



ESTABLISHING INFORMATION SOCIETY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THROUGH ICT: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT: This paper depicts the idea of data society and its part in non-industrial nations and recognizes a few worldwide prescribed procedures issues on the topic for the country to be considered as a data society state. Data assumes an imperative part in our day to day routines and is crucial for each person and society to create. The idea of "society," which alludes to the gathering who share a typical culture, involves a specific regional region, and are heavily influenced by a brought together element, was talked about. The latest thing of the Information Age and Globalization prompted the development of the Information Society, or Post Industrial Society, in the late nineteenth 100 years, where data assumes an imperative part in all pieces of human existence, going from financial, social, mechanical, spatial, and social exercises through the main impetus of data and correspondence advances (ICTs). Various hypotheses have been proposed by researchers and masterminds to characterize and portray the fate of a decent data society. The nature and level of a data society in emerging nations isn't following worldwide best practices contrasted with created nations. This is because of some innovative, social, social, political, and other natural issues. Be that as it may, potential proposals were featured to accomplish the top regarding worldwide best practices in data society by the agricultural countries.

KEYWORDS: Information, Information Society, ICT, Technological, Nigeria

1. INTRODUCTION

The expression "data" is viewed as more muddled than it its significance to comprehend. There is no generally acknowledged single meaning of the term. Many teachers and subjects have different understandings and meanings of the term. In understanding the idea of data inside the setting of the data call, there is a need to inspect it from different perspectives of researchers, journalists, and observers. In the present dynamic and evolving world, data has turned into a crucial fix. No general public or individual can create without data. It assumes a focal and vital part in essentially all that we do, from deals to relaxation pursuits, to government exercises. Data is normally characterized as something like realities that educate us something concerning the world we live in and help to determine vulnerabilities and accomplish wonderful information. Now and again it seems to be "information," which alludes to current realities, abilities, and understanding that one has acquired through learning or experience.

Scott (2012) characterizes data as "information which has been recorded, grouped, coordinated, related, or deciphered inside a system so that importance arises." [1].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 WHAT IS SOCIETY?

The two ideas of society and culture are firmly related and in some cases can be utilized conversely. "Society" is generally used to assign the individuals from a particular gathering, of people instead of the social connections of those people. The underlying foundations of the term society can be followed by the Latin word socius which implies friendship or companionship. As referred to by Abbate, C. (2016), Aristotle expressed that for hundreds of years a prior man is a social creature, it brings into centre that man generally lives in the organization of others. Society has turned into a fundamental condition for human existence to proceed [2].

The general public is for the most part imagined as a human gathering which is moderately huge, somewhat free or self-sustaining in segment terms, and which is somewhat independent in its association with social relations. The meaning of society has gone through little variety from the point of view of traditional and present-day researchers. We can characterize society collectively as individuals who share a typical culture, involve a specific regional region and feel themselves to establish a bond together and particular element.

2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD SOCIETY

A decent society should have the accompanying qualities, as made sense of by MacIver in 1931:

- ❖ Likeness
 - ❖ Differences
 - ❖ Association
 - ❖ Participation [3]
- a) **Resemblance:** Likeness implies commonality, and that implies society. The resemblance of individuals in some random gathering is the essential premise of their commonality and it produces correspondence connections.
 - b) **Difference:** A feeling of similarity isn't generally adequate alone for sufficient social association. This doesn't prohibit variety or variety. There are organic contrasts between the genders as well as the social and financial exercises of individuals.
 - c) **Relationship:** Society infers association. It is one more fundamental component in comprising a decent society. It isn't feasible for a person to fulfil his cravings in disengagement.
 - d) **Participation:** This is additionally a significant component in establishing a general public. Without participation, no general public can exist. On the off chance that the citizenry doesn't cooperate for normal purposes, they can't carry on with a cheerful and agreeable life.

3.1 WHAT IS AN INFORMATION SOCIETY?

The expression "data society" has been proposed to allude to the post-modern culture where data assumes a fundamental part in each human movement. It is a lot more extensive idea than that of a data economy. Data society additionally alludes to a general public wherein the creation, appropriation, and control of data have turned into a critical financial and social action. The machine apparatuses of the data society are PCs and media communications, as opposed to machines or furrows.

As indicated by Daniel Bell (1976), a data society is a general public that puts together itself around information in light of a legitimate concern for social control and the administration of development and change [4] In a general public where data is utilized as a monetary asset, the local area outfits/takes advantage of it and behind it, an industry fosters that creates the important data (Nick Moore, 1998) [5]

Data society makes it feasible for individuals to get the full advantages of innovation in all parts of their lives: at home, working, and in plays or diversion. For instance, utilize an ATM for cash withdrawal and other financial administrations, cell phones, email and the web. These innovations have suggestions for all parts of our general public and economy. They are changing the way that we carry on with work, instruction, and how we invest our relaxation energy. The data society fills in as a vital variable in the advancement of the data area. The casual area can fulfil the general requirements for data offices and administrations, for example, innovative framework, media transmission organizations, and PCs.

3.2 FEATURES OF GOOD INFORMATION SOCIETY

In different definitions that have been proposed throughout the long term, there are five (5) basic highlights of a decent data society as follows:

1. Technological
 2. Economical
 3. Sociological
 4. Spatial
 5. Cultural
- 1) **Technological:** The wide-running advancements in data and interchanges, from link and satellite TV to PCs, to the web, have been perceived to upset our lifestyle such that will characterize another mutual request. Toffler (1980) proposes that the advances in data and correspondence innovations (ICTs) demonstrate the third flood of mechanical development, the data upset. These advancements widespread affect organizations, distance learning, legislative issues, and, surprisingly, individual lives, much past what was generally anticipated [10]. For instance, on account of ICT, creating showcasing methodologies in Britain and selling them in the U.S is presently conceivable. Distance learning worked with by ICT has helped individuals in created nations as well as non- industrial nations like Nigeria. The trading of data in these occurrences, through an ICT foundation generally worked with by innovation, has been the essential standard and empowering influence for fostering a data society.
 - 2) **Economical:** The construction of the economy and its new changes, wherein data has come to assume a part, has been depicted to establish the data economy. It is elusive a generally acknowledged, agreement meaning of a data economy. As a general rule, this is a term used to depict a period of the post-modern economy that is progressively founded on data related exercises. Information economy, new economy, and web economy are a portion of the terms on the other hand used to allude to something very similar or a piece of a similar thought as is data economy. Also, in a data society, monetary exercises and different organizations are done by individuals utilizing data and correspondence innovation offices such as internet banking, E-business, E- trade, Online enlistment and so forth.
 - 3) **Sociological:** Sociologists have conceptualized the data society concerning changes in word related structure and consider the prevalence of data work in occupations to have made another social request. The start of this way of thinking is frequently credited to Daniel Bell (1973), who, in his hypothetical piece of the post-modern culture, described by a shift from regular manual tasks to middle-class positions, perceives the significance and pre-distinction of data in middle-class administration occupations [4]. The humanistic view is worried about the results of the development of data occupations for public activity. Due to the advances in ICT, we have seen significant development in programming and media transmission designing and call focus occupations in India, which are all data occupations.
 - 4) **Spatial:** This circle of reasoning on data society is built around the perspective of space, albeit not detached from the financial and social angles. The effect of data networks on the association of reality has been the point of convergence in this conversation. We can imagine a general public where individuals are associated through data networks as the "wired society"

that works at the nearby, local, public, and worldwide levels to give a "data ring primary" (Barron and Curnow, 1979). ICTs have beaten the issues forced by existence. The actual area of an individual has decreased fundamentally as long as he/she is associated with or bought into these overall data organizations [11]. In this organized society, the course of creation has been worldwide in space and nonstop in time. A partnership might run its creation overall 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and 52 weeks per year.

- 5) **Cultural:** The social ideal of data society is firmly connected with the data climate wherein we currently live. This climate has become more penetrative, closer, and a constituent of our day to day existences. There are a few aspects to this turn of events. In the first place, there has been an exceptional expansion in data in friendly flow due fundamentally to mechanical advances. Admittance to a wide scope of information and investigation, diversion, and individual and local area help from across the globe through different media like radio, TV, the web, papers, and magazines, anyplace and whenever, has directed the approaching of a media-loaded society. Second, social collaborations have become more perplexing, and verbal and composed correspondence has been insufficient to stay aware of these intricacies. Third, the unnecessary entrance of data has likewise made issues.

3.3 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AS AN INFORMATION SOCIETY

As per the World Population Review (2022), a non-industrial nation is by and large characterized as one with a low degree of modern and, additionally, financial events, which lead directly or by implication to social, political, monetary, and natural difficulties that altogether block the personal satisfaction of that country's citizens [6]. Social orders all around the world are changing to what is known as a "data society" through data and correspondence innovation offices like PCs, gadgets, and the web. In nations like England, America, Switzerland, and China, among others, data is assuming an undeniably essential part in their monetary, social, and political lives. Preferably, this peculiarity occurs no matter a nation's size, transformative phase, or political way of thinking.

Accordingly, non-industrial nations like Nigeria are supposed to try and bring in every one of the important assets for them to meet the worldwide accepted procedures in data society for their financial, social, mechanical, instructive, and political turn of events. In a data society, "data" is viewed as a distinct advantage or method for creation, assembling and arranging data, handling information, and utilizing and assessing data and information. Furthermore, data increases financial movement and escalates a wide scope of exchanges. Edward Blakely (1991) accentuated this angle in his article that "the progressions of information and data will assume a bigger part than the progression of products or capital." [7]

3.4 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

ICT has been characterized as "anything which permits us or to affect the environment utilizing electronic or advanced gear" Suleiman et al cited [8]. ICT likewise alludes to the craftsmanship and applied sciences that deal with information and data. It envelops all gear, including computational apparatus (PCs, equipment, programming, firmware, and so forth), instruments, techniques, rehearsals, systems, ideas, standards, and technical studies that become possibly the most important factor in the lead of data exercises: procurement, portrayal, handling, showing, security, exchange, moving, the board, association, stockpiling, and recovery of information and data [19].

3.5 ICT AND INFORMATION SOCIETY

Data and Communication Technologies is an umbrella term that incorporates any specialized gadgets or applications; enveloping radio, mobile phones, satellites, PCs, email, data sets, network advances, and some more. There is no data society without data and correspondence advancements (ICTs). It is an approach to broadening and escalating the utilization of data and empowering correspondence among people and gatherings across space. A data society can likewise be viewed as a data innovation society. The supposed "mechanical push" has been, as of late, the main thrust of improvement. Subsequently, the data society is subject to complex electronic data and correspondence organizations and apportions a moderately enormous piece of its assets to data and correspondence exercises (Edward Blakely, 1991). The point of convergence in this conversation. We can imagine a general public where individuals are associated through data networks as the "wired society" that works at the nearby, local, public, and worldwide levels to give a "data ring primary" (Barron and Curnow, 1979). ICTs have beaten the issues forced by existence. The actual area of an individual has decreased fundamentally as long as he/she is associated with or bought into these overall data organizations [11]. In this organized society, the course of creation has been worldwide in space and nonstop in time. A partnership might run its creation overall 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and 52 weeks per year.

3.6 NATURE OF AN INFORMATION SOCIETY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: NIGERIA AS A REFERENCE

The data society isn't just about availability to the worldwide data framework, however, it is about the open satisfaction, the networks that gather on the web and disconnected, the inserted and arising social perspectives, business and different intentions behind such exercises, long-lasting learning, and a limit concerning making and overseeing such data spaces. The data society is likewise about effectively making and forming the hidden specialized, data, and administration framework for a worldwide network and information-based society through the main thrust of data and correspondence innovations (ICTs).

In created nations, for example, like America, England, Russia and others, political, business, instructive and different parts of public activity can be done electronically through ICT contraptions, E-trade, web-based booking of flights, shopping, E-learning and E-casting a ballot. The Internet is moving toward the situation with a standard medium, yet has quite far to go before accomplishing comparative degrees of entrance in agricultural nations like Nigeria and other non-industrial nations. As per the International Telecommunication Union Report (2019) on its Measuring Digital Development Series of Statistical and Analytical Publications that supplant the Annual Measuring the Information Society, an expected billion individuals are involving the Internet in 2019, mirroring a 5.3% expansion contrasted and 2018. The worldwide entrance rate expanded from almost 17% in 2005 to more than 53 % in 2019 [12].

In created nations, the vast majority are on the web, with near 87.6% of people utilizing the Internet. In all created Nations (LDCs), then again, just 19% of people are online in 2019. Europe is the area with the most noteworthy Internet utilization rates. Also, Africa is the area with the most minimal Internet utilization rates (ITU, 2019).

4. CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF INFORMATION SOCIETY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CONCERNING NIGERIA

Even though the meaning of ICTs has been generally perceived as the foundation of a successful data society in this 'Data Age', even in non-industrial nations, a few applications and advantages of the data society are now turning out to be clear. Emerging nations like Nigeria as a data society generally deal with the accompanying issues:

- I. Lack of preparation and abilities in utilizing the ICTs offices
- II. Inadequate proficiency abilities and looking through procedures
- III. Resistance of progress
- IV. Poor government strategies and the absence of appropriate execution
- V. Poverty and absence of buying power
- VI. The sporadic electric power supply in Nigeria
- VII. Network and Connectivity issues
- VIII. Lack of participation between residents, organizations, scholastics, NGOs and policymakers to establish a positive environment for utilizing ICTs
- IX. Inadequate capital assets to put resources into ICTs foundation and training
- X. Corruption and fumble
- XI. Strategic arranging

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The accompanying proposals can be advanced to foster what is known as a "Worldwide Information Society" in Nigeria and other non-industrial nations to rival created nations and accomplish worldwide prescribed procedures in the data society.

Non-industrial nations, for example, Nigeria ought to seek close general and

- reasonable access systems utilizing minimal expense gadgets
- Access ought to be elevated to the worldwide substances through the Internet as well as advance social variety and the age of locally significant substances in neighborhood dialects.
- Partners in private, instructive, government, contributor and multilateral areas should proactively frame associations to guarantee their moral and financial use of it.
- Non-industrial nations should keep and partake in cooperative guidelines discussions like ICANN, ITU and so on.
- Appropriate preparation and direction projects ought to be given to the residents on the most proficient method to utilize ICTs and other innovations.
- States ought to form arrangements that will direct the activities and execute them as needs be.

6. CONCLUSION

We can conclude that information is what people seek to improve their knowledge state of mind and resolve their uncertainties and is bedrock for individual and societal development. Society is a group of people who share a common culture, occupy a particular territorial area and feel themselves to constitute a unified and distinct entity. Information society refers to the Post-Industrial Society in which information plays a vital role in all parts of human life through the driving force of ICTs. Post Industrial or information societies in Developed countries is far better compared with Developing Countries like Nigeria, in the sense that information society in Developed Countries is Globalize in nature and it reached maturity level while in the Developing Countries it is still in the level of infancy this is due some social, economic, technological, political and environmental difficulties.

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