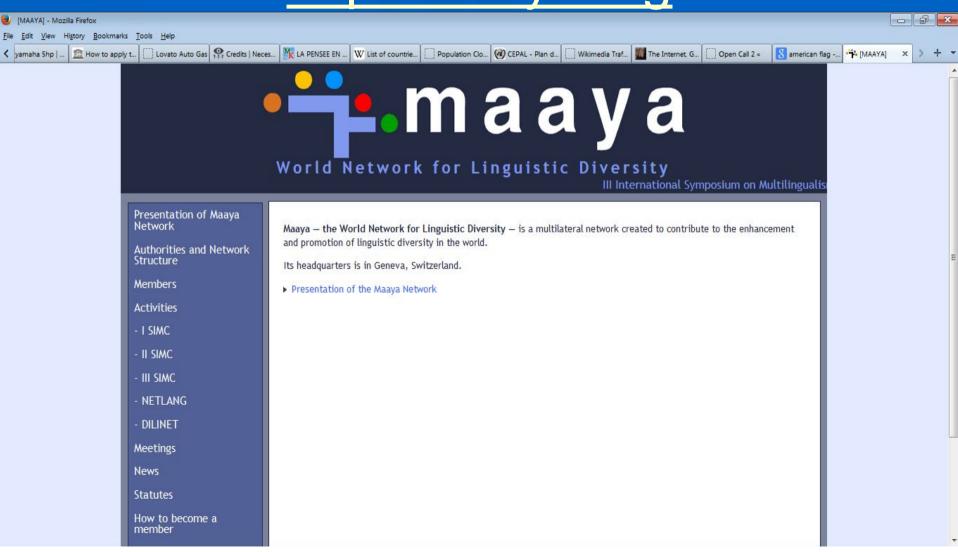
Round Table "Multilingualism in the Digital World"

Redefining the Digital Divide around Information Literacy and Linguistic Diversity in a future context of access provision

Daniel Pimienta pimienta@funredes.org NETWORKS & DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION



MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITEE http://maaya.org



TWO VISIONS OF DIGITAL DIVIDE

FOR COMPUTERS
MINDED PERSONS

FOR INFORMATION MINDED PERSONS



A MATTER
OF ACCESS



ALSO A MATTER OF EDUCATION

TWO VISIONS OF DIGITAL DIVIDE

"Internet is for every one!"

"Let's connect the next billion users"

"Broadband commission"

Digital literacy

Information Literacy

Technology ownership

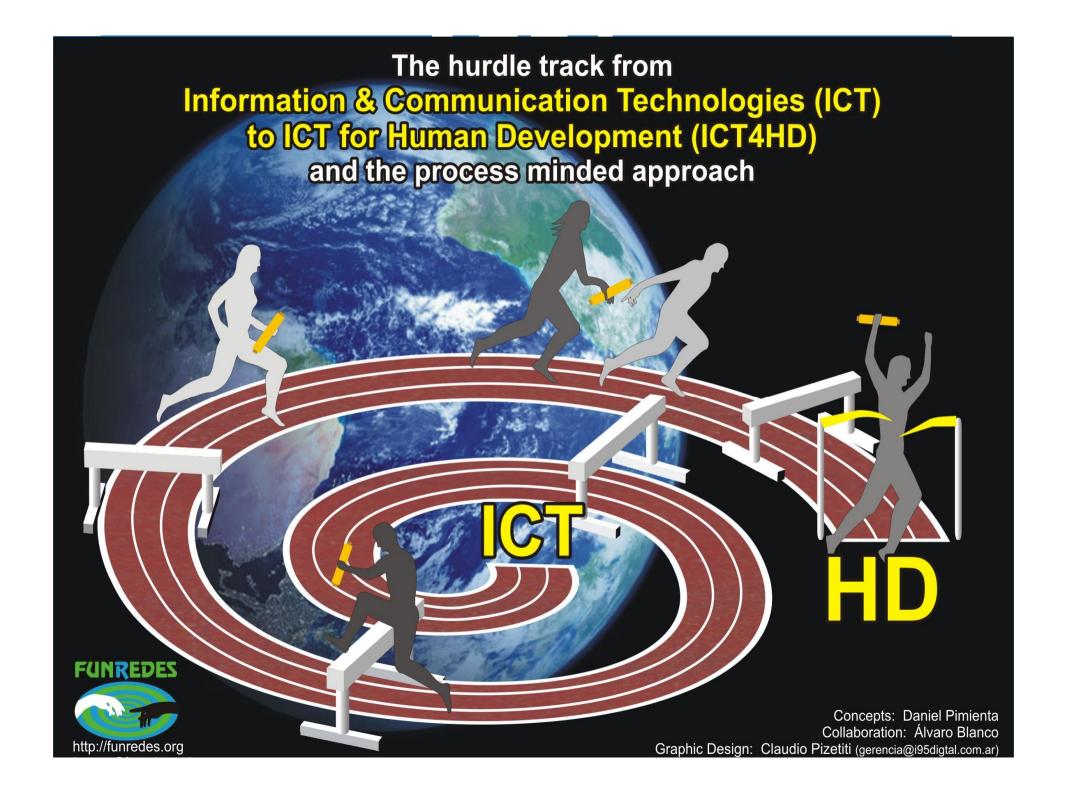
A VISION OF THE DIGITAL DIVE FROM THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

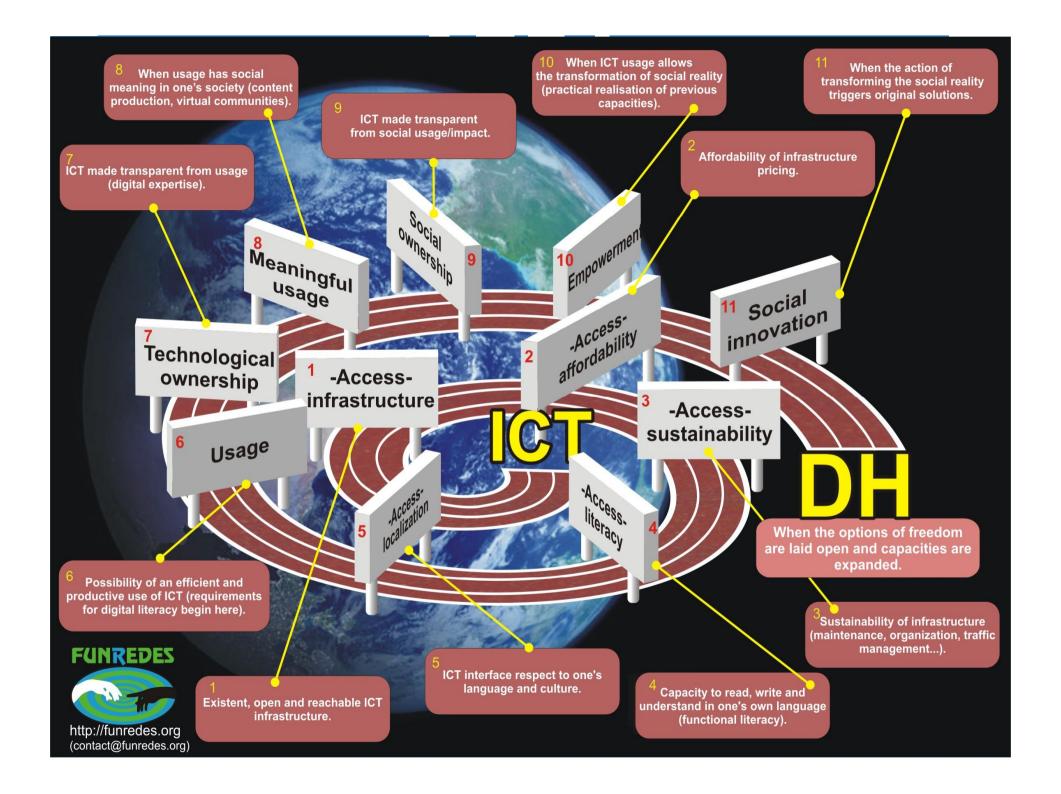
...AND FROM FIELD EXPERIENCES IN THE SOUTH

REFERENCE

"Digital divide, Social divide, Paradigmatic divide", Daniel Pimienta, july 2007

In Spanish, French and English.





While telecommunications, hardware and software components are (predictable) prerequisites, the real pillars of Human Centred Information Societies are: EDUCATION, ETHICS & PARTICIPATION articulated as a systemic process.

Education about culture of

- networking
- information
- process

Ethics of

- networking
- information
- processes



- public policy creation
- application design
- all information society building processes.



References:

- "Development as Freedom", Amartya Sen, Oxford University Press (1999)
- "Working the Internet with a social vision", Mistica virtual Community, (2002) http://funredes.org/mistica/english/cyberlibrary/thematic/eng_doc_olist2.html
- "Linguistic Diversity in Cyberspacemodels for development and measurement", D. Pimienta, in Unesco (2005) http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001421/142186e.pdf



IS THIS APPROACH STILL VALID 7 YEARS LATER?

LET'S IDENTIFY THE MAIN EVENTS OF LAST YEARS INTERNET EVOLUTION AND CHECK

FOUR MAIN LINES OF CHANGES.

LAST YEARS INTERNET EVOLUTION

1- TECHNOLOGY

MOBILE + SMARTPHONES + BROADBAND + WIRELESS + VIDEO



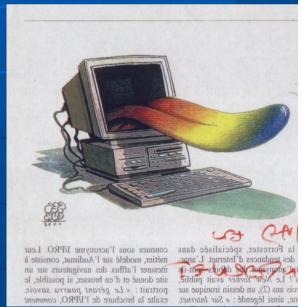
LAST YEARS INTERNET EVOLUTION

2 - THE DEVELOPMENT ENGINES

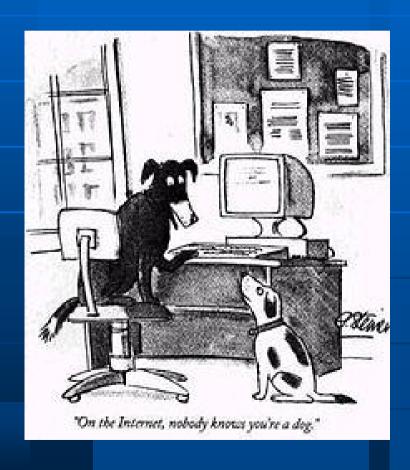
SEARCH ENGINES + THE ADVERTISMENT BASED ECONOMICAL MODEL+ THE LOST OF VIRGINITY OF "MISS PRIVACY"







TLE LOST OF PRIVACY





LAST YEARS INTERNET EVOLUTION

3- MAINLINE APPLICATIONS

WEB 2.0 + THE LOST OF ASYNCHRONISM + THE RAPE OF MADAME PRIVACY

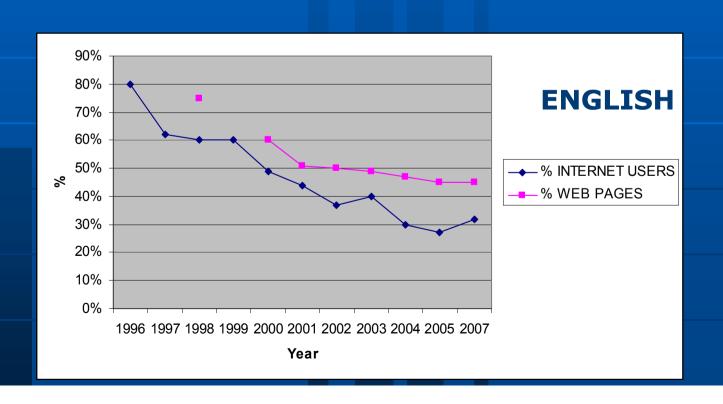




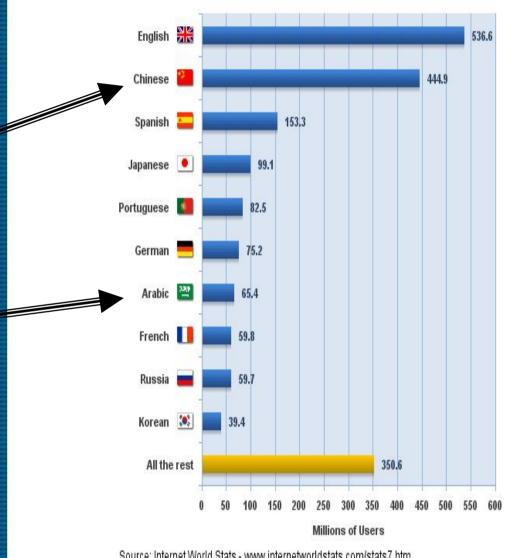
LAST YEARS INTERNET EVOLUTION

4 - HUMAN TOPOLOGY

THE INTERNET DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

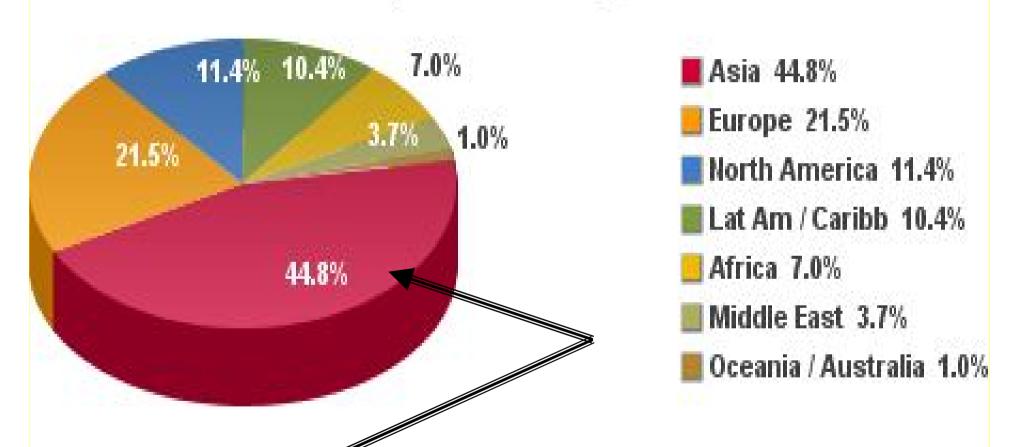






Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats7.htm Estimated Internet users are 1,966,514,816 on June 30, 2010 Copyright © 2000 - 2010, Miniwatts Marketing Group

Internet Users in the World Distribution by World Regions - 2012 Q2



Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm

Basis: 2,405,518,376 Internet users on June 30, 2012

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IS THIS APPROACH STILL VALID 7 YEARS LATER?

MY OPINION IS "YES, STILL MORE!"

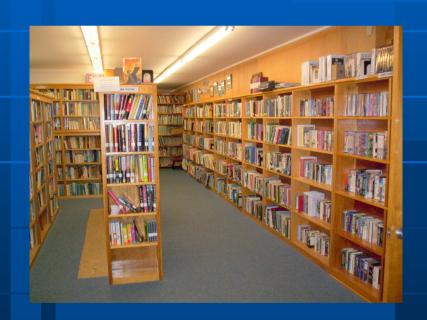
ACCESS IS EVERY DAY LESS OF A PROBLEM

AND

THE DIGITAL DIVIDE IS EVERY DAY MORE A QUESTION OF EDUCATION THAN ACCESS

THE CONTENT DIVIDE





REFERENCE

-"Accessing Contents", D. Pimienta, Chapter of Global Information Society Watch, APC, HIVOS, ITEM, 2008
http://www.giswatch.org/gisw2008/thematic/AccessingContent.html

DIGITAL DIVIDE IS MUCH DEEPER IN TERMS OF

CONTENTS

THAN IN TERMS OF

ACCESS

AFRICA FOR EXAMPLE

→4.8 % of Internet users (source InternetWorldStats – 2010)

→0.6 % of English web pages (source FUNREDES/UL 2007)

→0.6 % of French web pages (source FUNREDES/UL 2007)

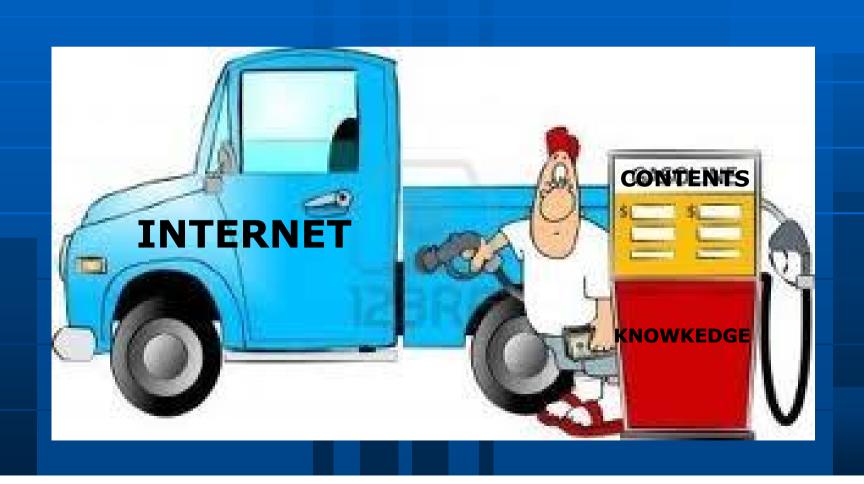
→ African local languages weight each between 0,006 % & 0,06 % of total web pages
 (source LOP 2007)

IMPLICATIONS OF CONTENT DIVIDE

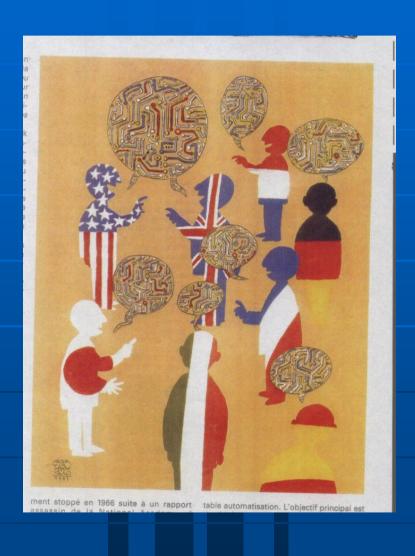
- Do those people have the access organized in their mother tongue?
- If so do they find the density and variety of contents in their mother tongue comparable to English?

If not →
ACCULTURATION RISK IS HIGH

HOW TO FOSTER CONTENT?



THE LINGUISTIC DIVIDE



REFERENCES

Twelve years of measuring linguistic diversity in the Internet: balance and perspectives", UNESCO/2009.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29594 &URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

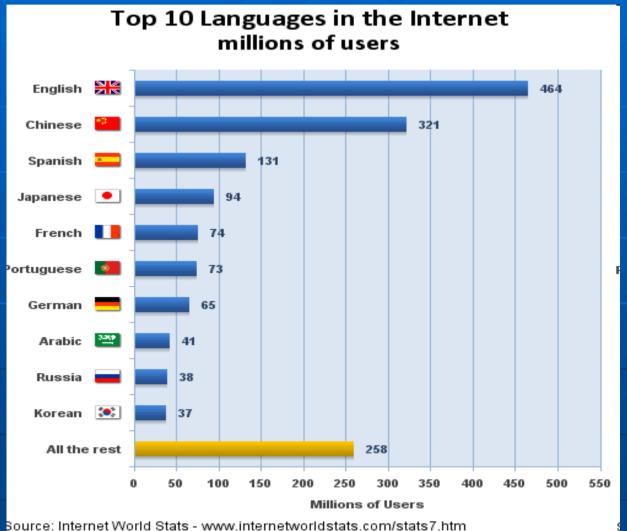
Measuring linguistic diversity on the Internet, UNESCO, 12/2005

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL ID=20882&URL DO=DO TOPIC&URL SECTION=201.html

LETS GET A ROUGH FIGURE OF REALITY

- → 40,000 lenguages has existed
- → Between 6,000 & 9,000 still alive
- → Every 2 months one disappears
- → Some 500 are localized
- → Wikipedia handles 264 languages
- → Google works in 45 languages
- → ... and I am speaking here in English

LETS GET A ROUGH FIGURE OF REALITY!

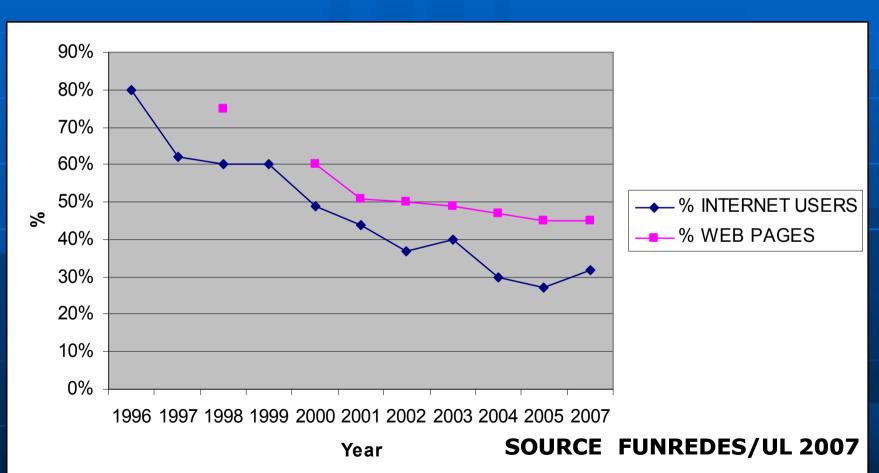


Estimated Internet users are 1,596,270,108 for 2009Q1

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LETS GET A ROUGH FIGURE OF REALITY

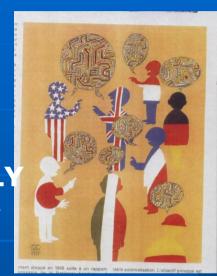
ENGLISH



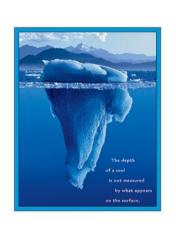
LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN THE INTERNET

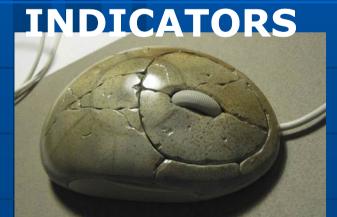
→ Paradoxical situation

INTERNET'S REALLY
FOR EVERY ONE?



IDN





CONCLUSIONS

THE INTERNET DOES HAVE FRONTIERS

LANGUAGES ARE THE FRONTIERS OF THE INTERNET



CONCLUSIONS

INTERNET DEMOGRAPHICS CALL FOR SETTING HIGH PRIORITY TO LANGUAGES SUPPORT AND CONTENT FOSTERING

CONCLUSIONS

MASSIVE DIGITAL AND INFORMATION LITERACY

IS THE ONLY WAY TO TRIGGER MASSIVE AND QUALITY CONTENT PRODUCTION

COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES FOR DIGITAL DIVIDE MUST GO
BEYOND ACCESS

AND INCLUDE EDUCATION





