**CHAPTER ONE**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The introduction of the study highlights the growing importance and influence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) across various sectors, particularly in journalism and broadcasting. It emphasizes how ICT tools such as mobile phones, digital cameras, and especially the internet, have revolutionized the way media content is produced, stored, and distributed.

The text references Oni (2000), who points out that ICT plays a central role in the socio-economic transformation of both developed and developing countries. Similarly, Depleur and Dennis (1997) explain the shift from analog to digital communication, marking the emergence of new media technologies, including online services, digital television, and web-based platforms.

Overall, the introduction establishes a foundation for the study by acknowledging ICT as a core professional tool in modern journalism, and sets the stage for exploring its impact and applications in media practices.

**1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Information and communication technology have no doubt emerged to be a force to reckon with, in every society. If not all field of human endeavor with regard to the utilization of information communication technology as core professional proficiency.

Journalism like any other profession is not left out in this new wave of I.C.T such as the mobile phones, digital cameras, and most importantly the internet which is at the forefront of other information technology.

Oni (2000), “information communication technology was central to the recent social economic transformation in both the industrialized and developing countries harness it for the attainment of their social economic and political goals’’. The indispensability of information and communication technology in broadcasting and other fields of human endeavor have been expressed by many scholars.

Technological advancement has led to the advanced societies into what is now referred to as global information society.

However, Depleur and Dennis (1997) opined that “we are today in a technical transition from analog to digital forms of communication. Now both print and electronic media are merging with digital form of technology mainly the computer to create an age of new media technology that the methods and materials used to achieve industrials or commercial objectives’’. The new media include television as cable service and pay preview, computer applications like electronics online services and various cyber paces, home pages on the World Wide Web.

All these indicate that information and communication technology for media use in the collection, production, storage and transformation of information.

**1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The study investigate how effectiveness has been enhanced in the newsgathering process on Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) Yola, using ICT as instrument. In other words, this discourse sets of find answers to this question, what is the influence of information and communication technology?

Advancing in this direction developed speedily within last quarter of the 20th century ever faster development of communication through radio, television, the internet, video conferencing and more recently the global system for mobile communication.

The world is an eyewitness to advancement in the never-ending production of information communication technology (ICT). In the light of this, Ciboh (2005:81) said “it has affected every aspect of our lives profoundly. They link up remote areas of the earth with telephone and television. It has enabled modern conducted speedily via satellite.

**1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The aim of this study was to determine how information communication technology has influenced the newsgathering process of Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) specifically however, the study was conducted to:

1. Determine ICT facilities available at ABC yola.
2. Find out the influence of ICT on the newsgathering processes of ABC yola.
3. Identify the challenges that have attended the application of ICT in newsgathering in ABC, yola.

**1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

From the objectives above are the following research questions.

1. What ICT facilities are available at ABC yola?
2. What is the influence of ICT on the newsgathering process of ABC yola?
3. What challenges have attended the application of ICT in the newsgathering processes of ABC yola?

**1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The study sought to establish the influence of information communication technology (ICT) on newsgathering processes of Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) yola.

**1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

It is hoped that this study would enhance the understanding for this area of mass communication research and it will also be useful to journalism and mass communication scholars and even a cross section of Nigeria.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

The chapter will relate this study to previous study in this area of communication research. The chapter also considered a conceptual analysis of the discourse.

**2.1 REVIEW OF CONCEPTS**

Three concepts were reviewed in this study.

1. The concept of information communication technology.
2. The concept of news.
3. The concept of newsgathering.

**2.1.1 THE CONCEPT OF (ICT)**

Information communication technology is an umbrella term that includes any communication device encompassing computers, internet, email online. Interaction phones, mobile phones video phones, video phone, video conferencing, CD, mp3, DVD, Laptops etc.

The European commission also says that information and communication technology (ICT) is a term which currently used to denote a wide range of services, applications and technology using various types of equipment and software often running over telecommunication networks. They include, well-known telecom services such as telephone, fax machines, computers and information gathering and disseminating gadgets. Telecommunication services used together with computer hardware and software to form the basis of a range other services including email transfer of files (data) from one computer to another, particularly the internet with potentials which allows all computers to be connected. Thereby giving access to sources of knowledge and information stored on computers worldwide.

The explosive growth in information and communication technology (ICT) has had major impact on the way media institution bring information to their audience and customers. The technology boom has created exciting new ways to learn about, and track audience, create products and services tailored to meet audience and clients in large groups or one on one. For example, in Nigeria through video conferencing, a media research at a company headquarters in Abuja or groups in Lagos or America without stepping on a plane, but with only a few clicks of the mouse.

Thus, in this present day society media practices depend largely upon information and communication technology with computers, journalist can create detailed data use them to target individual audience or groups with offers designed to meet their specific and collective needs and readership interests with this new wave of communication equipment, journalist can zero in a targeted messages in actualization of their function of education, entertainment, mobilization among other things.

The problems faced by journalist of both electronic and print media have been mitigated by the use of information communication technology computers, for example have in stored dictionary for indicating typographical errors, they also have the ability of reducing the length of copy to pit into available space, they also provide an array of typefaces, crop photographs for copies verify information from other computers though the internet and so on.

Available information can be easily accessed via satellite, which covers the whole world. Telephones and other technical gadgets have also made it easy to get access to certain information without going to the site of event, while equipment like Teleprompters are used in electronic broadcasting (television) to conveniently read news.

The application of information communication technologies by the mass media is gradually moving towards making the job of journalists more effective and efficient. Most of the equipment used by media are seen to be outdated and inadequate. Media organization like N.T.A still rely on absolute equipment for their production and transmission. Maida (1996) and Bako (2001) contented that ‘’with the recent deregulation of the broadcast media there is a growing movement towards employing media technology.

Vast modern media technology is employed in gathering and processing information. Attesting to this is the use of ‘’online journalism “to collect or gather information and go on to disseminate it. There is a space opened on the internet which incorporates text graphics, still and moving pictures sound.

Bako (2001:26) has observed that ‘’cable television is fast gaining ground and is beginning to take a stronger hold’’. This goes to show the extent to which information communication technology have affected the world so that it has become necessary to be well versed in any of the modern technology, especially the computer which has thrown most workers or section of workers in the news process out of jobs

**2.1.2 THE CONCEPT OF NEWS**

The concept of news must have existed even before the beginning of the era mass media. The idea of news in human society is as old as an inevitable event, and its communication by world affect. The four letters of the word ‘’NEWS’’ have been described as representing the four cardinal and south. News, by this definition can be about recent happenings in various societies what is being reported may take place. In a local, national or international environment and be disseminated in the interest of the publics.

Mitchell (sharley, cited in Galadima 2000:3) said “occurrences are potential news but they are not news until reporters give those accounts of”.

**2.1.3 CONCEPT OF NEWSGATHERING**

News does not on its own come to stations, someone has to go out and source out news. There are various ways and methods of newsgathering which includes

Correspondents Report

Reporters can be assigned to cover more than one beat and then file in his reports appropriately. The areas of coverage may range from presidency to the religious and even market places, which can be also known as a market survey.

1. **Interviewing**

This is either in a face to face discussion situation or though the telephone for the purpose of finding out facts surrounding on issue it can be done by sampling views of experts on topical issues that are of public interest.

1. **Monitoring**

Monitoring others stations not all broadcast station are in a position to afford the luxury of sending a correspondent to every palace. In the country or though out the world. In such a situation a correspondent is usually assigned to monitor other stations and report news gathering events. Most local stations do monitor foreign broadcast organizations such as the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Voice of America ((VOA), Cable Network News (CNN). The person charged with this type of responsibility is acting as foreign correspondent where as these viable orientations normally post their reporters to the various countries as foreign correspondents.

1. **Slated Events**

Reporters are usually sent to such places like conferences and seminars as such, they gather and filed their report at the end of the day.

1. **News Release**

This are hand bills sent out by organizations to broadcast stations possibly announcing some future events such as the commissioning of a project to be covered by the broadcast stations.

1. **Roving**

In certain given station a reporter could be sent to no particular place but to go round the street of townships and look for news such news usually includes accidents, fire outbreaks, traffic situation and any other usual and any other unusual occurrences.

International News AgenciesThese organizations BBC. CNN usually get their news through this body. The news could be got from the Associate Press (AP), Agency France Press (AFP), News Agency of Nigeria (NAN). News technology have made it possible for news to be reported and delivered from the scene of the event. Through electronic news gathering by using small, lightweight cameras and video tape recorders, reporters could get of news event on the air much quicker, video tape is ready to edit. Immediately after it is not.

The arrival of computer has had tremendous impact on production process. In the media introduction process. In the media industry. It has made newsgathering reporting and editing fast so much that process becomes almost instantaneous. In today cyber space the computers has virtually reduced the difficulties in the product of media products through the electronic system. For example, in the past, it used to take a lot of manual labor to produce a newspaper, but today newspaper does not only gather but have their computers.

**2.4 Theoretical Framework**

This study is underpinned by three complementary theories that explain how ICT technologies are adopted, shape journalistic practice, and operate within broader social systems, particularly within the Nigerian broadcast context at ABC Yola.

**2.4.1 Technological Determinism (McLuhan, 1964)**

Technological Determinism posits that the medium itself—infrastructure, hardware, or software exerts a powerful determining influence on society and institutional practices (McLuhan, 1964). According to McLuhan, “the medium is the message,” meaning that the characteristics of a communication technology shape human perception, behavior, and organizational routines more profoundly than its content (McLuhan, 1964; Bimber, 1990). In the context of ABC Yola, this theory helps explain how tools such as computers, satellite uplinks, mobile reporting apps, and newsroom management systems fundamentally alter the speed, processing, and delivery of news.

**2.4.2 Diffusion of Innovations Theory (Rogers, 1962)**

Rogers’s Diffusion of Innovations theory outlines how new technologies spread through social systems via processes such as awareness, evaluation, trial, and adoption, and identifies adopter categories (innovators, early adopters, early majority, late majority, laggards) (Rogers, 1962). This framework enables analysis of how ABC journalists become aware of new ICT tools (e.g. digital cameras, content management systems), test them, and decide whether to adopt or reject them within their newsgathering processes.

**2.4.3 Social Shaping of Technology (SST) (Lievrouw & Livingstone, 2006)**

In contrast to deterministic models, the Social Shaping of Technology perspective highlights that ICT outcomes are co-constructed by social, organizational, and institutional factors (Lievrouw & Livingstone, 2006). SST posits that newsroom policies, training protocols, resource allocation, and organizational culture mediate how technology is used and its ultimate impact. In the case of ABC Yola, this theory captures how contextual factors such as power supply, managerial support, or staff resistance shape the effectiveness of ICT integration in news production.

**Integrative Model**

1. Technological Determinism highlights how the introduction of ICT tools triggers changes in journalistic routines.
2. Diffusion of Innovations explains how ABC staff adopt new tools over time and why certain innovations spread faster.
3. Social Shaping of Technology frames how institutional context moderates uptake and utilization of ICT.

**2.5 SUMMARY**

This chapter has provided a review of literature also looked at how Nigeria reporters to information and communication technology and how they can help in news gathering furthermore, from the review of literature, it has been observed that information and communication technology prose greats challenges to the Nigerian mass media.

It also explores how information and communication technology influenced. The news gathering processes of Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) Yola.

# CHAPTER THREE

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the research presents the methods and procedures employed in carrying out the study. For more explanation of the methodology employed in this chapter, the researcher here presents the following: Research Design, Population of study, sample and sampling procedure, instrument for data collection as well as method of data presentation and analysis.

## 3.1 Research Design

The research work adopted survey method for the study, this is so because the method provides room for an in-depth study of the organization which the research is carried out. The detailed examination of the one case is expected to give an insight that will help in understanding the phenomenon under investigation in general. Consequent upon the afore-mentioned, the researcher seen the study as the most appropriate for the study.

## 3.2 Population of the Study

The population of the study area is One Hundred and Ten (110) staff from the record obtained by the Managing Director of ABC Yola, Adamawa State.

## 3.3 Sampling Technique

The research is restricted to the simple random sampling procedure. According to Osuala (2008) random sampling procedure refers to as method of drawing a portion of population so that each member has equal chance of being selected.

## 3.4 Sample size

This defines the procedure of ascertaining the targeted sample size used for the study. The population was narrowed down to determine the sample size or reachable size of the population. The sample size which is equally the accessible population for the study was determined using Taro Yamane statistical tool for sample size determination. Therefore, the sample size of the study is Eighty-Six (86) which will serve as the sample size for the study.

## 3.5 Method of data collection

Questionnaire was the principal instrument used for data collection. The questionnaire for this study had twelve close-ended (structured) questions which were divided into two sections (section A and B). section A, comprised of questions relating to the demographic data of respondents, while section B had questions relating to the objective of the study.

## 3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The method of data analysis that will be used will be simple percentage and frequency tabular presentation in which descriptive analysis will be used to infer meaning to the data in the table.

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION FOR FINDINGS**

**4.0 DISCUSSION**

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data for this study, it is also prefer answers to the question raised in chapter one. The presentation of data is directed towards answering the following research questions.

1. What ICT facilities are available at ABC Yola?
2. What is the influence of ICTs on the news gathering processes of ABC, Yola?
3. What challenges have attended the application of ICTs newsgathering of ABC, Yola?
4. How can the challenges of ICTs in ABC, Yola best tackle?

4.2 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

A total of 155 questionnaire were administered on the respondents. Only 130 copies were retrieved which represent a high response. The data presented and analyzed were therefore based on the 130 copies of the questionnaire which presented in table 1-16 below,

Table 1 demographic data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **Percentage %** |
| Male | 66.1% |
| Female | 33.8% |
| Age |  |
| 20-30 | 34.6% |
| 31-40 | 36.9% |
| 41-50 | 22.3% |
| 50 and above | 6.1% |

Source: The table 1 above shows that 6(66.1) were male and females. This shown that both genders were fairly sampled in the use of ICTs facilities in newsgathering of ABC. Yola.

The age distribution indicates that 45(34.6) fell within age bracket of 31-40.29(22.3) were within the age bracket of 41-50.8(6.1) were within the range of 50 above by implication, the distribution indicates that response in the age bracket 31-40 responded more followed by those in the age bracket of 20-30 years. It appears these two groups constitute the highest working class in ABC, Yola. Hence the have the highest number of respondent.

Table 2. Educational attainment of respondents

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Qualification** | **Percentage** |
| SSCE/GCE | 26.9% |
| OND/NCE | 38.4% |
| HND/Degree | 23% |
| Post graduate | 11.5% |

The data in table 2 shows educational attainment which depicts 35(26.9) had senior school certificate (SSCE) qualification 50 (30.4) had higher national diploma and first degree, while 15(11.5) had post graduate degrees.

Table 3. Position in the organization

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Position** | **Percentage** |
| Editor | 19.2% |
| Reporter | 34.6% |
| Producer | 21.5% |
| Engineer | 24.6% |

The data in the table 5 present 0(0) post, 9(6.2) telephone 27 (20.8) electronic mail, 21(16.2) fax, 38; (29.2) GSM 35 (26.9) others. The presentation portrays GSM as the predominantly or commonly used ICT facility by ABC reporters.

Table 6. The influence of ICT on news gathering process

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Response** | **Percentage %** |
| Yes | 89.2% |
| No | 10.8% |

The other data in table6. Shows 116(89.2) positive responses. This shows that information communication technology has profound influence on news gathering processes.

Table 7. The influence of ICTs on ABC news gathering.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Influence** | **Percentage %** |
| Make the process | 49.9% |
| Very easy |  |
| Less strenuous | 50% |
| More strenuous | 0.8% |
| Difficult | 2.3% |

The data in the table 7 shown 61(49.9) make the process very easy, 65, (50) less difficult. We can accept the research position that ICTs facilities make news gathering processes less strenuous.

Table 8 functionality of ICTs facilities used by ABC reporters

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Functionality | Percentage % |
| Very functional | 37.7% |
| Partial functional | 51.5% |
| Non-functional | 10.8% |

The data in table 8 presents 49(37.7) very functional. Therefore the ICT facilities ABC reporter used in news gathering has been partially functional

Table 9. Advantages of ICTs in news gathering

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advantages | Percentage % |
| Timeliness | 20% |
| Accuracy | 17.7% |
| Service energy | 22.3% |
| Wider news coverage | 40% |

The data in the table 9 shows 26(20) timeliness, 23. (17.7) accuracy, 29(22.3) saves energy, 52(40) wider coverage. The use of ICTs facilities has significant role to play in enhancing wider news coverage.

Table 10. Responses showing if ICTs make work easier

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Responses** | **Percentage %** |
| Yes | 89.2% |
| No | 10.8% |

The data in table 10 present 116(89.2) positive responses and 14(10.8) negative responses. However, the presentation accepts that ICTs facilities are essential in making work easier.

Table 11. Challenges encountered in the application of ICTs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Challenges** | **Percentage %** |
| Lack of qualified | 21.5% |
| Personnel | 34.6% |
| Lack of power supply | 34.6% |
| Lack of technical know-how | 31.5% |
| Others | 12.30% |

The data in table 11 shows 288 (21.5) lack of qualified personnel, 45(34.6) power supply. 41 (31.5) lack of technical know-how and 16(12.3) others. The presentation pinpoints. That lacks of power supply has been the major challenge confronting ABC in the application of information communication technology.

Table 12. Responses on ICTs making news gathering work easier or not easier.

The data in table 12 shows that majority of the respondents observed that ICT has essentially made newsgathering work efficient of the respondents observed that it has not made the work easier because the ICTs facilities are ineffective.

Table 13. ABC utilization of ICTs in newsgathering processes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Utilization** | **Percentage %** |
| Yes | 35.4% |
| No | 64% |

The data in table 13 indicates 46(35.4) yes and 84(64.6) no. this shows that ABC is yet to actualize the full utilization of ICTs in its newsgathering process.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Responses | Percentage % |
| The respondent held  Different way in which the challenges of ICT can be tackled in ABC Yola |  |

Table 14. Responses on utilization or underutilization of ICTs in ABC, Yola.

The data in table 15 show that the majority of the respondents observed that inadequate and steady supply of electricity will be the measures to tackle the challenges of ICTs in ABC, Yola. Quarter percent of the respondents copies that the way to tackle the challenges of ICT is by training of staff on the technical know-how of the ICTs. While minority of the respondents believed that the provision of more ICTs facilities and a proper management, the challenges of ICT can be overcome.

**4.3 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

This dealt with the discussion of findings based on the data gathered from the field that have been presented and analyzed.

**RESEARCH QUESTION ONE**

What ICT facilities are available at ABC Yola?

The answer to this question is provided in Table four which indicates that the digital video camera and computer have the highest percentages as facilities, used in newsgathering. The digital video camera has 26% respondents and the computer has 24 respondents representative 78.5% 16 respondents representing 12.3% indicated other forms of gathering news which could either be manual or electronic, 14 respondents representing 10.8% indicated the internet 13 respondents representing 10% indicate satellite 10 representing 7.6% indicated 8 respondents representing 6.2% indicate digital photographic camera while 5 respondents representing 3.8% indicated telephone.

Table 4 further answer research question one. The distribution indicated that 38 respondents represents 29.2% of the ABC reporters use GSM in filling news report 35 respondents representing 26.9% indicate that means of filling report which could be tape recorder or midget 27 respondents representing 20.8% accepted using electronic mail 21 respondents representing 16.2% indicate fax 9 respondent representing 6.9% indicated telephone. The above findings, shows that model ICT facilities are widely used in news gathering process.

**RESEARCH QUESTION TWO**

What is the influence of information communication technology on news gathering process of ABC, Yola?

The answer to this question is given in table six which indicated that 116 respondents representing 89.2% agree ICT influenced news gathering process, while 14 respondents representing 10.8% indicated that ICT does not influence news gathering process.

Table 7. Further provides answer to research?

The table (4.08) shows 65 respondents representing 46.9% indicated that ICT make the processes very easy 3 respondents representing 2.3% indicated that ICT make processes more strenuous.

Table 8 shows 49 respondents representing 37.7% accepted that ICT facilities based by reporters news gathering processes are very function 67 respondents representing 1.5% indicates that partial functionality of the ICT facilities. 14 respondents representing 0.8 indicate that the ICT facilities are non-functional.

Table 9 reveals that 52 respondents representing 40% agreed to the advantage of wider news coverage provided by ICT facilities. 29 respondents representing 22.3% indicated the advantage of ICT in saving energy 26 respondents representing 17.7% indicate the accuracy advantage that enhances of effectiveness in the newsgathering processes.

Table 10 further provides answer to research question two. 16 respondents representing 89.2% has positively made their newsgathering work easier. 14 respondents representing 10.8 indicated that, ICT has not made news gathering work easier. From the above findings however, ICT, has tremendously influenced the newsgathering processes of ABC, Yola.

**RESEARCH QUESTION THREE**

What challenges have attended the application of ICT in news gathering processes of ABC, Yola 41 respondents representing 31.5% indicated that lack of technical know- how pose challenges in the news gathering processes 28 respondents representing 21.5% indicated that lack of qualified personnel serve as the set back in the application of ICT in news gathering processes. 16 respondents representing 12.3% indicated other forms of challenges which could be inadequate funding or mismanagement of ICT facilities.

Table 12 also proffer to research question three. The funding however, indicated that the majority of the respondents observed that ICT has profoundly make the work of news gathering easier. Reasons been that it is efficient and require less strenuous effort. While few of the respondents observed that ICT has not made news gathering work easier due to the ineffectiveness of the ICT facilities.

Table 13 indicated that 84 respondents representing 64.6% agreed that ABC Yola is yet to actualize the utilization of ICT in newsgathering processes. This clear shows that ABC, Yola is yet actualize full utilization of ICT in its news gathering processes.

Table 14 further proffered answer to research question three. The findings reveals majority of the respondents indicated that ABC, Yola is to actualize full utilization of ICT facilities owing to inadequate and ineffective ICT, facilities meanwhile, the rest of the respondents observed that ABC yola, has been able to actualize the full utilization of ICT because they are now connected to the internet. Therefore glaringly points out that lack of power supply in ABC yola results to the break in transmission during live coverage. The usual excuse in that there is a change in power supply, lack of qualified personnel are other constraints in the application of ICT in the news gathering processes of ABC Yola.

**RESEARCH QUESTION FOUR**

How can challenges of ICT in ABC Yola be tackled?

Table provides answer to research question four, majority of the respondents held the view that for the challenges of ICT to be tackled, there is need for adequate and steady supply. A quarter of the respondents were of the view that training of staff on the technical know-how of ICT facilities can tackled the challenges of ICT. Meanwhile the rest of the respondents opined that provision of more ICT facilities and proper management of the facilities can redress the problems.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**SUMMARY, CONCLUTION AND RECOMMENDATION**

Information communication technology has a large extent, assisted in news gathering processes of Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), Yola. The use of ICT in news gathering has made the processes of reporting more efficient, effective and less cumbersome. Information is also produced with high quality output to the audience.

The researcher therefore studied. Influence of information communication technology (ICT) on news gathering in broadcast media organization. A study of Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), Yola with view of finding out the effectiveness of ICT facilities in newsgathering processes of ABC, Yola in achieving this, four research questions were appraised.

The first research question was aimed at the determining the ICT facilities available at ABC, Yola. Findings to this research question glaringly showed that reporters in ABC, widely used digital video cameras, computers and tape recorder in news gathering processes.

The second research question sought to find out the influence of ICT on the news gathering processes of ABC, Yola findings to this research question revealed that ICT has tremendous influence on the news gathering produces wider coverage. Makes processes less strermos, easier, faster, thereby beating the deadline pressure.

The third research question was aimed at the finding out the challenges that have attended the application of ICT in the news gathering processes of ABC, Yola. The finding to this research question however, reveals that lack of power supply of qualified personnel, lack of technical know-how, ineffective and inadequate ICT facilities are reasons why ABC Yola, is yet to actualize full utilization of ICT.

The fourth research question was sought to find out how the challenges of ICT in ABC, Yola. Can be tackled findings to this research question however reveals that adequate and steady power supply, training of staff on the technical know-how of ICT facilities, and effective management would proffer solution to the plaguing challenges of ICT in news gathering processes of ABC, Yola.

**5.1 CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings of this study the researcher observed ThatICT has tremendously influenced the news gathering processes of ABC Yola giving its vast advantages of timeless, accuracy, and wide audience coverage. The study however, further elicited a number of challenges that have attended the application of ICT in news gathering processes of ABC, Yola. These include; lack of power supply, lack of technical know-how, lack of qualified personnel and ineffective management of ICT. In conclusion therefore, the measurement prescribed from the findings are applied, the constraint on the turn to opportunities in other to enhance effectiveness and inefficiency on news gathering processes in ABC, Yola.

**5.2 RECOMMENDATION**

From the findings of this research, it has been discovered that information communication technology has a great influence in the news gathering processes. The researcher therefore recommended that:

1. Broadcasting media organization should through their result oriented programmes encourage government and cooperate organizations on the need to have more essential ICT facilities in other to enhance effectiveness and inefficiency in the news gathering processes. This recommendation is anchored on the analysis and findings in table 14.
2. All broadcast media personnel should be trained to be computer literate and at least have the technical know-how of the modern information communication technology (ICT). This recommendation arises from the discussion in table 15.
3. Government and the media organizations should ensure stable power supply to forestall breaking down transmission of live programmes and to ensure durability of the ICT facilities. This recommendation is as well as anchored on the analysis and findings in table 15.

**5.3 SUGGESTION**

Suggestion for further studies squad to the findings this research work. The researcher is suggesting that a research should be carried out on the need for an effective management of ICT facilities in broadcasting media organizations.

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Department of Mass Communication

Federal Polytechnic, Mubi.

P.M.B 35.

Adamawa State, Nigeria.

24th July, 2025.

Dear Respondent,

I am a final year student of the department of mass communication in the above mentioned institution carrying out research study on the topic “Influence of Information Communication Technology (ICT) on newsgathering in Broadcasting Media Organizations in Adamawa State: A case study of Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), Yola.

I shall be grateful if you assist me by answering the under listed questions. Be assured that this purely an academic work and your responses will be use for any other purpose.

Yours faithfully,

**Abdulhamid Usman**

SCT/MC/HND/23/033

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please tick ( ) in the column appropriate to your answers write your answer in this space provided in case there is no option available.

1. Sex: (a) Male [ ] (b) Female [ ]
2. Age: (a) 18-30 [ ] (b) 31-40 [ ] (c) 41-50 [ ] (d) 51 above [ ]
3. Educational qualification:(a)SSCE/GCE [ ] (b) OND/NCE [ ]

(c) HND/Degree [ ] (d) post graduate [ ] (e) others specify-----------------------------------------------------------------

1. Position held in the organization: (a) Editor [ ] (b) Reporter [ ] (c) Producer [ ] (d) Engineering [ ] (e) other position specify-----------------------------------------------------
2. Is your news gathering process influence by ICT? (a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]
3. What ICT facilities does your organization use in newsgathering? (a) Computer [ ] (b) Digital photographic camera [ ] (c) Digital Video Camera [ ] (d) Telephone [ ] (e) Tape Recorder [ ] (f) GSM [ ] (e) Internet [ ]