NEWS GATHERING AND REPORTING IN DIGITAL AGE: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES FOR NTA, KSTV AND DITV REPORTERS

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BEING A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN MASS COMMUNICATION

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OCTOBER, 2017

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this work titled "News Gathering and Reporting In Digital Age: Prospects and Challenges For NTA, KSTV and DITV Reporters" has been researched and written by the researcher and has not been submitted anywhere. All documents and information used have been duly acknowledged in the reference.

_____ _____

NdeyangAndeyaba-Samson **Date**

CERTIFICATION

The research project is the original work of Ndeyang Andeyaba-Samson with registration number P13SSMM8037. It satisfies the requirement for the award of Masters degree in Mass Communication in the Department of Mass Communication, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my dad who taught me all about life. Love you so much continue to rest in peace with the Lord, and to Pererat and Gyep-me you both inspire me.

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Immortal, Invisible, Only wise GOD. I appreciate and honour you for your grace and mercies that have sustained me through the years. It is you all the way Lord, may your name be exalted.

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ABSTRACT

The study, x-rayed the digital facilities available to NTA, KSTV and DITV News crew. The digital age along with changing technology, from the analogue system which had a slow pace and often times cumbersome process of gathering and disseminating news and has limited audience reach, has to large extent open up communication opportunities for media organisations (Broadcast) to provide seamless media services to their audience and enhance the productivity of their work force (reporting in particular).However, in as much as the digital age presents great prospects to the broadcast media, in Nigeria it has also thrown a number of challenges which border on technophobia amongst reporters, preparedness of broadcast organisations to meet the deadline for complete transition from analogue to digital, and ability to deploy the technology appropriately.It also examined the extent to which television reporters utilize/employ digital facilities in news gathering and factors that facilitate seamless news gathering as well as the effect of digital equipment on news gathering and reporting.The descriptive survey, purposive sampling technique and questionnaire format were employed to help provide insight into the study. About 70 copies of the questionnaire were administered in the 3 stations in Kaduna and 64 copies were retrieved representing 98 percent response rate. The research reveals that lack of adequate digital facilities, trained manpower, power failure and unwillingness of staff especially the older ones are some challenges in effective news gathering and reporting in digital age. It is recommended that the provision of digital facilities by media owners to their staff, provision of regular training to staff to ensure they are equip to discharge their duties effectively and efficiently amongst other recommendations.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

Information rules today's world as information is power. Even before this contemporary age of information communication technology people relied so much on the media (Journalists) for information in their daily activities.From the written tablets of Acta Diurna; the one paged Corantos, to the Diurnals put together by English men (Nathaniel Butter, Thomas Archer and Nicholas Bourne) as well as the 1665 Oxford Gazette to the inception of radio, and the 1920s television stations. The television started to report events borrowing most of their information from newspaper (Baran 2002: 143), to what we have today, all providing news for those interested in it. Man's need for information was met.

In recent times, there seem to be an increasing number of people who turn to television as a source of news and programming, and this has changed the way people conduct their activities either from within or outside their immediate environment, especially with the decreasing number of people who devote their time to reading newspapers. (Baran, 2004: 235)"News consists of gathering facts, deciding how to assemble it, as well as talking to people, translate difficult ideas, interpret to people and analyze stories in credible and objective manner". (Herbert, 2000: 5).

In news gathering and reporting, a number of factors determine its effectiveness. For instance, the language and skills of a reporter go a long way in ensuring effective news gathering and reporting. So also is the operating environment amongst many others.

Over the years technological advancements have revolutionized the media, so much so that today digitization has become central to broadcasting. Today, broadcasting is seen as a critical instrument of modern social and political organizations. For instance, television at its peak in the mid-20th century up to what it is today is being employed by various segments of society to address national issues due largely to its capacity to reach and influence wide and heterogeneous people without regards to their socio-cultural or economic background.

This is most manifest with the advancement of digitization (a shift from the current analogue transmission to digital) which enables full scale network distribution of video and audio content, and the sharing of terminals amongst others (ITU, 2006).

Many countries across the globe have commenced the process of broadcast digitization, especially with terrestrial television, to improve the image quality of media content, an effort that started around 2003 when Kanto Chukyo and Kinki launched digital broadcasting. It increased by 2006, with more countries joining. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has set June 17, 2015(UHF) and 2020 (VHF) for complete shift to digital broadcasting.

The United States of America has through its Congress set 17th February, 2009 as the official date to enter the digital age i.e. end analogue broadcasting to start digital (Dominick, 2009). With the world moving towards digitization, the Nigerian government in 2007 approved June 17, 2012 for transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, three years ahead of the ITU deadline (Jimoh, 2008).This date has since been shifted to 2017. However, the media industry in Nigeria is faced with a number of prospects as it

comes with increasing number of news sources like the Blog, Twitter and news reporting tools etc. We've gone from an age of too little information to an age of information overload.

The rapidly shifting environment has forced journalists to work alongside other information providers like bloggers (Hayes, Singer & Ceppos, 2007:263) making the roles of producers to interchange with consumers. This is most manifest in the last 25 years in which new media technologies have evolved to challenge the media industries' control over their traditional roles, redefining who gathers, edits, and reports news (Hayes et al, 2007: 263) with technological development and innovations going towards multi-skills (multitasking) and multimedia news production that is trained to write script, produce and edit tapes, operate cameras and work in the control room (Parker 1995 cited in Ursell, 2001:175).

This view is also shared by Puglisi (nd) who said that digital technologies have fundamentally altered the nature and functions of the media in our society, reinventing age old practices of public communication and at times circumventing traditional media as well as challenging its role as gatekeeper of news and entertainment.

However, Ursell(2001) notes that, though new technologies have changed news production, and the impact differs from one news provider to another due largely to its application. Weispfenning (1993), Pavlik (1999) both agree that these technological developments have contributed to new journalistic practices especially in news gathering and reporting.

Aviles & Leon (2002:356) also argue that television newsrooms have been making use of digital component systems like the wire service computer system to computerized character generation and Electronic News Gathering (ENG) to Digital Newsgathering (DNG) to Non-linear video editing systems which have been available to broadcasters since 1995. Citing Powell (1998), they stated that Integrated Television newsroom enables information to be collected and stored in common servers and accessed by a number of Journalists simultaneously. Many of these journalists have adopted various types of digital systems while some are in the process of impacting the way the newsroom operates.

In their own contribution, Sylvie &Witherspoon (2002) cited in Weiss & Joyce (2009:589) stressed that this is becoming a main factor in news gathering process, and that this is altering the nature of work in organizations as well as the degree of control over the work process.

Pavlik (2005:246-7) in his work **Framework of Technology** cited in Weiss & Joyce (2009:589) gave different categories of how journalists use technology (ies). These include acquisition of devices that assist in gathering images, sound and information such as video cameras, webcams, cell phones among others; processing technologies which deal with power and speed that make the devices work faster and more efficiently. This includes computer chips, DNA processors and other software and distribution technologies considered to help move content like broadband connections, video editing software, wireless technologies etc.

An up shoot of all these according to Sparks, (1991) cited in Ursell, (2001), is multi-tasking. While some see multitasking as the manifestation of the potential of new technology to dispense with specialist technical crew, and a potential by employers to raise productivity and reduce labour cost, others see it as labour exploitation that detracts from the code of journalism principles and practice. Ursell also argues that multi-skilling contains the potentials for the final fragmentation of journalism.

To Pavlik (2008), the focus is on how these new digital tools can help build all kinds of innovations and new connections with the audience. The potential is not simply more noise, but more meaningful interaction and hopefully more meaningful learning. He posited that technological advances present new opportunities to improve news gathering by enabling journalists on deadline or on a budget to cast their net more widely to include non-traditional sources. In growing number of cases, professional news organizations are relying on lay citizens using their cell phones, cameras and other digital devices.

Preparedness, effective utilization of digital facilities and availability of such technologies, as well as the challenges confronting the Nigerian reporter (Journalists) is the focus of this study.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The media is saddled with responsibility of bringing people accounts of happenings around them. The process of digitization(transition from analogue broadcasting to digital broadcasting) has evolved over time, changing technology from the analogue system which had a slow pace and often times cumbersome process of gathering and disseminating news and has limited audience reach. Though, the digital era has a lot of

prospects that have greatly improved and eases the work of the reporter, it also accompanied by the high definition equipment which gives high quality of sound and better picture resolutions.it has also provided varied platforms to access and retrieve information (News).

The analogue system gave people restricted access to news for instance they often wait for prime time usually between 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock in the evening to listen to news on the television. For the reporter it takes very long hours to be able to gather information that will enable them package news reports, affecting the quality of news and their ability to meet deadlines. The equipment used in news gathering and reporting have all become obsolete even maintenance of such equipment like the camera and editing facilities (the VHS machine with the Master/Slave editing process) is difficult, since they are no longer in use servicing or repairing is a major challenge; the spare part are not available even when they are accessed, the equipment are not compatible with the digital facilities and this affects the quality of news production.

Before the digital age, the process of news gathering and reporting was linear requiring specific steps to be taken gradually and at different times. That has changed with digitization|providing different platforms for journalists and requiring reporters to multi-task that is a reporter becomes the cameraman, film editor, an online Journalist and a director amongst many others. All this requires reporters to be literate in the use of modern technology like the computer.It seems many (television broadcasters) are not ready for this (Ijike, 2008). The broadcasting value chain like content production, transmission and reception, require technical upgrading to support current trends in the industry.Broadcasters will need to amongst other things, overcome the challenges of

digital compliant, studio equipment, content provision, news coverage planning, and training for its personnel (NBC, 2008).

Singer, Thrap, Haruta and Callahan cited in Garrison (1999) noted that the Internet and World Wide Web are valuable newsgathering tools, finding information is a barrier for all users, especially Journalists on deadline. Even if the act of locating information were enough trouble, technophobia amongst Journalists has been determined to be another concern, Rodman (2012) states that emerging technology comes with considerable resistance and fear of the new medium. The challenge of making Journalists adapt to these technological changes and the inadequacies of the resources at the Journalists' disposal for optimal performance in the digital broadcast environment are the primary issues this work intends to investigate.

The research will appraise the situation, taking into cognizance Nigeria's digitization deadline of 2017 and agreement with the ITU. Olalere (2013) noted that the ITU agreement states that the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting is based on improving coverage of digital transmission, ensuring that bandwidth are available for wireless broadband services, enhancing sound and picture quality in particular HDTV, which implies that the media organization and journalists must have the capacity to provide and use high definition television equipment.

1.3 Research Questions

The study will attempt to provide answers to the following research questions:

1. What are the digital facilities available to NTA, KSTV and DITV News crew?

2. To what extent do television reporters utilize/employ digital facilities in news gathering?
3. What factors facilitate seamless news gathering?
4. What is the effect of digital equipment on news gathering and reporting?

1.4 Aims / Objectives of the Research

This study is a research work intended to understand the various challenges faced by Nigerian Journalists in the discharge of their duties as well as opportunities that abound with the use of digital technologies in news. Specifically, it is:

1. To examine the digital the digital facilities available to NTA, KSTV and DITV news crew
2. To examine the extent to which television reporters utilize/employ digital facilities in news gathering and reporting.in news gathering and reporting in the media organisations under study
3. To determine factors that affect news gathering and reporting.
4. To determine the effect of digital equipment on news gathering and reporting.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study intends to bring to light, the potentials that abound in news gathering and reporting, not only to television broadcasters in the digital age, but also to the various aspects of media, be it print or radio.Also, there has been little research into what journalists themselves actually feel about their professional interaction with social media, this study will take into cognizance the journalists and how the new media (social media) affects their work.

The study also intends to highlight the role of the media and the need for stakeholders to give it more than a casual attention if the media is to carry out its responsibilities to the

society in its drive to educate, entertain, inform and enlighten as well as advocate for the vocal minority and the voiceless.

It will also be beneficial to those in the academia towards imparting knowledge in the act of news gathering and reporting by availing them with current trends in broadcast journalism to be able to train students to meet the demands of news gathering and reporting in digital age outside the academia.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The research work focuses on television broadcast reporters within the newsroom setting. Those that are practicing the profession and are on the field in some selected television Stations Nigerian Television Authority (NTA), Kaduna State Television (KSTV), and Desmins Independent Television (DITV) in Kaduna metropolis. This will assist in getting a "true perspective" on the prospects and the kind of challenges faced by broadcast journalists in Nigeria in their day to day efforts at news gathering and reportage within the context of Nigeria's digitization deadline.

The findings of this study will be based on the data collected (from questionnaire administered and interview schedule) from reporters and management of the news directorate of the selected stations.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This research is divided into five chapters with each of the chapters having sub- headings. Chapter one comprises of the introduction to the study which discussed the advent of digitization emanating from analogue systems used in news gathering and reporting alongside some factors related to them. Also the shifting role of traditional media to

modern technological digitization was centered on other issues discussed were in the statement of problem, Research Questions and Aims/Objectives were also looked on alongside the Significance of the study and Scope of the study. On conclusion of the chapter, a brief definition of operational variable used in the study was done.

In Chapter Two: Relevant literatures were reviewed under the following sub topics: Defining News, News Reporter, News Gathering and Reporting, News Gathering and Reporting in Digital Age, and the Challenges of News Gathering and Reporting in the Digital Age. Also, a review was done of several empirical studies relating to the research work. A theoretical explanation and framework of the research using the Technology Acceptance Model.

Chapter Three records the Research Methodology used which included research design application of census methodology with the aim of investigating the prospects and challenges reporters. The populationof the study was drawn from three broadcasting stations of the N.T.A. in Kaduna State. Nigeria. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling technique. Questionnaire was used as the instrument for collecting data and a reliability and validity test was carried and the method of data presentation and analysis was tabled out.Data Analysis and Discussion of Findings are undertaken in Chapter Four.Chapter Five: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations for the research were done but added were Suggestion for further study.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms:

News gathering- the process of collating news worthy information.

News Reporting – act of disseminating news information.

Journalist/ Reporter – These words are used interchangeably, they mean the same thing. They are those that gather and report news.

Digital Age – it is use in the study to refer to the current trend in digital broadcasting.

Digitization – transition from analogue system to digital.

ITU – International Telecommunication Union.

NTA – Nigerian Television Authority.

KSTV – Kaduna State Television .

DITV – Desmins Independent Television.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Television, according to Mcnair (1999:19) remains one of the dominant medium of choice for most consumers of News. According to him, “most people cite television as their most important source of news”, even though according to Rudin and Ibbotson (2002:1) “audience of the main television news programmes have apparently declined in recent years”. News media in the 21st Century present not only challenges but also opportunities for both the mainstream media and new media in terms of news-gathering, reaching desired audiences and finding ways to use the Internet and new technologies to innovate in news-gathering and distribution (Hall, 2006). This chapter reviewed some related literature under the following sub- topics: The concept of news, news reporter, news gathering and reporting, news gathering and reporting in digital age, the role of journalists in digital Age, review of empirical studies and theoretical explanation.

2.2 The Concept of News

“News is a living, changing thing, showing at any one time only a snapshot of reality”. John Herbert. Smith (1974) cited in Herbert (2000) aver that “News is a cultural discipline, choosing it an intellectual skill, collecting it a profession". In her publication, Handbook of Independent Journalism published online, Potter (2008) said News is “what is new; it’s what’s happening”. She further states that it is a report of recent events or previously unknown information. News is information that is of broad interest to the intended audience. So what is big news in a particular location, says Nigeria, may not be news at all in South Africa. To this author, for anything to be considered news it must be

a recent event that is unfamiliar to majority of people in a particular set up and must be of interest to them.

Also, in his write-up entitled "Towards a definition of news" published online, Zeck, (2006) said "News is the ultimate manifestation of a human desire to know what's going on, to make sense of the world, to catch up on the latest. It can be a letter from home, gossip at the water cooler, or a phone call from a friend you haven't heard from in a while. It's a stock pick or a wanted poster. Sometimes news comes dressed as entertainment — as in movie reviews and baseball scores. News is information I need. It's intelligence that gives me an edge on the competition. It's knowledge to help me prepare for the worst. Its facts that set me straight, trends that show me where things are headed, predictions that may (or may not) come true. Its wisdom that helps me live better".

The, BBC (1975) cited in Herbert (2000) says: News is new and honestly and accurately reported information which is about current events of any kind anywhere in the world set against a background of other honestly and accurately reported information previously gathered as news; selected fairly but without artificial balancing and without political motive or editorial colouring by trained journalists; included in a bulletin because it is interesting, significant or relevant to the bulletin's audience in the eyes of the journalists; and presented fearlessly and objectively but with respect for the law and meeting editorial standard. Invariably for any event to be news it must have been gathered without any form of bias and for it to be news, it must be reported, published/ aired taking into consideration its relevance to the people. This view is shared by Charnley (1966) who stressed that news is not news unless it is reported. Okpoko (2006) agrees with the above

definition and adds that, it is the timely report of facts opinion that hold interest or importance or both for a considerable number of people.

According to Media Awareness Network (2009) an online journal, news has two priorities: it must be current, and it must mean something to people. A story about the environment and a story about the Oscars can both be newsworthy, for different reasons. On the surface at least, the objective of news is to inform the audience. It's the job of all the news media to tell people what's going on in their community - locally, nationally or globally. In this sense, the news media provide a valuable public service. News is the communication of information on current events which is presented by print, broadcast, internet or word of mouth to a third party or mass audience. There has to be a new information shared for any event to be termed news.

In line with the above definition of news, Okpoko (2006) sees news as an event that has just happened. He further says news must have something to do with attracting people's interest or affect lives. Oftentimes News is what the editor says is news. This stems from the fact that, the editor plays the role of a gate keeper in news process. He/she determine what goes on air as a news item and what gets dropped from the bulletin. Harcup, (2012) cited in Rabiu (2013) sees news as a selective version of world events with a focus on that which is new or unusual. He further said that journalists identifies, selects and produces news items according to occupational norms, including the concept of what will interest a particular audience. Implicitly and explicitly, journalists measure potential news items against a range of criteria that have become known as news values.

To Overbeck and Pasqua cited in Rabiu(2013) five characteristics make an event newsworthy they are: proximity, prominence, consequence, timeliness, and human interest. Brender, Davenport and Drager (2005) in Rabiu (2013) add conflict, controversy, impact and unusualness. Accordingly, when a subject or an event possesses one or more of these qualities or news values it is worthy of being reported. News is the conglomeration of new facts and events that impact our lives. Most people rely on journalists to provide them with this up-to-date information about the world, making it the journalists' responsibility to determine what news is (Fuller, 1996). Charles Dana, editor of the New York Sun, once defined it as, "Anything that interests a large part of the community and has never been brought to its attention before." In other words, news is what people are talking about. News is new. While, Evelyn Waugh cited in Dana (nd) says, "News has what the chap who doesn't care much about anything wants to read."In other words, news is a change in the status quo. But does a change in the status quo guarantee that an event is newsworthy?

Hearst's San Francisco Examiner cited in Herbert (2000:64) gave this definition, News is anything that makes a reader and the researcher adds viewer say "gee whiz". This emphasizes the impact of the event on people. In all these, one fact remains; News is something new that is happening, interesting to a large number of people. It must satisfy the desire to want to know happening in and without their immediate environment.

Stovall, (2011) says news values are the characteristics of information that make an even or subject newsworthy. According to him include timeliness, conflict, currency, prominence, proximity and unusualness. This is characterized by News values (news worthiness), which is categorized under these board headings: Timeliness (immediacy):

As the above authors have stated and backed by Dominick (2009), news is new therefore Yesterday's news is old/stale news. Often time viewers want to be told of event, if possible as it is taking place or later that same day. Anything short of that will be perceived stale or uninteresting. Timeliness is more evident with digital revolution for instance bloggers with web sites provide information as the event unfolds, making the "shelf life" of news shorter.

Proximity: The location of an unfolding event determines the interest it generates. For instance the earthquake in China is not likely to receive attention like a report on religious crisis in Jos. But beyond measure of distance, there is psychological proximity. This deals with people's psychological affinity to a particular event, the earth quake in China may generate interest if the people have loved ones or business dealings within China, so any news about China will get their attention.

Prominence: the status of a person in society whether political, social or religious determines his/her place as a source of news. The activity it will receive wider coverage than a trader on the street especially when it comes to policy statement because his actions or inactions affect the lives of many.

Consequence/ Human Interest: People usually want to hear about other people. It is eternal to all people. Golding and Elliot cited in Herbert, 2000:69 state that human interest is not an ingredient in a news event but is an event having different angle to it. That is there usually more than one side to a news reporter depending on the angle that is being reported. To Onabajo (2000) the audience has keen interest in events that have

implication for their present or future for instance policy matters or science and technology.

Another is what Joseph Dominick terms, Cost of production: Economy plays a great role in determining which story(ies) to cover. For instance, resources needed to cover a political rally are quite different form that needed for an investigative report which may take days if not weeks to complete and package. Some others are running stories that need to be updated on regular basis until may be another event pushes it out of the bulletin.

While these values help determine what is reported in both print and television news, the medium also shapes the message. In all these it is up to journalists to dictate the focus of the story and determine which facts should be emphasized, the value of a news story is embedded within a system of cultural beliefs internalized by the journalist and the story's angle is dictated by a combination of these beliefs and quasi-objective news judgments. The news reinforces a "common understanding" about what is important, how to absorb it, and what to do with it (Fuller, 1996).

2.3 The News Reporter

The United States Department of labour sees a, reporter, as one who gathers information, prepares stories, and makes broadcast of such information gathered to the public about local, State, national, and international events; and also present points of view on current issues; and reports on the actions of public officials, corporate executives, interest groups, and others who exercise power.

According to the Occupational Handbook Outlook (2010) in covering a story, reporters, sometimes referred to as journalists, investigates leads and news tips, looks at documents, as well as observe events at the scene, and interview people. Reporters take notes and also may take photographs or shoot videos. At their office, they organize the material, determine the focus or emphasis, write their stories, and edit accompanying video material. Many reporters enter information or write stories on laptop computers and electronically submit the material to their offices from remote locations. The words "reporter" and "observer" are intricately entwined in the job role society calls "a reporter". In fact, many early and current newspapers used the words “Observer-Reporter” in the newspaper's title. In order to "report", a person must be able to "observe" and to use all of their senses (plus skill and common sense). An on-the-scene reporter might be on the story of a large fire. The reporter uses all of his or her senses, along with training, writing or spoken skills, and common sense to tell and show readers or listeners what this fire looked like, smelled like, acted like, what and who the fire damaged/injured or killed, and to place this individual story into a larger context using knowledge and research of statistics, etc. A reporter not only brings "news" but follows up on old news. What is new about this previous event? Which could shed or throw more light on the subject of discourse?

Though there is no clear cut definition of a reporter, Herbert (2000) described the reporter as that person who gets what he/she is sent to do as well as people who can meet deadlines, write a story well, are able to gather information fast and accurately and generate story ideas. Simply put, a reporter is, in effect, the eyes and ears to the larger world. Even more than that, a good reporter makes "a" story important to the readers.

Rather than just giving sensationalized bits, a reporter can take a reader or viewer "in depth". According to answers.com, an online publication, “a reporter is supposed to be impartial, but each reporter brings personal experiences to the job and stories. They observe report, inform, educate, assist law enforcement and citizens by reporting crime, and draw attention to community problems or assets. They also help citizens recognize others for special efforts or jobs well done.

News organizations have employees who perform many specialized jobs. But when it comes to increasing your visibility in the media, the key contacts you need to know are reporters and editors. Reporters are responsible for coming up with story ideas, researching them and interviewing, for them and writing the stories in an interesting way. They are often assigned a beat, a field or subject on which to report, such as Politics, Entertainment or Health, City, Education or Social Issues beat. In most newsrooms, reporters are given story ideas by their assigning editors. They're expected to follow up the idea by identifying and contacting sources and doing background research.

Reporters are also open to suggestions for story ideas from readers, viewers or other sources. Journalists always want to beat other news outlets to a good story, so they're particularly interested in new ideas or unexplored angles. On the other hand, Editors are the gatekeepers who have the power to decide which stories are newsworthy and which are not.

According to the Media Awareness Network (2009) editors oversee reporters, and they are responsible for the content of the news. It is their job to keep track of what's being

covered, and how. Editors also evaluate what their reporters write, and have the power to approve it before it goes on the air.

To be a good reporter, there must be credibility, that is being sincere, trustworthy and of high integrity as well as Posses skills to understand and present complex issues in a simple manner. The reporter should be curious; this ability will enable him/her to nose around the environment for news. Confidence and courage also play a great role. Wide knowledge, impartiality, healthy skepticism. These qualities are at the heart of news gathering and determine the reporter's ability to dig out the news.

2.4 News Gathering and Reporting

In its infancy, news gathering was primitive by today's standards. Printed news had to be phoned in to a newsroom or brought there by a reporter where it was typed and either transmitted over wire services or edited and manually set in type along with other news stories for a specific edition.

Today, the term "Breaking News" has become trite as broadcast and cable news services use live satellite technology to bring current events into consumers' homes live as they happen. Events that used to take hours or days to become common knowledge in towns or in nations are fed instantaneously to consumers via radio, television, cell phone and internet. News reporters gather information in three ways: by interviewing people, by researching the written records and by observation.

The better you are at these, the better your stories will be. Dana (nd) states, that this newsgathering triad underlies all good reporting and good writing. There are three ways of news gathering: The story gathered is one of the three ways. It is based on what you

are told, rather than what you discover for yourself. This is source-controlled, source-originated journalism. This relies on press releases, press conference, rallies, and speeches. The emphasis here is what one is being told which could be one sided, but this could be taken care of at the next stage by the journalists going the extra mile to tell/ say what has not been said by giving background information that goes beyond what the news maker is saying. So that the public does become apathetic and distrustful of issues raised in the news.

"Good reporter's question what they are told. They check and double check. They rely on what they are told, but they improve upon it by talking to more than one person, by searching the written record, by trying to see for themselves. As President Reagan said of the Russians, "Trust but verify." That is, some sort of investigation must be undertaken to verify and give more insights into what is said, giving information as to the effect of certain actions, its implications on the people. Journalists frequently find stories simply by looking around and listening to what people are talking about. What you overhear at a sports event or in line at the post office could turn into a news story. Ask the people you meet when you are not covering a story what is going on in their lives or their neighborhoods and you might find yourself on the trail of a news story no one else has covered.

To Potter,(2008) another way to find news is to ask what has happened since the last time a story was in the paper or on the air. Follow-ups often lead to surprising developments that are even more newsworthy than the original report. For example, a story about a fire the day after it happened might tell you how many people were killed and the extent of the property damage. But a follow-up several weeks later could discover that a faulty

radio system made it impossible for firefighters to respond quickly enough to save more lives.

The information a journalist collects should answer questions that are commonly known as the five W's and an H: who, what, where, when, why, and how. According to Deborah Potter, depending on the complexity of the story, a reporter might ask those questions in several different ways.

WHO:

- Who is involved in this story?
- Who is affected by it?
- Who is the best person to tell the story?
- Who is missing from this story?
- Who has more information about this?
- Who is in conflict in this story? etc

WHAT:

- What happened?
- What is the point of this story?
- What does the reader, viewer, or listener need to know to understand this story?
- What surprised me? What is the most important single fact I learned?
- What is the history here?

WHERE:

- Where did this happen?
- Where else should I go to get the full story?
- Where is this story going next?

WHEN:

- When did this happen?
- When did the turning points occur in this story?etc

WHY:

- Why is this happening? Is it an isolated case or part of a trend?
- Why are people behaving the way they are?
- Why does this story matter?

HOW:

- How did this happen?
- How will things be different because of what happened?
- How will this story help the reader, listener, or viewer? The community?
- How did I get this information? Is the attribution clear?

Many reporters use mental checklists like this one to make sure they have covered all of the important elements of a story.

Observation

On-the-scene observation is one of the fundamentals of good reporting Journalists want to witness events for themselves whenever possible so they can describe them accurately to the audience. Good reporters use all of their senses on the scene. They look, listen,

smell, taste, and feel the story so the audience can, too. With technology at the heart news gathering and reporting beyond employing various criteria to determine news worthiness, equipment is very important.

Electronic news gathering and cost of technology determines the kind of stories to cover (Dominick, 2009).To optimize time and resources in news gathering, beats and stringer are often used. That is reporters are assigned to specific area; it could be geographical or functional area (health, environment, business etc). Stringer are sometimes used to augment for shortage in staff strength, they could be on pay roll or freelance willing to work without being paid for their services.

2.5 News Gathering and Reporting in Digital Age.

"The digital age has created an entirely new medium for journalists. Just as they did during the earliest days of radio and television, journalists explore this new medium, learning how to find and present the facts in cyberspace". Adigwe (2012) emphasized that the information and communication technology age has revolutionized information, news gathering, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination by making information more accessible and relatively cheap.

He notes that access to information is fundamental to empowerment, recognizing the impact of increasing digital convergence on media has created an enabling environment to ensuring people's access to information through the adoption of these technologies. Rich (2010) cited in Rabiu, (2013) observes that in the past a television station would cooperate with newspapers by telling viewers to read more about the story in tomorrow's newspapers but more broadcast news programmes are increasing the content on their

website with emphasis on interacting with readers and viewers. He further noted that the 21st century began convergence taking different form; media organization were not just merging different technology on the same story, they were merging with other companies that could provide the audio and video for their online site.

Rabiu, 2013 said convergence is a marriage or partnership to which each type of media retains a distinct identity but instead of competing with one another the different media cooperate and contribute to the total product. He noted that this has changed the form of news delivery.

Uwaje (2001) points out that the presence of computer set in a newsroom has removed the manual typewriter. He further adds that, notebook and laptops also have increased user productivity by as much as 160 percent. This he said, the Journalists will benefit greatly from the use of technology like computer within or outside the news room.

The benefit come the availability and use of ENG, SNG and Direct Satellite Broadcasting facilities help to actualize immediacy in news reporting. The Electronic News Gathering and Satellite News Gathering are equipment used by the broadcast media Television in particular.

The ENG is a miniature studio fitted with light cameras, videotape recorder and editing facilities this enables on the spot coverage of news events. On the other hand the SNG is a van or truck used for live transmission of news event from any location. It uplinks the unfolding event to the local station via a communication satellite.

The GSM services of telecommunication provide a platform to reach wide range of news sources without being there physically. This Rodman (2012) noted that, the GSM with

the aid of mobile devices and products like the iPhone and iPad have become a game changer for the broadcast industry and that these devices might be the future of traditional media. He went further to say that technologies even in the primitive stages have created wonder in people to demand for advanced forms. Rodman (2012) opined that, the emerging technology (ies) have been faced with considerable resistance to and fear of each new medium and that with technology the broadcast media fights for survival, while dealing these competing technologies the broadcast television industry also prepared for its changeover.

This he states that, it makes High definition television possible and in HDTV, the scanning lines are more than double the standard 1,125 lines instead of the 525 lines of conventional television creating a sharp and clear picture. The HDTV screen is wider allowing movies to be shown without their size having to be adapter for television and the set feature high quality digital sound, interactivity and various other advance digital services.

Digital became the standard in cable TV in 2006, while over the air broadcaster converted from analogue to digital broadcast in 2009. The digital conversion gave broadcaster extra bandwidth capacity which they have used to create auxiliary channel some of which are in the HDTV format.

Brad Kalbfeld a renowned Journalist, Deputy Director and Managing Editor with The Associated Press, Broadcast Division have more research tools available today than ever before, thanks to computers and the Internet. Many of them are just high-tech versions of the basic tools of the trade: directories, almanacs, encyclopedias, and maps. Others are

databases and reports that would have been much harder to find in the days before the Internet, requiring a personal visit to a library or government building. Still others are resources that few would have imagined two decades ago when the Internet was new; search engines, blogs, chat rooms, and e-mail lists.

Journalism has changed dramatically since then, as technology, starting with the telegraph and telephone, has made it possible to find out about events without actually being there. The Internet, of course, makes it possible to peek into many places without that physical presence. This makes the Internet an unparalleled research and reporting tool. Rodman (2012) aptly captures it by saying that the internet is changing the way people communicate around the world.He also said that, digital convergence is making the internet a conduit for all other media; to him to understand the internet is to understand the media of the future. A reporter today can, with a few minutes of searching on the World Wide Web, find information that would have taken hours of expensive long-distance telephone calls just a decade ago. In addition, the Web has made it possible to interview someone without actually having a conversation. If a news source can't be reached by telephone, he or she can always be e-mailed. But one of the most basic research tools has not changed in a century: the news organization's own library of previously published or broadcast stories.

To Herbert, (2000) whether these "clips" are kept on paper in filing drawers or in computer files, they are a useful starting place for all kinds of stories. Many journalists also keep their own "clip files" of stories they have saved about specific topics. Whatever sources you use to research a story, it's critical to consider the validity or credibility of the source, to avoid some pitfalls associated with the internet as so many users are

creating site some of them are “hoax”. This was argued by Flordi (1995) cited in Herbert(2000:2-3) that “ the internet resembles a huge library where every half hour a new load of books is dumped at the doors and every day they change the position of the books on the shelves.”

Be that as it may, digital revolution in news gathering not only in audience growth but there is an increase in news sources, (which could be from search engines like Google, Yahoo, news sites such as Fox, CNN, Aljazeera, BBC, SABC or specialized sites like the ESPN sports channel, National Geographic amongst other) innovation and empowering communication for the public, outside the top down constraints of traditional mainstream media. Hyper-local news on commercial sites such as BackFence.com, Face book, connects readers at an intensely local level and brings in highly targeted local advertising. User-generated content is growing dramatically and has great appeal to readers/viewers. The new-media landscape offers tremendous opportunities for multi-media communication and both hyper-local and international perspectives among non-commercial media through citizen journalism, that is viewers are changing the relationship between the media and their audiences, communicating directly with each other and becoming media-makers themselves.

Dominick,(2009) noted that more news source that have emerged in the digital age is the blog; a type of website usually maintained by an individual with regular entries of commentaries covering wide range of issues ranging from entertainment, politics to social issues etc. Twitter, a free social networking service that enables its user to send or read messages known as tweets: tweets are text based posts of up to 140 characters

displayed on the author profile page and delivered to the author's subscribers known as followers.

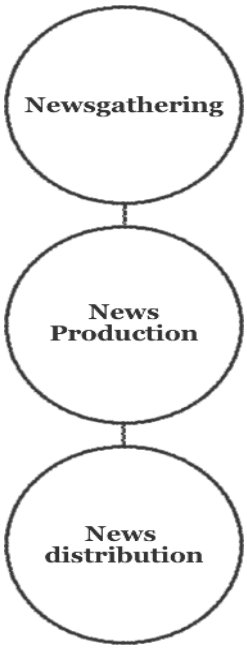
Hanson, (2005) cited in Rabiu,(2013) opined that, broadcast television networks are in a fight for survival with newest competing technologies including cable, satellite, on-demand video, video games and the internet. This according to Rabiu, (2013) has brought about two distinct types of digital format: the high definition television (HDTV) a wide screen format (like a theatre movie) and features an ultra-clear high resolution picture with superior sound. The other digital format is standard digital television which will make it possible to broadcast up to six channels on the same frequency space that now carries one channel.

Citizen Journalism: citizen Journalism or Participatory Journalism is the act of everyday citizens without professional journalism training or experience playing active role in collecting, reporting and analyzing the news. The introduction of easy to use handheld cameras, mobile phone with camera and internet services created opportunities for individuals to capture event as they unfold necessitating the traditional media to evolve ways get such. Through citizen journalism non journalists can use modern technology and the global distribution of the internet to create news stories an example of this is the video blog or vlog. This Rodman (2012) says keeps the mainstream media on its toes, and that citizen journalism is changing the way old media reports the news.

Niblock ,(2010) in Rabiu (2013) adds that blog achieved mainstream notoriety in 2004 when people increasingly began to publish on their websites. He observed that technology, is transforming citizens from passive consumers of news into active

participants, who can assemble their own journalism from disparate elements. Even though this is not widely used in Nigeria, it abounds in technologically advanced nations. For instance I-Report on CNN, You Witness News on Reuters. With this the media no longer have monopoly of bringing news to the audience. This is however, was criticized by Dominick (2009) who argue that, they are not journalist who do not apply the ethics of ensuring the basic principles of journalism are adhered to in terms of fairness, balance objectivity etc.

The new media continue to change the industry, with platforms like the News Aggregators like Google news aren't the only new media that are having an effect on today's news industry; twitter, face book and other social networking media are also changing the face of journalism. Another is Hyper Local News which concentrates on stories in a particular community within a geographical area, and the "Back pack" journalist, or the converged journalist who carries everything required in news gathering and reporting termed computer assisted reporting.Bradshaw (2009) puts it this way; News gathering is production is distribution. Before the digital age the diagram below by Bradshaw gives a vivid insight into news gathering and reporting.



(Source: Bradshaw, 2009 Online Journalism Blog)

Fig 2.1 News Gathering and Reporting before Digital Age.

How news is produced in a print- or broadcast-only news operation

How news is produced in a print- or broadcast-only news operation

You went and gathered your information

You put it all together in an attractive package: the article, the broadcast package

And someone else took that to the readers or viewers.

This has changed with technology.



(Source: Bradshaw, 2009 Online Journalism Blog)

Fig 2.2: News Gathering and Reporting in Digital Age

Newsgathering, production and distribution are often the same thing in an online environment

A web-savvy journalist or news operator will seek to make as much of their activity visible, adding value to what they do and providing numerous access points for users. Journalism is becoming less polished, more interactive, and more networked and journalists (along with their readers) are now the distributors. The more active, visible and social you are online, the better for your work both commercially and editorially.

The latest trend according to Rodman (2012), is the one person correspondent team known as Back Pack Journalist; Back Pack Journalist multitask that is he does all his own shooting, writing and editing in the field armed only with a laptop computer and a handheld camera. They file their stories via the internet or cell phones. This has allowed all other forms to converge and made it possible for both professionals and amateur to

generate news items fulfilling the news on demand that had been attempted with other media made possible by information and communication technologies (ICT).

Salawu (2007), citing Tiamiyu (2003) said, ICTs are electronic technologies for creating, acquiring, storing, processing communicating and using information. Tiamiyu classifies ICT into two; the content- conduit dimension and service product dimension. According to him, content oriented ICTs emphasize the digital creation and publishing of information content. It also provides the channels or media for the storing, conveying or transmitting of information content while the product oriented are physical objects of information processing or transmission equipment. He further notes that, the most overwhelming on the ICTs is the internet; which is the global network of interconnected computers that communicate freely and share as well as exchange information and that over the course of it history the "net" has developed many communications media meant to foster conversation and collaboration.

McQuail (2000) in Salawu (2007:20) opined that "the most fundamental aspect of ICT is probably the fact of digitization, which he describes as the process by which all text (symbolic meaning in all encoded and recording forms) can be reduced to a binary code and can share the same process of production, distribution and storage". He points out that, digitization might have far reaching revolutionary consequences. According to McQuail, the new electronic media can be viewed as an addition to the existing spectrum rather than as a replacement.

Terngu and Ternenge (2007) posit that, man's endless quest for better life has yielded ground breaking innovations which ages ago could have been taken with unreserved

incredulity. Right from the time human beings have been improving on technology which have transformed the mass media. Ndukwe (2002) 0n his part, referred to information age to the epoch of advancements in digital technology characterized by marked improvements in microelectronics, optics and software that have field rapid technological changes.

Ogunsola and Aboyade (2005) are of the opinion that ICT has greatly impacted positively on the broadcast industry's access to information and communication is centralised through the internet. They noted that as far as digital age is concerned, the benefits accrue from ICT are enormous. With the use of ICT news processing and news reporting is immediate, timely and helps the space constraints "The death of Distance". Adigwe (2012) further buttressed the above assertion, to him information and communication technology facilitates news processing and reporting thereby ensuring immediacy and timeliness of news content to its audience. He said that high technology approaches to news processing have set in motion an evolution in strategies of news gathering in the first half of this decade and central to these new approaches is the use of computer.

Idemili and Sambe (2007) said technology has helped strengthen the traditional watchdog function of journalist by giving reporters efficient ways to probe more for information and the capacity to search documents, compile background and historical contexts and identify authoritative sources has expanded reporters tool box. These new technologies for the journalist like the Notebook, telephony, ENG and SNG, internet, and e-forms, all these in addition to other new technologies from video display units (that enable error free typing, modification of text and easy editing) Bulletin Board System, Direct

Broadcasting, Cable transmission, digital cameras as well as super-efficient voice recorders have significantly influenced the work of the journalist.

But they noted that, there are lapses in infrastructure, specifically in the area of electric power supply and telecommunication and also in the training of some media personnel to handle some of the new sophisticated operational. Ebo (1998), maintains that technological "know how" and technical manpower as well as all broadcasting equipment including the spare parts are all imported from the technologically advanced countries. This Aniebona (1980) affirms that in many developing nations the inevitable task of using and operating technologically sophisticated equipment in a technologically backward environment.

In like manner, Enahoro (2002:185) said that at "present if one visits a television studio in Nigeria he will likely see a Panasonic camera mounted on a Philip tripod with a Beltee microphone on an Aiwa amplifier linked with a Thompson cable and Sony headphone implying that, with the technological improvement, notwithstanding there are still gaps in the media world especially in developing societies like Nigeria. Low level of computer literacy among media practitioners, problem of deadline pressures, technical problems, finance, power failure, a few qualified personnel and lack of equipment are all challenges to broadcast media (Television).

Talabi (2011) also says that the function of journalism is not fundamentally changed by the digital age that the technique may e different but the underlying principles are the same. He points out that what is emerging is a new media ecosystem where online communities discuss and extend the stories created by mainstream media.

2.6 The Challenges of News Gathering and Reporting in the Digital Age

According to Okafor (2002), some challenges of news gathering in the digital era include:

Corruption and lack of expertise.

Corruption according to him is a factor militating against effective news gathering in the era of new media technologies. In this regard, Okafor (2002) states that many forms of bribery were erroneously described as media public relations practice "adversely affected the integrity of the profession." In Nigeria for instance, it is commonly believed that some media gatekeepers ask for 'white envelope' in one way or the other before accepting stories and news release from organizations. Sometimes, some journalist without recourse to professional ethics rejects stories that are newsworthy and attractive from organizations media relations department because of lack of incentive. It is not surprising therefore that occasionally, there have been issues of distrust or mistrust in media relations practice globally as manipulations of information has become the order of the day because of corruption. To tackle this issue, media gatekeepers must ensure that they operate within the ethics of the profession.

Lack of Expertise

News gathering in the 21st century requires expertise for both in the practice and the use of new media technologies for effective reporting. It also requires adequate training of media personnel (journalists). This required expertise is lacking in most developing countries. Okafor (2002) attributes this situation to the fact that early practitioners included people who "rose through the rank and graduates from other disciplines like Marketing, Psychology, Journalism, Linguistics etc. who did not receive any formal

training in either public relations" or media relations to enable them gather news effectively.

Broadcast news organizations especially radio already has seen cutbacks in international bureaus and news coverage—and continues to face both ratings and demographic pressures as they operate within an entertainment-company context (Olise, 2008).

They face declining audiences and aging demographics for their nightly evening newscasts, although these programs continue to make money and provide an important "brand" for the networks. The Federal regulatory and legislative climate that once made news a prestigious and important loss-leader for broadcasters has long since evaporated; and, like other large media entities, broadcasters are under pressure to produce news that draws high ratings and younger audiences as their parent companies are pressed for higher profits by Wall Street analysts (Fidler, 1997:96).

Moreso, Cable-news has shown an increased partisan bifurcation among talk-show hosts, according to the Pew biennial survey of news usage and other sources; and, although cable-news networks continue to make considerable profits overall, partisan cable talk and long-running cable-TV reality-crime news stories, unlike international and national cable-news gathering, is cheap to produce and popular with audiences. Both cable-news and broadcast-news networks are finding a potentially profitable new business in video on demand, excerpts from their news programmes and talk shows available through their news organizations' online, as well as their online news sites. (Carrol, 2007:112)

Timeliness and immediacy is one of the challenging features rocking ICTs in news reporting. It is imperative to say that ICTs have had a magnificent and tremendous impact

on how fast news content reaches the target audience. Before now, audience mainly rely on newspapers for most recent happenings and broadcasters to present information or news the following day through special editions, and at the slotted news hour. ICTs have made it even easier to publish information in real time, updating breaking news and events as they occur. (Mugo, 2006 in Adigwe 2012).

Tuwgense and Meyer (1992); cited in Kaul (2013) said with the dawn of information age journalist functions have shifted from information transmission to information processing. According to Kaul (2013) reporters are being called gate watchers (Burns, 2005 cited in Kaul 2013), information monitors (Deuze, 2003 cited in Kaul 2013), networked journalism (Jarus, 2006 in Kaul 2013). The digital age has altered drastically as the new medium made the journalist to interact fully with the receiver (citizen).

Digital age demands more of the reporter who has to learn several operating functions working at the same time as producer, editor and executor. All these functions used to be distributed amongst various sectors/ persons. And as technology become more complex the task of investigating, producing and disseminating news increased not only the skills required of a reporter, but also the speed of publication.

To Kaul (2013) with digitization, the journalist became a specialist but not in anything in particular but in effective ways to perform journalism. The era of mass media is giving way to one personal participating media as well as maintaining editorial independence. Kaul (2013) further posits that a new form of journalism which he termed an alignment journalism enriched with new possibilities of the digital age that is, journalism with added value. To be a journalist in the digital age one has to be an editor, a photographer,

a videographer, a reporter, a layout designer, film editor and a writer all in one. In digital age, emphasis is more on sorting, selecting, editing, aggregating and linking elements between events, ideas and people.

The news gathering and presentation process that once required a large staff of technical specialists will be performed quite routinely by one reporter armed with in expensive camcorder, notebook computers and portable telephone. The reports packaged will be simultaneously created and distributed in a wide variety of formats.

According to Kaul (2013) to survive in this more demanding and competitive environment, news producers will have to get new ways to profit from smaller share of the total audience. It also notes that despite all the changes and technology no matter its strength (powerful) can only be as useful and worthwhile as human being decide to make it and while citing Edward. R. Murrow he said technology without thoughtful human involvement is merely "light and waves in a box".

As technology become more complex, the task of investigating, producing and disseminating news increased not only the skills required of a reporter but also the speed of publication in the generic pace of writing instantaneously and 24/7. The internet has dramatically changed the way journalists do their work increasingly journalists rely on the social media for sources of information and check for breaking news.

Future functions and practices of journalists are subject to a lot of societal and technological changes. These technologies change the way journalists gather and present their reports and what audience can do as well as their needs and wants. These changes have made the public to have more power over their media experience and produce

content themselves, which challenges the function of journalists. In order to cope with these challenges, the journalistic practice must involve the public, be transparent over their work, provide specialized information, and present their stories with multimedia features report more immediate. In digital age, multimedia features will be indispensable to tell a story, that specialized information is what is needed to compete with blogs and get the scattered attention from the fragmented public and that a journalist will be a guide in this information overloaded society who filters relevant articles. Journalists have to acquire new skills and think ahead of all the multimedia formats they can include to tell their stories.

Deuze and Bardoel, 2001 cited in Kaul, 2013 identified key characteristic of the internet and its possibilities as interactivity- this makes the audience part of the news process.

1. Customization of content: where users choose what content they want.
2. Hypertextuality: this allows for additional information to be added in an article.
3. Multimediality /Convergence: using different formats to package reports.

These features have influenced journalistic practice therefore a journalist must acquire new skills as journalism is being transformed with news becoming more fluid and convergent i.e. news is constantly being updated.

1. Journalists have new tools to work with like search engines.
2. Newsroom is decentralized and made flexible.
3. The journalist serves a larger public allowing global access to news content, and the journalist becoming multitasked.

This is emphasized by Kleinberg (2005) cited in Nieuwerburg (2007) he said the journalist has to meet the varied news needs of the public who have become fragmented and as French and Quin, 2003 in Nieuwerburg, 2007 pointed out because of the increase in the amount of information, the increase task of a journalist has to be flexible, act as filter, know how to write non-linear, serve a large as well as a fragmented public, and integrate multimedia formats, interact with the public.

2.7 Theoretical Explanation

The research work identified Technology Acceptance Model to provide explanation and frame of reference for the research, in analyzing mass communication process of which news gathering and reporting is one. According to Legris, Ingham and Collerette (2003) Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) has proven to be a theoretical model in explaining and predicting user behavior of information technology.

TAM as one of the well-known models related to technology acceptance and use was originally proposed by F.D Davis in 1986 as a means of specifically predicting the acceptability of an information system as well as identifying modifications in the system that will make it acceptable.TAM is considered an influential extension of Theory of Reasoned Action(TRA) which posits that, an individual's behaviour is determined by his or her intention to perform the behaviour and behavioral intention is affected by the person's attitude and subjective norms related to the target behavior. This according to Ajzen & Fishben and Davis, Bagozzi and Warshaw (1989), it helps to explain why a user accepts or rejects information technology. It also provides a basis on which one can trace how external variables influence belief, attitude and intension to use.

Two cognitive beliefs posited by TAM are perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use and user's attitude behavioral intention and actual system adoption (Ajzen & Fishben, 1980 cited in Kwak & Mc Daniel, 2011).Davis (1989) cited in Kwon. H. S and Chidambaram. L (2000) noted that actual computer usage is determined by behavioral intentions, but differs in that, the intention is jointly determined by the person's attitude towards using the system and perceived usefulness. To buttress this, in 1993 Davis conducted a study on the social impact of cellular telephones. The study indicated that cellular telephones are useful for maintaining interpersonal relationship and provide medium for decision making. It also identified the motivations for early adoption of cellular telephones as being internal; such as gaining social status or exploring new toys and external such as job requirement or potential for career advancement.

A research carried out by Ledever, Manpin,Sena, Zhuang University of Kentucky in 2000 shows that amongst 163 subjects responded to an e-mail survey about a website they access often in their jobs. The result supports TAM, for it demonstrated the ease of understanding and predicts ease of use and that information quality predicts usefulness for revisited sites. TAM posits that perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness can predict attitudes towards technology that then can predict the usage of that technology.

Igbaria's (1993) study of micro computer technology acceptance cited in Kwon. H. S and Chidambaram. L (2000), was primarily based on TAM. The study investigated the network of multivariate relationships among various external factors, perceived complexity of the system, different motivational factors and system usage.

Another study by the Graphic, Visualization and Usability (GVU) Centre at the Georgia Institute of Technology conducted web user survey, the result identified some problems like slow speed of down loading or viewing web pages and identified some principles of usability that is speaking the user's language, use of words, phrases, and concepts familiar to the user etc. as those factors that encourage usage of technology.

Venkatesh *et al,* 2003 in Abdulwahab, L and Dahalin, Z..M, 2010 in a later research, revealed that perceived usefulness has been associated with performance expectancy while perceived ease of use has been equatedto effort expectancy Performance expectancy and effort expectancy is by extension being posited as determinant of an individual intention to use particular technology.

Studies by Venkatesh *et al.*, (2003), cited in Abdulwahab and Dahalin (2010) established that performance expectancy remain robust in both voluntary and mandatory environments. Several researches have thus validated TAM using several different applications including e-mail, voicemail, word processing and spreadsheets.

However, using the new version of Davis theory TAM2 which deals with subjective norms and tested with longitudinal research design, the analysis of the research shows that the results are not totally consistent or clear which suggests that significant factors are not included in the models. Thus TAM according to Dallion and Morris, (1996) does not measure but what it actually measures is the variance in self-reported use.

According to TAM, one’s actual use of a technology system is influenced directly or indirectly by the user behavioural intentions, attitude, perceived usefulness of the system and perceived ease of the system. TAM also proposes that external factors affect

intention and actual use through mediated effects on perceived usefulness and perceive ease of use.

According to Chutter (2009), this model is weak in its limited explanatory and predictive power, triviality and lack of any practical value. Also, its heuristic value of general methods that solve a problem but not certain to arrive at an optimal solution is undeniably the basis upon which the study is built. To Benbast and Barki (2007), this model is weak in its diversion of researchers' attention from other important research issues to merely creating an illusion of progress in knowledge accumulation. Despite the weaknesses, this model is considered suitable for the study because of its nature of predictive validity for intent to use self-reported usage, attitude to use and its perceived useful intentions in terms of social influence which helps to substantiate the study's examination of prospects and challenges Nigerian reporters experience in this digital age.

The above theory (Model) will be supported by Mediamorphosis; a term coined by Roger Fidler in 1990 to refer to the transformation of communication media usually brought about by the complex interplay of perceived needs, competitive and political pressure, social and technological innovations. Instead of studying each form separately mediamorphosis encourages use and examines all form as members of an interdependent system and notes the similarities and relationships that exist among past, present and emerging form. It posits that existing forms of media evolve when a new form enters and each form is operating in an ecosystem where its evolution is dependent on the evolution of those around it. History indicates that the old coexists with the new rather than the old dying.

Olalere, Odegbenle, Nwalikpe, Omolayo, Rauf, Olakunle, Lateef and Kenneth (2013) citing Anaeto and Solomon who agrees with the above assertion, says the media do not arise spontaneously and independently rather they emanated systematically from metamorphorsis of the older. He notes that, the effect of messages on multimedia platforms includes clear signals, sound and clean pictures are also predicted. These are the main features or by product of digitization. The digital switch over will leap frog existing technologies to connect the unconnected in undeserved and remote communities and close the digital divide.

To this Wilson (2007), says the success of any new technology does not really lie in its adopter's effort to drive earlier modes out of existence or their wish to replace them but that the old and new can co- habit and co-function. This he said is based on the fact that mediamorphorsis of the last five hundred years has not led to the total exclusion of earlier media but has led to some of the functions of the old ones being replaced by the new ones. He stressed that, the old media invariably rediscover themselves and consolidate in their strength. Citing Cherry (1978) Wilson (2007) said, no new media completely replaces an earlier on. This, Ansukyeremh (1998) in Wilson (2007) states that, new forms of communication developed with technological superiority rarely completely edges out or render totally obsolete earlier ones.

According to McCann (2007), the forms of media today are the result of the innumerable small scale convergences that have occurred frequently throughout time. To him, media convergence is one format borrowing what works from another media; for example it was natural for a TV station to develop a website that contained some of its video segment. When external pressures are applied and new innovations are introduced each form of

communication is affected by an intrinsic self organising process that spontaneously occurs within the system; just as species evolve for better survival in a changing environment so do forms of communication and establish media. The rate of adoption of a new technology in a society, according to media scholar Everett Rogers, is determined by factors like its perceived relative advantage, compatibility with existing technologies, overall complexity, reliability, and direct observability. Additional influences, according to British academic Brian Winston, come from accelerators and brakes such as socio-economic forces and political motivation. Fidler illustrates the interplay between these various factors in the manner in which FM radio at first floundered for about thirty years before dethroning AM radio in North America within a spurt of adoption of 10 years.

Based on these perspectives and his own personal insights, Fidler identifies six principles of mediamorphosis - coexistence and co evolution of media forms, gradual metamorphosis of new media forms from old ones, propagation of dominant traits in media forms, survival of media forms and enterprises in a changing environment, merits and needs for adopting new media, and delays from proof of concept to widespread adoption of new media. Fidler then classifies media forms into three domains: interpersonal, broadcast, and document (including newspapers and Web pages). He sketches the evolution of each of these forms of media through history. These media domains differ in flow and control of content, presentation, and reception constraints.

According to Fidler, (1997) there are three great mediamorphoses in human communication: spoken language, written language, and the digital language. Spoken language led to social group formation, complex problem solving skills, and the development of "broadcast" forms like storytelling and ritual performance - which in turn

divided society into performers, gatekeepers, and audiences. Written language ushered in the development of portable documents, mechanical printing, and mass media.

Digital language - unlike spoken and written - enables communication between machines, and mediated communication between humans. In digital language, according to MIT's Nicholas Negroponte, human distinctions between text, images and sounds are irrelevant - they are all represented as bits. We are in the earliest stages of such transformations, says Fidler - but we can already see "how computer networks using digital language are greatly extending human interactions throughout the world."

The third mediamorphosis was marked by the invention of electricity, the convergence of telegraphy and photography, electro-mechanical and electronic technologies, computers, and networks. "The linking of tens of millions of individual minds through the Internet and other telecommunications systems may, indeed, be accelerating the cross impacts of emerging technologies and the development of new media,"Fidler explains. "Electronic mail services that combine text, graphics, voice and video will be integral to nearly all emerging forms of digital media,"

"The Internet and consumer online networks will join with telephone and satellite/cable-TV systems to form a seamless, global computer-mediated communication service," says Fidler. Software agents will act as personal librarians and researchers, users will interact in virtual reality systems, and concerns will arise about social fragmentation and individual privacy.

Broadcasters will use the Web to broadcast to growing numbers of cyber communities. Ethical issues will be raised over the use of sophisticated morphing technologies and the

role of parental control. "There is, however, one fusion that does seem all but certain - the melding of video and film, and news may be distributed through "a global network of electronic newsstands similar to automated teller machines," Fidler predicts. He however noted that despite the present fascination with the apparently limitless amounts of information that can be found in cyberspace, manageable, branded packages of information that provide an editorial content and have a clear beginning and end will continue to be preferred by most people.

This theory is used in the research because of the interplay between various media technologies that have evolved over time. The emergence of one form of technology has not led to the total exclusion of the other, however, the new technologies have become integral part of communication made easier and faster with digital technology, seeing each process as a set of interested elements that are able to perceive, store, and process information, as well as share it. This helps to buttress the research's examination of prospects and challenges of a news reporter in digital age.

2.8 Review of Empirical Studies

This section of the work critically reviews some existing empirical studies on news gathering and reporting in digital age: Prospects and challenges for NTA, KSTV and DITV reporters in Nigeria. It is no gainsaying the fact that several local and foreign studies have been done on this area. One of such is the one done by:

Didiugwu, Ezugwu and Ekwe (2015) titled: Discourse on the Use of Social Media by Journalists in Nigeria. The study aimed at assessing the use of social media by journalists in Nigeria and how such usage affects news gathering and reporting in Nigeria. Authors

of this article pointed out that social media, which is the product of new media technology, has incontrovertibly charted new frontiers for conventional journalists. Practitioners in most developed countries of the world now rely heavily on the social media to generate contents. Expectedly, the concept of collaborative journalism has emerged. Emphasis has shifted from mere social interactions among folks to more sophisticated collaboration. While there this is wide spread practice in the developed societies, available statistics indicate that journalists in Africa are still grasping to acquire the needed knowledge to utilize social media platforms. The research design used for this study was survey; purposive sampling technique was adopted in studying 399 registered journalists in South East Nigeria. The findings of this study indicated that Nigerian journalists do not make adequate use of the social media; social media enhance news gathering and dissemination and social media has remarkably affected the performance of journalists in Nigeria. The study recommends amongst others for the provision of adequate infrastructure and access to digital media skills by journalists to reinvent the media and remain relevant in this digital age.

Relating these findings to the theoretical frame work shows that the findings serve to reinforce the theory of Technology Acceptance Model which provides a basis on which one can trace how external variables influence belief, attitude and intension to use the digital technology in news gathering and reporting. Therefore, this study is relevant to the current study on News Gathering and Reporting in Digital Age: Prospects and Challenges for NTA, KSTV and DITV in Nigeria. This article is coherent with the current study on ground as literature reviewed is consistent with existing knowledge on news gathering and reporting in digital age in Nigeria. Authors of this work carried out a detailed study

with clear objectives, researched questions and research design. More so, their recommendation and conclusion is highly commendable and valid which is coherent with the current study.

In a related development, Ismail (2012) carried out a study on How Nigerian Journalists use Social Media to Source Stories (An article published in the Daily Trust, 9th September). The objective of this study was to discover how Nigerian journalists use social media tools to source for news stories. The study found out that except for few exceptions, Nigerian journalists are excited about the new opportunities social media have offered to them. That it aid them to carry out their tasks of news monitoring and gathering with ease. They are able to explore various sites on regular basis daily like their counterparts in other countries. They also monitor what citizen journalists and newsmakers post on their Twitter handle, Facebook timeline, YouTube, Linkdin, blogs, etc. The researcher interviewed some Nigerian journalists working with different media houses on their view of social media in relation to their duties and 9 out of the 12 journalists interviewed said that social media aid them to gather news, disseminate and interact with their audience and newsmakers and that social media have brought about "tremendous benefits to them". Also that social media have changed journalistic practice in Nigeria and other parts of the world. While the other three journalists said that social media cause more harm than good on journalism, pointing out that some stories published on social network are unverified and some defamatory in nature which is contrary to the ethical code of the press.

The study therefore is relevant to the current research because it has answered one of the research questions posed in the current study as whether social media enhance the

productivity of journalists in news gathering and reporting in the digital age. The scope of the reviewed study is too wide and not effectively executed as most of the interviewed journalists are based in Lagos and Abuja which does not give a comprehensive view of journalists in Nigeria on the study. While the present study is limited to NTA, KSTV and DITV accordingly to exhaustively execute the research and generate relevant data that can be generalized.

Similarly, Talabi (2011) conducted a research on the Internet and Journalism Practice in Nigeria. Talabi in his work appraised the impact of internet on journalism practice in Nigeria with the aim of bringing to limelight what underlines the underutilization of the new communication technology in Nigeria journalism profession. The study also looked at the power of latest technology and how it has changed the traditional practice of news gathering and reporting the digital era in Nigeria. As the internet changes the face of communication, journalists are beginning to have a new way of packaging and disseminating news to the public. Though few journalists in Nigeria have access to the internet and most of them do that in their respective places of work (without personal internet access) because internet connection is limited to senior people especially managing editors and senior staff notwithstanding, they are not left out of the global village. So, journalists access internet from cyber cafes, libraries and media resource centers and most of them still use the internet to send e-mail.

Beyond sending email to headquarters and receiving instructions from the same, internet has created new opportunities for journalists to sell stories not only to other media houses locally but across the globe. The study found that the internet has made the world smaller for journalists to explore. This wonderful technology has also made research on various

subject matters available via chatting and exchange of messages. This has created new markets and form of journalism where journalists specialize and work as online journalists, content managers or editors for particular websites. The rapid adoption of internet by journalist is a nationwide phenomenon. The process by which computerization or digitalization impacted upon the media of the 21th Century has moved on many fronts and at different speeds.

Therefore, based on the reviewed studies to reconcile with other literature on news gathering and reporting in the digital age, the above studies still find its application to the present work since good understanding of the news gathering and reporting in the digital age reflects on the practice of journalism using the new media technological devices such as the internet, facebook, twitter, whatsapp among others. This research work is timely and relevant to the current study. Though the literature reviewed is consistent with existing knowledge, the research did not clearly state the research questions and the scope is not properly defined. Theoretical framework used is vital as it relates to the study; the author explored how Technology Determinism Theory has empowered journalists through the use of technological devices in news gathering and dissemination.

Consequently, Ruth, A. H. (2010) conducted a research work on Social Media Revolution: Exploring the Impact on Journalism and News Media Organizations. In this research work, the researcher listed various social media tools available to journalists. The researcher also noted the rise in the popularity of social networking sites as at 2010. The research reports that about 49 per cent of internet users had created or updated a social networking profile, compared to just 17 per cent two years before. The researcher also explored the impact of social media on the workforce of journalists that it makes

their work more efficient in a number of exciting ways, citing an example of how an investigative reporter, with the aid of social media, is able to carry out her work by capturing contents shared on social networks to enrich her stories and sometimes even make use of the virtual audience to help them find out about an issue.

The researcher gathered preliminary information using two main strategies; by staying up-to-date on current events and industry news and following conversations and communications by professionals on Twitter. Also the researcher engaged in a few Monday "journchats" on Twitter to see into professional journalists‟ mind, hear or rather see what they talk about in relation to media industry and perhaps even engage in conversation with said professionals. In addition, the researcher found numerous articles and related excerpts in communication related books, journals, magazines, websites, and blogs. Combining 23 information from articles and secondary survey gave the researcher quantitative and qualitative data that was used to discuss the research purpose, which is to identify how social media has impacted journalism and news organization.

This research and the current study are related in the sense that both studies are focused on the news gathering and reporting in the digital era and its effect on journalism and profession in Nigeria. However it is worthy to note that the reviewed study also studied impact of social media on media organizations too. The reviewed study failed to specify its scope of study and was not based on any communication theory while the current study defines its scope to be journalists in NTA, KSTV and DITV in Kaduna metropolis respectively and is based on a communication theory (Technology Acceptance Model Theory) as its theoretical foundation.

In the same vein, Thomas (2013) carried out a study on Social Media's Impact on a Journalist's Role, Method and Relationship to the Audience. This study investigated journalists' perspective on the impact social media has had on their profession, and how they perform their role. A series of interviews conducted with journalists also look at the participant's beliefs about the change in audience interaction. Interactivity with the audience, and the rise of the citizen journalist, as well as the journalist's preferences for working with social media, are all investigated and implemented as part of the study. The author pointed out that several studies have been conducted on what the rise of social media does to journalism, and from the perspective of various positions within the industry. However, there has been little in-depth qualitative research into what journalists themselves actually feel about their professional interaction with social media. It can be deduced from this study that journalism is a long-established profession prevalent in society in the vast majority of the world. The rise of social media over the last ten years has seen a significant influence on the way in which news is reported and digested by all parties within journalism, with traditional journalists taking on a developed role utilizing social media as both a way to deliver and to promote their work. This study validates that social media has drastically altered journalism as it once was, with contrasting beliefs on whether it has interfered with or advanced the profession.

Therefore, this study is relevant and in line with the current study on news gathering and reporting in the digital age. The work is empirical in nature with most of the basic elements in research work such as objectives/research questions, research design and so on. The author examined with empirical findings how social media has affected news

gathering and reporting in journalism practice in Nigeria positively. The work is timely due to the fact that journalism is fast developing in digital era especially in Nigeria.

Relating these findings to the theoretical frame work shows that the findings serve to reinforce the Technology Acceptance Model Theory (TAM). According to the theory, one's actual use of a technology system is influenced directly or indirectly by the user behavioural intentions, attitude, perceived usefulness of the system and perceived ease of the system. The theory also proposes that external factors affect intention and actual use through mediated effects on perceived usefulness and perceive ease of use.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the research method, description of population, sampling technique, sampling size, and instrument of data collection as well as its presentation.

3.2 Research Design

Descriptive survey was used for the study. According to Wimmer and Dominick (2003: 167) descriptive survey describes and documents current conditions or attitude or document to explain what exist at the moment. It allows researchers to examine what relationships exist among variables in order to draw explanatory inferences. However, this result of this type of survey can be affected if questions investigated are not properly framed. Also, the researcher cannot validly generalized findings of the sample drawn from the entire population if the procedures of research are not followed. Thus, the researcher made sure questions framed are simple so as to get the needed response from respondents for valid analysis of investigation.

3.3 Population of the Study

The entire staff of the news and current affairs department of three broadcasting stations in Kaduna forms the population of the study. These stations are the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA), Kaduna State Television (KSTV) and Desmins Independent Television, Kaduna (DITV). The aim is to investigate the prospects and challenge of reporters in federal, state and private broadcast stations as Nigeria moves towards digitization. The NTA broadcasts to its audience via terrestrial and cable television

known as star times while KSTV and DITV send signals on terrestrial platform. In term of reach, signals of the NTA are received in most parts of Kaduna and some local government areas of the state where as the other stations cover the metropolis and environs. The population of the entire staff of these broadcast stations from all departments is 450 however, the researcher only considered the total number of all the staff in the news and current affairs department, estimated to 70 in the three stations.

3.4 Sampling size

Three criteria have been highlighted to determine the appropriateness of a sample size which are the level of precision, confidence level and the degree of variability (Miaoulis and Michener, 1976). Israel (1992) also points out the different ways of determining sample size which include using a census for small populations, imitating a size of similar studies, using published tables and applying formulas to calculate the sample size. The researcher adopted the census because the population of the entire staff of the news and current affairs department of the three broadcast stations are not too large. The choice of adopting census gives the researcher a precise number of the entire population at a 95% confidence level and 0.5 level of precision.

3.5 Sampling Technique

Data is gathered on a small part of the whole parent population frame and used to inform what the whole picture is like. It is often used in qualitative research to identify and select individual (s) that are proficient and informed in the field of study. Lists of staff working in the news and current affairs department were collected from the administrative officers of the respective stations. The aim is to ascertain the number of staff employed as

operatives in the news and current affairs department. The researcher then administered the research instrument to only operatives (including auxiliary staff) who are designated to the news and current affairs department at different days. Copies of the questionnaire were retrieved after two days from respondents depending on the day they were administered

3.6 Instrument of Data Collection and Administration

The structured questionnaire was used to gather data for the study. The researcher adopted questionnaire because it is suitable for the study and does not disclose the identity of respondents. The questionnaire for this study was divided into two sections. The first section solicits for information about respondent's demographic data while the second part contained questions that are open and closed ended in nature. The questionnaire contains 14 items to elicit response on the prospects and challenges of news gathering and reporting in digital age. The copies of the questionnaires were administered to all staff in the news and current affairs department of the selected broadcast stations using the census population. The completed copies of the questionnaires were retrieved from respondents after two days this was to allow them time to respond to questions on the questionnaire taking into cognizance their schedule of work.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

The researcher carried out a pilot study with the aim of improving the validity and reliability of the questionnaire in order to correct any ambiguity in it. The researcher selected two reporters and an auxiliary staff from each of the three broadcast stations and administered the research instrument in order to solicit response that would help

improved the study. According to Wimmer and Dominick (2006), a sample of 10-50 subjects can be used when measuring instruments in pilot test. Although the questionnaires administered for the pilot test were not up to 10 as indicated by Wimmer and Dominick (2006), however, it represents more than 10% of the total population of the sample size. The pilot test enabled the researcher to correct questions in the instruments that were not clear or confusing in order for the instrument to measure what it intends to measure before going to the field to collect data from the respondents. The researcher adopted the test-retest method to measure the reliability the questionnaire. The same group of reporters and auxiliary staff of the different broadcast stations were given the questionnaire after one week. The researcher then used correlation analysis to compute the results of the two sets of observations of the two sets of observations.

Using the test-retest method, the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient reliability test yielded 0.70. This figure shows a high positive correlation. This mean that the questionnaire designed for the study is valid and reliable.

3.8 Data Presentation and Analysis

Data of the study were analyzed using quantitative descriptive statistics such as percentages and mean. The SPSS software package was used for the analysis. The result of the analysis was presented in tables. For objectives 1 to 3 the researcher used frequency and percentage to analyze the data collated while standard deviation (mean) was used.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The research data is presented, analysed and interpreted in this chapter. A total of 70 questionnaires were administered to staff of news and current affairs departments in three broadcast stations in Kaduna and 64 of the questionnaires were retrieved representing 98% of the response rate. All data are analysed using percentage frequency and results are presented in simple table.

4.2 Respondents' Bio Data

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Their Organization

Variable	Frequency	Percent
KSTV	27	42.2
DITV	17	26.5
NTA	20	31.3
Total	64	100.0

The above table shows that majority of the respondents (73.5%) are from Government owned television stations, with only 26.5% of them under the employment of a private owned television station DITV.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Male	45	70.3
Female	19	29.7
Total	64	100.0

The above table showed that 70.3% of the respondents are males while 29.7% are females. This is just a chance occurrence, not an indication of more men than women in the stations surveyed.

Table 4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Variable	Frequency	Percent
21-25	14	21.9
26-30	21	32.8
31-35	5	7.8
36+	24	37.5
Total	64	100.0

From the table above, the cumulative frequency shows that more than half of the respondents (54.7%) are less than 31years of age. This implies that majority of the respondents belong to the age group often referred to as the most connected and belong to the digital age or 'jet age'.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Respondents by Qualification

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Primary education	5	7.8
Secondary education	8	12.5
Tertiary education	51	79.7
Total	64	100.0

The above table shows that 79.7% of the respondents have attained tertiary education, 12.5% have secondary education while the remaining 7.8% have attained primary education. Majority of the respondents have attained basic education, a welcome development, as education is a predictor of use of digital tools in gathering and processing news.

Table 4.5 Distribution of Respondents by Position

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Camera Man	14	21.9
Reporter	31	48.4
Editor	6	9.4
Translator	9	14.1
Others	4	6.3
Total	64	100.0

The above table shows that majority of the respondents are actively involved in reportorial tasks of gathering and processing news.

Table 4.6 Frequently access equipment

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Internet services	20	31.3
Computer	20	31.3
Camcorder	5	7.8
PD170	5	7.8
NSCAM	4	6.3
Non-linear editing suite	10	15.6
Total	64	100.0

The above table shows that 31.3% of the respondents have access to internet services and also 31.3% of them have access to computer, 15.6% have access to non-linear editing suite, 7.8% have access to PD170 and also 7.8% have access to camcorder while 6.3% have access to NSCAM. All the respondents' access to 1 0r more of the digital tools for news gathering and processing is a step in the right direction in a digital age.

Table 4.7 Frequently access equipment according to station

Station	Variable	Frequency	Percent
KSTV	Internet services	5	18.5
	Computer	9	33.3
	Camcorder	4	14.8
	PD170	4	14.8
	Non-linear editing suite	5	18.5
	Total	27	100.0
DITV	Internet services	10	58.8
	Computer	6	35.3
	Camcorder	1	5.9
	Total	17	100.0
NTA	Internet services	5	25.0
	Computer	5	25.0
	NSCAM	5	25.0
	Non-linear editing suite	5	25.0
	Total	20	100.0

The above table shows that the respondents from KSTV have access to computer, camcorder, non-linear editing suite and PD170, with computer having the highest frequency. Also, respondents from DITV have access to internet services, computer and camcorder, with internet services having the highest frequency. While respondents from

NTA have access to internet services, non-linear editing suite, computer and NSCAM, all with equal distribution of frequency.

Table 4.8 Utilization of Digital Equipment

Digital Equipment	KSTV	DITV	NTA
Internet services	18.5	58.8	25.0
Computer	33.3	35.3	25.0
Camcorder	14.8	5.9	0.0
NSCAM	0.0	0.0	25.0
PD170	14.8	0.0	0.0
Non-linear editing suite	18.5	0.0	25.0

The above table shows that with nearly 59 and 35 percent DITV has the highest utilization rate of internet services and computer, KSTV has the highest utilization of camcorder with 14.8 percent.NTA is the only station using NSCAM, KSTV is the only station that utilizes PD170 and NTA has the highest level of utilization of non-linear editing suite having 25 percent. This shows that though there are varying degrees of usage of digital facilities. They all, to some extent utilize High Definition digital equipment especially the cameras.

Table 4.9 Factors affecting the use of digital technology in news gathering

Station	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
DITV	Unqualified staff	2	3.9
	Editing System not up to date	4	7.8
	Inadequate digital equipment	8	15.7
	Inadequate training	12	23.5
	Lack of system protection device	4	7.8
	Lack of power supply	3	5.9
	Lack of information technology experts	9	17.9
	Lack of ICT knowledge	6	11.8
	Technophobia	2	3.9
	Unfavorable weather condition	1	2.0
NTA	Unqualified staff	3	3.7
	Editing System not up to date	11	13.6
	Inadequate digital equipment	13	16.0
	Inadequate training	12	14.8
	Lack of system protection device	9	11.1
	Lack of power supply	7	8.6
	Lack of information technology experts	8	9.9
	Lack of ICT knowledge	7	8.6
	Technophobia	6	7.4
	Unfavorable weather condition	5	6.2
KSTV	Unqualified staff	4	3.2
	Editing System not up to date	14	11.2
	Inadequate digital equipment	22	17.6
	Inadequate training	16	12.8
	Lack of system protection device	15	12.0
	Lack of power supply	23	18.4
	Lack of information technology experts	14	11.2
	Lack of ICT knowledge	7	5.6
	Technophobia	5	4.0
	Unfavorable weather condition	5	4.0

The above table shows that in DITV, inadequate training is the major impediment to the use of digital technology which stands at 23.5 % followed by lack of information technology experts (17.6%), inadequate equipment is also a challenge as it constitutes (15.7%) of factor militating against use of digital facilities. Also, DITV reporters lack ICT knowledge with nearly 12 % thereby militating against the use of digital equipment.

While in NTA inadequate digital facilities is the highest factor that hinders use of digital equipment (16.0%), followed by inadequate training (14.8%) non-availability of up to date editing system is also a problem (13.6%) as well as lack of system protection (11.1%). On the other hand, in KSTV lack of power supply constitutes the highest impediment to the use of digital equipment (18.4%) also inadequate equipment and training are the major problem in using digital equipment as they constitute 17.6% and 12.8% respectively. Lack of information technology experts, lack of system protection and lack of up to date editing equipment are factors militating against the use of digital facilities in KSTV.

From the above, it could be inferred that the major affecting the use of digital technology in the organizations are inadequate training, inadequate digital equipment and lack of information technology experts. Others are lack of power supply, lack of system protection devises and some others as seen on the table. This indicates that digital technology (ies) necessary for news gathering and reporting is lacking and the manpower needed to drive technology (equipment) is not there; meaning that the maintenance of the equipment even if they are available is a problem. The requisite training is lacking without this there can be no adequate operation of the facilities thereby limiting the potentials of news gathering and reporting in digital age.

Table 4.10 Effect of digital Equipment on News gathering Process in Stations

Organization	S/n	Item	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
KSTV	1	Clearer sound	1.0000	1	Very High
	2	Increased speed in news packaging	2.0000	2	High
	3	Precise visual presentation in news reports	2.0000	2	High
	4	Reduced stress	2.0000	2	High
	5	Easy documentation and retrieval of news materials/archival	2.0000	2	High
	Total	Aggregate	1.8000	2	High
DITV	1	Clearer sound	2.0625	2	High
	2	Increased speed in news packaging	2.4375	2	High
	3	Precise visual presentation in news reports	1.8750	2	High
	4	Reduced stress	2.0625	2	High
	5	Easy documentation and retrieval of news materials/archival	1.8750	2	High
	Total	Aggregate	2.0625	2	High
NTA	1	Clearer sound	1.5000	2	High
	2	Increased speed in news packaging	2.0000	2	High
	3	Precise visual presentation in news reports	1.5000	2	High
	4	Reduced stress	2.5000	3	Average
	5	Easy documentation and retrieval of news materials/archival	2.0000	2	High
	Total	Aggregate	1.9000	2	High

The above table shows that the reporters from KSTV, DITV and NTA rate the effect of the digital equipment as high effect on news gathering process in their various organizations. The respondents despite the challenges recognize the impact of digital equipment on news gathering and reporting processes as the employment of digital equipment will facilitate news gathering and reporting.

4.3 Discussion of Finding

This study is preempted by four principal objectives which are:

1. To determine the digital equipment available to broadcast stations in Kaduna as the country is transiting from analogue to digital.
2. The extent to which operatives utilize these equipment.
3. The extent to which these digital equipment affect the gathering of news and
4. To determine the effect of digital equipment on news gathering and reporting.
5. The discussion will provide answers to the objectives based on the analysis of data gathered from the field.

1) To determine the digital equipment available to broadcast stations in Kaduna as the country is transiting from analogue to digital:

Drawing inferences from table 4.6 and 4.7show that, only NTA Kaduna among the sampled stations is transiting from analogue to digital. This is because some stations still rely on analogue equipment like the camcorder for news gathering. By implication, if this trend is not addressed before the deadline of 2017, it will be difficult for Nigeria to achieve full digitization. Enahoro (2002) corroborates that if one visits a television studio in Nigeria the person will likely see different products used for instance a Panasonic camera will be mounted on a Philip tripod with a Beltee microphone etc. implying that

despite technological improvement there are still gaps in the media as lack of digital facilities, low level computer literacy among media practitioner, technical problems, finance, power failure and few qualified personnel are still a challenge. Idemili and Sambe (2007) say that despite the influence of digital equipment there are lapses in infrastructure specifically in the area of electric power supply and telecommunication and in the area of training of some media personnel to handle some of the new sophisticated operations. A position that is supported by Ebo (1998) who maintains that technological know-how and technical manpower alongside all broadcasting equipment including the spare parts are all imported from technologically advanced countries.

This Aniebona (1980) affirms that in many developing nations there is the inevitable task of using and operating technologically sophisticated equipment in a technologically backward environment. But Wilson (2007) in explaining the theory of mediamorphosis says the success of any new technology does not really lie in its adopter's effort to drive earlier mode out of existence but the old co-habit and functions with the new. He emphasized that mediamorphosis of the last five hundred years has not led to the total extinction and exclusion of earlier media but has led to some of the function of the old ones being replaced by the new ones.The view is further supported by Olalere et al (2013) who note that the media do not arise spontaneously and independently rather they emanate systematically from metamorphosis of the older.

Also Rabiu (2013) says each medium retains its identity and instead of competing with each other, the different medium cooperate and contribute to the end product which has changed the form of news delivery. To this end rate of adoption or utilization of new

technology according to Everett Roger a media scholar is based on its perceived advantage, compatibility with existing technologies, and reliability amongst others.

2) The extent to which operatives utilize these equipment:

From table 4.8, it is clear that staff of broadcast stations in Kaduna utilize the digital equipment available to them. DITV has highest utilization of internet services and computer, KSTV has the highest utilization of camcorder, NTA is the only station using NSCAM, KSTV is the only station that utilizes PD170 and NTA has the highest level of utilization of non-linear editing suite. This implies that if these equipment are available to staff of broadcast stations in Kaduna there will be full utilization of these equipment based on their perceived usefulness.

Findings from the study show that digital equipment affect the gathering of news. These equipment allows for clearer pictures and sound, this Bardshaw (2009) pointed out that digital equipment allows the news operators to seek ways to add value to what they are doing by providing access points for users which has made journalism to be more interactive and networked. It is also in tandem with Olalere et al (2013) who opined that the effect on multimedia platforms include clear signals, sound and clean pictures noting it as the main features of digitization which leap frog existing technologies to connect the unconnected in remote communities and close the digital divide.

In support of this Ogunsola and Aboyade (2005) opined that in digital age with the aid of ICTs news processing and news reporting is immediate, timely and helps the space constraints ensuring the “Death of Distance”. Furthermore, results equally show that

respondents of all broadcast stations in Kaduna rate digital equipment as high in terms of quality broadcast of news item.

The respondents have access to internet services, the computer, the non-linear editing suite, the PD170, the camcorder and also the NSCAM. Also, the respondents from KSTV have access to computer, camcorder, PD170, non-linear editing suite with computer having the highest frequency. Also, respondents from DITV have access to internet services, computer and camcorder, with internet services having the highest frequency. While respondents from NTA have access to internet services, non-linear editing suite, computer and NSCAM, all with equal distribution of frequency.

It is also observed that DITV has the highest utilization of internet services and computer, KSTV has the highest utilization of camcorder NTA is the only station that utilizes NSCAM while, KSTV is the only one that utilizes of PD170 and NTA has the highest level of utilization of non-linear editing suite. Biri (2007) opined that gone are the days of linear editing which is now done digitally with the aid of the computer known as nonlinear editing which ensures effective editing and high quality post production. Adigwe (2012) also stressed that the ICT age has revolutionized information, news gathering, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination by making information more accessible and relatively cheap. He further notes that apart from ensuring immediacy and timeliness of news content to its audience, technology approaches to news processing have set in motion evolution in strategies of news gathering. This is supported by Uwaje (2001) who said that journalists will benefit from the use of technology like the computer and Rodman (2012) notes that a reporter today can with a few minutes of searching on

the World Wide Web find information that would have taken hours of expensive long distance telephone call just a decade ago.

3) The extent to which these digital equipment affect the gathering of news

Drawing inference from table 4.9, it could be inferred that the major affecting the use of digital technology in the organizations are inadequate training, inadequate digital equipment and lack of information technology experts. Others are lack of power supply, lack of system protection devises and some others as seen on the table. This indicates that digital technology (ies) necessary for news gathering and reporting is lacking and the manpower needed to drive technology (equipment) is not there; meaning that the maintenance of the equipment even if they are available is a problem. The requisite training is lacking without this there can be no adequate operation of the facilities thereby limiting the potentials of news gathering and reporting in digital age.

It is also found out that the highest factor affecting the use of digital technology in the organizations is inadequate digital equipment then lack of information technology experts. Lack of power supply is also a factor, then inadequate training and lack of system protection devices among others. This was captured by Idemili and Sambe (2007) as they noted that though technology in the digital age has helped to provide reporters with effective and efficient ways for news gathering and reporting, they noted that lapses in infrastructure specifically in the area of electric power supply, training of some media personnel to handle some of the new operational tools are lacking. It is also in tandem with Ebo (1998), who maintained that the technical knowhow and manpower as well as all broadcasting equipment are imported with limited personnel who can maintain the equipment.

4) To determine the effect of digital equipment on news gathering and reporting.

Using table 4.10 , the research found out that the reporters from KSTV, DITV and NTA rate the effect of the digital equipment as high effect on news gathering process in their various organizations this corroborates the assertion by Salawu (2007) which posits every new technology brings with its wake a lot of optimism about it capacity to do even the "impossible . it is also in tandem with the assertions of F.D Davis's Technology Acceptance Model, which is an extension of the Theory of Reasoned Action posits that an individual's behavior is determined by the persons intention to perform the behavior affected by the person's attitude and subjective norms related to the target behavior. According to Ajzen & Fishben and Davis, Bagozzi & Warshaw (1989) explains why a user accepts or rejects information technology and also provides the basis on which one can trace how external variables influence belief, attitude and intension to use. The cognitive beliefs by TAM are perceive usefulness and perceived ease of use and user's attitude, behavioral intention and actual system adoption.

Technology no doubt has a lot of potentials especially in communication processes, information acquisitions, storage and retrieval. Kleinberg (2005) cited in Nieuwerburg (2007) notes that the journalist needs to work to meet the varied news needs of the public which have become fragmented and with increase in the amount of information the journalist has to be flexible, have the know-how and be able to integrate multimedia platforms as well as interact with the public of which technology is central.

In conclusion, digital equipment will aid in the gathering and dissemination of news. Although several factors affect digitization, however, through training operatives of the equipment will learn to effectively utilize these equipment.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the summary, conclusion, recommendations, implications as well as suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary

The study examined the prospects and challenges of news gathering and reporting among three television broadcast stations in Kaduna state. Television like other form of media has been revolutionized by technology leading to what we have now ie digitization, a process that enables full scale network distribution of video and audio content and sharing of terminals amongst others. The focus was to know how ready these stations are to transits from analogue to digital transmission. The main objective is to know the extent television reporters utilize or employ digital facilities in news gathering as well as to determine the factors that affect the utilization of these digital equipment and the preparedness of journalists to accept, adopt and use digital technology (ies) available to them.

To achieve the objectives of the study, the following research questions were asked; what are the digital facilities available to NTA, KSTV and DITV News crew? To what extent do television reporters utilize/employ digital facilities in news gathering? What factors facilitate seamless news gathering? How prepare and willing are Journalists to accept, adopt and use digital technology (ies) available to them? The research highlighted the potentials that abound in news gathering and reporting in digital to media practitioners and organizations. It will also benefit those in the academia, both to the students and

lecturers towards impacting knowledge in the act of news gathering and reporting. It focused on television broadcast reporters within the newsroom setting of NTA, KSTV and DITV in getting a true perspective on the prospects and the challenges faced by reporters in carrying out their functions.

In Chapter two, some literatures were reviewed on authors who have done works news gathering and reporting in the digital age, under the following sub-topics: Defining News, The News Reporter, News gathering and Reporting, News gathering and Reporting in Digital age, The Role of Journalists in Digital Age and theoretical explanation, The literatures reviewed show that digitization has opened up communication opportunities for the media providing various platforms to reach their audience, ensuring better and qualitative service delivery as well as enhanced productivity of the media practitioners. To give the study a perspective, the Technology Acceptance Model was adopted as the theoretical framework.

The model propounded by F.D Davis in 1986 posits that the use of a technology system is influenced by the users behavioural intentions, attitude and perceived usefulness of the system as well as the perceived ease (of use) of the system. It helps to explain why a user accepts or rejects information technology. This theory is supported by mediamorphosis, a term coined by Roger Fidler in 1990, it looks at the transformation of communications media brought about by the interplay of perceived needs, competitive and political pressure, social and technological innovations, all at the heart of news gathering and reporting in digital age.

Instead of studying each form separately, mediamorphosis encourages use and examines all forms of technology as members of an interdependent system and notes the similarities and relationships that exist among past, present and emerging forms. It indicates that the old coexists with the new rather than the old going extinct.

Chapter three is the methodology of the study. The descriptive survey was adopted for the study, which allows the researcher to examine the relationship that exists among variables in order to draw explanatory inferences. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the broadcast stations in Kaduna state and the number of staff employed by the stations. The structured questionnaire format was used as instrument of data collection. It was administered on staff in the news and current affairs department of the three stations being studied. 70 questionnaire were administered in the 3 stations (NTA, KSTV, and DITV) in Kaduna and 64 copies were retrieved representing 98 percent response rate. To ascertain the validity and reliability of the study, a pilot test was conducted in a test re-test approach and correlation co-efficient of 0.70 was obtained. Furthermore, descriptive statistics like percentage frequency and mean were used to analyze data. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to process the data.

Chapter four presents the analysis of data. The results of analysis were presented in tables. Findings from the study show that digital equipment has impact on news gathering and reporting. The research reveals that lack of adequate digital facilities, trained manpower, power failure and unwillingness of staff especially the older ones are some challenges in effective news gathering and reporting in digital age.Findings also show

that analogue equipment are still mostly used in most broadcast stations even though the country is moving towards transition from analogue to digital broadcasting.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the above findings one can conclude that reporters recognize the prospects that abound in News gathering and reporting in digital age. They agree that digital equipment have high effect on News gathering process. While acknowledging the process of News gathering and reporting in digital age, a number of challenges abound. These challenges range from inadequate digital equipment, lack of training. Lack of information technology experts, who play important role in the maintenance of digital facilities, may have adverse effect on news gathering and reporting in digital era.

The researcher also observed that though the reporters with all the media organisations understudy, indicated that there is high utilisation of internet services, they were not provided by the organisation but the reporters purchase them for their personal use, where they are available, the subscription fees are not paid as at when due. In all the news room, there is only one desk top computer, in some cases two desk tops computers to cater for the news staff who will have to queue to use them.

5.4 Recommendations

From findings of the study the researcher notes that underutilization of digital facilities and non-availability of digital technologies in the television outfits, lack of trained / skilled manpower power failure, low level computer literacy especially amongst the older work force amongst others have greatly impacted the prospects of news gathering and reporting in the digital age.

Following the above research on News Gathering and Reporting in Digital Age: Prospect Challenges for NTA Kaduna, KSTV and DITV Reporters the researcher recommends that:

- Media organisations need to upgrade and provide digital equipment for the staff as well employ new technologies in their operations as this will facilitate the attainment of the objectives of information gathering, processing and dissemination in tandem with the digitization drive.
- The research also recommends that more investments should be made by relevant stakeholders in the provision of required facilities that as aptly capture by Tiamiyu (2003) cited in Salawu (2007) any organisation that invests in communication and information activities and technologies are likely going to create the enabling environment and is a prerequisite for boosting productivity.
- Training mechanism both within and outside the organisation should be put in place; this will help enhance the reporters' utilization of digital facilities.
- Also self-education is important but the burden lies with the owners of the media to provide the requisite training. This is in tandem with the assertion by Olalere *et al* that users should be educated about the new technology and that the various segment operators should also see the opportunity of the preparation time frame as a privilege to be equipped adequately against the challenges of transition from analogue to digital technology.
- Media organisations should also provide internet connectivity and regular payment of subscription. Information technology experts should be employed by the media organisations.

5.4 Contribution to Knowledge

This research work can be accessed and the findings used by researchers to support theirs The work helps to show some factors that affect news gathering and reporting with digitization In Nigeria.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Study

In the course of the study, the researcher recognized that in a converged media, the social media (twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, blog, What App, 2go, and Instagram etc.) seems to redefine journalism hence; the researcher suggests this area for further study;

The rise of social media and its impact on traditional media: A study of Electronic media in Nigeria.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/ Madam

This questionnaire on News Gathering and Reporting in the digital age: Prospects and Challenges for NTA Kaduna is a research work intended to understand the various challenges faced by Nigerian Journalists in the discharge of their duties. Kindly fill the appropriate space with answers that represents your view on the items below. The information you provide will be treated confidentially. Thank you for your cooperation.

Please mark (X) in the appropriate box.

1. Sex

Male ( ) Female( )

2. Age

18- 20 ( )

21- 25 ( )

26 – 30 ( )

31 – 35 ( )

36 Above ( )

3. Educational Qualification

Primary Education ( )

Secondary Education ( )

Tertiary Education ( )

4. Position …….

5. Rate the following, in terms of their contributions to the generation of news ideas in Newsgathering:

	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
Editorial Meetings					
Invitations					
Environment					
Management Decision					

6. Give four main news sources available to you

   a. Staff reporting (beat reporters, general assignment reporter)
   b. Wire services (Associated Press, News Agency of Nigeria, Reuters)
   c. International News Networks (CNN, Aljazeera, BBC, Press TV, France24, CCTV)
   d. Auxiliary Sources (Government reports, press releases, news conference)
   e. Internet
   f. Specify any other…….

7. What challenge(s) do you face in news gathering/ reporting in your organisation? Tick as many as appropriate.

   a) Inadequate news sources (b) Lack of equipment (c) Censorship

   d) Lack of motivation (e) Lack of trained manpower (f) commercialization (LTP)

   (g) Any other……

8. From the following check list tick One(s) you have access to:-

(a)Internet service (b) computers (c) camcorder (d) MD 9000 (e) MD 10000 (f) PD170

(g) Z1 (h) Z2 (i) Z3 (j) Z6 (k) DXF-801 hvr-zie (l)Non-linear editing suite (m) NSCAM

(n) Any other:-

9. How long have the equipment being in use?

(a) last three months (b) Last six months (c) One year (d) Two years (e) Three years

(f) Cannot say

10. In what aspect do you use the equipment in your work?

……

11. Rate the effect of digital equipment on news gathering process in your organization?

	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
Clearer sound					
Increased speed in news packaging					
Precise visual presentation in news reports					
Reduced stress					
Easy documentation and retrieval of News materials/ archival					

12.What are of training do you enjoy as a staff in NTA?

……

13.Is your work environment conducive (news room, working tools, editing suite etc)? Yes/ No. Please state reason for answer:-

14. The prospect for news gathering and reporting in NTA in digital age is

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Bright					
Bleak					
Challenging					
Unchanged					

15. From the following check list tick the challenge(s) reporters face in your organisation:-

a. Unqualified staff

b. Editing system not up to date

c. Inadequate digital equipment

d. Inadequate training

e. Lack of system protection devices

f. Lack of power supply

g. Lack of Information Technology Experts

h. Lack of ICT knowledge

I.Technophobia by staff (That is fear to use some facilities)

j. Unfavorable weather condition

k .Any other:……

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/ Madam

This questionnaire on News Gathering and Reporting in the digital age: Prospects and Challenges for KSTV Kaduna is a research work intended to understand the various challenges faced by Nigerian Journalists in the discharge of their duties. Kindly fill the appropriate space with answers that represents your view on the items below. The information you provide will be treated confidentially. Thank you for your cooperation.

Please mark (X) in the appropriate box.

1. Sex

   Male ( )

   Female( )

2. Age

   18- 20 ( )

   21- 25 ( )

   26 – 30 ( )

   31 – 35 ( )

   36 Above ( )

3. Educational Qualification

   Primary Education ( )

   Secondary Education ( )

   Tertiary Education ( )

4. Position …….

5. Rate the following, in terms of their contributions to the generation of news ideas in Newsgathering:

	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
Editorial Meetings					
Invitations					
Environment					
Management Decision					

6. Give four main news sources available to you

   a. Staff reporting (beat reporters, general assignment reporter)
   b. Wire services (Associated Press, News Agency of Nigeria, Reuters)
   c. International News Networks (CNN, Aljazeera, BBC, Press TV, France24, CCTV)
   d. Auxiliary Sources (Government reports, press releases, news conference)
   e. Internet
   f. Specify any other…….

7. What challenge(s) do you face in news gathering/ reporting in your organization? Tick as many as appropriate.

   a) Inadequate news sources b) Lack of equipment c) Censorship

   d) Lack of motivation e) Lack of trained manpower

   f) Commercialization (LTP) g) Any other……..

8. From the following check list tick One(s) you have access to:-

(a)Internet service (b) computers (c) camcorder (d) MD 9000 (e) MD 10000 (f)PD170 (g) Z1 (h) Z2 (i) Z3 (j) Z6 (k) DXF-801 hvr-zie (l)Non-linear editing suite (m) NSCAM (n) Any other:-

9. How long have the equipment being in use?

a).last three months (b).Last six months (c).One year (d).Two years (e).Three years

(f). Cannot say

10. In what aspect do you use the equipment in your work?

……

11. Rate the effect of digital equipment on news gathering process in your organization?

	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
Clearer sound					
Increased speed in news packaging					
Precise visual presentation in news reports					
Reduced stress					
Easy documentation and retrieval of News materials/ archival					

12. What are of training do you enjoy as a staff in KSTV?

……

13. Is your work environment conducive (news room, working tools, editing suite etc)? Yes/ No. Please state reason for answer:-…….

14. The prospect for news gathering and reporting in KSTV in digital age is

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Bright					
Bleak					
Challenging					
Unchanged					

15. From the following check list tick the challenge(s) reporters face in your organisation:-

    a. Unqualified staff

    b. Editing system not up to date

    c. Inadequate digital equipment

    d. Inadequate training

    e. Lack of system protection devices

    f. Lack of power supply

    g. Lack of Information Technology Experts

    h. Lack of ICT knowledge

    I.Technophobia by staff (That is fear to use some facilities)

    j. Unfavourable weather condition

    k. Any other:……..……

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/ Madam

This questionnaire on News Gathering and Reporting in the digital age: Prospects and Challenges for DITV Kaduna is a research work intended to understand the various challenges faced by Nigerian Journalists in the discharge of their duties. Kindly fill the appropriate space with answers that represents your view on the items below. The information you provide will be treated confidentially. Thank you for your cooperation.

Please mark (X) in the appropriate box.

1. Sex
   Male ( )

   Female ( )

2. Age
   18- 20 ( )

   21- 25 ( )

   26 – 30 ( )

   31 – 35 ( )

   36 above ( )
3. Educational Qualification
   Primary Education ( )

   Secondary Education ( )

   Tertiary Education ( )
4. Position …….

5. Rate the following, in terms of their contributions to the generation of news ideas in Newsgathering:

	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
Editorial Meetings					
Invitations					
Environment					
Management Decision					

6. Give four main news sources available to you

a. Staff reporting (beat reporters, general assignment reporter)
b. Wire services (Associated Press, News Agency of Nigeria, Reuters)
c. International News Networks (CNN, Aljazeera, BBC, Press TV, France24, CCTV)
d. Auxiliary Sources (Government reports, press releases, news conference)
e. Internet
f. Specify any other…….

7. What challenge(s) do you face in news gathering/ reporting in your organisation? Tick as many as appropriate.

a) Inadequate news sources b) Lack of equipment c) Censorship d) Lack of motivation

e) Lack of trained manpower (f) Commercialization (LTP)

(g) Any other……..……

8. From the following check list tick One(s) you have access to:-

(a)Internet service (b) computers (c) camcorder (d) MD 9000 (e) MD 10000 (f) PD170 (g) Z1 (h) Z2 (i) Z3 (j) Z6 (k) DXF-801 hvr-zie (l)Non-linear editing suite (m) NSCAM (n) Any other:-

9. How long have the equipment being in use? Last three months

a) Last six months (b) One year (c) Two years (d) Three years (e)Cannot say

10. In what aspect do you use the equipment in your work?.....……

11. Rate the effect of digital equipment on news gathering process in your organization?

	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
Clearer sound					
Increased speed in news packaging					
Precise visual presentation in news reports					
Reduced stress					
Easy documentation and retrieval of News materials/ archival					

12. What are of training do you enjoy as a staff in DITV?

……

13. Is your work environment conducive (news room, working tools, editing suite etc)? Yes/ No. Please state reason for answer:-

…….……

14. The prospect for news gathering and reporting in DITV in digital age is

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Bright					
Bleak					
Challenging					
Unchanged					

16. From the following check list tick the challenge(s) reporters face in your organisation:-

    a. Unqualified staff

    b. Editing system not up to date

    c. Inadequate digital equipment

    d. Inadequate training

    e. Lack of system protection devices

    f. Lack of power supply

    g. Lack of Information Technology Experts

    h. Lack of ICT knowledge

    I. Technophobia by staff (That is fear to use some facilities)

    J. Unfavourable weather condition

    K. Anyother……..……