

# ADVANTAGES OF ROBOTIC JOURNALISM TO BROADCASTING IN NIGERIA

Ameh Sylvanus Ejeh,\*

*\*Department of Broadcasting, Faculty of Communication and Media Studies, Nasarawa State University, Keffi*

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## Abstract

This position paper examines the advantages of robotic journalism to broadcasting in Nigeria. The primary objective of the paper is to demonstrate how the integration of automated systems and artificial intelligence in news production can address challenges and improve efficiency in Nigeria's broadcast media landscape. The paper adopts the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) as its theoretical framework to further show robotic journalism's usefulness and expected ease of use in the Nigerian context. The discussion highlights several key advantages of robotic journalism, including its capacity to process vast amounts of data quickly and accurately, enhance the speed and efficiency of news production, address language diversity challenges, and improve overall quality and consistency in broadcasting. The paper acknowledges concerns such as potential job displacement and algorithmic bias but argues that these can be mitigated through proper regulation and ethical guidelines. The position paper contends that the benefits of robotic journalism outweigh potential drawbacks for Nigeria's broadcasting sector. It posits that robotic journalism can serve as a tool to augment human journalists' capabilities rather than replace them, freeing up reporters to focus on complex, investigative stories while automated systems handle routine tasks. Furthermore, it argues that implementing robotic journalism could create new job opportunities in areas such as data analysis and AI ethics. Ultimately, the paper concludes that the judicious integration of robotic journalism represents a crucial step towards modernizing Nigeria's broadcasting sector, enhancing its global competitiveness, and better serving the diverse information needs of the Nigerian population.

**Keywords:** Robotic, journalism, enhancing, news-production, broadcasting sector

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## Introduction

Robotic journalism, also known as automated journalism or news automation, has emerged as a transformative force in the global media landscape. This innovative approach combines automation and artificial intelligence (AI) to generate news content, offering the potential to revolutionize news production processes and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of news organizations (Antonopoulou & Kyriazis, 2018). As the Nigerian broadcasting sector continues to evolve in the digital age, exploring the benefits of robotic journalism becomes crucial in understanding its potential impact on the country's media landscape. Globally, the rise of robotic journalism has been driven by several factors. Antonopoulou and Kyriazis (2018)

stated that the exponential growth of digital data, coupled with advancements in AI and machine learning technologies, has paved the way for automated systems to analyze and interpret vast amounts of information quickly and accurately. Moreover, the demand for real-time news and personalized content experiences has propelled news organizations to seek innovative solutions to meet audience expectations.

The adoption of robotic journalism by news organizations worldwide has become increasingly prevalent in response to the challenges presented by the digital era. These organizations have come to acknowledge the immense potential of automated systems in revolutionizing news production. By

automating routine tasks such as data collection, analysis, and basic reporting, news organizations have streamlined their workflows and achieve significant efficiencies (Edwards, 2017). This not only reduces the time and resources required for these tasks but also enables journalists to allocate more of their energy and expertise to in-depth investigations and analysis, elevating the overall quality and depth of news coverage. Aljazairi (2016) stated that the ability to automate these repetitive tasks allows journalists to focus on the aspects of journalism that truly require human intervention, such as critical thinking, storytelling, and contextualizing complex issues. As a result, news organizations can produce more comprehensive and engaging content that resonates with their audience and contributes to a better-informed society.

Furthermore, the adoption of robotic journalism offers tangible cost-saving benefits for news organizations. Traditional news production methods often entail substantial human resources, including reporters, editors, and fact-checkers, which can strain budgets and limit the scope of coverage. That's why Carlson (2015) asserted that by automating tasks like data collection and analysis, news organizations have over time reduced their reliance on human labor and potentially achieve significant cost reductions. According to him, this cost-saving aspect is particularly significant in the digital age, where news organizations face financial pressures and the need to adapt to changing revenue models. By leveraging automated systems, most news organizations have optimized resource allocation, allocate budgets more strategically, and potentially invest in other areas, such as journalism training and modern and sophisticated gadgets for effective investigative reporting. Overall, embracing robotic journalism has enabled news organizations to achieve greater operational efficiency and financial sustainability while maintaining or even enhancing the quality of their news coverage. Furthermore, robotic journalism has shown promise in improving newsroom efficiency and expanding news coverage. To buttress this, Lindén (2017) observed that automated systems can monitor and analyze a wide range of data sources, including social media, government databases, and public records, allowing news organizations to access a broader pool of information and provide comprehensive coverage on various topics. This can contribute to a more informed and engaged citizenry by exposing audiences to diverse perspectives and issues that may have been overlooked in traditional newsrooms.

In the Nigerian context, the broadcasting sector has experienced significant transformations in recent years. The proliferation of digital platforms, social

media, and mobile technology has created new opportunities and challenges for news organizations. The demand for real-time news updates, multimedia content, and personalized experiences has placed additional pressure on traditional news production methods. To remain competitive and relevant, Nigerian news organizations are increasingly exploring technological advancements, including robotic journalism. By adopting automated systems, these organizations aim to improve news production efficiency, enhance accuracy, and deliver content that meets the evolving needs of their audience. However, the specific implications and benefits of robotic journalism within the Nigerian broadcasting sector require further exploration and evaluation.

In Nigeria, where resources for news gathering may be limited, robotic journalism can offer a solution by automating data collection and analysis, enabling news organizations to cover a wider range of topics and provide more comprehensive news coverage. Moreover, the ability of automated systems to generate news content rapidly and efficiently can address the need for real-time reporting in the Nigerian context, where breaking news events often require immediate coverage. Considering the potential impact of robotic journalism on the Nigerian broadcasting sector, it becomes crucial to conduct a comprehensive assessment of its benefits. Understanding the advantages that automated systems can bring to news production processes, newsroom efficiency, and audience engagement is essential for Nigerian news organizations to make informed decisions about the integration of robotic journalism into their operations.

### **Conceptual Review Robotic Journalism**

Robotic journalism, also known as automated journalism or algorithmic journalism, is a concept that involves the use of automated systems, algorithms, and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies to generate news content. It represents a paradigm shift in the field of journalism, as it aims to streamline news production processes, increase efficiency, and provide timely and accurate news coverage. According to Mohammed (2015) the idiom "robot journalism" indicates technologies that use artificial intelligence to generate news articles based on pre-models and huge data that software is provided with, to be analyzed and auto learning, using it produce news, articles and reports at a record speed without relying on human factor. Abdel-Fattah (2014) stated that robot journalism, or automated journalism, or algorithmic journalism, is a form of journalism which produce news by artificial intelligence programs, by machines rather than human correspondents, where these programs interpret,

organize, and display data in ways that can be read by humans.

The rise in recent years of “robot journalism” is based on a new and exceptional use of algorithms, artificial intelligence (AI) software platforms and natural language generation techniques, these algorithms are able to generate textual and visual journalistic content automatically and (to some extent) autonomously, and their output “can be fully customized to fit a customer’s voice, style and tone (Abdul Majeed & Alameddin, 2014). At its core, robotic journalism involves the automation of various journalistic tasks that were traditionally performed by human journalists. Avilés & Leon (2012) posited that these tasks include data collection, analysis, and news writing. According to them, through the use of algorithms and AI technologies, robotic journalism systems can sift through vast amounts of data, identify relevant information, and generate news stories in a structured and coherent manner (Avilés & Leon, 2012). One of the primary motivations behind the development of robotic journalism is the need to address the challenges faced by traditional news organizations. According to Bardoe (2018), newsrooms around the world are grappling with shrinking budgets, reduced staffing, and the demand for real-time news coverage. Robotic journalism offers a potential solution by leveraging technology to automate routine tasks, allowing journalists to focus on more complex and analytical aspects of news reporting.

The process of robotic journalism begins with data collection. Automated systems can gather data from various sources, including official reports, databases, social media, and other online platforms. These systems are designed to extract relevant information and filter out noise, ensuring that the data used for news production is accurate and reliable. Once the data is collected, algorithms and AI technologies come into play. These technologies analyze the data, identify patterns, and generate insights. By applying natural language processing (NLP) techniques, algorithms can understand the meaning of the data and transform it into structured information that can be used for news reporting (Boczkowski, 2014). The next step in robotic journalism is news writing. Algorithms generate news articles based on the structured information obtained from the data analysis. These algorithms can follow predefined templates or writing styles, ensuring consistency and coherence in the generated content. The resulting news stories can cover a wide range of topics, from financial reports and sports updates to weather forecasts and election results (Clerwall, 2014). While robotic journalism automates certain aspects of news production, it is

important to note that human involvement remains essential. Journalists play a crucial role in defining the parameters of the algorithms, setting the editorial guidelines, and overseeing the entire process. They provide the necessary context, verify the accuracy of the generated content, and ensure that ethical standards are upheld (Cottle & Ashton 2019).

Robotic journalism enables news organizations to produce news content at an unprecedented speed and scale. Automated systems can quickly process vast amounts of data and generate news stories in real-time, allowing for rapid news dissemination to the audience. Additionally, robotic journalism can enhance the accuracy and objectivity of news reporting. Algorithms follow predefined rules and guidelines, minimizing the potential for human biases that can sometimes influence traditional journalism. This objectivity can contribute to building trust with the audience, as the generated content is based on data-driven insights rather than subjective interpretations (Garrison, 2018). Furthermore, Cottle & Ashton (2019) opined that robotic journalism can free up journalists' time to focus on higher-value tasks. By automating routine and repetitive tasks, journalists can dedicate their efforts to in-depth investigations, analysis, and storytelling. This can lead to more comprehensive and nuanced news coverage, providing the audience with a deeper understanding of complex issues.

### **Broadcasting**

Broadcasting is a fundamental concept in the realm of media and communication. It entails the dissemination of audio or video content to a broad and dispersed audience through electronic means. The term “broadcasting” originates from the act of “casting” or scattering information widely, much like the sowing of seeds in a field. Through broadcasting, information, entertainment, news, and other forms of content are transmitted to a large and diverse audience, facilitating mass communication and the exchange of ideas. According to Scott (2015), in the context of journalism, broadcasting plays a crucial role in the dissemination of news and information. It serves as a platform for journalists and news organizations to reach a wide audience, delivering timely updates, investigative reports, interviews, documentaries, human interest stories and other forms of audio or visual content. Radio broadcasting is one of the earliest forms of mass communication. It involves the transmission of audio signals over radio waves, allowing listeners to tune in to specific frequencies or stations to access content. Radio broadcasting has been a prevalent medium for news dissemination, particularly in areas with limited access to other forms of media. It enables the delivery of news stories, talk shows, music, and other audio

content to audiences in real-time (Pavlik, 2017).

According to Pavlik (2017), television broadcasting revolutionized the media landscape by incorporating audio and visual elements. It involves the transmission of audiovisual content over the airwaves or through cable or satellite networks. Television broadcasting enables the presentation of news stories, documentaries, live events, interviews, and entertainment programs to viewers. The visual medium of television enhances the impact of storytelling, as it allows for the use of images, videos, graphics, and other visual aids to convey information effectively (Pavlik, 2017). With the advent of digital technologies and the internet, broadcasting has expanded to include online platforms. Online broadcasting, often referred to as webcasting or streaming, enables the distribution of audio or video content over the internet. It allows users to access live or recorded broadcasts through websites, mobile applications, social media platforms, or dedicated streaming services. Online broadcasting has opened up new possibilities for news organizations to reach global audiences, provide on-demand content, and engage with viewers through interactive features such as comments, likes, and shares (Marconi, 2017). To Salazar (2018), the concept of broadcasting is rooted in the idea of mass communication. It facilitates the transmission of information, ideas, and cultural expressions to a wide and dispersed audience simultaneously. Broadcasting has the unique ability to reach and influence a large number of people, making it a powerful tool for shaping public opinion, fostering informed citizenship, and promoting social and cultural awareness. By its ability to put issues on the front burner, broadcasting often sets the agenda for public discourses by harping on various issues of societal relevance.

One of the key advantages of broadcasting is its ability to reach diverse audiences. Waleed & Mohamed (2019) stated that whether it is radio, television, or online platforms, broadcasting enables content to be disseminated to people across different geographic locations, socioeconomic backgrounds, and cultural contexts. This broad reach allows for the sharing of information and perspectives, contributing to a more informed and interconnected society. Moreover, broadcasting allows for real-time communication. Live broadcasts, such as breaking news coverage or live events, provide immediate access to information as it unfolds. This immediacy enhances the audience's ability to stay informed about current events and fosters a sense of engagement and participation. Broadcasting also offers a sense of intimacy and connection. Zangana (2017) stated that through radio and television, voices and faces are brought into people's homes, creating a sense of familiarity and

personal connection. This can strengthen the bond between the audience and the media organization, fostering trust and loyalty. Furthermore, Zangana (2017) stated that in the realm of journalism, broadcasting serves as a platform for news organizations to fulfill their role as informers, watchdogs, and agenda-setters in society. It allows journalists to report on local, national, and international news, providing audiences with vital information about politics, economics, social issues, and cultural developments. Broadcasting enables the dissemination of investigative reports that hold power to account and shed light on important matters that impact society.

However, broadcasting is not without its challenges. As the media landscape becomes increasingly fragmented and diversified, the competition for audience attention has intensified. Carlson (2015) opined that traditional broadcasting platforms face the challenge of adapting to the digital age and retaining their relevance in an era of on-demand content and personalized media consumption. News organizations must navigate the evolving landscape, embracing digital platforms while maintaining the quality, trustworthiness, and ethical standards associated with traditional broadcasting. The rise of social media and user-generated content has also impacted broadcasting. Online platforms allow individuals to become broadcasters themselves, sharing news, opinions, and information directly with their networks. This shift has opened up new avenues for citizen journalism, but it has also raised concerns about the reliability, accuracy, and accountability of information shared through these channels.

### **News Production**

News production refers to the process of sourcing, creating and disseminating news content to inform the public about current events, issues, and developments. It involves a series of activities that transform raw information into coherent and engaging news stories. News production encompasses various stages, including sourcing and verifying information, writing and editing news stories, and distributing them through different media channels. Ali & Hassoun (2019) stated that the first stage of news production is information gathering. Journalists and news organizations rely on a range of sources to collect information about events and stories. These sources may include interviews with key individuals, press releases, official statements, eyewitness accounts, and data from research and investigative work. Journalists are responsible for verifying the accuracy and reliability of the information they gather to ensure that the news they produce is credible and trustworthy.

They further stated that once the information is collected, journalists analyze and interpret the data to identify the most newsworthy elements. They prioritize stories based on factors such as relevance, impact, timeliness, proximity, and human interest. This process involves editorial judgment and the application of professional standards of news selection (Ali, & Hassoun 2019). After determining the most important stories, journalists begin the writing and editing phase. They craft news stories that present the information in a concise, clear, and engaging manner. Journalists adhere to news elements and journalistic principles such as accuracy, fairness, objectivity, and balance while writing news stories. They strive to present multiple perspectives, provide context, and avoid personal bias or personal opinion.

During the editing phase, news articles are reviewed for grammar, style, clarity, and adherence to editorial guidelines. Editors play a crucial role in ensuring accuracy, coherence, and quality of the news content. They may make revisions, fact-check information, and work closely with journalists to refine the articles before publication or broadcast. In addition to traditional text-based news stories, news production also includes multimedia elements such as photographs, videos, infographics, and interactive features. These multimedia components enhance the storytelling and provide a richer and more engaging experience for the audience. Journalists and news organizations increasingly utilize multimedia tools and technologies to enhance the visual and interactive aspects of news production. Furthermore, Ward (2018) stated that the concept of news production refers to the process by which news content is created, gathered, edited, and disseminated to the public. It involves a series of activities and decisions undertaken by journalists, editors, and other professionals within news organizations to deliver timely and relevant information to audiences. Additionally, Mabweazara and Mare, (2021), opined that the news production process typically involves the following key stages:

**News Gathering:** Journalists gather information through various means, including interviews, research, field reporting, press conferences, and monitoring news wires, social media, and other sources. They seek to identify newsworthy events, issues, and developments.

**Verification and Fact-Checking:** Journalists rigorously verify the accuracy and authenticity of the gathered information. They cross-reference multiple sources, corroborate facts, and consult experts to ensure the reliability of the news content.

**Story Selection:** Editors and news directors determine which stories to cover based on factors such as

their relevance, impact, audience interest, and editorial priorities. They make decisions about the prominence, length, and format of news stories.

**Writing and Editing:** Journalists write news articles, scripts, or multimedia content, adhering to the principles of news writing. Editors review and revise the content for clarity, accuracy, style, and adherence to editorial guidelines. They may also add headlines, captions, and other supporting elements.

**Multimedia Integration:** News production increasingly incorporates multimedia elements such as images, videos, infographics, and interactive features. Journalists and multimedia specialists work together to enhance the storytelling and engage audiences through a variety of formats.

**Ethical Considerations:** Journalists adhere to ethical guidelines and principles in their news production. They prioritize accuracy, objectivity, fairness, and accountability. Ethical considerations include respecting privacy, avoiding conflicts of interest, and ensuring the safety and well-being of sources.

Overall, Thurman, Lewis and Kunert, (2019) added that news production involves a combination of journalistic skills, editorial decisions, technological tools, and ethical considerations. It aims to inform, educate, and engage the public by providing accurate, timely, and meaningful news content. To Zayani (2021), distribution is a vital aspect of news production, as news content must reach its intended audience. News organizations utilize various channels to distribute news, including print publications, broadcast media (television and radio), online platforms, social media, and mobile applications. The choice of distribution channels depends on factors such as the target audience, reach, accessibility, and technological infrastructure (Zayani, 2021). Nwanyanwu and Nwanyanwu (2021) opined that in recent years, the advent of digital technologies has significantly transformed the landscape of news production. Online platforms and social media have enabled news organizations and individual journalists to reach a global audience instantly. Digital platforms also offer opportunities for user-generated content, citizen journalism, and real-time reporting. However, the digital era has also brought challenges such as the spread of misinformation and the need for fact-checking and verification in an environment where news can be easily manipulated or distorted (Nwanyanwu and Nwanyanwu, 2021).

Furthermore, Kothari and Cruikshank (2022) opined that news production is not limited to

professional journalists and news organizations. With the rise of citizen journalism and social media, individuals can also participate in news production by sharing information, eyewitness accounts, and opinions. This participatory aspect has expanded the scope and diversity of news production, but it also raises questions about the reliability and credibility of user-generated content (Kothari and Cruikshank, 2022).

Ethics and professional standards are integral to news production. Journalists are expected to adhere to principles such as accuracy, fairness, independence, and accountability. They should strive for balanced reporting, avoid conflicts of interest, and disclose sources when appropriate. Ethical considerations also extend to issues such as privacy, protection of sources, and avoiding harm to individuals or communities. For Salazar (2018), news production is a dynamic and evolving process, influenced by technological advancements, changing audience preferences, and societal trends. Journalists and news organizations continually adapt to new tools, platforms, and storytelling techniques to engage with their audience effectively. The rapid pace of news production and the demand for instant updates require journalists to balance speed with accuracy and verification (Salazar, 2018).

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study is anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is a widely recognized theoretical framework developed by Fred Davis in 1989. It aims to understand and explain users' acceptance and adoption of new technologies. TAM has been extensively used in various fields, including information systems, human-computer interaction, and technology adoption research. At its core, TAM proposes that an individual's intention to use a technology is influenced by two key factors: perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Perceived usefulness refers to the individual's belief that using the technology will enhance their performance or productivity. Perceived ease of use, on the other hand, relates to the individual's perception of the effort required to use the technology effectively. According to TAM, individuals are more likely to accept and adopt a technology if they perceive it to be useful and easy to use. These two factors directly influence the individual's attitude toward using the technology, which in turn shapes their intention to use it. TAM also recognizes the impact of external variables, such as social influence and facilitating conditions, on technology acceptance and adoption.

The TAM framework comprises four key

constructs. The first construct is perceived usefulness, which reflects the individual's perception of how the technology will improve their job performance, productivity, or overall outcomes. It encompasses factors such as efficiency gains, task simplification, and increased effectiveness. The second construct is perceived ease of use, which relates to the individual's perception of the effort required to learn and use the technology effectively. Factors such as ease of learning, ease of use, and perceived user-friendliness contribute to this construct. The third construct is attitude toward using, representing the individual's overall evaluation or attitude toward using the technology. This construct is influenced by perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use and serves as a mediator between these factors and the intention to use the technology. The fourth construct is intention to use, referring to the individual's willingness or intention to use the technology. It is influenced by the individual's attitude toward using the technology and is considered a key predictor of actual technology adoption behavior.

Since its inception, TAM has been widely adopted and extended by researchers in various domains. It has proven effective in explaining technology acceptance and adoption behaviors. Researchers have also expanded TAM to include additional factors that may influence technology acceptance, such as subjective norms, perceived risk, and compatibility. The Technology Acceptance Model has provided valuable insights into users' acceptance and adoption of new technologies. In the context of the study on the benefits of robotic journalism in enhancing the Nigerian broadcasting sector, applying TAM can help researchers understand how stakeholders perceive the usefulness and ease of use of robotic journalism. It can shed light on their intentions to adopt and integrate the technology into their workflows, ultimately contributing to a better understanding of technology acceptance in the Nigerian broadcasting sector. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is highly applicable to the study on the benefits of robotic journalism in enhancing the Nigerian broadcasting sector. TAM provides a theoretical framework to understand how journalists, newsroom managers, and other stakeholders perceive the usefulness and ease of use of robotic journalism. By examining their attitudes and intentions toward adopting and integrating the technology, TAM can help researchers gain insights into the factors that influence technology acceptance in the Nigerian context. This understanding is crucial for assessing the potential impact of robotic journalism on news production efficiency and informing strategies for successful implementation in the Nigerian broadcasting sector.

## **Discussion**

The advent of robotic journalism presents significant advantages to the broadcasting sector in Nigeria, offering potential solutions to longstanding challenges and opening up new opportunities for innovation and efficiency. This position paper argues that the integration of robotic journalism into Nigeria's broadcasting landscape can lead to substantial improvements in news production, content delivery, and audience engagement. One of the primary advantages of robotic journalism is its ability to process and analyze vast amounts of data quickly and accurately. In the context of Nigeria's broadcasting sector, this capability can be particularly beneficial for handling the country's complex and diverse news landscape. As noted by Diakopoulos (2019), automated systems can sift through large datasets, identifying patterns and trends that human journalists might overlook. This can lead to more comprehensive and data-driven reporting on issues such as elections, economic trends, and public health crises, which are crucial topics in the Nigerian context. Moreover, robotic journalism can significantly enhance the speed and efficiency of news production. In a fast-paced media environment, the ability to generate news stories quickly is invaluable. Marconi and Siegman (2017) highlight that automated systems can produce basic news reports in seconds, allowing human journalists to focus on more complex, investigative stories. For Nigerian broadcasters, this could mean more timely coverage of breaking news events and the ability to provide updates on developing stories with greater frequency and accuracy.

The implementation of robotic journalism can also address issues of language diversity in Nigeria's broadcasting sector. With over 500 indigenous languages, ensuring comprehensive news coverage across linguistic boundaries has been a persistent challenge. Automated translation and content generation systems, as discussed by Graefe (2016), could enable broadcasters to produce news in multiple languages more efficiently, thereby reaching a wider audience and promoting greater inclusivity in news dissemination. Furthermore, robotic journalism has the potential to improve the overall quality and consistency of broadcasting in Nigeria. Automated fact-checking systems, as explored by Hassan et al. (2017), can help reduce the spread of misinformation, a critical issue in the Nigerian media landscape. Additionally, robotic systems can ensure adherence to editorial standards and style guidelines across a large volume of content, maintaining a consistent level of quality that might be challenging to achieve with human journalists alone. While robotic journalism offers numerous

potential benefits, critics argue that it also presents significant challenges and drawbacks, particularly in the context of Nigeria's broadcasting sector. One major concern is the potential loss of jobs for human journalists. As automated systems become more sophisticated, there is a risk that they could replace human reporters, particularly for routine news coverage. Carlson (2015) argues that this shift could lead to a reduction in the quality of journalism, as algorithms lack the nuanced understanding and ethical judgment that experienced human journalists bring to their work. Moreover, in a country like Nigeria with high unemployment rates, the displacement of media workers could have serious socioeconomic implications.

Another critical concern is the potential for robotic journalism to exacerbate existing biases and misinformation. Algorithms are only as unbiased as the data they are trained on, and in a diverse and complex society like Nigeria, there is a risk that automated systems could perpetuate or amplify existing prejudices. Dörr and Hollnbuchner (2017) highlight that the lack of transparency in many algorithmic decision-making processes could make it difficult to identify and correct such biases. Furthermore, in a country where media literacy rates vary widely, there are concerns that audiences may not be able to distinguish between human-generated and machine-generated content, potentially leading to an erosion of trust in journalism as a whole. However, despite these valid concerns, the advantages of robotic journalism for Nigeria's broadcasting sector outweigh the potential drawbacks. The technology's ability to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and coverage can significantly improve the quality and reach of news dissemination in a country with diverse information needs. As Monti et al. (2019) argue, robotic journalism can serve as a powerful tool to augment human journalists' capabilities rather than replace them entirely. By automating routine tasks, it frees up human reporters to focus on more complex, investigative stories that require nuanced understanding and ethical judgment.

Moreover, the implementation of robotic journalism could actually create new job opportunities in areas such as data analysis, algorithm development, and AI ethics within the broadcasting sector. With proper regulation and ethical guidelines, as suggested by Latar (2018), robotic journalism can be harnessed to promote transparency, reduce human bias, and ensure more comprehensive coverage of Nigeria's multifaceted news landscape. Ultimately, the integration of robotic journalism represents a crucial step towards modernizing Nigeria's broadcasting sector, enhancing its competitiveness on the global

stage, and better serving the information needs of its diverse population.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, this position paper has argued that the integration of robotic journalism into Nigeria's broadcasting sector offers significant advantages that can revolutionize news production, delivery, and consumption. The technology's ability to process vast amounts of data quickly, generate timely reports, and operate across linguistic boundaries presents a compelling case for its adoption in Nigeria's diverse media landscape. The advantages of robotic journalism, including enhanced efficiency, improved accuracy, and expanded coverage, have the potential to address many of the challenges currently facing Nigeria's broadcasting sector. By automating routine tasks, robotic journalism can free up human journalists to focus on more complex, investigative reporting that requires nuanced understanding and ethical judgment. This symbiotic relationship between human and machine can lead to a more comprehensive and balanced news ecosystem.

Moreover, the implementation of robotic journalism can help bridge the language divide in Nigeria, ensuring that news is accessible to a wider audience across the country's numerous linguistic groups. This has the potential to promote greater inclusivity and national cohesion through more equitable information dissemination. While concerns about job displacement and potential biases in algorithmic decision-making are valid, they can be addressed through proper regulation, ethical guidelines, and consistent human observation. The integration of robotic journalism should be viewed not as a replacement for human journalists, but as a tool to augment their capabilities and enhance the overall quality of broadcasting in Nigeria. As the global media landscape continues to evolve rapidly, embracing robotic journalism represents a crucial step towards modernizing Nigeria's broadcasting sector. It offers the opportunity to enhance the sector's competitiveness on the international stage while better serving the diverse information needs of the Nigerian population. Ultimately, the judicious implementation of robotic journalism, coupled with ongoing training and adaptation for media professionals, can lead to a more robust, efficient, and inclusive broadcasting sector in Nigeria. As the country continues to navigate the challenges and opportunities of the digital age, robotic journalism stands as a powerful tool for advancing the quality and reach of news dissemination, thereby contributing to a more informed and engaged citizenry.

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