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**MODERN TECHNOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION AS PINNACLE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE AND
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Digital and information technologies are having tremendous impact on the world today. The impacts of digital technology on members of the society and their influences on economic, religious and social aspect, as well as their impact on people's behavior are not in question. This has resulted in radical change in every aspect of human life. The aim of this paper was to examine the role of digital technology in societal development as evident today. using the desktop approach, the study argued that the more advanced technologies become, the more it seems to have control over our lives and development and since human beings are social by nature, relationships nowadays become more dominated by the use of modern technologies such as social media, which reduces the distances while accepting that they are equally having negative effects on human face-to-face relationships in society and family. The paper recommends amongst others that; government should push for the efficiency of digital technologies in every sector of the country's economy just as we have CBN, NNPC, NCC, NPA create active and responsive online presence, where quick and accurate data and information could be obtainable and used for providing solution to societal problems.

Key Words: Modern Technologies, Digital, Social Change, the Internet, Citizen Journalism, Globalization

Introduction

Technology by nature is a constant evolving phenomenon and because of this fact, it keeps changing how people do things technology are not only essential building blocks of a society, but currently also the driving force behind social development and social change. Effects of technology on human life have been going on since the advent of the internet. People have developed and improved ways to communicate, travel, build structures, make products, interact with one another, cure disease, provide food and satisfy other needs and wants through technology. An aspect of this technological advancement that has affected the lives of people is the Digital technology which find, create, analyse, communicate and use information in digital platform like the social media, computer, smart phones, digital camera, podcast, ipod among others used to create or generate, send, store, retrieve etc information.

Digital technology has practically changed the world we live in. Today, every human activity is dependent upon various machines and no time in history has technological dominance been as apparent as we have it presently. According to Yiğit (2013, p.142)

“technological systems have become so interrelated with today’s social systems that any new development can have far reaching effects on the society. Thus, peoples’ ability to use, manage, evaluate and understand these digital technologies, becomes very important and a must in this ever evolving, ever changing and ever miniaturizing world.

Digital technology and technological change thrills some people as well as it throws some into confusion, because it is created, managed and used by societies, governments, industries and individuals according to their own goals and values. It can be said that throughout human existence there is a relationship between technology and social change (Obi and Avidime, 2018). People have been transmitting information through devices and samples about how they make a fire and prepare clothes from animal hides because by inheritance they couldn’t transfer the necessary knowledge to cope with natural difficulties and to survive. Thus, it can be said that, in the history of technological development which has begun with first tools that human produced to make their lives easy, technology education and acceptance begun primitively with teaching the usage of those tools to others (Faulsat, 2019).

Today, technology dictates the tune of the advancement in every facet of human endeavour. Ranging from governance through commerce, education, and environment; to communication, interaction, industry, arts and culture. No doubt technology has become the live wire of human existence, altering the old ways of doing things and in its place bringing on board a fast, efficient, convenience and easy way of approaching life bugging issues. However, sometime digital technologies are not for singing the song of peace alone. It has its bad side that can equally throw societies into state of quandary and quagmire. It can introduce confusion, alienation, disintegration, and in worse case, digital technologies aid global terrorism. Because of the ubiquitous and unstoppable nature technologies, its literacy is a necessity for all people to understand the nature of technology, appropriately use technological devices and processes, and participate in society’s decisions on technological issues. It is much more than just knowledge about computers and their application. It involves a vision where each citizen has a degree of knowledge about the nature, behavior, power and consequences of technology from a broad perspective. Because of the power of technology, individuals and societies may not need to decide what, how, and when to develop or use various technological systems and products but technologies will force its way on us.

While computers, the Internet, and mobile phones etc. are all part of digital technologies, the debate over the extent of effects of digital technologies on societal lives is always hot and double-sided. Now telephones are extensively used for social communication, for household logistics, for providing families with a sense of security, for just-in-time coordination among people on the go, and for providing friends and loved ones a continual sense of being in contact. How these digital technologies with amazing capabilities are influencing everyday life and engendering social change remains subject to re-examination. However, Adeyanju and Haruna (2011) believe that digital technology has had its own share in instigating and fuelling violence, fake news, propaganda, hate speech, blackmail among others. They argue that, many Facebook pages were awash with false rumours and gossips that added to hitting up the polity and creating unnecessary tensions. The Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), Short Message Service (SMS) was used to spread false election results that differ from what INEC eventually announced. This made electorates believe that their

votes did not count and that they were massively rigged. There was what Okoro and Adibe (2013) refer to as “digital media war” on the various social media platforms, making use of all kinds of abusive languages, all manner of attacks and counter attacks among members and supporters of various opposition parties and groups. Several insulting and inciting messages flourished on Facebook and Short Message Service (SMS). These culminated in the violence and tensions witnessed before, during and after the elections in many parts of the country, with some states ordering non-indigenes to leave. Digital technology no doubt has actually come to revolutionize the way things are done worldwide. It based on the forgoing that this paper was poised at finding out the impact of Digital technology on our social and economic wellbeing Enhancement in quality delivery of goods and services in our economic sector for development.

Literature Review

Concept of Digital Technology

According to Choudhury and Barman (2014, p.16) “the term technology mainly signifies the knowledge of tools, machines, techniques, crafts, systems, and methods of organization, in order to solve a problem. Today, technological advancement has provided to human race with an ability to control and adapt to their natural environment”. Therefore, digital technologies are those electronic tools, systems, devices and resources that can generate, process, improve, store, transfer and retrieve data. Examples of digital technologies are computer, ipad, iPod, tablet, social media, mobile devices, multimedia, the Internet etc. similarly Kaul (2012, p.114) points out that “that digital innovations and increasing transmission efficiencies are simply picking up speed with age. A new digital communications technology has emerged. An electronic superhighway is beginning to girdle the globe as voice; video and data converge, bringing in their wake a new basket of digital, multimedia and interactive communication technologies.”

Digital technology with their enormous capabilities allow for convergence of different digital devices and platform through the Internet. The convergence of technologies has given birth to the prospect of multimedia services which will offer interactive computer based applications that will combine text, graphics, audio and animation features into a media experience for users. Feist (2001) affirms that the convergence of digital technologies will perpetually alter the conventional ways by which audiences find out information concerning the world they inhabit. The new communication technologies have not only transformed media landscapes and the scale of news coverage, but have also changed the ways the audiences receive, interpret, utilize and respond to globally distributed media messages. Consequently, the impact of digital technologies in our society today is increasing and unprecedented.

Concept of Social Change

The word “change” denotes a difference in anything observed over some period of time. Social change, therefore, would mean observable differences in any social phenomena over any period of time. Social relationships are social processes, social patterns and social interactions. Thus social change will mean variations of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interactions or social organization. It is a change in the institutional and normative structure of society. Yiğit (2013, p.144) avers that “Social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of, any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social organization.” Social change does not refer to the change in the life of an individual or the life

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patterns of several individuals. It is a change which occurs in the life of the entire community. In other words, only such change can be called social change whose influence can be felt in a community form. Social change is social and not individual as it cuts across ethnic, religious, cultural and geographical lines.

Kagã, Ibas, Cemalcilar, and Baydar (2009, p.9) submit that “social change is a significant human phenomenon that has far-reaching implications for adaptation to changing environmental demands. From economic and political changes to rural-urban and international migration, social change brings with it both challenges and opportunities for human development.” Philosophers have advocated that Change is the law of nature. What is today shall be different from what it would be tomorrow. The social structure as a matter of fact is subject to incessant change. Individuals may strive for stability, societies may create the illusion of permanence, the quest for certainty may continue unabated, yet the fact remains that society is an ever-changing phenomenon, growing, decaying, renewing and accommodating itself to changing conditions and suffering vast modifications in the course of time. Our understanding of it will not be complete unless we take into consideration this changeable nature of society, study how differences emerge and discover the direction of change. The population changes, technologies expand, material equipment changes, ideologies and values take on new components and institutional structures and functions undergo reshaping. The speed and extent of these changes may differ from society to society. Some change rapidly, others change slowly.

Generally, it is thought that a particular factor like changes in technology, economic development or climatic conditions causes social change. Social changes may be broadly categorized as modifications or replacements. It may be modification of physical goods or social relationships. Lahikainen (2009, p.7) buttresses that; “Digital technologies have become part of the daily life of our society and have increasingly transformed lives and mode of doing things”. Through the use of digital information gadgets, the media supply a never-ending flow of images and sounds which compete with and alter the contents and eventually the value of primary face-to-face relationships. By making pictures and sounds ever more technically perfect, more explicit and colorful, more packed with details, they actually, in Marshall McLuhan’s words, make the new media “hot” rather than “cool”. The accelerated pace and rhythm of “the flow of information” and the availability of the media everywhere has completely changed the world.

Nexus between Digital Technologies and Social Change

The potential impact of digital technologies, as they enter our homes and our daily lives, to change the range of activities we pursue, the way we perform old activities, our relationships with other people, and our personal and economic welfare has been enormous. The growing availability of mobile telephones, personal computers, and the Internet, as well as the expansion in the range of services digital technologies offer, has led to critical societal changes in the lives of the average citizen as profound as they have affected organizations and economic life. Kakepoto (2012, p.1) was right when he writes that “Social change has a direct impact on the basic structure and functions of the social institutions. Technology is considered as a powerful tool of social change. It has drastically changed the way of life. It has also institutionalized the functioning of the social institutions. The institutions of family, religion, morality, marriage, state, property have been altered. Modern technology has also shifted the

industry from the household. As a result, some radical changes have been witnessed in the family organization”.

Digital technologies undoubtedly engender Social change both directly and indirectly. Lahikainen (2009, p.7) points out that “from the point of view of socialization, the transformations of the contemporary media world can usefully be divided into three separate groups of phenomena: firstly, the general informationalization of society including globalization, changes in patterns of family and working life, and the rapid and risky expansion of information technologies; secondly, the overall increase in both consensual and non-consensual media exposure and overexposure in various domestic or institutional contexts and thirdly, the transformations in the consciousness, feelings and sensations of the audiences, from the dreadful to the blissful, disseminated by the media”.

Impact of Digital Technology on Development

The role of digital technology in enhancing development in our contemporary era cannot be overemphasized in our social, political, economic, religious settings in the following ways:

❖ Communication

Prior to explosion of Information and Communication technologies, contacting and reaching out for relations and loved ones living in a distance cities or countries was tedious, costly, takes a lot of time and in some cases near impossible. But today, those hurdles have been taken care of by digital technologies. With mobile phone, one can make or receive calls from any part of the world. Cell phones are increasingly being used to send text messages, take photographs, play games, record and watch videos, and play music.

❖ Poverty Alleviation

Digital technologies has changed the society solve their problems especially in the fight against poverty. According to Akpoveta (2013, p.6) “the youths obtain information relating to employment and reliable businesses which they can engage in themselves in”. There markets all of the country Nigeria, where cell phones and GSM accessories are sold and repaired. There was nothing like that before but advancement in technologies has brought a means of survival and livelihood for millions of Nigerians today.

❖ Health Care

Healthcare is prominent throughout the world but the increasing demands on healthcare systems are often accompanied by shortages in clinical staff. Mobile technology and Internet solutions promise to transform the healthcare industry. Gnanavel, Naganathan, Saravanakumar, Poovaraghan and Sasikala (2014, p.3189) agree that digital technologies have shifted healthcare industry to give quality of service in different dimension, enabling more integration through the common platform and provide high security to huge amount of data. Health care givers could access his or her patient’s schedule; document the clinical visit; order laboratory test, imaging, and medications; and generate data for billing purposes all from a single handheld wireless interface device.

Digital technologies in hospitals have reduced medical errors and eliminated duplicate entries. Increased accuracy of data, improved patient care, provision of the most up-to-date patient information available and the ability to update this information, and decreased operating costs are some of the benefits. Ultrasound check-up has helped to have a good monitoring of the pregnancies for the sound health of the child as well as of the mother Kakepoto (2012, p.10). In Nigeria today, with any kind of cell phone as long as it can make and

receive calls and text messages, patients can ascertain whether a drug is fake or authentic. This service called Mobile Authentication Service (MAS) was package by NAFDAC in partnership with mobile network providers and pharmaceutical companies in Nigeria to fight against fake and adulterated drugs which in the past had led to lose of thousands of people.

❖ **Businesses and Industry**

The digital revolution has already transformed many aspects of business and even whole industries. Just as the steam engine and electrification revolutionized entire sectors of the economy from the 18th century onward, modern technologies are beginning to dramatically alter today's industries. (WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, 2016, p.7). Through the manifold use of the Internet, businesses are set online whereby buys shop and pay for their desired goods or services. Internet enabled technology has broken the barrier of geography and time gap to market place. *eBay* and *Amazon* and others are examples of global giants in online buying and selling. In Nigeria, someone who is in a far place as Benue state is just one or two clicks away from *Jumia* or *Konga* shops located in Lagos.

As technology becomes ubiquitous and accessible to the wider population, it is having a profound impact on how customers behave and the expectations they have. One doesn't really need to go to computer village before he buys that electronic gadget. With a digital, internet enabled technology, Ugwuanyi, from Opi can make order of an engagement ring and it will be delivered to him all the way from United Kingdom right in his house. Clothes, shoes, cars, refrigerators, just name it, are all available to you just by clicking the right buttons. Buying and selling have been brought down to our palms – a drastic change and departure from what it used to be. All thanks to digital technologies. As technology becomes ubiquitous and accessible to the wider population, it is having a profound change on how customers behave and the expectations they have.

❖ **Politics and Governance**

Advancement in digital technologies has recorded profound political impact. Social media and the internet more in general, have played an increasingly important role in shaping political processes. For instance, digital technologies, Mainly the Internet and social media played a crucial role in US elections since Obama's first presidential campaign in 2008. Technologies have changed the way political actors mobilize support, as well as the ways citizens participate in politics. President Muhammad Buhari extensively used digital technologies to repackage his political carrier and mobilized formidable support which resulted to his emergence as elected president of Nigeria in 2015 after four consecutive failed attempts.

Also the application of digital technologies in governance has enhanced the processes of government functioning to accomplish simple accountable, speedy, responsive and transparent governance. According to Okwueze (2010, p.2011) E-governance is a democratic practice that is aimed at achieving effective service delivery from government to citizens, moving governance from traditionalist bureaucratization to modernist participatory administration". E-government targets three related objectives which are improving government processes (e-administration), connecting citizens (e-citizens and e-service) and building external interactions (e-society)" (Heeks, 2001).

❖ **Social Media**

Social media undoubtedly in an irresistible and compelling fashion have reshaped the psych, thinking pattern and behavioural tendencies of people world over. According to Odii (2013, p.162), “social media are Internet-based and mobile technologies that can be used to make communication interactive and participatory”. To Odii, social media have gone beyond global village level. They have reduced the world to global family. Using technologies to organize social mobilization, participation and collective action has been proven successful. Individuals can organize collective action on social media by sending an alert message to all group members. A post can also be made to Social media sites or wall. Olley and Ekhareafu (2013, p.26) warn that “anyone still in doubt of the power of social media in changing the political fortune of any society obviously has a lot to learn from the experiences of Joseph Estradaa, Ben Ali, Hosni Mubarak and Muammar Gaddafi”.

A typical Nigerian example of how technologies have engendered social change is January 2012’s occupy Nigeria protest. Olley and Ekhareafu (2013) explain further that many Nigerians turned out in various cities in the country to protest what many believed was federal Government’s weak way of tackling corruption in the oil and gas sector of the economy by removing fuel subsidy. Although led by the labour unions in the country, most of the protesters were not typically political actors. Many were simply mobilized through *Facebook*, *Twitter*, *Black Berry Messenger* and other online communities with millions of active members.

Similarly, 2Face, Nigerian popular and multi award winning Hip hop star through the social media organized and mobilized for protest against the government of the day for poor state of governance. Though the singer backed out after he was obviously threatened by the government, the protest was still successful on February 6th 2017 because of the momentum the plan had gathered through social media.

❖ **Banking**

The health of any economy is closely related to the soundness of its financial institution. Digital technologies have made a remarkable shift from the analogue to digital banking platforms. For example; E-banking, Mobile banking, Automated Teller Machine (ATM), Credit and Debit cards, Locker facilities, Online fund transfer etc. Digital technologies have repositioned banking sector for quick, efficient and convenient service delivery. This has reduced the amount of money we move about with because with ATM, one can take care of his bills even at the student union building cafeteria in UNN provided there is enough money in his bank account. Bank customers now get instant message alert on any transaction done on their accounts.

❖ **Globalization**

Globalization is, primarily a macro-economic phenomenon leading to an increasing interaction or integration of national economic systems through the growth of international trade, investment and capital flows. It also leads to increasing cross border technological, cultural, social and political exchanges. However, globalization is not just about big systems, remote and far away from the individual. It influences the intimate and personal aspects of our lives. Indeed, the advancement in technology and science, and their spread across the globe, influence people’s knowledge, attitudes and beliefs, and finally also their behavior.

❖ **Citizen Journalism**

Citizen journalism encompasses reporting of news, investigative blogging, hyperlocal journalism, and digital storytelling by the lay public (Rheingold, 2008). Citizen journalism is a rapidly evolving form of journalism where common citizens take the initiative to report news or

express views about happenings within their communities. It is news of the people, by the people and for the people. It is a people-centered, largely online, movement of the so-called 'we the medi' (okafor, Onyike, chukwuemeka and Daniel 2013, p.79). Moreover, citizen journalism infers that the experiences of participant observers in an event or issue present a more reliable and complete picture of that event than one from the perspective of an outsider. Again, digital technologies powered by social media are the driving force of citizen journalism.

❖ **Education**

The field of education has certainly been affected by the penetrating influence of Information and Communication technologies worldwide. The place of digital technologies in the 21st century education system has been described as vital to keeping abreast with rapidly changing technologies. According to Oyinade and Diriri (2013, p.369) digital technologies have the potentials to accelerate, enrich and deepen skills, motivate and engage students in learning; help to relate school experiences to work places, help to create economic viability for tomorrow's workers, contribute to radical changes in schools, strengthen teaching, and provide opportunities for connection between the school and the world.

Students and lecturers relationship has been strengthened through the use of digital technologies. Students can send their project topics for approval and completed assignments to their lecturers without necessarily meeting face to face. Oyinade and Diriri (2013) affirmed that digital technologies have radically changed traditional method of information delivery and usage patterns as well as offering contemporary learning experience for both instructors and learners.

❖ **Security**

Digital technologies have proved its worth in the fight against crime in our society. In the developed countries where the utilization of digital technologies in fighting crime is high, multiple successes have greeted the work and operations of the law enforcement and security agencies. Pictures of crime suspects are through the Internet circulate to other sister agencies and the general public for easy identification and subsequent apprehension of such criminals.

Closed-circuit television (CCTV) and other technological gadgets that help in forensic investigations, emergency toll free calls, bio-data, thump-print identification, etc are some of the ways digital technologies have changed the operations of security agencies. A very close example is a CCTV video footage trending online of Zenith bank robbery in Owerri, Nigeria. The video showed the faces of the robbers, how they drove in and started shooting and also how a brave mobile police man attached to the bank responded and gunned down one of the heavily armed robbers.

❖ **The Internet**

It is imperative to note here that the Internet is chief driving force in the changes discussed above as we have witnessed in different areas of human life. Ufuophu-Biri (2013) is in agreement that Internet has come to be regarded significantly as the core back born of the modern information and communication technologies. The Internet has facilitated the marriage or convergence of traditional and modern media in one platform. It has indeed, revolutionized the processes of doing things into what we see today as social change. In fact, Internet is the force behind every single phenomenal change recorded in the sectors discussed above.

Theoretical Review

Theory of Modernity and Modernization was considered as one of the most conspicuous perspective on social change. The term 'modernity' has been related to the meaning and significance of social changes that took place in Europe in nineteenth century as a result of industrialization, urbanization, and political democracy. (Haferkamp and Smelser, 1992). It was coincided to capture these changes in progress by contrasting the 'modern' with 'traditional'. The theory originated from the ideas of German sociologist, Max Weber in nineteenth century. At that time the theorists were quite optimistic in character and based on the ideas of progress. They discussed thoroughly the role of societies moving from one stage to the other i.e. from traditional to modern. (Lamaberaf 2014, p.5).

The proponents explained the changes that took place in Western societies. Later on, they were found attentive to the study of other underdeveloped and backward societies. That took place when the sociological research extended its concern beyond the Western society to study other societies, especially the Third World. Therefore, the term modernity has been defined as the movement from the peripheries to the core of modern society. It has been described as the effort of the underdeveloped societies to catch up with the leading most developed countries (Sztompka, 1994 in Lamaberaf 2014, p.5). According to this theory, old family system and pattern of life has been replaced and changed with the modern way of life. Joint family system is old system, therefore, replaced in nuclear family system.

The theory is very apt for this paper because, modernization is considered as a process of adopting the modern values and modern mode of living style. For example Nigeria as developing society has over the year embraced the utility of digital technology and has benefited from it's in various sectors of her economy. In its true sense it is an attempt on the part of people who usually are the staunch practitioners of their respective cultural, moral, and ethical ideals adapting the modernity. It points out towards a change in people's food habits, dress habits, speaking styles, tastes, choices, preferences, ideas, values, recreational activities and so on and that is exactly what digital technologies are doing currently in our society (Robert, 2008). People give more importance to science and technology in the process of getting them modernized. The modern scientific inventions have rationalized the society in a distinctive way. The whole web of social relationships got drastic changes and installed new ideologies in the place of traditional ones (Kakepoto 2012).

Findings

Digital technologies have helped in sharing information at a faster pace, mobilizing people and use of variety of tools to implement necessary actions for social change. It is a known fact that society and information technologies are rapidly co-evolving, and often in surprising ways. There is consensus therefore, among researchers that digital technologies are wielding enormous influence on the society and thereby entrenching obvious and tangible changes in the society. Becoming socialized today means learning what kinds of behavior are appropriate in a given social situation especially as determined by technology. The increasing trend of digitizing and storing our social and intellectual interactions opens the door to new ways of gathering and synthesizing information that was previously disconnected.

Yiğit (2013) testifies that people, who use digital technology to satisfy their needs and wants, communicate with others regardless of time and location and Internet allows them to work at home and share their opinions and reactions enrolling to various groups. Besides,

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technologies influence how we participate in democracy and, in turn, shape what we must consider to prepare students to become active members of a democratic society.

Today, thanks to digital communications revolution, educational experiences and information are available to anyone with an Internet connection and a computer or mobile device. Digital technology are transforming how we create, obtain, use and share knowledge. As well, they are taking the power of knowledge to new heights. By making knowledge widely accessible, new communications vehicles have created an unprecedented global platform for innovation and ideas. Via the Web, innumerable bridges are being built, linking “day-to-day” life to “university” life. People from all over the world are connecting and contributing to our shared intellectual heritage like never before. With the tools now at our disposal, we all have the opportunity to define and shape the kind of global society we want to live in. It has been expected for some years now that the communication technology of the Internet and the accompanying development of digital repositories should cause a digital revolution. (Kaul 2012, p.120).

However, the sweet rhythm of digital technology is not without its disadvantages. Change attributable to an innovation is often not smooth; in fact, it may be disruptive in ways that have little to do with the innovation’s purported function. People may resist the innovation or use it in ways never intended, or social systems may be profoundly disturbed by its presence. For instance, some aged and illiterate members of our society will not find profound and acceptable when they are forced to use Automated teller Machine (ATM) or go and queue at MTN Nigeria’s office just to get their telephone line reregistered.

Sexting is a problem associated with digital technology. This is practice of sending, receiving, or forwarding sexually explicit messages, photographs or images through cell phone, computer or other digital devices. This is behavior is very common on social media. Some go to the length of posting pornographic contents and nude pictures which reduces the moral standard of our society.

Moreover, some people use the platform of Internet and social media to plan and execute evil like hosting a fake employment organization whose sole aim is to extort or dupe people of their money and valuables. At the extreme, some of the victims of these online criminal gangs are raped, injured or killed. The gory story of Cynthia Osokogu who was murdered by her Facebook friends that invited her over to Lagos readily comes to mind. There are many other negative social changes that have presented themselves as social menace. Issues like hacking people’s email and other online accounts, cyber bullying, internet fraud, fake people or impostors with aim of committing evil. Also worrisome is the recent trends of various demographic indicators of family life may, which at first sight, seem to confirm that the traditional family is about to vanish. Digital technologies are widening the gap of face to face interactions existing in some families.

Nonetheless, the social gains of digital technology far outweigh the opposite, if properly monitored and controlled. Younes and Al-Zoubi (2015, p.82) aptly summarized the double edged nature of digital technologies when they submit that;

The more advanced technology becomes, the more it seems to have control over our lives. Today, the use of technology is widely available and insistently promoted throughout our society. While technology makes life easier for people, it also creates some problems for our society such as the

decline in ordinary social behaviors. Yet, modern societies realized the significance of intellectual technology which is a form of new knowledge that achieves goals or solves many problems. Since human beings are social by nature, relationships nowadays become more dominated by the use of modern technologies such as social media, which reduces the distances, despite of having negative effects on human relations in society and family. Currently, people recognize that the use of modern technologies is a requirement for life and an indication of the cultural awareness of the community.

Concluding Remarks

The goal of this paper was to find out the impact of Digital technology on our social and economic wellbeing and how it enhancement in quality delivery of goods and services in our economic sector for development in Nigeria. Findings show that every human activity is dependent upon various machines and no time in history has technological dominance been so apparent as we have it presently. We have attempted to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of digital technology in our everyday lives and the role it plays in social change and development in Nigeria. We have also shown that the use of digital technology is fast becoming a common phenomenon in Nigeria socio-political and economic development. This is evident from its pivotal role in the health sector, banking sector, political and economic sector, transportation and educational sector amongst others. However, we did not fail to warn too, that digital technology is indeed a technology with double edges, quick and sharp with positive and negative values. Be that as it may, the fact that digital technology has so numerous potentials that could be tapped to improve the development of our country Nigeria political arena and economic sector, enhance the virtues of democracy and foster good governance and political stability in the volatile African continent, calls for full embrace of the technology. To this effect, the recommends government provision of a more conducive environment to foster penetration of digital technology such digitalizing Nigeria Television Authority (NTA) and guarantee greater access to the technology for rapid development, and parents and guardians should watch, monitor and regulate the amount of time their children and wards spend using technological devices and the purpose of their usage. The federal government should make acquisition and accessibility of digital technologies cheaper and easier by reducing the prices and making Internet network free in tertiary institutions. Government through its regulatory agency, National Communications Commission (NCC) should make sure the telecommunications network providers make their services strong, stable and widely received across the country.

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