
THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

There is no doubt that Information and Communication Technologies have made a tremendous impact in newspapers and magazine production in Nigeria. Information and Communication Technology has helped in altering the manual production processes as well as provided opportunity in the form of e-publishing which has made newspaper/magazine publication easy and less labourious. This study investigated the impact of information and communication technology in newspaper and magazine production in Nigeria. The study was anchored on Technological Determinism Theory. This study adopted content analysis method which involves a review of existing literatures in information and communication technology and newspaper/magazine. Findings show that information and communication technology has a significant impact on newspaper and magazine production in Nigeria. It therefore, recommends among many others that newspaper and magazine industries in Nigeria should continually follow ICTs trend and government should encourage the adoption of ICTs in every sector in the country by financially empowering those sectors that cannot afford it.

INTRODUCTION

Information and Communication Technologies have changed the entire system of newspaper and magazine production in Nigeria. Both the print and broadcast media are affected in one way and the other by the technology revolution (Kowet, 2000) cited in Ufonu-Biri (2007). Information is the primary input as well as the final output of newspaper and magazine industry. It collects raw information and converts it into categorized, defined and useful pieces of information (McLuhan, 1994). Therefore, it will not be an exaggeration to say that the radical changes brought in the realm of Newspaper and Magazine production through technologies (ICTS). Recent technology revolution in the newspaper/magazine industry is bound to affect newspaper more than any other. The adoption and absorption of information and communication technology are being carried out in both newspaper and magazine industry by bringing efficiencies in all the functional wings including newsgathering, production, editorial and marketing so as to gain competitive advantage (Indo America Print Summit, 2008) cited in Mboho and Batta (2012). Information and Communication Technologies are now used not just by press but increasingly by reporters and editors also in Nigeria. Its benefits are being recognized at every point of the entire supply chain of newspaper/ magazine production Harlan and Garry, 1999) cited in Mojaye (2006). The impact of information and communication technologies on every aspect of newspaper and magazine production, on the product, the production process, circulating, marketing and distribution in Nigeria cannot be over emphasized.

According to Chris (2001) cited in Mojaye (2006) technology development and adoption in newspaper and magazine industry improved the printing process and reduced the operating time of editorial desks. The profuse use of online content and facilities has led to dominance of many to many model over one to many model of information collection. The individual or the department entrusted for the collection of information and news (Journalist) could gather information as per own and other convenience.

The wide range of editing, page making, database, photo imaging, and mixing software provided cutting-edge facilities to newspaper and magazine business which could now streamline and integrate intra-wings functions within a newspaper/magazine. The use of telefax, websites, online database, web-based information sites, and online readers and newsmakers, made the cumbersome job of information collection and reporting easier than ever before.

The facilities of emails, personal blogs and online discussion forum further have widened the canvas of information as the news of remotest areas could be retained within the headlines information and communication technology made its presence felt in all quarters of news quarters. It not only impacted the functioning of newspapers and various departments but even gave birth to new avatar, the e-paper. Limitation of circulation of print versions, reach and accessibility, cost of newsprint abetted by unfathomable vista of Internet encouraged Newspapers/Magazine Companies in Nigeria to launch electronic version of editions. Thus, information and communication technology made both the newspaper and magazines available literally with a click of mouse anywhere anytime. However, it is important to note that the e-paper is not a substitute to the print version rather a complement to the same.

Understand that there is a complete transformation from the days when reporters used to file report, which had to be cleared and screened by band of sub-editors, followed by final checking of -story by editor himself/herself and even an army of trained proof readers.

Currently reports are being file online or on Local Area Network, read, crosschecked and edited electronically, saving time and money.

Information and communication technology evolved because people from all walks of life needed to help to understand the world around them (Kowet, 2000) cited in Ufonu-Biri (2007). Throughout history, print media which include newspapers and magazines have excelled at collecting, recording, circulation and distributing information at many different levels and geographic locations. As they evolve in the light of technological change, newspapers mission a new. In fact defining what is news is now more critical than ever. And it is the ability to do this within the context of information and communication technologies that is the key to newspapers and magazines survival.

Presently, the use of advanced commercial printing machinery has also enabled the print industry (newspapers and magazines), to print copies with well-defined, capable of producing high precision graphic prints along with other direct mail printing services, the modern digital printing machines are printing 30 thousand and above copies per hour as against 3000 to 4000 copies per hour published by old printing press.

In the words of Uwakwe (2004) the corporation of digital inkjet proofing and colour management has enabled newspapers to use distributed printing sites to produce product while minimizing the possibility of colour loss and poor print quality. Decentralized printing distribution has been given a further boost by the introduction of inserting and distributing technologies that help both newspaper and magazine customize and produce targeted product ensuring effective production.

Previously, traditional newspapers in particular could only tell stories through text, images only, but now the advent of information and communication technologies allows journalists to tell stories in multiple channels. This increases the credibility of the story. It also allows users (readers) to become active participants in information creation. In other words, it turns from been passive recipients of information to active participants of information production.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Over the years, the processes of using manual in newspaper/magazine production have been an issue of major concern to both newspaper and magazine industry. Manual production processes of newspaper and magazines not only in Nigeria but the world at large takes more time and more workers than the modern process but yet produces less number of copies. The cumbersome process affects the financial base of the industry as more workers and time are needed to produce less number of copies which in most cases also fail to meet the deadlines. The dependency on manual production also created tedious jobs for reporters, correspondents, editors, copywriters and so on.

The manual production processes in both Newspaper and Magazine production in Nigeria has been an all time challenge and a herculean task for workers in both newspaper and magazine industries. This is so because workers have to go through rigorous and strenuous processes to produce newspapers and magazines.

OBJECTIVE/SIGNIFICANCE

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have had a significant impact in newspaper and magazine industry in Nigeria. This is manifested in the area of newspaper/magazine production.

The adoptions of information and communication technologies have altered the manual production processes. Technology development and absorption in newspaper industry has improved the printing process and reduced the operating time of editorial desk. The journalists, correspondent or the editorial department entrusted for the collection of information and news (journalist) could gather information while in the office without much inconvenience using the modern technology.

Although new technology has introduced some extra costs in return. Portable computers mean that reporters working away from the main office can now deliver stories quickly, simply and reliably using a modem to gain access to Internet, rather than dictating them to the typist or a rewrite desk as the case of manual production. The ability to submit stories and communicate with editors electrically saves time for most journalists, particularly freelancers, who often delivered their finished work by hand in the past. Now they can easily work for publications far from office, without worrying about time and cost of delivering completed work. In view of the above issues raised; information and communication technologies (ICTs) have impacted significantly on newspaper cum magazine production in Nigeria with the advent of technology, newspaper and magazine production in Nigeria has become a work made easy for the journalist, editors and production crews/mangers of the newspaper/magazine industry.

It is on this premise that this paper seeks to examine the impact of information and communication technology on newspaper and magazine production in Nigeria.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study is anchored on Technological Determinism Theory. The theory is believed to have been coined by Thorsten Veblen (1857-1929). This theory sees technology as the basics for human activities. Technological determinism believes in technology as a key governing force in society, which changes the way people think and act. This theory is suitable in this work because Information and Communication Technology is an off shoot of technological development and that has impacted heavily on Newspaper/Magazine industry in Nigeria especially in their production processes which has given them the opportunity for quality production of their papers.

METHODOLOGY

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have brought waves of change in the newspaper/magazine industry in Nigeria, especially in their production processes. Considering what it used to be in the past, manual production processes has been the order of the day which has slowed down the production pace, consumed a lot of time and hampered meeting with the deadline. But the advent of information and communication technology has altered all these negative factors. The study adopts the content analysis methodology to examine the impact of information and communication technology on newspaper and magazine production in Nigeria.

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have been variously defined by different scholars.

Marcelle (2000) defines information and communication technology as a complex and heterogeneous set of goods, applications and services used for producing, distributing, processing and transferring information while Ngege (2003) perceives them as technologies that enable the handling of information and facilitate different forms of communication between human actors, human beings, electronic systems, 'traditional' and new'. Traditional (old) ICTs constitute non-electronic media such as print and analogue technologies ie radio, television, fixed line telephones, and facsimile machines. These technologies have been gradually ingrained in daily lives of people and communities 'New' ICTs consist of computers (in all their myriad manifested) and data processing applications accessible through their use (e-mail, Internet, word processing, Cellular phones Wireless technologies and other data processing applications) (Marcelle, 2008).

According to Williams (2000) ICT is seen as set of activities which facilitate and enhance the processing transmission and dissemination of information by electronic means.

Information and communication technology is the fusion of information processing technique and the means which the information is distributed. In other words, information technology has to do with acquisition, storage, processing and distributing of information usually through the use of radio, television, telephone, computers, etc.

Falaki (2002) affirms that Information Technology consists of products like electronic mail, facsimile, electronic telephone inter-change and satellite communication or data transmission by means of laser technology. In addition, Technology has revolutionized all human activities. The World Encyclopaedia (1993) cited in Mboho and Batta (2012) refers to technology as all the ways people use their inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs and desires. Thus, communication technologies refer to the inventions or discoveries that are tailored towards improving dissemination of information to a large number of people (Kur and Melladu, 2007) cited in Sepehrdist and Khodae (2013). Some of the technologies are the Internet, Communication satellites, Cable systems, Computers, digital radio and televisions, video text messages etc. With them we now talk of electronic newspaper and magazines, etc which guarantee greater speed, wider reach and better sound visuals, better reception.

To understand the issue under discuss, it is imperative to explain the meaning of newspapers and magazines.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

According to (www.dictionary.com) newspaper is a publication consisting of folded unbound sheets of newsprint containing news, editorials, advertisements etc and published regularly, typically daily or weekly.

www.wikipaedia.com.ng sees a newspaper as a periodical publication containing information about current events and is often typed in black ink with a white or gray background. On the other hand, www.merriam-webster.com also sees newspaper as a paper, that is printed and

distributed usually daily or weekly and that contains news articles of opinion, features and advertising.

Newspapers typically meet four criteria as identified by www.en.wikipedia.org/wikimagazine:

- i. **Public accessibility:** Its contents are reasonably accessible to the public, traditionally by the paper being sold or distributed at newsstands, shops, and libraries since the 1990s, made available over the Internet with online newspaper websites. While online newspapers have increased access to newspapers by people with internet access, people without internet or computer access (e.g, homeless people, impoverished people and people living in remote or rural regions) may not be able to access the Internet and thus will not be able to read online news. Literacy is also a factor that prevents people who cannot read from being able to benefit from reading newspapers (papers or online).
- ii. **Periodicity:** They are published at regular intervals, typically daily or weekly. This ensures that newspapers can provide information on newly emerging news stories or events.
- iii. **Currency:** Its information is as up-to-date as its publication schedule allows. The degree of up-to-date of a print newspaper is limited by the need for time to print and distribute the newspaper. In major cities, there may be morning edition and a later edition of the same day's paper, so that the later edition can incorporate breaking news that have occurred since morning edition was printed. Online newspapers can be updated as frequently as new information becomes available, even several times per day, which means that online editions can be very up-to-date.
- iv. **Universality:** Newspapers covers a range of topics, from political and business news to updates on science and technology, arts, culture, and entertainment.

www.collinsdictionary.com defines magazine as a publication with a paper cover which is issued regularly, usually every week or every month and which contains articles, stories, photographs, and advertisements.

www.en.wikipedia.org/wikimagazine sees magazine as a periodical publication, generally published on a regular schedule (often weekly or monthly, containing a variety of content). They are generally financed by advertising purchase price, prepared subscription or by a combination of the three.

According to Eaman (2009), Newspapers and magazines are print publications issued at regular intervals over time. Historically, newspapers were usually issued daily or weekly but sometimes semi-weekly (twice a week) bi-weekly (over two weeks) or monthly.

Magazines, in contrast, were usually issued weekly, bi-weekly, monthly or quarterly (four times a year). Both Newspapers and Magazines could be purchased by subscription (an arrangement whereby the reader pays in advance for a year of issues), or individually, often at newsstands, grocery stores, book stores train stations, and other places.

In general, the purpose of a newspaper is to convey, as efficiently as possible, current information or "news" to a particular audience. On the other hand, magazine or periodical

will, in general be written in more elevated prose style and will usually offer more - in depth coverage of news, if newspaper attempts to inform a magazine in contrast attempts to enlighten and entertain.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRODUCTION PROCESS

www.en.wikipedia.org defines newspaper production as an act that starts from the gathering of news stories, articles, opinions, advertorials and advertisements to printing and folding of the hardcopy. Usually the news items are printed into newsprint.

The whole production process can be divided into four parts: content gathering, pre-press, press and post-press. The term production process should not be confused with manufacture as production process is the stage at which many taxes are levied and collected in almost all countries. Manufacture is the stage at which the product becomes marketable and therefore the term also includes the stages of packaging and packing. www.en.m.wikipedia.org identified some productions process of newspaper and magazine as follows:

Content Gathering

Typical newspaper content can be divided into two parts: News/information and advertisement. News production starts with reporters going out to their respective beats to gather stories and cover events and also the marketing department getting advertisement to the newspaper on daily basis. It starts with reporters getting their stories ready daily and sending the stories in electronically through their mails to the editor. Each reporter works with a particular desk in the newsroom, some of these desks are: metro desk, sport desk, business desk, political desk, education desk and other. News gathering is paramount to every newspaper as this is the responsibility of newspaper house to the people and this can determine their level of advertiser's patronage.

After stories are gathered the sub-editors are saddled with the responsibility of editing copies submitted by the reporter using red pen or red font colour, the chief sub-editor uses blue while the editor uses green. This tells that each of the editing done on a particular story is still subjected to the final editing done by either the chief sub-editor or the editor in chief. Sources used include information provided by news agencies such as Reuters, Associated Press, etc. plus information available from the internet. This can be from Government sources such as Government departments' e.g Companies, House, Commercial undertakings specializing in data collection and other specialist organizations. In addition, there are so called social media outlets, not always known for their factual accuracy.

Pre-Press

Pre-press is where photos are edited, advertisements are created and composed and the whole pages of the newspapers are laid out and designed. After stories have been edited, the editor and other sub-editors will sit in an editorial conference to determine what goes inside the paper for the day. Then, each sub-editor is expected to plan his pages if possible. The marketing department also will forward the advertisements that have been paid for with specification of the pages allotted to the advert, all these will be forwarded to educational department so as to add these pages in their planning process. The newspaper planning is done on a dummy sheet (a blank sheet folded as a pre-print test) to give a proto type of the final outlook of each pages, this is called page planning. After the planning the editorial

department forward the already planned pages to the graphic section where the dummy sheets are transformed to a meaningful digital form. At the pre-press, text, pictures, cutline, graphics, and graphical illustrations as well as colour are put together to form the newspaper pages. Smaller newspapers sometimes still use desk in publishing programmes (DTP) such as Corel Draw, Adobe Pagemaker, Adobe In Design, Quark Xpress and other graphic design software. This software enable the graphic designer to easily compose pages and out put them on a hardcopy proof printer for proof reading and sending the corrected and finished pages to a RIP (Raster Image Processor). The RIP transforms postscript (Ps/EPS) or PDF pages into rasterized TIF data. The TIF data is usually imaged in a CTP-device using a laser directly onto the offset printing plates. Earlier and even sometimes nowadays-data imaging was done using a film work flow. So the data was imaged at first onto a film and then the film was copied with UV-light onto UV-sensitive offset printing plates, the final stage in the newspaper pre-press phase is preparing the imaged offset printing plates for mounting onto the plates cylinder inside of the offset press. The plates have to be bent and often also punched so that they can be mounted as easily and properly on the plate cylinder.

Press

The printing process is the main process step during newspaper production. Quickness and reliability with at the same time reasonable producing are the cornerstones in the production and processing of print products.

Newspaper presses produce not just goods in process (sheets, signatures or reels of print out) as it is the case with typical printing processes. Instead newspaper rotary presses can produce copies which are finished goods. The typical newspaper press is divided into two parts: Printing and Folding.

Printing: The first functions of a newspaper press are loading and unwinding of newsprint reels. These functions are provided by the paster. Pastors unwind paper reels and automatically change paper reels at full production speed (e.g 100,000 copies per hour). Often pasters are placed below the printing towers. The towers open consist of four printing units to print Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black Ink onto the newspaper. The newsprint web travels upwards in the printing tower during the colour is applied to it on both sides of the reel. Usually, for every page there is one individual printing plate per colour. This printing plate is mounted onto the plate Cylinder within the printing unit which again is part of the printing tower. Modern presses can print full colour on every page. Four colour printing units are used for printing on one side of the paper web and another four printing units apply the backside print onto the paper web. Printing front and backside can happen simultaneously (blanket to blanket-configuration). The printing units cannot just print one page like in digital printing, instead printing towers in newspaper presses can print up to 24 broadsheet pages in colour. If the press consists of several towers many more pages can be printed at once.

Folding: The folder starts where the printed webs come together. The folder can produce ribbons and combine these ribbons in the pages of the newspaper are separate from each other and the folder lays down the newspaper copies onto the delivery belt.

Post-press

The copies are collected on the delivery belt and usually transported to the mailroom using a gripper conveyor system. The post press area is also often called mailroom because here the

copies are prepared for mailing to the customers. Newspaper copies can be bundled directly so that they are ready to be put into a truck for transportation. Alternatively, extra preprint from the newspaper press or flyers/brochures from external sources can be inserted into the newspaper copies before creating bundles. Those who subscribed get them delivered on their doorstep. Mailroom systems are mostly manufactured by three companies (Ferag, Muller Martini and Schur).

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ICTS ERA

Technology has been both ally and enemy to newspapers (Baran, 2009). Technology brought the newspaper into the limelight, starting from the clays of Gutenberg, and technology almost sent newspaper out of business with the advent of radio and television.

Currently, a lot of innovations have taken place in communication technology and the online computer networks are here with us, trying to also replace the traditional newspaper with online newspapers. Computers are facilitating the writing, editing and delivery of news reports via the internet (NET) with tremendous speed. The internet, otherwise known as the "Net is a global Network of interconnected computers that communicate freely and share and exchange information" (Baran, 2009). At present, most newspapers even in Nigeria are linked to the internet via the use of computers.

In so doing, the contents of newspapers, otherwise known as videotext or teletext services are available on demand via the computer video screen. The implication is that the newspapers are hooked online and, could be accessed by readers via the Net. Writers and reporters can now access information or update knowledge in any given area on the Net via another modality known as the World Wide Web. The Internet and the web are therefore providing journalists with more information and at a faster speed than the libraries, and at the same time providing same for readers more than the traditional newspaper.

NEWSPAPER AND ICT PRODUCTION PROCESS

According to Miller (2002) and Ellis (2000) cited in Uwakwe (2004) newspaper production follows this process:

Typesetting

The composing room receives the story in an electronic format, with the computer textfile already translated with typeset codes. In a typeset file, the characters are of the same "type" style, size, and width as they appear on the pages of the newspaper. The setting of stories into the type that a reader sees went unchanged for several decades until the latter years of the 20th century. Well into the 1800s, type was set by hand, letter by letter.

A typesetter dropped small metal letters into a hand-held tray called a "stick." The invention of the Linotype machine in 1884 made possible a quicker, more efficient method of typesetting. Invented by German immigrant Ottmar Mergenthaler of Baltimore, Maryland this large, cumbersome machine worked by casting hot lead into a line of type with the assistance of an operator who typed in the copy on a keyboard. Individual lines of type were then placed by hand onto a page form. When a page was completed, it was then sent to a stereotyping room where a curved metal plate was made from the page form. The page form was then placed on the printing press.

According to Kowet, (2000) cited in Ufonu-Biri (2007), modern technologies have replaced the Linotype process through a method called phototypesetting. The first step in this process is the transfer of the dummy to the page layout section of the newspaper. There, an operator transfers the instructions on the dummy into a rough page prototype. A printed version may be looked over and adjusted several times by one of the reporters whose story is featured as well as by the copy editor. If another breaking story comes in, this page layout can be altered in a matter of minutes.

Image Transference

The final version of the page is then approved by the editor on duty sometimes a night editor in the case of a paper that is slated for a morning edition and sent over to a process department. There, the page is taken in its computer format and transferred via laser beams onto film in an image setter apparatus, the operator then takes the film to a processor in another section of the paper, who develops it and adjusts it for its final look. Photographs are scanned into another computer terminal and inserted into the page layout. The pages that are set to be printed together are then taped down onto a device called a “stripper,” and an editor checks them over once more for errors. The strippers are then put into frames on light-sensitive film, and the image of each page is burned onto the film. The film of each page is inserted into a laser reader, a large facsimile machine that scans the page and digitally transfers the images to the printing center of the newspaper.

At the printing center, typically a large plant separate from the newspaper's editorial offices and centrally located to facilitate citywide distribution, the pages arrive at the laser room and are put through a laser writer, another scanning device that makes a negative image of them. In the negative image of the page, the text is white while the blank spaces are black. The final images of each page are further adjusted. This last-minute adjustment may involve fine-tuning of the colored sections and retouching photographs.

Plate-making

From these negatives, the forms from which the paper will be printed are composed in a plate-making room. The film of the page, usually done two pages at a time, is then placed on a lighted box. Next, an aluminum plate containing a light sensitive coating is placed on top of the image of the pages. The light box is then switched on, and ultraviolet light develops the image of the pages onto the aluminum plate. The aluminum plate is then bent at the edges so that it will fit into a press, and is fitted onto plate cylinders.

Printing

The aluminum plates of each page next move on to the actual printing press, an enormous machine often two stories high. When the press is running, the noise in the building is deafening and employees must wear earplugs. The most common method of printing newspapers is called web offset. The "web" refers to the large sheets of blank newsprint that are inserted in rolls, sometimes weighing over a ton, into the actual printing press. The reels of newsprint are loaded in at the bottom floor of the press.

The rolls are inserted onto a reel stand, which has three components: the first reel brings a roll of paper up to the press, a second is loaded and ready to replace the first roll when it runs out, and a third reel stays empty and ready to be fed with another when the first reel is almost finished. Each roll of blank newsprint has double-sided tape at its edges, so that when one roll

runs out in the press, another smoothly takes up where the other left off without interrupting the printing process.

The plate cylinders then press the image of the page onto a blanket cylinder, leaving a version of the page's image on the cylinder's soft material. When the paper runs through the press, the blanket cylinder presses the image onto it. The chemical reaction of the ink, which contains oil, and the squirting of jets of water into the process result in the actual newspaper page of black or coloured images on a white back-ground. Since oil and water do not mix, the areas where ink should adhere to the page are black or colored, and water washes away the parts where ink is not needed. This is why this printing process is referred to as "offset."

The large sheets of printed newsprint move on to another large piece of machinery called a folder. There, the pages are cut individually and folded in order. This entire printing process can move as fast as 60,000 copies per hour. Quality control technicians and supervisors take random copies and scan them for printing malfunctions in color, order, and readability. Next, a conveyer belt moves the papers into a mail room section of the plant, where they are stacked into quires, or bundles of 24. The quires then move to another section where a machine wraps them in plastic. The bundles are now ready to be loaded onto delivery.

IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRODUCTION

The impact of information and communication technologies on every aspect of newspaper/magazine on the product, the production process in particular, marketing and distributing in Nigeria cannot be over emphasized.

According to Chris (2001) cited in Mboho and Batta (2012), Technology development and absorption in newspaper/magazine industry improved the printing process and reduce the operating time of editorial desks.

The profuse use of online content and facilities has led to dominance of many to over one-to many model information collections. The individual or the department entrusted for the collection of information and news (Journalists) could gather information as per own and others convenience.

Also, the adoption of information and communication technologies have altered the manual production processes and provide opportunity in the form of e-publish which has also made the work of newspaper and magazine publication easy and less labourious.

CONCLUSION:

The world has been enshrined into a global village, resulting from technological emergence and advance in today's era. Advance in modernization and information technologies have made work easier for media practitioners and further helped extensively in the production of newspapers/magazines.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

To this end, the following are recommended:

1. Newspaper and magazine industries in Nigeria should continually follow ICTs trend.

2. Government should encourage the adoption of ICTs in every sector in the country by financially empowering those sectors that cannot effort it.
3. Total dependency on ICTs in production process should be discouraged, because it will make the workers lazy as well as lead to unemployment.

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