

Influence of ICT in the Media Report of Abuja Bomb Blast

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Abstract

Advancement in the world of Information and Communication Technology has redefined the practice of journalism. ICT have no doubt made news reporting faster. This fundamental importance of ICT to journalism practice has compelled virtually all media organizations to massively deploy them in their business of information gathering and dissemination. One of such is the use of ICT in reporting the recent Abuja bomb blast. The critical questions are what were the ICT facilities used by media organizations to report the blast? What is the influence of ICT on the processing of news regarding the blast? The above questions formed the basis for this study. The theoretical framework adopted here is on the basis of McLuhan's theory of technological determinism and to also give the study direction, four objectives were raised from four research questions. This research work will definitely give us a conclusion on the technological advancement in the global village, how effective Information and communication Technology is and how far the Nigeria media has used it to report crime, especially the recent Abuja bomb blast.

Keywords: ICT, media, journalism.

INTRODUCTION

As the ICT changes the face of communication journalist are beginning to have a new ways of packaging and disseminating news to the public. Information and Communication Technology is perceived to be a force to be reckoned with in the 21st century and it has contributed to major changes in the way we live. In both the electronic and print media, ICT has ignited and provoked drastic changes that have affected the media as an industry, mostly in timeliness and brevity of news. ICT facilitates the creation, processing, sharing and dissemination of information in the broadcast and print industry in Nigeria. Information spread becomes faster and cheaper.

Before now, there is a time lag between when an event happened and when it is publicly made available. ICT has helped bridges the time gap that was in existence. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a term used to explain the Convergence of Telecommunication, reporting and Communication. ESCAP (2000), perceived ICT as techniques people use in order to share, distribute, and gather information for communicating through, computers and computer networks. ICT is an integral part for enhancing timely delivery especially on come report. As articulated by Samadar (1995) he asserted that ICT is a tool for facilitating the creation, storage, management and dissemination of information by electronic means Marcelle (2000) see ICT as a complex entity an application and services used for the production, distribution, processing, transformation of information with the aid of ICT tools. Ogunsola and Aboyade (2005) are of the opinion that ICT came into being as a result of related technologies clearly stated by their functional usage in information access and communication is centralized through the internet. The media has benefited from the use of ICT, with the use of ICT news processing and dissemination is timely. Soforowa (2009) noted that ICT is seen as an integration and utilization of computer technologies for the purpose of disseminating information to a target audience. This gave rise to the fact that ICT can be used not only to communicate but also to convey, distribute and manipulate information in order to improve its value. Samah et al (2009) cited Aloor (2006), Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is that components that aid the accessing, recording, arranging, manipulating and presenting data or information using tools and software.

ICT refers to forms of technology that are used to transmit, store, create, share or exchange information this includes such technologies as: radio, television, videos, DVD, telephone, satellite, systems, computer and networking and software .Laurantine (2011) cited Bermiger (2005:4), They viewed ICT information communication technology as the nervous system of contemporary society transmitting and distributing seasons and control information and interconnectivity, a myriad of independence units". It means that ICT compares digital devices hardware or software for dissemination of messages to the public.

The use of ICTs in the media has revolutionized and enhanced new processing. In the past Information and Communication Technology has transformed the world in all spheres of life. It has helped in reducing manual operations and growth in the News gathering, packaging and dissemination. With the ICT journalist can now source for relevant information in the internet through various sites recognizing the numerous influence of ICT to the people and the media the researcher intends to bring out to limelight how far the media has used ICT in the report of Abuja bomb blast and constraints to the usage of ICT by media in Nigeria.

With the world becoming a global village, the employment of ICTs in the news room and in news

processing activities will increase cost because more hardware and software will be procured. When the use of ICT is employed it will no doubt put out some people including journalist out of job because most task can be performed by one person through the use of ICT. In the same vain the reverse is the case, this technology takes over mechanical assignment and gives room for intellectual productive work. The complexity of modern technology have produced mathematical and scientific problem and this enhances news processing and reporting there is need for faster data processing and storage devices which the ICT does. Faced with this numerous impact or influence and pressured constraints faced by the media in effective use ICT in news reporting, the researcher tries to investigate constraints facing Nigeria media with the aim of finding out the influence of ICT in news reporting especially on crimes with reference to the Abuja bomb blast.

Objectives of Study

- 1) To ascertain the level of availability of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) facilities in Nigeria media.
- 2) To ascertain the influence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in processing news on the Abuja bomb blast.
- 3) To identify major ICT facilities used in reporting the Abuja bomb blast.
- 4) To investigate the major challenges of using Information and Communication. Technology in news processing and reporting in Nigeria.

Research Questions

1. What is the level of availability of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) facilities in the Nigeria Media?
2. What is the influence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in processing news of Abuja bomb blast?
3. What are the major ICT facilities used in reporting Abuja bomb blast?
4. What are the constraints of using Information and Communication Technology in reporting the Abuja bomb blast?

This study is expected to provide a base for a comprehensive knowledge on the use of Information and Communication Technology, the need for the procurement, benefits and applicability in news reporting.

The output of this study will serve as a blue print for any researcher who intends to do a detailed account on the topic.

Literature Review

Influence of ICT on the Media Report of Abuja Bomb Blast

The use of ICTs in the media has revolutionized and enhanced new processing. Information and Communication Technology has transformed the world in all spheres of life. It has helped in reducing manual operations and growth in the News gathering, packaging and dissemination. With the ICT, journalist can now source for relevant information in the internet through various sites. Recognizing the numerous influence of ICT to the people and the media, the researcher intends to bring out to limelight how far the media has used ICT in the report of Abuja bomb blast.

It is contestable that Marshal McLuhan had Information Communication Technology (ICT) in mind several decades ago when he coined the phrase “global village to prophesy that the electronic communication would unite the world. That prophecy is today a living and stupendous reality, as the internet in particular, and the ICT in general, have almost literally and partially turned the world into one small village or what others call Computer Mediated Communication (CMC). Like Joseph (2003:14) has rightly observed: “The internet has revolutionalized the computer and communication world like nothing before” according to him, “the internet has a worldwide broadcasting capability a mechanism for information dissemination, and a medium for collaboration and interaction between individuals and other computers without regards for geographic location.

Furthermore, ICT has created a dynamic situation in which one can communicate instantaneously spontaneously and simultaneously at the interpersonal and mass communication levels, with people who may be located in the next room or dispersed among the farthest continent, this makes ICT aided communications sound very complex. The whole communication process from message encoding to feedback receipt (Herbert et al, 1974:7) may take only a short a time as a few seconds. Nevertheless, CMC is as effective and cost effective as when town criers addressed community gathering on ancient village (Okoro, 1998:27).

The Term ICT

ICT is easier described than defined because there is no consensus perspective on the key word “technology”, and hence there are divergent conceptions of ICT. For instance, while the instrumentalist school of thought view

technology as a fabricated tool that is morally neutral (neither good nor evil), other thinkers link it inseparable to the history of industrialization. The third schools of thought think that technology is synonymous with novelty. The most recent developments are the internet, multimedia and other new communication technologies (McQumber, 1999:140).

This writer proposes to define ICT as encompassing all the mini, medium, and macro computer based telecommunication hardware and software which facilitate instantaneous, simultaneous and spontaneous, communication at all known levels, ICT embraces communication hardware like programme and earth orbiting satellites dishes, audio and video cable networks, web camera and web TVs, modems and scanners; fixed wireless and mobile telephone, cum videophone systems, fax and telex, teletext and teleprompter; video text and teleconference, the World Wide Web (www) and of course, the internet (Joseph, 2003: 22; Popoola, 2003: 51).

Impact of Information and Communication Technology in Nigeria

The impact of new Information Communication Technology (ICTs) on the mass media was most apparent in the report of crisis witnessed by the country by the Islamic sects, Boko Haram, they have waged a relentless war of attention on Nigeria since 2009. The sects have attacked mostly government's establishment's security operatives, places of worship, markets and lately the media.

The most recent of their attack was the Abuja bomb blast and the kidnap of chibok children on the fourteenth April 2014, The media has reported such issues previously, but it took a new dimension with the massive use of ICT. Live radio reports were filed faster and more frequently via mobile phone, television and internet coverage also contributed significantly to the mass media coverage of national disaster especially that of the Nyanya Abuja bomb blast.

Radio, television and the print media broke their programme format to provide news coverage from their teams of reporter covering and relaying events from the parliamentary complex as well as central districts, the national television service also broke its programming format to beam into homes across the country the pictures that truly conveyed the physical and emotional chaos that reigned throughout and beyond the 150 chibok children held in hostage.

The internet was also a new and crucial source of news and information during the Abuja bomb blast. The story was broken on the international website by both the media and the public. BBC led the coverage of the crisis with a picture of the website because they did not have any other information on the event. It is on the recent uprising and nefarious acts by the Boko Haram that I base any reflections. Nigeria continue to suffer from impacts of internal and external conflicts, the mass media together with the new information communication technology (ICTs), are inextricably linked to peace building and conflict resolution.

It would be pertinent for us to acknowledge that today's youth, even in the rural communities are growing up faster in the use and application of ICT. Media is an important tool, which unites together a range of viewpoints, including the gender perspective, to assist countries, work towards long term peace.

Security must be strengthened through all appropriate forms of media and ICT not only to gather and report but to document and publicize peace initiatives through adequate use of modern Information and Communication Facilities.

The media, including ICTs in particular the internet, also has the potential to produce and disseminate racial superiority and related tolerances.

Unfortunately the patriarchy of business remains clearly evident and resonates in the current nature of developments of ICTs. This is what happens to journalist in their practice. Too often we have had a superficial role in maintaining, a balance in media outputs because we are not hands on enough, especially in production and technical development.

As the world becomes a global village, people are being empowered by ICT to pick up a video camera, produce email news bullets, share instant stories, comment on issues and hack files and information that could be either for a good purpose or detrimental to the peace and security of Nigeria.

For many, people of the south, radio remains the most cost, effective technology to reach communities. However, the advances in radio stations are utilizing the new technology to develop, produce and broadcast more people oriented programming content even though the increased commercialization of the mass media has affected the public access to and community content of a range of media outputs, especially radio, we still rely on the mass media and ICT media owners for our key source of information news and current affairs.

The opportunities made available because of the mobile phone and the laptop computer, has given radio more opportunity for access and broadcast from the community, especially as broadcast facilities are now less cumbersome. Today radio and television production including the print requires minimal effects compared to the old days of spooling and splicing of tapes, as multi-skilled producers write, record, mix and distribute radio promise and advertisements through a networked system to radio studios- for newsroom, radio technology has seen an increase in more portable recording and mixing units for use by field reporters digital technical advances

also enables radio networks to easily receive telephone calls from across the globe.

These internet-based strategies signaled the power of the internet as a tool for reporting crisis for information dissemination and communication. The potential of the internet to be an open communication system, with democratic access to information, provides valuable opportunity for people's organizations to establish their aim spaces and sites, whilst also influencing the public. Coupled with technical advances made in the television and radio industry, ICTs have developed a new sphere for development that in an ideal environment, can virtually like people to share information and advice on a range of projects and programmes which assist them and improve their families as well.

Developments in ICTs have enabled not only the mass media to expand its functions and outputs, but it has created new challenges for today's journalists, radio producers as well as executives and policy makers, especially in regards to access to and use of information denied from the internet. Journalist does not even have to step outside the newsroom to access research data, audio or video clips for a story or bulletin, whilst at the same time produce to broadcast or publish on-line to a which new audience, outside of their own country.

But the access to World Wide Web of information highlights the challenge journalists have to sift through mounds of information and emails especially to authenticate information and sources. Even a computer is vulnerable and can crash. It also has a life span.

University online training programmes are now enabling a new crop of "trainees" to be equipped with the editorial and ethical and technical skill to become news media professionals in and for a "new age". New outputs for online publishing and broadcasts are also creating new employment opportunities in the mass media newsroom. Online publishing is also an outlet for journalists and to add their authentic voice to cyber space without the overhead cost associated with print publishing.

In more ways than one, ICT is a blessing to society because it facilitates, complements, and supplements the process of mass media. A few illustrations would drive this point home.

ICT and News Gathering

To many, ICT is seen as more of a convergence of technologies rather than a mechanism that can help transport, convey or disseminate timely information. One key impact of ICTs on news gathering is not only to improve quality news delivery but also facilitates the creation and dissemination of information by electronic means. In this regard, Dugo (2005) maintains that information and communication technologies have transformed the world in all spheres of life in time past. He further elucidates the potential of ICT in reducing manual operations in fastening the growth in the media has increased rapidly. For this reason, ICT budgets the constraints of distance and time by possibly bringing news sources closer than ever before to the news gatherers and reporters.

Mugo (2005) is of the view that the telephone has bridged the time gap between the reporter and the source, reporter and editors, saving costs such as travel logistics. As news can be reported from any location and at any given point in time still, cost is one of the immediate impacts of ICTs on news gathering, as the cost of gathering news has drastically and significantly reduced with the advent of information and communication technologies. In addition to improving the delivery of news, Computer and Technology serve as medium for improving both the quality and quantity of information to broadcast media. This serves as a springboard to the fact that broadcast stations report live incidence of occurrence of any sort in real-time.

Chan-de Liu (2006) is of the notion that Information and Communication Technology improves news reporting. More so, news reporting refers to the act of conveying or relaying or communicating the message to the audience. Meanwhile, Chan-de Liu (2006) further elucidates that ICTs have made exchange of ideas which is a form of reporting between communicators and receivers easy. He argues that "participation which necessitates reasoning and moreover trusts will help reduce the solid distance between communicators and receivers, between teachers and learners, between leaders and followers as well as facilitate a more equitable exchange.

Timeless and immediacy is one of the challenging features rocking ICTs in news reporting. It is imperative to say that ICT has had a magnificent and tremendous impact on how fast news extent reaches the target audience before now, audience mainly rely on newspapers most current happenings and broadcasts to present information or news the following day through space editors and at the slotted news hour. ICT has made it even easier to publish information in real time, updating breaking news and events as they occur (Mugo, 2006).

Garrison (2000) justifies the audience of online extent and facilities in news reporting gave rise to high productivity and efficiency at the reduced cost. Therefore, the high sophisticated equipment used in recording, editing and transmission of news provides cutting edge facilities to broadcast industry. Similarly, computers and computer networks are adopted in the newsroom for news processing. Garrison (2001) noted that internet technologies are most commonly adopted in newsroom because it facilitates electronic mail, file transfer protocol, bulletin board system audio streaming, push technology, audio and video conferencing and internet technology.

Constraints of using Information and Communication Technology in Nigeria

Nigeria has a long way to go considering such prevailing factors like the limited access to ICT infrastructure, including fixed and mobile telephony services, radio, internet and broadband service penetration. Nigeria is indeed, developing in the area of ICT, but there are still some loopholes, which are affecting its total advancement in this area. According to the news report, the index used in selecting the top 154 countries advanced in ICT combined different factors is benchmarking tool globally, regionally and at the country level. The major challenges that the use of computer, access to internet and other tools of ICT are limited greatly to the urban areas and the challenges faced by the ICT sector in the country is that the people are yet to know how to use computer they are “Keyboard-shy”.

Another challenge is limited access, mass illiteracy rate in ICT tools, the high cost of accessing computer and the internet as well as government policies, series of security challenges and there is need for infrastructural development especially in the power sector.

Though the government has assisted the Nigeria environment media by taking several steps to create an environment good enough for our media to compete in the international level, a lot still need to be done to check the prevailing anomalies in terms of existing infrastructure.

This work will not be complete without a little hint on the origin and activities of the Boko Haram sect in relation to the recent Abuja bomb blast.

Media Report on Boko Haram

The African continent has, in the past decade been assailed with high incidence of terrorism. Such groups like the notorious Al-Shabab in Somalia have mushroomed over the years to become potent threat to the stability of the continent. In Nigeria, the radical Islamic sect, Jame’atu Ahils Sunna Lidda’atati wal-Jihad (people committed to the prorogation of the Prophet’s teachings and Jihad but more popularly known as Boko Haram or Western education is sin) has been unleashing mayhem in Nigeria since 2009 ostensibly because of the killing of its leader, Utsaz Mohammed Yusuf by the police that year. The sect initially concentrated their gruesome attacks on selected government’s targets especially offices of security agents. The sect later expanded its campaign to include places of worship especially churches and international targets like UN building in Abuja. Today, the sect has added media houses and markets as its prime targets.

When the sect warned that it will hit more targets including the media houses, many Nigerians including the reporters themselves were not under any illusion that the sect would not carry out the threat given its notoriety for ruthlessness, meanness and bloodletting. True to this fear, on April 26th 2012, the sect made good their threat hitting the offices of *Thisday*, *The Moment* and *Daily Sun* newspapers in both Abuja and Kaduna in well-planned and coordinated bomb attacks, promising the media houses more future attacks. Latest statistics show that over 1000 people have so far died in the sect’s attacks while many others have sustained various degrees of injuries. The recent Abuja Nyanya bomb blast where about 200 lives were lost is an indication that we are seriously under a security threat in Nigeria.

Consequently, Nigerians have expressed the fear that these innumerable attacks on innocent people and the media portend grave danger to the stability of the country, security of lives and property and to the entire Nigerian further estate sect. Bokor (2011) for instance, fears that peaceful co-existence of drivers faiths is definitely threatened by such fundamentalist tendencies... this threat is reinforced by the fact that Boko Haram has fast become Nigeria’s version of Muslim extremist groups operating with impunity elsewhere, maiming and killing those they consider as infidels. One has enough cause to be alarmed at this turn of events. What we are worried about is the careless abandon and audacity with which these groups function. The problem therefore, is how the mass media should respond to this enormous challenge.

Theoretical Framework

Technological Determinism is the basis (theory) upon which this work is anchored. The theory states that media technologies shape how we as individuals in society think, feel, act and how a society operates as we move from one technology age to another.

This research paper is richly supported with the technological determinism theory as advanced by Marshall McLuhan. This theory holds that media technology shapes how we move from one technological age to another (Tribal-Literate-Print-Electronic) McLuhan (1962). The Gutenberg Galaxy: The making of typographic man, explains that the radio required us to only listen and develop our sense of hearing. On the other hand, television engages both our hearing and visual senses. We then transfer those developed sense into our everyday lives and we want to use them again. The medium is then our message.

With the development of technology the profession of journalism after test running the effects of latest medium then explores its potentials to reach the audience. Today internet is the latest through which journalism thrives.

Humans do not have much free will at all, at a point, letters were used for business communication.

Interpersonal (Word-of-mouth) was equally used at a time. But with technological advancement, e-mail took a central stage in business communication world. People will readily adapt to the medium they are using so that they can send and receive messages like everyone else.

Method

Participants

This study focuses mainly on two broadcast stations and one print media in Enugu State, Nigerian Television Authority NTA, Enugu State Broadcasting Service ESBS and Sun Newspaper. More so, the computer and the internet, email, mobile phones would be the major concern of the use of ICTs in news processing and reporting.

Procedure

The descriptive survey research was used in this study. Survey method according to Osuala in Tejumaya (2003) focuses on people, the vital facts of people, their beliefs, opinions, attitudes, motivation and behavior. Wimmer and Domnick in Tejumaye (2003) indicated that the descriptive survey method attempts to picture or document current conditions or attitudes i.e. to describe what exists at the moment. This method is adopted, employing the questionnaire as the instrument, which makes it most relevant and most appropriate for conducting a study that involve asking some questions from a large respondents.

Sample Size

In the three media houses used the researcher population is 112 and all was studied based on the fact that the population is not much.

Results

From the total of 112 questionnaires, that was distributed to respondents from three media houses in Enugu, Nigeria. 90 questionnaires were validly returned and analyzed accordingly. Data generated from these responses are presented using the major theme explored in this study.

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

The researcher explored the demographic profile of the respondents. The results show that 70.6% are males online 29.4% are females. Finding also show that all the respondents are between the ages of 26-30 years (26-5%) and 31 years and above (73.5%); and that all have acquired one form of tertiary education's qualification or the other with the east qualification being OND 23.8% of the respondent have masters Degree. HND OND (40.4%) The data above suggest that most of the respondent are adult male with tertiary qualification.

Respondents on Whether ICT Facilities exist in Nigeria Media

From the findings, it show that 58% of the respondents stressed that ICT facilities exists in the media, 31% of the respondent do not believe that the Nigeria media have ICT facilities, the they still operate manually while 11% of the respondent believe that ICT exist but not as expected.

Table 1

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	52.2	58%
Disagree	27.9	31%
To an extent	9.9	11%
Total	90	100

Respondents on whether ICT reduces Staff Strength

It is apparent 58% of the respondents stressed that with the employment of ICT in news room it has help facilities news processing but have also reduce staff strength, as virtually everything in the news room is digitalized and executed by the use of ICTs, 31% of the respondents are in agreement with the above assertion they noted to a large extent that the computer has taken the order of the day as every operations in the news room is executed by the computer within a twinkle of an eye, this has predominantly pose a challenge in the society in the sense that computer knowledge is needed in the news room. However 7% of the respondents content that the computer have not in any way reduce staff strength in the news room, 4% of the respondent also agree with the above statement

Table 2

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	52.2	58%
Agree	27.9	31%
Strongly disagree	6.3	7%
Disagree	3.6	4%
Total	90	100%

Respondent on Whether Computer Technology Enhances News Processing

From the findings about 100% of the respondents asserted that the computer technology facilities enhance and has improved the processes in news. To a large extent, the advent of computer technology, the tedious work inherent in news processing in news room in the thing of the past, as news processing takes just of few minutes with the aid of Information and Communication Technology.

Respondents on the Relevancy of Computerization to News Process

Indeed, it was exposed from question 3 that 62% of the respondents claimed that computerization is very relevant in the news processing. 38% of the respondents affirmed that the computer is not so relevant to news processing, while 0 representing none of the respondent,

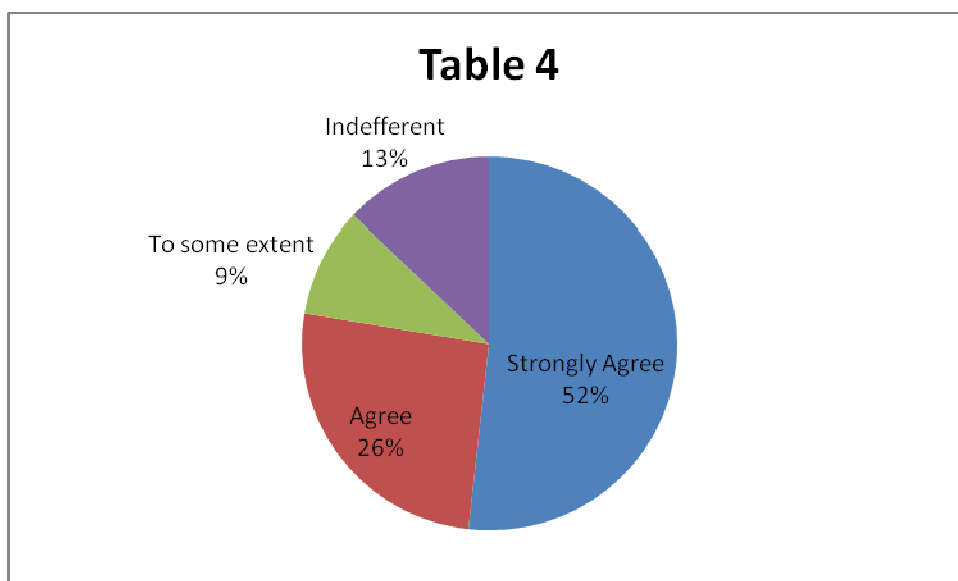
Table 3

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	55.8	62%
Agree to some extent	34.2	38%
Disagree	0	0
Total	90	100

said that the use of computer in news processing is not relevant. It will be imperative to say that ICT is indispensable in news processing in Nigeria as it facilitate enhances and improves new processing.

Respondents on Whether ICT Improves New Processes

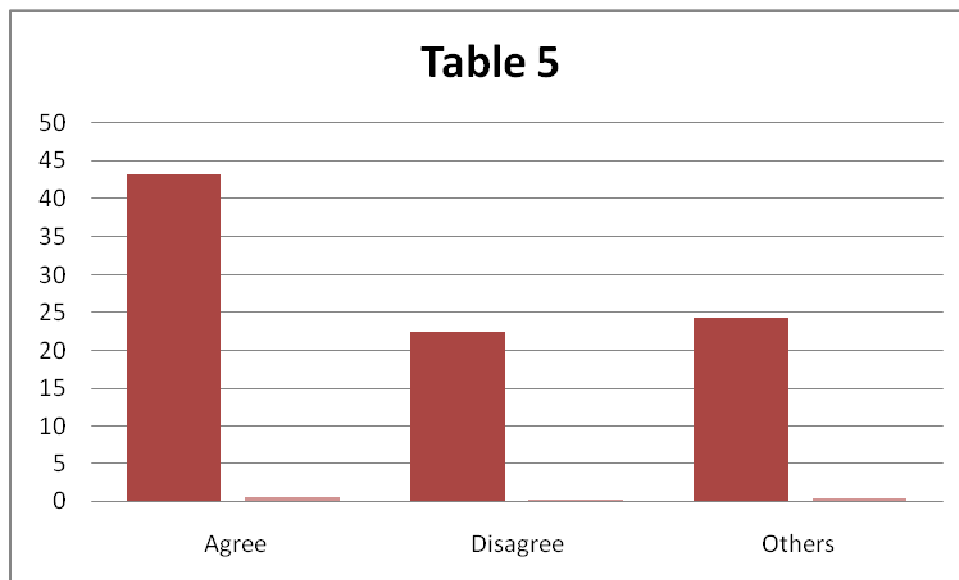
It was revealed that ICT improves news processing with 44% of the respondents that strongly agree to the assertion, 22% of the respondents also complement that ICT has a great impact on news processing. 6% of the respondents were ambivalent to the impact of ICT on news processing assertion. 11% of the respondents contend with the impact of ICT in news processing, this could be as a result of none familiarity of the role of ICT in newsprocessing.



Respondents on Whether Inadequate Man Power can Mar the Operation of Computer in the News Processing

From questions raised, it is evident that 48% of the respondents affirmed that one of the constraints that could be identified with the use of Information and Communication Technology is inadequate manpower as a key factor.

Nevertheless, 25% disagreed totally with this notion, while the Others representing 27% did say that epileptic power, maintenance, poverty, infrastructural underdevelopment, high cost of acquiring technology and above all lack of IT personnel have contributed to a large extent to the drawbacks of the use of ICT in news processing in Nigerian media



Respondents on the Extent ICT Improves News Processing in Term of News Timeliness

It is clear ICT has immensely and tremendously influence news processing, it was affirmed from the table above that one of the ways ICT impacts on news processing is noticed in news timeliness. Without the employment of ICT in news processing one could not have achieved news timeliness, 89% of the respondents greatly justified the importance of ICT in news processing, be that as it may, most of the respondents stated affirmatively that ICT has enhance live broadcasting from the scene, and breaking news is made possible in media. 2% representing a very small number of the respondents disagreed with this notion.

Table 6

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80.1	89%
No	1.8	2%
Total	90	100

Discussions

Different mediums facilitate the spread of information. In news processing, it could be said that ICT determines the pace of news processing while the print media was considered a revolutionary event in the past, its invention is nowhere to match impacts of the emergence of internet in the last couple of decades. ICT has immensely influence new processing.

In research question one that seeks to determine the existence of ICT facilities in Nigeria. It could be said that ICT exist to an extent. Also in research question two that seeks to examine the impact of information and communication technology on news processing in Nigeria, it shows that with the advent of computer technology, the tedious operations inherent in news processing on the bomb blast is a thing of the past. ICT is indispensable in news processing in Nigerian. Access to information is fundamental to empowerment, recognizing the impact of increasing digital convergence on media has created enabling environment to ensuring people's access to information through the adoption of the technology.

Research question three examines the constraints to the use of information and communication technology in news reporting in Nigeria. The major constraints is lack of power supply lack of infrastructures and insufficient man-power and this will affect the use of ICT in news making in Nigeria and this constraints should not be neglected if the media must strive.

Furthermore the research question four finds ways ICT enhance news processing in Nigeria. One of the impacts in news processing is noticed in news timeliness. Without the employment of ICT news processing we cannot achieve timeliness. One major function and influence of ICT is that it facilitates research, and make new timely, immediate, at any place and at any time.

Conclusion

This study uncovered some of the numerous benefits and challenges associated with the use of ICT in news processing in media. This study concludes that ICT has created opportunities for widespread electronic and timely delivery of news for a quick action against the book haram set. Furthermore, not only are there technology barriers that news organizations need to overcome to deliver news electronically, but there are also problems of employee attitudes toward new technologies and resistance to change. The implication of the use of ICTs media might lead to an overall shrink in the need for human correspondents. Before ICT could be more effective in enhancing news processes in Nigeria, the constraints of news processing should not be neglected if media must thrive or perhaps compete with its international counterpart.

Recommendation

Before ICT could be more effective in enhancing news process in Nigeria, the following recommendations should be adopted:

1. The constraints as highlighted in this study to news processing should not be neglected if media must thrive or perhaps compete with its international counterpart on timely report of intending bomb blast and possible ways of tackling it before it gets to the explosion stage.
2. The media should help train their IT personnel/staff in order to compete, and catch up with the rapidly and swiftly changes in new technologies and resistance to change.
3. Nigeria government needs to help stabilize power because it is a key factor in actualizing the impact of ICT in news processing in Nigeria
4. An online version should provide more information and in most cases provide video clips and series of picture unlike the print version which has limited pages.
5. Media houses should make provisions for internet facilities in all their offices for their staff.
6. To whom much is given much is also expected. The Nigerian government should deploy all the efforts made by the media in reporting cases of crime so as to find and project possible timely solutions in case of future occurrence.

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