CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Broadcasting has been at the forefront of many technological changes, mostly in digitalization and enhancement of existing technology. For example, digital technology now permits listeners to obtain traffic information and news per se, while listening to a cassette, compact disc or radio station etc. (Church Akpan 2006).

We are all living in a changing world, and over the past many ears we have been conditioned to accept changes in the way we think and relate. Thus, communication between the peoples of the world which sounded utopist before is now becoming a reality in or very eyes giving practical meaning to Marshall Mollohan's view of the world ad a global village interlinked by communication technologies, (Mc Lucan, 1964. P47)

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are electronic machines and devices. Their application have both computing and communication capabilities. They range from physical devices like digital cameras, tape recorders, computers, sensing devices, scanners, mobile phone, etc to cyber space-the internet, software, teleconferencing, satellite etc. Their application is broad and cuts across all interpersonal and mass communication media, giving more power, robustness and veracity to their operations and performance. More thane ninety years after the world's first broadcasting station were pounded, radio is still the most persuasive, accessible, affordable and flexible mass medium available in cities, urban towns and rural areas. It is often the only mass medium available to majority of the people.

The application of information and communication technologies into broadcasting especially radio broadcasting is therefore designed to boost and enhance qualities of broadcast

programmes. Most importantly has been the digitization of radio signal, innovation programming and live reporting from any corner of the world.

It is also believed that the business of radio broadcasting has been elevated with information and communication technologies application. This informs why this project is undertaken with a view of finding out what information and communication technologies have on broadcasting, taking the Atlantic FM, Uyo, as a reference point.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Most researches on radio reporting have their focus on coverage of particular events of general interest and critique of programmes. This is so because it permits a close scrutiny of the output of radio stations. Today, with the addition of the profit making bias to the business of radio broadcasting, news and other programmes are seen as products which have to be packaged well.

Atlantic FM, Uyo, is a newly established radio station in Akwa-ibom State. However, it is certain that it applies information and communication technologies in broadcasting functions.

Thus, this research seeks to find out the Impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICTs) on Radio News Reporting.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To find out if Information and Communication Technologies are used by Atlantic FM, Uyo in it broadcast reporting.
2. To find the extent ICT is been applied in broadcast reporting in Atlantic FM, Uyo.
3. To find out impact of Iformation and Communication Technologies on the output of broadcast reporting in Atlantic FM Radio, Uyo.

4. To make recommendations on the use of ICT on news report.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions were formulated;

1. What is the extent of the application of Information and Communication Technologies in broadcast reporting of Atlantic FM, Uyo?
2. Does Atlantic FM, Uyo, make use of these modern Information and Communication Technologies in broadcast reporting?

1.5 Research Hypothesis

The following research hypothesis will be relevant to this study

H1: Atlantic FM, Uyo, makes use of ICT in radio new broadcasting.

H0: Atlantic FM, Uyo, does not make use of modern ICT in radio new reporting.

H2: ICT application will improve the output of radio news reporting in Atlantic FM Uyo.

H0: ICT application will not improve the output of broadcast reporting in Atlantic FM, Uyo.

1.6 Scope of Study

This study is restricted to only the radio services-The Atlantic FM, Uyo. The findings and its results can only be used to determine the impact created in other radio stations where information and communication technologies are employed in broadcasting of programs.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings as a result of this stud are expected to provide information that would help radio broadcasting improve with the use of ICTs as well as provide insight to Atlantic FMs management. it will also help the team make necessary amends in the positive direction where they are found to be lacking behind and equally provide model for researchers and institutions of higher learning which will serve as reference point.

1.8 Definition of Terms

The definitions of terms were operationally defined

Communication:

This is the process of transmitting information, ideas and attitudes from one person to another.

Broadcast Reporting:

This is the journalistic act of sourcing, covering, working, editing and presenting news on the radio.

FM (Frequency Modulation)

It is the type of radio broadcast service in which the frequency varies in a manner corresponding to the sound of the voice/music transmitted which is one hundred and eight six thousand miles per second. It was found in the 1930s by Edwin Armstrong and is allocated in the very high frequency (VHF) – the part of the radio spectrum from thirty to three hundred megahertz.

Radio:

It is a telecommunication system by modulation and radiation of electromagnetic waves.

ICTs:

Information and Communication Technologies this is a set of technologies used in accomplishing modern radio communication without face-to-face meeting.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness in the developing nations, to give explicit attention to the application of modern information and communication technologies application. This also serves as a foundation on which the theoretical frame work for the study is based.

2.2. **Review of Concepts**

2.2.1 Communication

This term, communication, can be defined as the process of transmitting information, ideas, norms, values, attitudes from one person to another. It deals with the technology of transmission of information, as in the private word or computer, between people or machines. Communication may be intentional or unintentional, may involve conventional or unconventional signal, may take linguistic or unliguistic forms and may occur through spoken or other modes. (National Joint Committee for Communicative Needs of persons with severe Disabilities, 1992, p.2).

2.2.2 Broadcast reporting

Broadcast Reporting is the field of news and journals which are broadcast, that is, published by electrical methods, instead of the older methods, such as private newspapers and posters. Broadcast methods include radio (Via air, cable and internet). And especially recently, the internet generally such medias disperse pictures (static and moving), visual text and/or

sounds. Broadcast reporting also involved to be written differently from text to be read by the public.

2.2.3 FM (Frequency Modulation)

Frequency Modulation (FM) is a method of impressing data onto an alternating-current (AC) wave by varying the instantaneous frequency of the wave. This scheme by be used by both analog and digital data. In analog, FM, the frequency of the AC signal wave also called the carrier varies in a continuous manner while in digital FM, the carrier frequency shifts abruptly rather than continuously leaving the number of possible carrier frequency states toe power of two (2) as compared to the analogue whose frequency carriers are infinite.

2.2.4 Radio

A radio is communication over distance where sounds are converted to electromagnetic wave and sent to a receiver that transfers the waves back to sounds. It can also be defined as the transmission and reception of electromagnetic wave of radio frequency, especially those carrying sound messages.

2.2.5 ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies)

These are technologies (sets) used in accomplishing modern radio communication. ICT refers also to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. Although similar to Information Technology but focuses primarily on communication Technologies which includes internet, wireless mediums. For example people can communicate in real time with others in different countries using technologies such as instant messaging, voice over IP (VOIP), video-conferencing, social networking websites like facebook allows users from all over the world remain in contact and communicate on a regular basis.

2.3 Review of Related Studies

The two works reviewed are:

1. Technological Determinism theory and media practitioners perception of cultural impact of Information and Communication Technologies on developing nations by Levi Nwodu(2004)
2. Information and Communication Technologies for sustainable livelihood by http//egov.gor. sglegont actionplanning.htm(website).

The first work to be reviewed is journals by Levi Nwodu, 2004, published in the Nigeria Journal of Communication. The work was on Technology Determinism theory and media practitioners perception of cultural impact of Information and Communication Technologies on Developing Nation" this work which used Enugu based journalists as its population and sample subject examined the level of awareness of the existence of Information and Communication Technologies, the rate which people are exposed to Information and Communication Technologies and its impact on their local cultural values. The research method used was case study. Questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection in the work and the sampling techniques used was purposive sampling because after the questionnaire as the principal data collection instrument, key officers from the forum of the Enugu-based journalists were selected for interview. The findings of the study sowed that Information and Communication Technologies had a negative impact on the cultural values of developing nation.

Finding also showed that limited access to and lack of proper training in the use of information and communication technologies were responsible for this situation. The study however recommended that various governments in developing nations should assist their journalist to obtain proper training in the use of Information and communication Technologies as well as make the technologies easily accessible to the journalists.

The reviewed work is related to this study in that it used the case study and focused on the impact of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) on mass communication and mass media practice.

Another study that underscores the impact of Information and Communication Technologies on broadcasting was conducted by Levis Brown in 2007, on "Information and Communication Technologies for sustainable livelihoods and published by http//egor.gov.sglegout actionplanning:htm (website). The study was conducted to outline the finding from a desk study on new communication technologies and existing information systems on small scale farmers and entrepreneurs in rural communities.

The study looked at whether and how Information and Communication Technologies might further marginalize disadvantaged communities to determine what could be done to mitigate those adverse effects; whether and how modern Information and Communication Technologies can be used to strengthen and develop the information system of small-scale farmers and small-scale enterprises (SME) in developing countries and contribute to poverty reduction.

Findings showed the importance of the telephone and the radio in changing the life of the poor. The telephone is the most common communications strengthening kinship relations and is the backbone of Information and Communication Technologies.

Findings also revealed that at present, there is a vast inmate demand for radio broadcasting in developing countries. A commitment to rural broadcasting via appropriate creation and enforcement of policies to provide licenses, support start up broadcasters and trained professionals will enable information and communication services reach more people than any other medium.

The study recommended that there should be a shift from technology driven projects to consider the under systematic economic, social on Information and Communication Technologies with regard on their impact in all facts of human life, either in communication or business.

2.3.1 **Broadcasting:**

Odetenyibo, (2001) states that broadcasting "is the giving out, sharing transmission of information or messages through an electronic device. The electronic device can be radio, tv, etc. One of the scientific developments of the 19th century was the utilization of the air waves to establish a world-wide communication system.

According to Robb (1982), "Airwaves consists of electromagnetic radiation which travels at the speed of light that is one hundred and eight six thousand miles per second. It is used in transmitting voice and other electronic impulses from a point to a number of receivers"

Akpan (2006), notes that in a society where there is radio broadcasting, that one can identify four main pillars that support the structure of broadcasting and keep it going. These pillars according to Akpan (2006) are the government, station, audience and network the network he says is chiefly the product of the emerging trend in Information and Communication Technologies.

The work also identifies the work of information and Communication Technologies in the radio broadcasting industry as that of adding the radio the process of conveying messages-information, education and entertainment programmes.

In support of the ideal, Taylor (1997) states that with the application of Information and Communication technologies in broadcasting industries that "broadcasting has been found to be a force to reckon within the development of nations, the world over".

This is more pronounced and well emphasized in the realms of "communication revolution" which is a shift from interpersonal to mediated communication.

With the application of Information and Communication Technologies, Taylor (1997) maintains that broadcasting complements other classification of communication operation in terms of the fact that the information which one would not otherwise have no access to, are source for one, by others. On the other hand, broadcasting has metamorphosed over the years, from unknown to the known electronic technological innovations and interventions which have resulted in communication overload for its audience. Dominick (2009) argues that the application of Information and Communication Technologies through the worldwide web provide access to worldwide media on a scale never before possible. That radio stations in other countries, for example, are available on the Net (a convergence of Information and Communication Technologies). Dominick also has it that a scan of websites beginning from early 2005, found radio stations in Japan, Philippines, Hong Kong, Russia, Brazil, Great Britain and many other countries broadcasting on the net. Though the application of Information and Communication Technologies as stated by Dominick (2006), happenings in our immediate environment and around the world are always brought to out door steps (reducing the wide-world) to the size of the village). Radio broadcast as the case may be being the widest of all the means (in terms of coverage) of communication, makes news of events available to the widest possible audience through Information and Communication Technology (ICTs).

Odetoyinbo (2001) posits that radio broadcasting is concerned with only seconds, its strengths is in the extent of coverage, the kind of transmitter (information and Communication Technologies product), the position or location of the mast and the kind of radio set the

individual uses. The transmitter of radio sound is either on Amplified Modulation(AM) or Frequency Modulation (FM). The AM wave bands are for long distances of broadcasting.

Thus, in Nigeria, broadcast programmes are got on AM wave hands especially of the short wave bands are used.

The Frequency modulation (FM) is a stereophonic sound modulation band. It is usually not as powerful as the (AM) band in terms of each. However, radio broadcasting generally is moderated in terms of management of equipment and programmes transmission.

2.3.2 **Evolution of Radio Broadcasting**

The Global perspective

With the invention of "wireless telegraph" by Guguemo Marconi in Italy in 1895, it is believed that the development of radio broadcasting began globally at the dawn of the twentieth century, with the perfection of wireless transmission.

This was a system through which electromagnetic impulses would be sent through the air wave without the use of wires. Thus, radio is also usually referred to as the wireless, these impulses, wave carried voice transmissions across long distances. However, the wireless was just a voiceless system of dots and dashes when in 1906, Lee De Forest made voice transmission possible by perfecting the vacium tube, radio broadcasting truly came to stay (Okunna, 1999). Radio signals can travel either in a straight line because FM radio operates at a higher frequency that allows the signals to travel in a straight line, instead of bouncing off the atmosphere in a zigzag pattern, as is the case in AM radio.

Consequently, and also because of the type of Modulation used, FM signals are not as prone to atmospheric distortion as AM signals. This major advantage is one of the reasons FM

has continued to grow in popularity in various parts of the world since if was invented in the United States in 1933 by Edwin Armstrong.

2.3.3 **The Evolution of Radio Broadcasting in Nigeria**

The development of radio broadcasting in Nigeria had its roots in England, Starting in1932, with the relaying of the British empire service from Adventry, England. This involved "the monitoring and relaying of programmes from British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) to the majesty's servants in this part of the world" Cokenwa, (1993) shortly afterwards, in 1936, radio broadcasting arrived properly on the Nigerian Scene with the opening of first Radio Distribution Service (re-diffusion) in Lagos to distribute programmes which originated from the BBC in London. This was still part of the overseas services of the BBC. Form the Lagos Studio, the programmes were distributed to various listening boxes where they were received by subscription fee for this purpose. Because of the popularity of this system, it was eventually expanded to include stations outside Lagos, in Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, port-Harcourt, and Zaria.

When in 1951, the Nigerian Broadcasting Service (NBS) was established by the Federal Government, and the major re-diffusion stations in 1952, radio finally "came of age" in Nigeria.

Government monopoly ownership or radio in Nigeria ended in 1993 when licenses were granted by the Federal Government for private broadcasting in the country. The following years in August 1994, ray power radio became the first private radio station in the country. Ray power was followed by Minay systems Radio which was set up in November 1994 as the second private radio station in Nigeria (Ebo 1998). Other privately-owned radio transmitting stations in Nigeria include: rhythm Fm, cool Fm, all in Lagos.

2.3.4 **Definition of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

Information and Communication Technologies is basically a term that is used for all technologies which are used for the communication of information. It includes all the technologies that are used for recording, broadcasting and communicating information through sound and picture.

There is no specific date or time for its evolution as it was produced gradually overtime. As technologies evolved, the information and Communication Technologies also evolved and took its present form (WWW.b/ucom/q.953537.ntml). The term "Information and Communication technologies" is also used when referring to the merging (convergence) of audiovisual and telephone networks with computer network through a single cabling or link system.

It can also be said to be the general name given to all kinds of technologies which enable users to create, access and manipulate information.

2.3.5 Types of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTS)

Information and Communication Technologies exist in different forms, sizes and shapes but all can categorized fire (s) types, as follows:

Sensing technologies

These are devices that help us to gather information from the environment and translate the information into a form that can be understand by the computer. Examples are the sensors that are placed around a volcano mountain to determine the level of lava-build-up and predict eruption. More traditional types of sensing technologies include, computer keyboards which translate hand movement into command which computer can follow. Other are scanners, mouse, electronic pen, touch screen, etc.

Communication Technologies

These are technologies that tie together and communicate information between the various kinds of technologies. Example include facsimile machines (FAX), cellular telephone, computer network, telecommunication network, etc. (a network is a group of devices that are linked together) the Private Branch Exchanges (PBEs) is a Local Area Network (LAN) that helps to connect individual telephone lines within an office.

Office with more computers may inter-link them together with cables or microwaves. Such system can share data programmes and printers. This can also be interconnected with other "LANDs" over a long geographical area. It provides access to a vast array of information stored in computer (PC) an internet connection, a modern and the relevant software, anyone can get on the internet.

Analyzing Technologies

Computer hard wares (the physical equipment) and soft wares (the program or instruction that inform the computer programme what to do) come within this category computers take in data from sensing devices e.g keyboard, communicated to it through coaxial cable and these are processed by the software and displayed or stored based on the need of the users. Computers are often categorized by size as follows:

a. Small (Micro-computer-PCs, Desktop, Laptop, Notebook, Handheld and Palmtop computers).

b. Medium (Work frames and mini computers)

c. Large (mini frames and super computers)

Storage Technologies are very critical for optimum functioning of other technologies. They help to store large quantities of information and command, in a form that can be easily

accessed. Apart from the primary memory in the computer, we have other secondary storage devices, such as magnetic tapes, floppy disc or diskette, hard disc and flash disc.

The optical disc is the most versatile and in thin, circular disc which can store information laser light is used to read data form, and write data to them. Data are stored digitally and an optical disc can store much data than a magnetic disc/tape. This makes the optical disc more ideal and useful for multimedia delivery and storage.

2.4 **Theotitical Frame Work**

Theory according to Kerlinger (1964), as cited in Okenwa (2000) is "a set of information constructs, concepts and postulations that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena"

Based on the above clarifications, the following theories underpin have been outlined to guide the study.

- The technological Determinism Theory
- The Diffusion of Innovation Theory

2.4.1 **The Technological Determinism Theory**

This theory as cited in Nwodu (2004) was propounded by Marshall Mc Luhan (et al) the theorist probed the casual relationship between technologies and culture. He described the impact of communication technology on our daily life's challenges. The theory proposed that advancement in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) would broaden the world view around us. The main thrust of the theory is to draw the attention of media and the audience to the hidden effect of communication technologies. In line with this study, the theory becomes very relevant in the sense that technological background would turn the world into a global village. As a result of this, the impact of Information and Communication Technologies on

broadcasting especially in Atlantic FM, Uyo, would increase the media output and therefore foster audience accessibility to the station's messages.

2.3.2 **Diffussion of Innovation Theory**

This Theory as cited by Daramola (2003) and Apochi (2007) was propounded by Ryand and Gross in (1943). This theory deals with the importance of communication of new ideas to the developing and effective output of any organization or country.

The main proposition of this theory is that the media have been held to be very important in spreading new ideas or passing new innovations to the people. This is paramount in the newly introduced innovation like Information and Communication Technologies.

In line with this study, the theory becomes very relevant in the sense that diffusion of innovation theory deals with the propagation of new ideas aimed at enhancing and improving human activities and subsequent output which is just what Information and Communication Technologies are meant to achieve for a people or organization.

2.5 **Summary of The Study**

The impact of Information and Communication technologies (ICTs) has improved the standard of delivery in radio news reporting and also has filled the low quality forms of production and delivery in Nigeria.

The technologies determinism theory was used to guard this study as well as the diffusion of innovation theory because the initial deals with the impact of communication and technologies on our daily life's challenges and the later deals with the importance of communication of new ideas to developing the output of any organization.

Data for the study was obtained primarily and secondarily in texts and journals taking into keynote the evolution of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in its sub-headings.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This research is focused on examining the impact of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), on Radio broadcasting reporting with particular reference to the Atlantic FM, Uyo. In this chapter, the research presents the methods and procedures employed in carrying out the study. For more explanation of the methodology employed in this chapter, the researcher here presents the following: the Research Design, Population of study, sample and sampling procedure, instrument for data collection as well as method of data presentation and analysis.

3.2 Research Design

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

Consequent upon the afore-mentioned, the researcher seen the study as the most appropriate for the study.

3.3. Population of the Study

The population of the study was thirty-nine (39) in all (the entire staff of Atlantic FM Radio, Uyo.

3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

In this particular research, however, the population was small, thirty-nine (39) in all. Consequently the entire population was studied.

Also due to the fact that the population of the study was a small one, there was no need for sampling procedure at all, all the 39 members on the staff of Atlantic FM, Uyo, were used and issued with the questionnaire.

3.5 Description of Research Instrument

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

2.6 Validity and Reliability of Gathering Instruments

Questionnaire were passed onto the researchers' supervisor for modifications and rating after construction and critical questionnaire study. The questionnaire was only administered to the staff of Atlantic FM Uyo. The questionnaire was the researcher supervisor approved it after she went through.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

Data were collected through the questionnaire given to the respondents who were staff of Atlantic FM, Uyo. It was administered by the researcher personal contact/interaction to the respondents. 39 copies of questionnaire distributed, were all retrieved and were dully completed b the respondents, representing a return rate of 100 percent.

3.8 Method of data Analysis

This analysis is the interpretation of collected data. The data collected were decoded, computed, arranged in tables and in sample percentages and were also used to test questions being asked and for easy references.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis and discusses data gathered from the questionnaire. All the 39 questionnaire copies distributed were retrieved and were dully completed by the respondents, representing a return rate of 100 percent. They were deemed fit for analysis and the raw data gathered are presented in tables, showing the number and percentage of respondents and their responses to questions.

Distribution Table

RESPONDENTS	NO OF QUESTIONNAIRE	PERCENTAGE %	NO OF QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNED	PERCENTAGE %	NO OF QUESTIONNAIRE NOT RETURNED	PERCENTAGE %	NO OF QUESTIONNAIRE ANALYZED	PERCENTAGE %
Workers in Atlantic FM, Uyo	39	100%	39	100%	-	-	39	100%
	39	100%	39	100%	-	-	39	100%

4.2 Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 1: Sex Distribution of respondents

Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Male	14	36
Female	25	64
Total	39	100

Table 1 shows that 14 respondents representing 36 percent were males, and 25 respondents representing 64 percent were females.

Table 2: Brackets of Respondents Age

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
20-25	7	18
36-30	10	26
31-40	10	26
41-50	12	30
Total	39	100

Table 2 shows that 7 respondents representing 18 percent were within the ages of 20-25, 10 respondents representing 26 percent were within 26-30, another 10 respondents representing another 26 percent within 31-40 and 12 respondents representing 30 percent were within 41-50.

Table 3: Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Married	25	64
Single	10	26
Widow	4	10
Divorced	-	-
Total	39	100

Table 3, shows that 25 respondents representing 64 percent (%) were married people, 10 respondents representing 26% were single and 4 respondents representing 10% were widows.

Table 4: Educational Qualification of Respondents

Educational Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents

FSLC	4	10
SSCE/WAEC	5	13
OND/NCE	10	26
HND/BSC/MSC	18	46
PhD	2	5
Total	39	100

Table 4 shows that 4 respondents representing 10% were FLSC holders, 5 respondents representing 13% were SSCE/WAEC holders, 10 respondents representing 26% were OND/NCE holders, 18 respondents representing 46% were HND/MSC holder and 2 respondents representing 5% were Phd holders.

Table 5: Respondents on department Basis

Department	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Administration	8	21
Audit	1	3
Account	2	5
Marketing	4	10
Programmes	14	36
New/Current Affairs	6	15
Engineering	4	10
PR/Advertising	-	-

Total	39	100

In table 5, 8 respondents representing 21% were staff of the Administration Department, only 1 respondent representing 3% was of the Audit Department, 2 respondents representing 5% worked in the Account Department, while 4 respondents representing 10% were the staff of the Marketing Department.

Also, 14 respondents representing 36% were in programmes Department. While 6 respondents representing 15% were staff of news Department and 4 respondents representing 10% worked in the Engineering Department.

Table 6: Years of Service of Respondent at Atlantic FM, Uyo.

Years of Service	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Below 1 year	10	26
1-2 years	29	76
2 more years	-	-
Total	39	100

Table 6 shows that 10 respondents representing 26% served below 1 year, while 29 respondents representing 74% served from 1-2 years in the organization.

Table 7: Extent of ICT knowledge

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Expert	2	5

Professional	18	46
Beginner	10	26
Average	5	13
None	4	10
Total	39	100

The table shows that respondents representing 5% are experts, 18 respondents representing 46% are professional, 10 respondents representing 26% are at an average ICT knowledge and 4 respondents representing 10% have acquired no knowledge of ICT.

Table 8: ICTs used in Atlantic FM, Uyo

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Computer	2	5
Mobile Phone	6	15
Satellite	5	13
cD-ROM	5	13
DVD Player	7	18
Internet	5	13
All of the above	9	23
Total	39	100

The table above shows 2 respondents representing 5% said computer was used in broadcast reporting, 6 respondents representing 15% identified mobile phone as used, 5 respondents representing 13% said satellite was used.

Another 5 respondents representing another 13% said CD-ROM, 7 respondents 18% said DVD player was used and 5 other respondents representing 13% maintained they were using internet while 9 respondents representing 23% indicated that all the above listed ICTs were used.

Table 9: To what extent is the application of ICTs in radio news reporting of Atlantic FM, Uyo.

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Often	9	23
Most often	1026	26
Always	20	52
Less often	--	-
Never	-	-
Total	39	100

Table 9 shows that 9 respondents representing 23% agrees tat ICTs were used often, 10 representing 26% said most often, and 20 representing 52% say its used always.

Table 10: Duration of ICT usage at Atlantic FM, Uyo

Duration	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Two months	-	-
Six months	-	-
One year	39	100
Total	39	100

Table 10: shows that 39 respondents which represents the total percentage of workers 100% say ICT has been used for one year.

Table 11: Frequency of respondents use of ICTs at Atlantic FM, Uyo

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents

Regularly	37	95
Occasionally	2	5
Very occasionally	-	-
Total	39	100

In the table, 37 respondents representing 95% said they used ICTs regularly, while only 2 respondents representing 5% said they used ICTs occasionally in the station.

Table 12: Areas in which ICTs were beneficial

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
News gathering	10	26
News Editing	5	13
Broadcasting	4	10
News Evaluation	2	5
All of the above	18	46
Total	39	100

According to the table, 10 respondents representing 26% said ICTs were beneficial in news gathering, respondents representing 13% said news edition, 4 respondents represent 10% said it was in the news broadcast area and 2 respondent representing 5% said it was new evaluation; while 18% respondents representing 46% noted that ICTs were beneficial in all the above listed aspect of broadcast reporting.

Table 13: **Possible impact of ICTs on Broadcasting Reporting via application and usage**

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	39	100
No	-	-
Neutral	-	-
Total	39	100

The table shows that all the 39 respondents representing 100 percent said the application of ICTs had impact on the broadcast reporting of the station.

Table 14: Type of Problem Encountered on using ICTs

Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Accessibility	4	10.3
Availability	2	5.1
Lack of skill	6	15.4
None of the above	27	69.0
Total	39	100

The table shows that 4 respondents representing 10.3% said they had problem of accessibility to ICTs, and this staff were drivers and gate men, 2 respondents representing 5.1 % said they had problems of ICT, these plant operators. Also 6 respondents representing 15.4 % said they lacked skill to use ICTs, while 27 respondents representing 69.2% pointed out they had no problem using ICTs. This set of respondents is staff from Department, Programmes and Administration.

Table 15: What Aids the successful usage of ICT in broadcast reporting

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Training	13	33

Accessibility	14	36
Availability	12	31
Total	39	100

As shown in the table, 13 respondents representing 33% said it was training that aided successful usage of ICT items in the Radio Station, 14 respondents representing 36% mentioned accessibility and 12 respondents representing 31% said it was the availability of the devices that aided the successful usage of ICTs in the organization.

Table 16: Problems in using ICTs

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	14	36
No	25	64
Total	39	100

Table 16 shows 14 respondent representing 36% said they had problems using ICTs, they were staff from the lower cadre. While 25 respondents representing 64% said they had no problems using ICTs, they were staff from the News Department, Programmes, Account and Audit department.

4.3 Discussion of Finding

Responses from the findings which related to the objectives of the study and also provide answers to the research questions are discussed here.

Research question 1:

What aspects of Information and Communication Technologies are available in Atlantic FM, Uyo?

4.4 Hypothesis Testing

H1: Atlantic FM, Uyo makes use of ICT in radio news reporting.

H0: Atlantic FM, Uyo does not make use of modern ICT in radio news reporting.

Table:

To what extent is the application of ICT in radio news reporting of Atlantic FM, Uyo?

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Often	9	23
Most often	10	26
Always	20	52

Less often	-	-
Never	-	-
Total	39	100

Table:

Option	O	e	O-e	$O-e^2$	$\frac{(0-e^2)}{e}$
Often	9	7.8	1.2	1.44	0.18
Most often	10	7.8	2.2	4.84	0.62
Always	20	7.8	12.2	148.84	19.08
Less often	-	-	-	-	-
Never	-	-	-	-	-
Total	39				19.88

Therefore, calculated chi-square (x^2) = 19.88

Degree of freedom (df) = Row- column = 5 – 1=4.

Level of significance = 0.05 while table value = 9.488

Decision rule: the calculated frequency is greater then table value; 19.88 > 9.488.

Therefore, we reject null hypothesis and accept alternate hypothesis which states that Atlantic FM, Uyo makes use of ICT in radio news reporting.

Hypothesis 2

H2: ICT application will improve the output of radio news reporting in Atlantic FM, Uyo.

Ho: ICT application will not improve the output of broadcast report in Atlantic FM, Uyo.

Table

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	34	87.2
No	3	7.7

Neutral	2	5.1
Total	39	100

Table

Option	O	e	O-e	$O-e^2$	$\frac{(0-e^2)}{e}$
Yes	34	13	21	44.1	33.9
No	3	13	-10	100	77
Neutral	2	13	-11	121	9.3
Total	39				50.9

Therefore, calculated chi-square (x^2) = 50.9

Degree of freedom (df) = Row – column = 3 – 1 =2

Level of Significance = 0.05

Table value = 5.991

Therefore. we must reject null hypothesis and accept alternate hypothesis that states ICT application will improve the output of radio news reporting in Atlantic FM, Uyo.

As was presented in table 8, 9 respondents representing 23% claimed that computer, mobile phone, satellite, CD ROM, DVD Player and the internet are all ICTs that aid broadcast journalism in Atlantic FM, Uyo.

This is to say that ICTs are used in broadcast reporting in the Radio Station. It is assumed here that information (signal) in this station is carried out in a digital manner to the populace that is always in need of information.

According to Akpan (2006), what brought about globalization is the advent of information super highway which stem from the systems of television, radio, cable, satellite, computer, microchips, microwave, wireless digital phone, cellular and mobile radio network that transmit information data, audio visual material and communication.

These constitute the information and Communication Technology (ICT). Also, according to table 7, 35 staff of the Radio Station representing 90% did confirm that they were familiar with these ICT devices as well as what table 10 has, that the devices were used right from the commencement of the Radio Station.

Research Question 2

What is the extent of the application of Information and Communication Technologies in broadcast reporting of Atlantic FM, Uyo?

Table 11 has clearly revealed that 37 respondents representing 95%, said that ICTs were used on regular basis, indicating that ICTs are used at Atlantic FM, Uyo.

The effectiveness of broadcasting according to Akpan (2006), depends ultimately on the willingness of the public to listen to what is broadcast. In this case, the station has considered the public interest as paramount by ensuring that ICTs are used for information dissemination.

Research question 3

Does Atlantic FM, Uyo, make use of these modern Information and Communication Technologies in broadcast reporting?

Table 13 showed that all 39 staff of the Radio Station representing 100% said they have felt greatly the impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). This has agreed with what Dominick (2009) says that with ICTs journalist can report accidents and other emergencies in seconds, no matter where they occur. This is to say that Information and Communication

Technology (ICT) facilitate the creation of information by electronic means and Dugo (2008) supports this point when he posited that in the past few decades, Information and Communication have transformed the world in all sphere of life. Its potential for reducing manual operations (the search for sources) in fostering the growth in the media, has increased rapidly.

In this same agreement is Maga (2006) that the mobile telephone has shortened the time between the reporter and the sources, reporter and editor, saving caosts such as travel logistics.

Taylor (1997) also noted the impact that with the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in broadcasting industries, "broadcasting has been found to be a force to reckon in the development of Nations the world over" in this same way Dominick (2009) argues again that the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) through the world wide web provide access to worldwide media on a scale never before possible.

This is also seen in table 12, where a greater number of 18 respondents agreed that ICTs have created positive impact in all areas of News gathering, News editing, News broadcasting and News evaluation.

CHAPTER FIVE

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher performs the summary of the entire study starting from when the research topic came as a problem to when certain facts have been found out and discussed.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The research centered on the impact of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) on Radio News Reporting (A study of Atlantic FM, Raid, Uyo).

In carrying out the study, the researcher obtained information from primary sources. In this case, a questionnaire was used for the study.

Information and Communication technologies (ICTs) are used in broadcast reporting at Atlantic FM, Uyo.

That there is full application and frequent use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in broadcast reporting at Atlantic FM, Uyo, implying that such application and sue of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) at the Radio Station to a great extent.

Also, that Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) impact positively on the output of broadcast reporting of Atlantic FM, Uyo as well as helping to increase performance and productivity of staff of the Radio station.

Findings equally brought to the fore the number of problems encountered at Atlantic FM, Uyo. These problems include, how to gain access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) devices by the lower cadre staff-messengers, cleaners, drivers and gate men.

5.2 Conclusion

From the findings of the study, it is established that computer, mobile phones, satellite, CD-ROM, DVD player and the Internet are Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) available at Atlantic FM, UYO. The study also has it that there is full application and frequent use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in broadcast reporting in Atlantic FM, Uyo.

The study noted that the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in broadcast reporting at Atlantic FM, Uyo, have helped to increase the performance of the station's staff and boost the output of the Radio Station generally.

The study observed that among the problems encountered at Atlantic FM, Uyo, in the course of applying the modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) devices in its broadcast reporting are those of how to gain access to the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment, unavailability of the Information and Communication Technology devices in the offices due to poor finding, lack of skilled personnel, inadequate power (electricity) supply to power the equipment and the high cost of the Information and Communication Technology items that make them unaffordable.

5.3 **Recommendations**

Having gone through the study successfully and based on findings, the researcher hereby makes the following suggestions:

1. That for more positive impact and better output in broadcast reporting at Atlantic FM, Uyo the management of the Radio Station should tackle the problems of staff to satisfy the need of those staff on the lower cadre which include drivers, cleaners, messengers, gate men and plant operators.
2. Management should see to upgrading of the broadcasting equipment.

3. This work also recommends that particular attention should be paid to the retraining of the skilled staff to increase their efficiency in broadcast reporting.

REFERENCES

Akpan, C. S. (2006). *The Pillars of Broadcasting.* Aba: Visual Impression Inc.

Akingula, A.(2006). *Building Community Radio in Nigeria and Challenges.* Lagos: Institute for Media and Society.

Akezuilo, E.O. (1990). *Research Methodology and Statistics for Beginning Research Students*. Awka: Christian Printing and Publishing Company.

Apochi, O. E. (2007). *Organizational Communication as an Effective Tool in Radio Benue new Directorate System.* A Research Project Submitted to the Department of Mass Communication, Benue State University, Makurdi.

Awake. (1997). What is the internet in Uwakwe Onyeka (ed) *Communication and National Development*. Enugu: Afrika-Link books.

Curtain, D.P., Kin T, Kunal S & Motin C.(1998). *Information and Communication Technology:* The Breakiing Wale. The McGraw-Hill Inc.

Daramola, I. (2003). *Introduction to Mass Communication*. Lagos: Rothan Press Limited.

Dominick, Joseph R. (2009) *The Dynamics of mass Communication. Media in the Digital Age* .McGraw Companies Inc. 1221 America.

Errad, T Q. (1991). *Ac-Vzisbig aiml Sales piat on Strang.* Newyork:Addison Longman Inc.

McLuhan, M (1964). *Understanding Media: The Extension of Man*. New York: Mc Graw-Hill Inc.

Odetoyinbo, A. (2001). *Basic broadcast Production Techniques* (Revised) Abeokura: Niconlak Ventures.

Jude, P., Paul, N., Scot T & Lynn H. (2003). *Human Communication.* Boston: USA: McGraw Hill Publication.

Schudson, M. (1978). *Introduction to Communication.* Trade Commission Report. New York: Basic Tools Inc.