

**THE *ORANG ASLI* IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD:
THE UTILIZATION OF NEW MEDIA IN THE
LIVES OF *KINTAK***

ZAHERIL ZAINUDIN

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
جامعة العلوم الإسلامية
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA

**THE *ORANG ASLI* IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD: THE
UTILIZATION OF NEW MEDIA IN THE LIVES OF *KINTAK***

Zaheril Zainudin

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment for the degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN
COMMUNICATION

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA

June 2023

AUTHOR DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged.

Date: 01 June 2023

Signature:

Name: Zaheril Zainudin

Matric No: 4140187

Address: No. 493, Jalan
Bukit Kristal 15, Taman Bukit
Kristal, 70200 Seremban, Negeri
Sembilan Darul Khusus

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
جامعة العلوم الإسلامية
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praise to Allah SWT and His Messenger Muhammad SAW for being merciful and blessing me throughout this study.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Professor Dr. Mohd Yahya Mohamed Ariffin, principal supervisor of this research project, for his continued support and guidance, as well as his invaluable motivation, patience and feedback. I also could not have undertaken this journey without Dr. Rosidayu Sabran and Associate Professor Dr. Faizal Kasmani as my co-supervisors, who generously provided knowledge and expertise.

A special thanks to the Dean of the Faculty of Leadership and Management and the Head of the Communication Programme at USIM, as well as all faculty members and students, for their assistance during this whole study.

Words cannot express my gratitude to my parents and family members, Eshah Nordin, R. Rozailiza, Z. Razeen, and Z. Razeeq. May Allah SWT grant you all Jannah.

I am also grateful to my classmates and cohort members for their thoughtful assistance, late-night feedback sessions, and moral support. Thanks also to the CGS USIM members, librarians, JAKOA Perak-Kedah, and study's informants from KOA Bukit Asu, Gerik Perak, who influenced and inspired me.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge my “gurus,” Professor Dr. Naim Hj. Ahmad, Emeritus Profesor Dato’ Dr. Hood Mohd Salleh, and Professor Dr. Naren Chitty, whose faith in me has kept my spirits and motivation high throughout this study.

ABSTRAK

Ledakan media baharu telah menjadikan penerokaan terhadap tradisi penyelidikan akademik menjadi lebih menonjol dalam dunia globalisasi. Media baharu sebagai alat dalam proses komunikasi tidak dapat dielakkan dan telah melanda masyarakat Orang Asli, khususnya *Kintak* di Malaysia. Selain itu, sorotan literatur turut menuntut dapatan kajian tentang media baharu dan Orang Asli. Justeru, tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji utilisasi media baharu dalam kehidupan *Kintak*. Seterusnya, kajian ini memulakan penerokaan dengan berpandukan teori *uses and gratifications* dan bersandarkan kepada ajaran Islam sebagai landasan dalam konteks komunikasi dan pembangunan, selain konteks antara budaya hibriditi, untuk meneroka keperluan dan ekspektasi media baharu di samping jenis dan tahap penggunaan, faktor yang mempengaruhi dan halangan terhadap penggunaan. Kajian kes kualitatif ini menggunakan, temu bual dan pemerhatian bagi mengumpul data daripada 13 orang informan termasuk *Kintak* dan *Bukan-Kintak* di KOA Bukit Asu, Gerik Perak. Dapatan analisis tematik menunjukkan terdapat beberapa keperluan dan ekspektasi media baharu termasuk kognitif/pengawasan/pembelajaran/maklumat; afektif/identitiperibadi; integratif peribadi/hubungan peribadi/identiti peribadi; integratif/integrasi sosial dan interaksi sosial; dan bebas ketegangan/lencongan/hiburan/kesepian. Jenis dan tahap penggunaan termasuk akhbar dalam talian (BH dan HM); blog (resipi dan budaya); platform media sosial - audio (WA dan YouTube), video (WA, FB dan TikTok) dan imej (WA, FB dan IG); laman web - membeli-belah dalam talian (Shopee dan Lazada); realiti maya - VR tidak mendalam (*PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds* (PUBG) dan *Candy Crush*); wikis (Wikipedia); dan vlog (YouTube, IG dan cerita FB) pada tahap sederhana. Manakala faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan termasuk digitalisasi; kebolehcapaian/khalayak/pengguna; penumpuan; maya/komunikasi maya/hubungan maya; interaktiviti; hibriditi/percampuran budaya; obsesi/ketagihan; Islamisasi; dan persekitaran/suasana keluarga. Halangan penggunaan termasuk halangan bahasa; halangan semantik/persepsi yang berbeza-beza tentang realiti; halangan fizikal/persekitaran/pilihan media baharu yang salah; halangan budaya/konteks; halangan sosio-ekonomi; halangan sosio-psikologi; halangan emosi/perhatian; dan halangan fisiologi. Kajian ini menyumbang dapatan baharu dalam sorotan literatur terkini mengenai utilisasi media baharu, selain cadangan untuk menambah baik penggunaan media baharu dalam dunia digital global hari ini terhadap kehidupan *Kintak*.

ABSTRACT

The explosion of new media has made the exploration of academic research traditions gain more prominence in a globalizing world. The new media, as the hallmarks of communication processes, is unavoidable and has swept the Orang Asli communities, particularly *Kintak* in Malaysia, and the ocean of literature demands reviews on the issues of new media and Orang Asli. Thus, the purpose of this study is to examine the utilization of new media in the lives of *Kintak*. Further, this study embarks on the exploration of uses and gratifications of Islamic fundamentalism as a substratum in the context of communication and development, besides the intercultural context of hybridity, to investigate the needs and expectations of new media, besides types and levels of utilization, factors affecting and barriers to utilization. This qualitative case study using interviews and observation to collect the data from 13 informants includes *Kintak* and *Non-Kintak* in KOA Bukit Asu, Gerik Perak. The thematic analysis of the results indicates that there are myriads of needs and expectations for new media such as cognitive/surveillance/learning/information; affective/personal identity; personal integrative/personal relationships/personal identity; social integrative/integration and social interactions; and tension-free/diversion/entertainment/loneliness. The types and levels of utilization includes online newspaper (BH and HM); blogs (recipes and culture); social media platforms - audios (WA and YouTube), video (WA, FB and TikTok) and image sites (WA, FB and IG); websites - online shopping (Shopee and Lazada); virtual reality - non-immersive VR (PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds (PUBG) and Candy Crush); wikis (Wikipedia); and vlogs (YouTube, IG and FB stories) at moderate level. The factor affecting utilization includes digitalization; accessibility/audience/user ability; convergence; virtuality/virtual communication/virtual relationships; interactivity; hybridity/cultural mixture; obsession/addiction; Islamization; and environment/family atmosphere. The barriers of utilization includes language barrier; semantic barrier/varying perception of reality; physical barrier/environmental/wrong choice of new media barrier; cultural/context barrier; socio-economic barrier; socio-psychological barrier; emotional/attention barrier; and physiological barrier. This study contributes a new and fresh review of literature on the utilization of new media, besides suggestions for improving utilization of new media in today's globalizing digital world in the lives of *Kintak*.

المخلص

تقاليد اسد تكشف جعل إلى الجديدة الإعلام وسائل ان فجار أدى إلى تحول عالم في الأهمية من المزيد ديك تسب الأكايمي ال بحث المميزة السمات باع تبارها ، الجديدة الإعلام وسائل الةولمة سكان مجتمعات اج تاحت وقد منها مفر لا ، الاتصال لعمليات يتطلب الأدب ومديط ، ليزيما في طابخغخا سيما ولا ، أصليون .أصليون سكان و الجديدة الإعلام وسائل قضايا حول مراجعات الإعلام وسائل دور ف حص هو الدراسة هذه من الغرض ف إن ، وبال تالي في الدراسة هذه تشرع ، ذلك على علاوة .طابخغخا حياة في الجديدة في أساسك الإسلامية الأصولية وإشباع اسد تخدامات اسد تكشف بين التهجين سدياق جانب إلى ، وال تنمية الاتصال ياقس ، الجديدة الوسائط وتوقعات احديجات من ل تحقق ، الثقافات والحوجز المؤثرة الةوامل ، الاسد تخدام ومسد تويات أنواع جانب إلى هذه النوعية الحالة دراسة ت تضمن .الاسد تخدام دون تحول التي لجمع والملاحظة توالمقابل الامس تندات تحليل باس تخدام أصليون سكان في لا طابخغخا و طابخغخا مخبراً 13 من ال بيانات التحليل ي شير بيراك عيريك و اسو بوكيت كامبونج الاحديجات من ي حصي لا عدد وجود إلى ل لتأج الموضوعي الةوامل من الةدي لجانب إلى ، الجديدة الإعلام لوسائل وال توقعات كعوائق المساهمة إلى ب الإضافة ل بهاع وتؤثر اعليه تؤثر التي جديدة مراجعة في الدراسة هذه تساهم .الجديدة الإعلام وسائل أمام اق تراحات جانب إلى ، الجديدة الوسائط دور حول للأدب يات وجديدة الرقمي الةيوم عالم في الجديدة الوسائط اسد تخدام ل تحسب بين .طابخغخا حياة في الةمعلوم

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENT	PAGE
AUTHOR DECLARATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
ABSTRACT	v
AL-MULAKHKHAS	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF MAPS	xv
LIST OF DIAGRAMS	xvi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xviii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background of the Study	3
1.3 Statement of the Problem	10
1.4 Research Questions	12
1.5 Research Objectives	13
1.6 The Significance of the Study	14
1.7 Scope of the Study	15
1.8 Research Theoretical/Conceptual Framework	18
1.9 Operational Definitions	21
1.10 Summary	24
CHAPTER TWO: THE ORANG ASLI OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	
2.1 Introduction	26
2.1.1 The <i>Negrito</i>	32
2.1.2 The <i>Senoi</i>	35
2.1.3 The <i>Proto Malay</i>	36
2.2 The Development Strategy of Orang Asli	37
2.2.1 Pre-Colonization (1390 – 1874)	38
2.2.2 Colonization (1874 – 1957)	39
2.2.3 Post-Colonization (1948 – 1960)	40
2.2.4 Post-Independent (1957 – Present)	42
2.3 The Incorporation Strategy of Orang Asli	42
2.4 The Legitimate Strategy of Orang Asli	44
2.5 The Organization Strategy of Orang Asli	44
2.6 The Transformation Strategy of Orang Asli	46
2.6.1 Health	47
2.6.2 Education	48
2.6.3 Politic	52
2.6.4 Economy	53
2.6.5 Islamization	56
2.7 Summary	57

CHAPTER THREE: COMMUNICATION AND DEVELOPMENT: NEW MEDIA SUBSTRATUM ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

3.1	Introduction	58
3.2	The Media and Development	59
3.3	Defining the Concept: Communication and Development	60
3.3.1	Communication	63
3.3.2	Development	64
3.4	The State of Communication and Development	66
3.4.1	The Dominant Paradigm: Modernization	67
3.4.2	The Opposing Paradigm: Dependency	74
3.4.3	The Alternative Paradigm: Participatory	78
3.5	Globalization Substratum Communication and Development	83
3.5.1	Globalization and New Media	85
3.5.2	Glocalization and New Media	88
3.6	New Media Substratum Islamic Fundamentalism	93
3.7	Summary	99

CHAPTER FOUR: COMMUNICATION EFFECTS SUBSTRATUM USES AND GRATIFICATIONS: THE INTERCULTURAL CONTEXT OF HYBRIDITY UNDER ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

4.1	Introduction	101
4.2	Foreshadow of Uses and Gratifications	103
4.2.1	The Rise of the Uses and Gratifications Theory	105
4.2.2	Uses and Gratifications Assumptions	107
4.2.3	Enthusiasms for Selecting Media	109
4.2.4	Uses and Gratifications Opponents	111
4.3	Intercultural Communication in a Wake of Globalization	115
4.4	Intercultural Communication Route	116
4.5	Intercultural Sensitivity in a Globalizing World	118
4.6	Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity (DMIS)	119
4.7	Islam and Intercultural Communication	123
4.8	Islamic Perspectives of Typical Communication	126
4.9	Islamic Communication Substratum Intercultural Communication	127
4.9.1	<i>Tawhid</i>	128
4.9.2	<i>Amr bi Al-Ma'ruf wa Nahy'an Al-Munkar</i>	130
4.9.3	<i>Ummah</i>	130
4.9.4	<i>Taqwa</i>	132
4.9.5	<i>Amanat</i>	133
4.10	The Concepts of <i>Qaulan</i> Substratum Islamic Communication	135
4.10.1	<i>Qaulan Sadida</i> : The Right Words	140
4.10.2	<i>Qaulan Baligha</i> : Effective	140
4.10.3	<i>Qaulan Ma'rufa</i> : Good Word	140
4.10.4	<i>Qaulan Karima</i> : Noble Speech	141
4.10.5	<i>Qaulan Layyina</i> : Weak-Soft	141
4.10.6	<i>Qaulan Maysura</i> : Easily Understood	142
4.11	The Call of Hybridity	143
4.13	Islamic Hybridity Substratum Intercultural Communication	146

4.13.1	The <i>Hadhari</i>	153
4.13.2	The <i>Wasatiyyah</i>	156
4.14	Summary	165

CHAPTER FIVE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1	Introduction	167
5.2	Defining Methods and Methodology	168
5.3	Research Philosophy	171
5.4	Research Type	171
5.5	Research Purpose	172
5.6	Research Approach and Design: Justification of Qualitative Approach and Case Study Design	173
5.7	Location of the Study	177
5.8	Population and Sampling	178
5.9	Research Instruments	180
5.10	Data Collection and Procedure	181
	5.10.2 Gaining Access and Ethical Authorization	181
	5.10.2 Interview	182
	5.10.2 Observation	185
5.11	The Data Quality: Validity and Reliability	187
5.12	Data Analysis	188
5.13	Summary	191

CHAPTER SIX: DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

6.1	Introduction	193
6.2	Demographic Information	194
6.3	RQ1: What is the Needs and Expectations of New Media among <i>Kintak</i> ?	195
6.3.1	Major Themes - <i>Kintak</i>	198
	6.3.1.1 Cognitive Needs	198
	6.3.1.2 Affective Needs	199
	6.3.1.3 Personal Integrative Needs	200
	6.3.1.4 Social Integrative Needs	201
	6.3.1.5 Tension-Free Needs	202
6.3.2	Secondary Themes - <i>Non-Kintak</i>	203
	6.3.2.1 Surveillance Needs	203
	6.3.2.2 Personal Identity Needs	204
	6.3.2.3 Personal Relationships Needs	205
	6.3.2.4 Diversion Needs	205
6.3.3	Minor but Distinctive and Remarkable Results - Observation	206
	6.3.3.1 Learning Needs	206
	6.3.3.2 Loneliness Needs	207
	6.3.3.3 Convenience Needs	207
	6.3.3.4 Routine Needs	208
6.4	RQ2: What is the Types and Levels of Utilization of New Media among <i>Kintak</i> ?	208
6.4.1	Major Themes - <i>Kintak</i>	213

6.4.1.1	Online Newspaper	213
6.4.1.2	Blogs	214
6.4.1.3	Social Media Platforms - Audio, Video and Image Sites	215
6.4.1.4	Websites - Online Shopping	217
6.4.1.5	Virtual Reality - Non-Immersive VR	218
6.4.2	Secondary Themes - <i>Non-Kintak</i>	219
6.4.2.1	Wikis	219
6.4.2.2	Vlogs	220
6.4.3	Minor but Distinctive and Remarkable Results - Observation	221
6.5	RQ3: What is the Factor Affecting Utilization of New Media among <i>Kintak</i> ?	224
6.5.1	Major Themes - <i>Kintak</i>	227
6.5.1.1	Digitalization	228
6.5.1.2	Accessibility	228
6.5.1.3	Convergence	229
6.5.1.4	Virtuality	230
6.5.1.5	Interactivity	231
6.5.1.6	Hybridity	232
6.5.1.7	Obsession	233
6.5.2	Secondary Themes - <i>Non-Kintak</i>	234
6.5.2.1	Cultural Mixture	234
6.5.2.2	Audience/User Ability	235
6.5.2.3	Islamization	236
6.5.2.4	Addiction	237
6.5.3	Minor but Distinctive and Remarkable Results - Observation	238
6.5.3.4	Virtual Communication	238
6.5.3.4	Virtual Relationships	239
6.5.3.4	Environment/Family Atmosphere	239
6.6	RQ4: What is the Barrier of Utilization of New Media among <i>Kintak</i> ?	240
6.6.1	Major Themes - <i>Kintak</i>	241
6.6.1.1	Language Barrier	241
6.6.1.2	Semantic Barrier	242
6.6.1.3	Physical Barrier	243
6.6.1.4	Cultural Barrier	243
6.6.1.5	Socio-Economic Barrier	244
6.6.1.6	Socio-Psychological Barrier	245
6.6.2	Secondary Themes - <i>Non-Kintak</i>	245
6.6.2.1	Emotional Barrier	246
6.6.2.2	Attention Barrier	246
6.6.2.2	Context Barrier	247
6.6.3	Minor but Distinctive and Remarkable Results - Observation	247
6.6.3.1	Physiological Barrier	248
6.6.3.2	Environmental Barrier	248

6.6.3.3	Wrong Choice of New Media Barrier	248
6.6.3.4	Varying Perception of Reality Barrier	249
6.7	Suggestion Improving Utilization of New Media	249
6.7.1	<i>Kintak</i>	250
6.7.1.1	Technological Improvement	250
6.7.1.2	Financial Assistance/Subsidies	250
6.7.1.3	Exploring Perspectives on Global Affairs	251
6.7.2	<i>Non-Kintak</i>	251
6.7.2.1	Harnessing the Global Knowledge Network	252
6.7.2.2	Developing Media Literacy	252
6.7.3	Observation	253
6.7.3.1	Becoming Digital Community	253
6.7.3.2	Learning from an Expert	253
6.7.3.3	Empowering a Digital Expert	254
6.8	Summary	252

CHAPTER SEVEN: DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

7.1	Introduction	255
7.2	Discussion	256
7.2.1	Demographic Information	256
7.2.2	RQ1: What is the Needs and Expectations of New Media among <i>Kintak</i> ?	258
7.2.2.1	Cognitive/Surveillance/Learning/Information	263
7.2.2.2	Affective/Personal Identity	265
7.2.2.3	Personal Integrative/Personal Relationships/Personal Identity	266
7.2.2.4	Social Integrative/Integration & Social Interactions	266
7.2.2.5	Tension-Free/Diversion/Entertainment/Loneliness	267
7.2.2.6	Convenience and Routine	269
7.2.3	RQ2: What is the Types and Levels of Utilization of New Media among <i>Kintak</i> ?	271
7.2.3.1	Online Newspaper	273
7.2.3.2	Blogs	275
7.2.3.3	Social Media Platforms – Audios, Video and Image Sites	276
7.2.3.4	Websites - Online Shopping	277
7.2.3.5	Virtual Reality - Non-Immersive VR	278
7.2.3.6	Wikis	279
7.2.3.7	Vlogs	280
7.2.3.8	Email; Online Forum; Microblog; Popular Review; Podcast & Webinar	281
7.2.4	RQ3: What is the Factor Affecting Utilization of New Media among <i>Kintak</i> ?	282
7.2.4.1	Digitalization	284
7.2.4.2	Accessibility/Audience/User Ability	285
7.2.4.3	Convergence	286

7.2.4.4	Virtuality/Virtual Communication/Virtual Relationships	287
7.2.4.5	Interactivity	288
7.2.4.6	Hybridity/Cultural Mixture	289
7.2.4.7	Obsession/Addiction	291
7.2.4.8	Islamization	292
7.2.4.9	Environment/Family Atmosphere	293
7.2.5	RQ4: What is the Barrier of Utilization of New Media among <i>Kintak</i> ?	294
7.2.5.1	Language Barrier	295
7.2.5.2	Semantic Barrier/Varying Perception of Reality	296
7.2.5.3	Physical Barrier/Environmental/Wrong Choice of New Media Barrier	297
7.2.5.4	Cultural/Context Barrier	298
7.2.5.5	Socio-Economic Barrier	298
7.2.5.6	Socio-Psychological Barrier	299
7.2.5.7	Emotional/	300
7.2.5.8	Attention Barrier	301
7.2.5.9	Physiological Barrier	301
7.3	Recommendation	302
7.3.1	Technological Improvement	303
7.3.2	Financial Assistance/Subsidies	303
7.3.3	Harnessing the Global Affair and Knowledge Network	303
7.3.4	Developing New Media Literacy	303
7.3.5	Learning from an Expert	304
7.3.6	Empowering a Digital Expert	304
7.3.7	Promoting Digital Community	304
7.4	Conclusion	305
7.4.1	Research Limitation	305
7.4.2	Research Implication/Contribution	306
7.4.3	Research Originality/Value	307
7.4.4	Research Summary	307
7.4.5	Proposed New Model of Study	309
7.4.6	Future Research	310
7.5	Summary	310

REFERENCES

312-421

APPENDICES

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
Table 1	Research on Orang Asli in Malaysia	16
Table 2	Distribution of Orang Asli Sub-Group	29
Table 4	Development of Intercultural Sensitivity	121
Table 7	Thematic Analysis Guides	189
Table 8	Data Analysis Method based on Research Objective	191

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
جامعة العلوم الإسلامية
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

LIST OF MAPS

Map		Page
Map 1	Distribution of the Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia	28
Map 2	Location of Kampung Orang Asli Bukit Asu in Peninsular Malaysia	177
Map 3	Location of Kampung Orang Asli Bukit Asu in Gerik, Perak	177
Map 4	Side View over Kampung Orang Asli Bukit Asu in Gerik, Perak	178
Map 5	Aerial View over Kampung Orang Asli Bukit Asu in Gerik, Perak	178

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
جامعة العلوم الإسلامية
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

Diagram		Page
Diagram 1	Theoretical/Conceptual Model of Study	19
Diagram 2	Proposed New Model of the Utilization of New Media	309

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
جامعة العلوم الإسلامية
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AIPP	Asian Indigenous People Pact
AITPN	Asian Indigenous & Tribal Peoples Network
BH	Berita Harian
DOSM	Department of Statistic Malaysia
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
FB	Facebook
FELCRA	Federal Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority
HM	Harian Metro
IG	Instagram
JAKIM	<i>Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia</i>
JHEOA	<i>Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli</i>
JAKOA	<i>Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli</i>
K	<i>Kintak</i>
KPLB	<i>Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar</i>
KOA	<i>Kampung Orang Asli</i>
MCMC	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPAJA	Malayan Peoples Anti-Japanese Army
NK	Non-Kintak
OA	<i>Orang Asli</i>
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PERKIM	<i>Pertubuhan Kebajikan Islam Malaysia</i>
POASM	<i>Persatuan Orang Asli Semenanjung Malaysia</i>
PUBG	PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds
RPS	Regroupment Scheme
RISDA	Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority
RO	Research Objective
RQ	Research Question
UN	United Nation
UNDRIP	United Nation Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNESCO	United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VR	Virtual Reality
WA	Whatsapp

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendices	Page
Appendix A: Research on Orang Asli in Malaysia	14
Appendix B: Aboriginal People Act 1954	36
Appendix C: Location of KOA Bukit Asu in Peninsular Malaysia	230
Appendix D: Location of KOA Bukit Asu in Gerik Perak	230
Appendix E: Side View Over KOA Bukit Asu in Gerik Perak	231
Appendix F: Aerial View Over KOA Bukit Asu in Gerik Perak	231
Appendix G: Compound KOA Bukit Asu	234
Appendix H: List of Informants: <i>Kintak</i> 's Head of Households	234
Appendix I: List of Informants: Non-Citizen of <i>Kintak</i>	234
Appendix J: Interview Question Guide – <i>Kintak</i>	235
Appendix K: Interview Question Guide - <i>Non-Kintak</i>	235
Appendix L: Observational Protocol	241
Appendix M: Demographic Information – <i>Kintak</i>	244
Appendix N: Demographic Information - <i>Non-Kintak</i>	244
Appendix O: Verbatim Transcript – <i>Kintak</i>	244
Appendix P: Verbatim Transcript - <i>Non-Kintak</i>	244
Appendix Q: Field Notes	244
Appendix R: Word Cloud QB1 - <i>Kintak</i> & <i>Non-Kintak</i>	189; 195
Appendix S: Word Cloud QB1 - <i>Kintak</i> & <i>Non-Kintak</i>	189; 196
Appendix T: Profile of Utilization of New Media in the Lives of <i>Kintak</i>	307