

# Harnessing the Digital Seas: The Influence of ICT on Blue Social Capital in Maritime Communities Development

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## Abstract

*This quantitative study explores the impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on blue social capital within maritime communities, encompassing social trust, social networks, community capacity, community resilience, and community civic involvement that enable collective action. The study is prompted by the increasingly vital role of ICT in these communities and its potential to shape collaborative efforts. The main objective of this research is to understand how the integration of ICT tools affects the formation and utilization of blue social capital and its implications for maritime community development. By focusing on participants aged 18 to 60 and above from three coastal states, namely Pahang, Terengganu, and Kelantan, a sample size of 215 individuals has been statistically determined to ensure the research's credibility. Statistical analyses, including descriptive statistics and inferential analysis, are conducted on survey data to identify the relationship between ICT usage and indicators of blue social capital. This study reveals that the independent variables, such as Online Social Trust, Online Social Networks, Online Community Capabilities, Online Community Resilience, and Online Civic Engagement, exhibit a significant association with the dependent variable, which is Community Development. However, there isn't a substantial connection between social trust and social networks leading to community development. Therefore, maritime communities tend to have reduced trust in individuals online but actively engage in online social interactions. This study offers significant benefits to policymakers and development practitioners by providing guidance on utilizing ICT to support social capital and promote sustainable development initiatives within maritime communities, especially in the coastal community in Pahang, Terengganu, and Kelantan.*

**Keywords:** Blue Social Capital; Maritime Communities; Community Development; Information and Communication Technology,

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## INTRODUCTION

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This paper aims to study "Harnessing the Digital Seas: The Influence of ICT on Blue Social Capital in Maritime Communities Development", with the specific objective being to examine the relationship between ICT and blue social capital. Through an analysis of how ICT integration impacts the establishment and utilization of blue social capital. This paper aims to study "Harnessing the Digital Seas: The Influence of ICT on Blue Social Capital in Maritime Communities Development", with the specific objective being to examine the relationship between ICT and blue social capital. Through an analysis of how ICT integration impacts the establishment and utilization of blue social capital, this study seeks to reveal approaches for leveraging

digital platforms to enhance Online Social Trust, Online Social Networks, Online Community Capabilities, Online Community Resilience, and Online Civic Engagement within maritime communities. The primary goal of this study is to provide valuable insights that can serve as guidance for policymakers, community leaders, and development practitioners. These insights will emphasize the effective use of ICT to enhance social capital and facilitate positive changes within maritime communities.

Maritime communities, intimately linked to the oceans, play pivotal roles across global economies, societies, and cultures. Their unique coastal settings inherently demand robust social networks, trust, and collective action among community members, encapsulated as blue social capital. This intricate web of relationships fosters collaboration and empowers maritime communities to overcome challenges, striving for shared goals and contributing to their sustainable progress (Putnam, 2000).

In today's digitally-driven landscape, online interactions have evolved from commonplace to indispensable, influencing education, employment, and health. However, a subset of the population faces a formidable hurdle in building social capital within the digital sphere, known as 'digital poverty.' This term denotes individuals who lack the skills or resources to effectively navigate ICT (Datuk Seri Dr Salleh Said Keruak, Berita Harian Online, 2020). Among those affected are maritime communities and rural residents within the B40 income bracket, indicating households with earnings below RM4,800 per month. The rapid progress of ICT has brought transformative changes to global connectivity and information access. The integration of ICT tools and platforms presents unprecedented opportunities for growth across various domains. For maritime communities, the convergence of ICT with blue social capital offers exciting avenues to amplify social ties, disseminate knowledge, and unlock economic potential (Costley, 2014).

However, despite the encouraging prospects of ICT's impact on blue social capital within maritime communities, there exists a paucity of empirical research in this realm. A comprehensive exploration is necessary to fully comprehend the intricate dynamics and outcomes of ICT within the scope of blue social capital. The challenge of digital poverty goes beyond limited internet access; it also encompasses the scarcity of essential electronic devices like computers, modems, and smartphones, limiting participation in online activities. Consequently, the development of social capital in the digital domain is hindered, affecting connections with the broader community.

Nevertheless, some indications suggest that online interaction can cultivate a sense of belonging, particularly among the younger generation (Parveen, Jaafar & Ainin, 2016).

A lack of adequate internet access presents a substantial obstacle for maritime communities, constraining their participation in online endeavors and their ability to communicate with family, coworkers, and acquaintances. According to a statement released by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) as reported by Bernama in 2023, there are ongoing problems with telecommunication services in rural areas. These issues stem from disruptions in the power supply that are a result of diesel-powered generators at telecommunication towers running out of fuel. In addition, these individuals in maritime communities encounter difficulties in acclimating to the digital realm, where they may lack the necessary skills and experience to navigate online platforms effectively. As a result, they become vulnerable to various forms of internet-related crimes and scams, where malicious actors may take advantage of their limited understanding of online security and deceptive tactics (Quach, 2022). This susceptibility poses a significant risk to their online safety and underscores the importance of digital literacy and awareness to protect against online threats. The diminishing blue social capital in ICT has led to the emergence of technophobia, particularly among those who lack the essential skills to navigate social media effectively (Nimrod, 20218). As a result, they become increasingly wary and distrustful of unfamiliar individuals on social media platforms.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In an era of digital transformation, the role of information and communication technology (ICT) within maritime communities has grown in significance. This shift has ushered in various dynamics that affect community relationships and interactions. This essay delves into five key aspects: Online Social Trust, Online Social Networks, Online Civic Engagement, Online Community Capabilities, and Online Community Resilience. It explores the challenges and opportunities posed by the digital landscape and the need for further research in these domains to unlock the potential of ICT for the betterment of maritime communities.

### *Online Social Trust:*

As maritime communities increasingly engage in online interactions and virtual networks, the development of online social trust becomes a critical concern. The

digital environment presents unique challenges and opportunities for fostering trust among community members. Within a maritime community, there is a growing trend of utilizing online platforms for collaborative initiatives and knowledge sharing (Mustaffa, 2012). However, some community members are hesitant to fully participate in these virtual networks due to concerns about the authenticity of information shared online and the reliability of virtual connections. This lack of trust in the digital space hinders the effective collaboration and cooperation among community members, thereby impacting the collective decision-making process. According Sara Ahmad (2022), resolving these trust-related issues and establishing a sense of online social trust will be crucial for fostering a supportive and cohesive virtual community environment, encouraging active engagement, and promoting positive outcomes in the community's digital interactions.

#### *Online Social Networks:*

The study found that maritime communities are increasingly relying on online social networks to connect and exchange information. However, the structure and dynamics of these virtual social networks have not been thoroughly examined. Questions such as who holds central positions within maritime community's virtual social networks, the types of relationships formed, and the influence of online social networks on traditional face-to-face interactions still require clarification (Sulistiyono, 2014). Understanding how online social networks complement or impact traditional face-to-face interactions will provide a more comprehensive picture of the dynamics of social capital in the digital era (Kusnadi, 2000). Knowledge of these issues is critical for formulating appropriate strategies and actions to enhance the role of online social networks in strengthening social capital and promoting sustainable community development among maritime communities.

#### *Online Civic Engagement:*

While online civic engagement holds promise for maritime communities, the extent to which it effectively promotes community participation and empowers community members remains uncertain. Factors influencing the level and quality of online civic engagement, such as digital literacy, access to ICT infrastructure, and the availability of inclusive platforms, need to be explored further. Certain groups' in maritime communities skeptical disposition towards the digital realm (Zal, 2016) has led to their limited engagement in online community activities. As a consequence, this

reduced civic involvement in ICT networks can impede the community's capacity to promptly and efficiently address issues (Fauzi, 2017). Additionally, there is a need to assess the impact of online civic engagement on community decision-making processes and its contribution to strengthening community resilience in the face of challenges and adversities. Understanding these aspects is crucial for devising strategies that can fully harness the potential of online civic engagement to empower maritime communities and foster their active involvement in community development initiatives.

#### *Online Community Capabilities:*

Although ICT offers promising opportunities for enhancing community capabilities in maritime areas, there is a lack of comprehensive understanding regarding the specific ways in which online resources are utilized. Further study is needed to explore the acquisition of digital skills by community members and their engagement in online learning platforms and economic opportunities. Additionally, according to Datuk Jahid Jahim, Sabah Rural Development Minister (2023), understanding the barriers that hinder the full utilization of online community capabilities is essential to design targeted interventions and policies that can promote digital empowerment and socio-economic growth within maritime communities. Despite the maritime community's conservative nature, which may not readily embrace information and communication technology (ICT), it is noteworthy that the younger generation actively participates in social networks (Dwiningrum, 2017). The internet has become a valuable tool for them to access up-to-date information, distinguishing them from other groups that may feel less inclined to engage in discussions through social platforms. However, older individuals may still perceive ICT as a secondary means of communication or for daily tasks. By delving deeper into the dynamics of online community capabilities, this study aims to identify strategies to enhance skill development, knowledge sharing, and economic participation, thereby bolstering the overall well-being and socio-economic conditions of maritime communities.

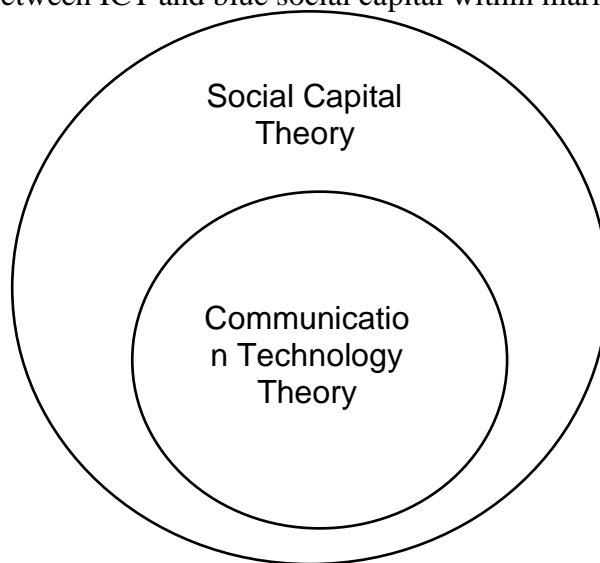
#### *Online Community Resilience:*

The coastal communities in Pahang, Terengganu, and Kelantan are vulnerable to various environmental risks, such as natural disasters and climate change impacts. While traditional community resilience strategies have been in place, there is a need to explore how ICT can play a role in enhancing online community resilience.

Deeper study is required to investigate the use of digital platforms in disseminating early warning systems, sharing crucial information during emergencies, and facilitating community collaboration for disaster preparedness and response. Ghazali's study in Sinar Harian (2019) revealed that the impact of this social pattern extends beyond society and affects individuals' social personalities. Some participants in the study, who were initially extroverted, showed a shift towards introversion due to increased engagement with digital platforms and virtual networks. As they spent more time online, they found comfort in virtual interactions, leading them to prefer online connections over in-person interactions. Consequently, their communication style leaned towards written exchanges rather than face-to-face conversations. This study highlights how the digital environment can influence an individual's social behavior, leading to changes in their social personality over time (Yusoff, 2015). Furthermore, exploring the challenges and opportunities of using ICT for collective coping and recovery strategies can offer valuable insights into enhancing community resilience in the digital era.

## **SOCIAL CAPITAL AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY THEORY**

In this study, two prominent theory was use for this study, namely Social Capital Theory and Communication Technology Theory, form the foundation for exploring the intricate relationship between ICT and blue social capital within maritime communities:



The selection of these theories is driven by their direct relevance to the data and elements described in the study, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of ICT on blue social capital within maritime communities.

Social Capital Theory holds particular significance in demonstrating how the use of ICT can lead to positive changes in the quality of life within maritime communities. This theory posits that the existence of social capital fosters voluntary e-community participation and strengthens trust among community members (Sa'at, 2017). Blue social capital facilitates collective problem-solving, resource-sharing, and mutual support, which are essential for addressing challenges such as environmental issues, economic fluctuations, and natural disasters that affect maritime communities. Strong social networks foster cooperation, knowledge exchange, and the ability to mobilize resources collectively (Rumata & Sakinah., 2020). Trust among community members is essential for effective collaboration and the success of joint endeavors.

On the other hand, Communication Technology Theory plays a vital role in influencing the mindset and lifestyle of maritime community members, both positively and negatively. By enabling relationships through the Internet, maritime community members are more likely to share values and collaborate toward common goals, as observed by Thang et al. (2016). The theory acknowledges the positive aspects of communication technology, such as the ability to bridge geographical distances, enable real-time communication, and foster virtual communities. As Nawastuti (2018) noted, for maritime communities, communication technology provides opportunities for knowledge sharing, access to markets and resources, and increased social connectivity beyond physical boundaries. Key components such as social networks, social trust, community resilience, capabilities, and civic engagement are essential in improving the quality of life within maritime communities, underscoring the significance of both Social Capital Theory and Communication Technology Theory in understanding the impact of ICT utilization.

This study recognizes that relying solely on one theory may limit the scope of study evidence. Thus, the utilization of both Social Capital Theory and Communication Technology Theory offers a holistic perspective on the implications of ICT in maritime communities. Communication Technology Theory emphasizes that ICT not only simplifies daily tasks but also enhances community communication (Setiawan, 2018). Effective communication through ICT fosters social capital relationships among diverse online maritime communities, regardless of their backgrounds. Hence, the study

highlights the importance for the maritime community to leverage ICT networks to promote civic engagement and cultivate a collaborative and trustworthy community.

In conclusion, this study adopts both Social Capital Theory and Communication Technology Theory to gain comprehensive insights into how the use of ICT can improve the lives of maritime communities (Kamarudin, 2020). Social Capital Theory highlights the significance of voluntary e-community participation and trust-building, while Communication Technology Theory emphasizes the complex interplay between technology and society, highlighting both the advantages and challenges posed by the integration of communication technologies in maritime communities. Understanding this interplay is essential for harnessing the full potential of ICT to enhance blue social capital and promote sustainable development in these communities. The effective use of ICT can create social capital relationships among diverse online maritime communities, offering opportunities for enhanced civic engagement and fostering positive transformations in community dynamics (Setiawan, 2018). By integrating these theories, this study aims to contribute valuable insights to enhance blue social capital and drive positive changes in maritime communities through the strategic utilization of ICT.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study was conducted quantitatively using a survey questionnaire to investigate the influence of ICT on blue social capital in maritime communities located in the coastal areas of the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia (Pahang, Terengganu, and Kelantan). Each respondent was provided with a set of 31 questions, covering their background information and divided into three sections (A, B, and C). Part A consisted of 8 questions related to the respondent's background. Parts B and C utilized Likert Scale Items with 5-point scales: 1 (Strongly Disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (Not Sure), 4 (Agree), and 5 (Strongly Agree).

The sampling method employed for this study was snowball sampling, which allowed for the identification and recruitment of respondents through existing connections. A total of 215 individuals aged 18 to 60 years and above, residing in the coastal areas of specified regions, namely Kuala Nerus, Setiu, Marang, Pekan, Felda Tersang 3, Pantai Balok, Tumpat, Pasir Puteh, and Bachok, were selected as the respondents for this study.



Quantitative data was analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics 29.0.1.0, and descriptive statistical analysis was utilized to present the findings. Measures such as mean, standard deviation, mode, and percentage were employed to examine the public perceptions regarding the relationship between ICT and blue social capital. These statistical indicators allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the respondents' views and insights on how ICT influences social capital within maritime communities.

In terms of data quality, a reliability test was conducted to measure internal consistency among the items that measure each construct. Table 1 presents the reliability analysis for the six constructs used in this study. As shown in the table, all six constructs have exceeded the minimum acceptable Exceeding the minimum acceptable levels of internal consistency standards, as demonstrated in the table, signifies a robust and reliable measurement of the constructs. This outcome indicates that all the items comprising the scales demonstrate strong internal coherence, as reflected by the overall Alpha values. This strengthens the validity and reliability of the measurement, bolstering the confidence in the accuracy of the data collected and the subsequent analyses conducted in the study.

Table 1:  
*Results of Reliability Analysis*

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Number of Items</i>	<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>	<i>Strength of Association</i>
Community development	5	.758	Good
Online social trust	4	.700	Good
Online social networks	4	.711	Good
Online civic engagement	4	.795	Good
Online Community Capabilities	3	.714	Good
Online Community Resilience	3	.733	Good

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The quantitative data derived from the completed questionnaires have been subjected to analysis using pertinent statistical methods. Descriptive statistics, encompassing frequencies and percentages, were employed to succinctly present demographic data and trends in ICT usage. Additionally, inferential statistical analyses,

such as correlation and regression analyses, are to be employed to investigate the associations between the utilization of ICT and indicators of blue social capital. The actual sampling size resulting from the data collection was 215 respondents.

Table 2:  
*Demographic Profile of the Respondents*

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Gender</b>	Female	132	62.3%
	Male	81	37.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Age</b>	18-24 years	64	29.8%
	25-30 years	46	21.4%
		23	10.7%
	31-35 years	39	18.1%
	36-41 years	15	7.0%
	42-46 years	16	7.4%
	47-53 years	11	5.1%
	54-59 years	1	0.5%
	Above 60 years		
<b>Total</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Education Level</b>	UPSR/UPSRA	4	1.9%
	PMR/SRP/LCE/SRA	8	3.7%
		81	37.7%
	SPM/SPMV/SMU	20	9.3%
	STPM or equivalent	24	11.2%
	Diploma/Certificate	76	35.3%
	Bachelor's Degree	2	.9%
	Master/PhD		
<b>Total</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<b>Occupation</b>	Public sector	77	35.8%
	Private sector	24	
	Students	49	11.2%
	Unemployed	22	22.8%
	Self-employed	31	10.2%
	Settler	11	14.4%
	Working and studying	1	5.1%
			0.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Monthly Income</b>	Less than RM1,000	99	46.0%
	RM1,000 – RM3,000	90	41.9%
		22	10.2%
	RM3,001 – RM5,000	4	1.9%
	RM5,001 and above		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Location</b>	Kuala Nerus	14	6.5%
	Setiu	8	3.7%
	Marang	51	23.7%
	Pekan	94	43.7%
	Felda Tersang 3	5	2.3%
	Pantai Balok	1	0.5%
	Tumpat	2	0.9%
	Pasir Puteh	18	8.4%
	Bachok	22	10.2%
		<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Location / State</b>	Pahang	99	46.0%
	Terengganu	73	34.0%
	Kelantan	43	20.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

In Table 2 above, female were respondents comprise the largest segment at 62.3%, with males constituting 37.7%. Regarding education levels, the majority hold SPM/SPMV/SMU qualifications (37.7%), followed by 35.3% with a Bachelor's Degree,

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and smaller percentages from other groups. Employment status indicates 35.8% in the public sector, 22.8% as students, and varying percentages across sectors. Predominantly, respondents belong to the B40 income group (46.0%), followed by M40 and T20 categories. Geographically, Pahang represents the largest group (46.0%), followed by Terengganu (34.0%) and Kelantan (20.0%).

These findings underscore significant patterns within the sampled population. The substantial presence of females might reflect specific gender-related inclinations towards ICT adoption. Similarly, the educational distribution implies that higher education might correlate with increased ICT utilization, aligning with previous studies indicating a link between education and digital technology engagement. The preponderance of the B40 group emphasizes the study's relevance in exploring digital poverty's effects, potentially revealing inequalities in ICT access and its impact on blue social capital formation. Moreover, the regional distribution highlights the geographical variation in ICT exposure and usage, warranting further investigation into potential regional disparities in the digital realm.

### ICT's Influence on Blue Social Capital in Maritime Communities.

Table 3: Results of Pearson's Correlation Analysis

	<i>CD</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>SN</i>	<i>CE</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>CR</i>
<i>CD</i>	1	.305**	.427**	.563**	.421**	.442**
<i>ST</i>		1	.511*	.384**	.253**	.282**
<i>SN</i>			1	.577**	.418**	.316**
<i>CE</i>				1	.295**	.275**
<i>CC</i>					1	.332**
<i>CR</i>						1

Note: Community development (CD), Online social trust (ST), Online social networks (SN), Online civic engagement (CE), Online Community Capabilities (CC), Online Community Resilience (CR). \*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3 presents the correlation between each independent variable (online social trust, online social networks, online civic engagement, online community

capabilities, and online community resilience) and the dependent variable (community development, CD).

The results demonstrate that participating in online interactions and exchanges within the maritime community fosters the development of social trust, a foundational element of blue social capital. The correlation coefficient of 0.305 between online social trust and community development further validates this phenomenon. Online forums and social media groups offer robust platforms for maritime community members to engage in discussions, share personal experiences, and provide support during challenges (Strand, 2020). This shared understanding and assistance contribute significantly to the cultivation of trust and cooperation among maritime communities, enhancing the sense of togetherness and collaboration that define blue social capital. These empirical findings solidify theoretical propositions by scholars like Febriana (2018), emphasizing the real-world relevance of theoretical constructs within maritime community dynamics.

Moreover, the practical importance of ICT-driven trust and cooperation is evident in the heightened collaboration and mutual reliance among maritime community members (Arum, 2020). As trust deepens, it becomes a catalyst for productive collaborations and strengthened relationships, ultimately fostering greater community cohesion. The correlation coefficient of 0.563 between online civic engagement and community development underscores the tangible connection between active online participation and ensuing community growth. This outcome aligns seamlessly with theories that highlight trust's pivotal role in nurturing social bonds within communities Nawastuti (2018). The study's empirical results, combined with correlation analysis, compellingly illustrate how ICT's impact on blue social capital directly contributes to the overall resilience and unity of maritime communities.

The study also underscores ICT's pivotal role in fostering active civic engagement within maritime communities, evident through correlation coefficients that highlight the strength of these links. Online platforms provide spaces for unrestricted expression, dynamic participation in discussions, and contributions to community concerns – a practical reality rather than just a theoretical concept (Dhawan, 2020). The correlation coefficient of 0.427 between online social networks and community development emphasizes the impact of these networks on community growth. This innovative approach empowers maritime community members to voice opinions, share perspectives on local development, and exchange progressive ideas. Such interactions

foster an enduring sense of ownership and empowerment among members as they collaboratively shape their community's evolution. This evidence-backed insight, reinforced by correlation analysis, emphasizes ICT's pivotal role in driving maritime communities toward a cohesive, empowered, and sustainable future (Bakar, 2020).

Next, the data analysis reveals that there exists a moderate positive relationship between CC and CD with a correlation coefficient of 0.421. This suggests that communities equipped with stronger online community capabilities tend to exhibit higher levels of community development, indicating that effective utilization of digital platforms for building social networks, trust, and collaborative actions positively impacts overall community progress. Similarly, the correlation coefficient of 0.442 between CR and CD also signifies a moderate positive relationship. This implies that communities demonstrating greater online community resilience are more likely to experience higher levels of community development. Notably, the results for CC and CR are relatively close, indicating the similar influence of both online community capabilities and resilience on community development. In both cases, these findings underscore the importance of online community strengths in fostering community development, highlighting the valuable role of digital platforms in facilitating community growth and resilience.

The study's thorough analysis of ICT's impact on blue social capital in maritime communities confirms theoretical foundations through concrete empirical evidence, reinforced by quantified correlation coefficients. By fostering trust, cooperation, and active civic engagement, ICT empowers maritime communities to enhance bonds, encourage collaboration, and guide growth and resilience (Marzuki, 2020). This supports theoretical premises and advances understanding of ICT's dynamic role in shaping maritime community development pathways.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, this study has successfully achieved the objective of examining the relationship between Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and blue social capital, while also applying Social Capital Theory and Communication Technology Theory. The study sheds light on the impact of ICT on blue social capital within maritime communities.

The findings highlight the significant impact of ICT in strengthening blue social capital among maritime communities. The utilization of ICT enables these communities to establish robust relationships and collaborations that transcend geographical barriers, fostering the growth of social capital. Online interactions promote the development of social trust, fostering closer collaboration and reinforcing community cohesion. Furthermore, ICT empowers maritime communities with access to valuable information and resources, enhancing collective knowledge and decision-making capabilities. ICT also encourages active civic engagement, providing opportunities for members of maritime communities to voice their opinions and participate in crucial community matters. Through thoughtful implementation of ICT, blue social capital can be enhanced, fortifying the social fabric and paving the way for a more sustainable and vibrant future for maritime communities.

Overall, this study provides robust evidence of the significant role of ICT in influencing blue social capital among maritime communities. This not only reinforces existing theories but also underscores the positive effects of ICT on the growth and empowerment of maritime communities. By integrating theory and empirical evidence, this study demonstrates that strategic use of ICT can make a meaningful contribution to the development of blue social capital within maritime communities.

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### ***Author contributions***

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### ***Conflict of interest***

This paper bears no conflict of interest.

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## APPENDIX

### 1. Frequency Table

		Statistics						
		GEN	AGE	EDU	OCC	INCOME	LCTN	STATE
N	Valid	215	215	215	215	215	215	215
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		1.62	2.96	4.34	2.73	1.68	4.40	1.74
Median		2.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	2.00
Std. Deviation		.486	1.867	1.482	1.643	.733	2.204	.772

		GEN			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	81	37.7	37.7	37.7
	2	134	62.3	62.3	100.0
Total		215	100.0	100.0	

**AGE**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	64	29.8	29.8	29.8
	2	46	21.4	21.4	51.2
	3	23	10.7	10.7	61.9
	4	39	18.1	18.1	80.0
	5	15	7.0	7.0	87.0
	6	16	7.4	7.4	94.4
	7	11	5.1	5.1	99.5
	8	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	215	100.0	100.0	

**EDU**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	4	1.9	1.9	1.9
	2	8	3.7	3.7	5.6
	3	81	37.7	37.7	43.3
	4	20	9.3	9.3	52.6
	5	24	11.2	11.2	63.7
	6	76	35.3	35.3	99.1
	7	2	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	215	100.0	100.0	

**OCC**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	77	35.8	35.8	35.8
	2	24	11.2	11.2	47.0
	3	49	22.8	22.8	69.8
	4	22	10.2	10.2	80.0
	5	31	14.4	14.4	94.4
	6	11	5.1	5.1	99.5
	7	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total		215	100.0	100.0	

**INCOME**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	99	46.0	46.0	46.0
	2	90	41.9	41.9	87.9
	3	22	10.2	10.2	98.1
	4	4	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total		215	100.0	100.0

**LCTN**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	14	6.5	6.5	6.5
	2	8	3.7	3.7	10.2
	3	51	23.7	23.7	34.0
	4	94	43.7	43.7	77.7
	5	5	2.3	2.3	80.0
	6	1	.5	.5	80.5
	7	2	.9	.9	81.4
	8	18	8.4	8.4	89.8
	9	22	10.2	10.2	100.0
	Total		215	100.0	100.0

**STATE**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	99	46.0	46.0	46.0
	2	73	34.0	34.0	80.0
	3	43	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	215	100.0	100.0	

## 2. Descriptive Analysis

**Descriptive Statistics**

	N Statistic	Minimum Statistic	Maximum Statistic	Mean Statistic	Std. Deviation Statistic	Skewness		Kurtosis	
						Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
CD	215	1.80	5.00	3.8214	.57495	-.854	.166	1.548	.330
ST	215	1.25	5.00	3.7895	.65626	-1.111	.166	1.925	.330
SN	215	1.00	5.00	3.6721	.66980	-.796	.166	2.274	.330
CE	215	1.00	5.00	3.9756	.61971	-1.178	.166	3.929	.330
CC	215	1.33	5.00	3.6341	.70488	-.652	.166	1.075	.330
CR	215	1.00	5.00	3.5922	.75066	-1.111	.166	2.451	.330
Valid N (listwise)	215								

## 3. Reliability Analysis

### Community Development (CD)

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.734	.739	5

### Online Social Trust (ST)

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.702	.700	4

### Online Social Networks (SN)

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.707	.711	4

### Online Civic Engagement (CE)

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.807	.807	4

### Online Community Capabilities (CC)

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.713	.714	3

### Online Community Resilience (CR)

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.730	.733	3



#### 4. Pearson's Correlation Analysis

##### Correlations

		CD	ST	SN	CE	CC	CR
CD	Pearson Correlation	1	.305**	.427**	.563**	.421**	.442**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	215	215	215	215	215	215
ST	Pearson Correlation	.305**	1	.511**	.384**	.253**	.282**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	215	215	215	215	215	215
SN	Pearson Correlation	.427**	.511**	1	.577**	.418**	.316**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	215	215	215	215	215	215
CE	Pearson Correlation	.563**	.384**	.577**	1	.295**	.275**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001		<.001	<.001
	N	215	215	215	215	215	215
CC	Pearson Correlation	.421**	.253**	.418**	.295**	1	.332**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001		<.001
	N	215	215	215	215	215	215
CR	Pearson Correlation	.442**	.282**	.316**	.275**	.332**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	
	N	215	215	215	215	215	215

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).