IMPACTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON NEWS WRITING AMONG JOURNALISTS IN KWARA STATE

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Abstract— The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) is reshaping industries worldwide. Journalism, a cornerstone of informed societies, is not exempt from this technological transformation, as it has adopted AI to facilitate journalism practice. Meanwhile, literature has examined artificial intelligence; there is a dearth of study on AI and journalism practice. Hence, the study assessed the impact of artificial intelligence on news writing among journalists in Kwara State. The study was hinged on technological determinism theory. Descriptive research design was used while the survey research method was employed. The questionnaire served as the instrument to gather data from 215 registered journalists under the umbrella of the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ) Kwara State chapter. Census sampling technique was used to select the journalists. Descriptive statistics with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23 were used to analyze the data. The findings revealed that the majority of the respondents use artificial intelligence tools for news writing. Findings further showed that artificial intelligence tools have impacted the speed at which the journalists write their news articles. Findings also revealed that the respondents do encounter minimal difficulty in integrating AI tools into their news writing process. The study concluded that the utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) has a substantial impact on news writing among journalists in Kwara State. The study recommended that media organizations should facilitate the enactment and enforcement of ethical guidelines for the use of AI in journalism to address concerns about the accuracy and reliability of AI-generated content.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence, Journalism, News Writing, Journalists, Information Technology

I. Introduction

The rapid development of technology on a global scale has facilitated the development of numerous cutting-edge innovations. One of the innovations is artificial intelligence. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has replicated human intelligence, as it is programmed to think and learn in a manner similar to humans (Udo et al., 2024). Artificial intelligence tools, according to Fieiras Ceide et al. (2024) and Gherhes et al. (2024), are effective in news production, be it in content creation and verification, distribution, or audience engagement. The adoption of technology such as *Quakebot* for earthquake alerts and the Associated Press's use of natural language generation for financial earnings with automated reporting heralded the integration of AI into journalism practice. This enhanced the development in personalization and generative AI (Diakopoulos, 2014).

In late 2022, *ChatGPT* was released, and this amplified the experimentation of AI in newsrooms (Doembana, 2025; Huh et al., 2025). Global mass media organizations such as the Associated Press, the Washington Post, and the BBC use AI for data analysis, productivity, and audience engagement (Schaetz & Schjøtt, 2025). Hence, AI is not just a tool but also an emerging infrastructure that reshapes journalistic identity and democratic functions of news (Kuai, 2025; Matich et al., 2025). This is because the development of AI tools has enhanced the effective production of news stories, efficient headlines, and the production of visuals with minimal human input (Brennen et al., 2020).

Meanwhile, the study of AI in journalism has been gaining academic interest since 2016; there is a dearth of study on the level of integration and impacts on journalism practice. The earlier studies focused on the generative-AI (van Dalen, 2024; Apablaza-Campos et al., 2024) by providing background information on artificial intelligence but failed to examine its integration into the news writing process. Previous studies also made a valuable contribution to the study of automation, personalization, and ethical implications of AI in journalism (Apablaza-Campos et al., 2024; van Dalen, 2024).

Moreover, previous studies examined the ethical implications of artificial intelligence (AI) in journalism by focusing on issues such as bias and transparency. Nevertheless, there has been a notable lack of studies on the impact of AI in the field of news writing. The main emphasis of the prior research by Jiarong (2024), Chen (2024), and Jiang (2024) has been on applications of artificial intelligence in news communication despite its potential for a full transformation of journalism. Hence, this study aims to fill this gap by examining the impact of artificial intelligence on news writing among journalists in Kwara State.

II. Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the level of adoption of artificial intelligence in news writing among journalists in Kwara State,
2. To examine the specific artificial intelligence tools being utilized by journalists in Kwara State in news writing.
3. To identify the challenges faced by journalists in Kwara State in integrating AI news writing.
4. To explore the effect of AI tools on the efficiency of news writing among journalists in Kwara State.

III. Theoretical Framework and Conceptual Review

Technological determinism is a reductionist theory that posits that a society's technology is the primary driver behind the development of its social structure and cultural values (Tijani, 2023). Thorstein Veblen (1857–1929), an American sociologist, is credited with coining the word, and Karl Marx, a German philosopher and economist, was the first to extensively develop the concept of technological

determinism (Ishida, 2021). He argued that changes in technology and productive technology have the greatest impact on the organization of social relations. According to Marx, social relations and cultural practices are fundamentally shaped by the technological and economic foundation of a society. The ideas of Marx have become deeply ingrained in modern society, where the notion that rapidly evolving technology profoundly impacts human existence is universally present.

Technological determinism theory asserts that technical advancements, media, or technology in general play a central role in driving historical and social transformations (Hallström, 2020). Technological determinism theory generally agrees on two main concepts: first, that the progression of technology follows a predictable and traceable trajectory that is mostly unaffected by cultural or political factors; and second, that technology itself has inherent effects on societies, rather than being influenced or shaped by social factors (Bello et al., 2023). These effects are seen as a result of society organizing itself to support and advance a technology once it is introduced. The theory sees technology as the fundamental driving force behind all human activity, rather than recognizing it as just one aspect of a broader range of human endeavors. The theory posits that technology is the primary catalyst for societal transformation (Sergei, 2020).

Situating the theory within the context of this study, the development in technology, such as AI tools, has facilitated transformations in journalistic practices as journalists have embraced and integrated AI tools into the news writing process. Hence, the emergence of AI has prompted journalists to obtain news technology skills, as this is necessary to enable them to align with global best practices in journalism.

IV. Conceptual Review

Artificial Intelligence and Journalism Practice

Over time, several forms of traditional communication, such as dance and music, among others, were incorporated into the communication process (Fafunwa, 2018) as a means of disseminating messages to the target audience. Prior to the advent of the printing press, people communicated through verbal and non-verbal communication, which included words of mouth, symbols, and signals as modes of communication utilized by prehistoric societies. With advancements in technology, new forms of media have evolved. The development in technology surpasses people's expectations in communication transmission (World Economic Forum, January 6, 2025). This has significantly facilitated the process of communication. One of the aftermaths of the technological development is artificial intelligence (AI). Artificial Intelligence is the process whereby machines (robots) are assuming tasks previously performed by humans (Molla & Ahsan, 2025). AI software automates the production of news stories by using computer programs to understand, organize, and present facts in a format that can be easily understood (Okocha & Ola-Akuma, 2022).

Kowsher (2019) describes artificial intelligence as technology that utilizes an algorithm to analyze extensive data, choose from a variety of pre-programmed article formats, arrange important points, and incorporate specific details such as names, locations, quantities, rankings, statistics, and other numerical values. Huh et al. (2025) contend that in other sectors of the industry, the co-founder of Narrative Science foresees a scenario where artificial intelligence (AI) would be responsible for generating articles within a span of 15 years. Furthermore, comparable technology that can condense lengthy papers into concise content suitable for social media platforms also exists (Molla & Ahsan, 2025). The utilization of artificial intelligence in journalism has greatly facilitated the swift expansion of news coverage, as it enables journalists to collect, analyze, and distribute information (Huh et al., 2025).

Broussard et al. (2019) opined that artificial intelligence has revolutionized both communication and the process of news reporting. AI tools have accelerated the process of gathering and reporting news (Wu et al., 2018). As a result, materials can be delivered more rapidly at a reduced cost. This, perhaps, has prompted China's main news agency, Xinhua News Agency, to reconstruct its newsroom using information technology to facilitate collaboration between humans and machines (Ji et al., 2024).

The President of Xinhua News Agency, Cai Mingzhao, implemented the "Media Brain" platform to incorporate cloud computing, AI, and other technologies into news production. The incorporation of AI has various potential applications. Some of its potential includes news gathering, editing, distribution, and feedback analysis (Chen, 2024). The AI presenter has the capability to broadcast continuously for 24 hours. The anchor is created through collaboration between Xinhua and the Chinese search engine Sogou.com, which was unveiled during the World Internet Conference in November 2018 (Nwabueze, 2019).

Nwabueze (2019) added that during China's World Internet Conference in November 2018, the state news agency unveiled *Qiu Hao*, an AI presenter designed to resemble a male Xinhua news anchor. Nwabueze (2019) added that within a short span of approximately five months, *Qiu Hao* has already delivered 3,400 reports and accumulated 10,000 minutes of screen time. These solutions also enable a single presenter to simultaneously deliver two distinct narratives to separate televisions or displays (Nwabueze, 2019).

However, news agencies such as the Associated Press employ automated news writing services to perform rudimentary analyses on financial and sports information (Guanah et al., 2020) by inserting the data into pre-existing templates. Another development in the integration of AI in news production was the arXiv publication "Emerging Technology," which utilizes Twitter as a worldwide sensor to capture real-time news. The system utilizes many forms of data mining and machine learning techniques to identify the most pertinent events, ascertain their subject matter, prioritize them, and generate a headline and summary. The Tracer reportedly encompasses over 70 percent of news stories (Guanah et al., 2020).

Ramirez and Islam (2024) submitted that the Associated Press is leading the way in using automation and artificial intelligence to uncover political data. Meanwhile, Reuters is developing an artificial intelligence tool named "Lynx Insight" for use in journalism (Kobie, 2018). This tool can assist in data analysis, story concepts, sentence generation, and identification of noteworthy information. Thus, AI provides journalists with valuable resources that facilitate expedited data retrieval and visualizations.

V. Artificial Intelligence and Journalism Practice

Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming journalism practice globally as it promotes all aspects of journalism, such as news sourcing, news writing, news editing, news delivery, audience engagement, and more (Chen, 2024). In 2016, the birth of Stock Robot showcased the extensive impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on news writing (Chen, 2024). The stock robot, according to Chen (2024), undergoes four fundamental stages: gathering and storing data, extracting significant events, developing article content, and producing articles. This is significant to AI, as it has utilized data on social situations and stock market indicators from the past two years to produce useful and current articles.

Similarly, the Los Angeles Times utilizes Artificial Intelligence (AI) to automatically generate reports about earthquakes (Udoh et al., 2022). Udoh et al. (2022) added that *Quakebot,* an algorithm created by Ken Schwencke, utilized data from the US Geological Survey to produce paragraphs specifically on earthquakes. The technology has the capability to integrate maps and produce headlines (Udoh et al., 2022). The technology has promptly generated headlines after an earthquake was detected (Udoh et al., 2022).

Quakebot assists journalists to perform repetitive chores, and this enables them to concentrate more on comprehensive reporting and analysis. This method, according to Udoh et al. (2022), enabled the *Los Angeles Times* to promptly publish earthquake news. This enabled the readers to receive accurate information within three minutes of the incident. In addition, *the Los Angeles Times* employs various automated algorithms to compare distinct areas and automatically produce articles on its website. This strategy not only enhances efficiency but also guarantees consistent and precise reporting (Udoh et al., 2022). However, the increasing presence of AI in journalism also prompts significant inquiries regarding the function of human journalists, the potential partiality of AI algorithms, and the necessity for transparency in information generated by AI (Udoh et al., 2022).

As artificial intelligence (AI) advances, it is expected to have a greater impact on the future of journalism, as it will provide fresh prospects for innovation and enhancement in the creation and distribution of news stories.

VI. Method and Materials

This study uses a descriptive research design of a quantitative paradigm with a survey research method. Since this study aims at eliciting information from the journalists in Kwara State, the survey research method seems to be appropriate. The population of this study is the total number of registered journalists in Kwara State. According to the statistics obtained on 9th March, 2025, from the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ), Kwara State branch, there are 215 registered journalists in Kwara State. Hence, the population of the study is 215.

The sample size for the study is also 215. Census sampling technique was used to gather insights from the journalists. Since the population is within a manageable size, census sampling seems to be the most appropriate sampling technique. The questionnaire served as the instrument for data collection. The study utilized closed-ended questions that prompted respondents to choose from a predetermined list of options.

For this study, content validity was used. The study employed three veteran journalists and two academics in mass communication in Kwara State to review the questionnaire by examining its relevance, comprehensiveness, clarity, and potential for ambiguity. All their observations were incorporated before proceeding to pilot testing. Subsequently, a pilot test was conducted on ten journalists in Ogbomosho, Oyo State, by administering ten copies of the instrument on them. The copies were retrieved and analyzed. The finding indicated that the instrument was valid, as they were able to ascribe the same meanings to the content of the instrument.

To establish the instrument's reliability, a test-retest method was conducted on ten journalists in Ogbomosho, Oyo State, after two weeks of the pilot test. The initial test and the retest were evaluated to test the instrument's reliability. The findings suggested the instrument produced reliable results as the sampled journalists provided similar answers across both administrations. Thereafter, the instrument was administered to the respondents at their state secretariat during their monthly meeting with the aid of a research assistant. However, 55 copies, which were equivalent to 25.6%, were neither properly filled nor returned. Hence, the analysis was based on 160 (74.4%) that were properly filled. Therefore, the data gathered from the 160 copies of the questionnaire were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences 26 (SPSS 26). The findings were presented using tables, while the discussion follows immediately.

VII. Results and Discussion

Analysis of Demographic Data

The demographic characteristics of the respondents were presented according to their age, educational qualifications and years of experience.

Table 1 Respondents Demographic Variables

Item	Frequency (N=160)	Percent (100%)
	Age	
21 – 25	57	35.6
26 – 30	36	22.5
31 – 35	43	26.9
36 and above	24	15.0
	Educational Qualifications	
Diploma	22	13.8
Bachelor's Degree	85	53.1
Masters	44	27.5
PhD	9	5.6
	Years of Experience	
1 – 5 years	91	56.9
6 – 10 years	52	32.5
11 – 15 years	16	10.0
Others	1	0.6

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the respondents. From the above table, it was observed that the majority of the respondents, 35.6% (N=57), were within ages 21–25; 26.9% (N=43) fell between ages 31–35; 22.5% (N=36) were 26–30 years old; and those who were 36 and above represented 15% (N=24). This implies that respondents who were in their early twenties represented the largest percentage of the respondents. The table reveals that on the educational qualifications of the respondents, 53.1% (N=85) had a bachelor's degree, 27.5% (N=44) had a master's degree, 13.8% (N=22) had a diploma, while 5.6% (N=9) had a PhD. This infers that more than half of the respondents had a bachelor's degree. The table also reveals the years of experience of the respondents: 56.9% (N=91) had 1–5 years'

https://journals.ust.edu/index.php/JST https://doi.org/10.20428/jst.v31i2.3518

experience, 32.5% (N=52) had experience of 6–10 years, 10% (N=16) had 11–15 years' experience, while 0.6% (N=1) represented other years of experience. This indicates that the majority of the respondents had between 1 and 5 years of experience.

VIII. Analysis of Data on the Research Questions

Research Question One: What is the level of adoption of artificial intelligence in news writing among journalists in Kwara State?

Table 2: Level of adoption of Artificial Intelligence in news writing among Journalists in Kwara State.

S/N	Statements	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	Total
1.	Awareness of Artificial Intelligence tools being used in news writing.	Yes 152 (95%)	No 8 (5%)				**160 (100%)**
2.	Level of usage of AI tools news writing process.	Yes 107 (66.9%)	No 53 (33.1%)				**160 (100%)**
3.	Frequency of the Usage of AI tools in news writing activities.	Daily 37 (23.1%)	Weekly 46 (28.8%)	Monthly 9 (5.6%)	Rarely 43 (26.9%)	Never 25(15.6%)	**160 (100%)**
4.	Specific task for the usage of AI tools in news writing.	Research Assistance 77 (48.1%)	Fact checking 41 (25.6%)	Content generation 6 (3.8%)	Data Visualization 18 (11.3%)	Nil 18(11.3%)	**160 (100%)**

Table 2 shows that 95.0% (N=152) agreed that they have heard of artificial intelligence tools being used in news writing, while 5% (N=8) disagreed that they have not heard of artificial intelligence being used in news writing. This indicates that the majority of the respondents have heard of artificial intelligence tools being used for news writing.

The table reveals that 66.9% (N=107) agreed that they currently used AI tools in their news writing process while 33.1% (N=53) disagreed. This suggests that the majority of the respondents currently use artificial intelligence tools in their news writing process. The table also shows that 28.8% (N=46) declared that they use AI tools for news writing weekly, 26.9% (N=43) rarely used AI tools in their news writing activities, 23.1% (N=37) used AI tools daily, 5.6% (N=9) used it monthly, while 15.6% (N=25) never used AI tools. Furthermore, the table reveals that 48.1% (N=77) used AI tools as research assistance in news writing, 25.6% (N=41) used it for fact-checking, 11.3% used it for data visualization and content generation, and 3.8% used it for other things. It can be inferred that the majority of the respondents use AI tools in news writing as a research assistant.

Research Question Two: What are the specific artificial intelligence tools being utilized in news writing among journalists in Kwara State?

Table 3: Artificial Intelligence tools used by Journalists in Kwara State.

S\N	STATEMENT	SA	A	N	D	SD	TOTAL
1.	I frequently use Grammarly or Prowriting Aid in News writing	20 (12.5%)	95 (59.4%)	14 (8.8%)	22 (13.8%)	9 (5.6%)	160 (100%)
2.	I often use automated content generation tools, such as Wordsmith for news writing	12 (7.5%)	53 (33.1%)	39 (24.4%)	41 (25.6%)	15 (9.4%)	160 (100%)
3.	I often use Quillbot for news writing	27 (16.9%)	68 (42.5%)	25 (15.6%)	32 (20%)	8 (5%)	160 (100%)
4.	I use AI tools to translate articles into different languages making them accessible to a wider audience	28 (17.5%)	54 (33.8%)	20 (12.5%)	45 (28.1%)	13 (8.1%)	160 (100%)

The table above shows that 71.9% (N=115) frequently used *Grammarly* or *Prowriting* Aid in news writing, 8.8% (N=14) were neutral, and 19.4% (N=31) disagreed. This infers that the majority of the respondents admitted that they used *Grammarly* or *ProWritingAid* in news writing. Additionally, the table reveals that 40.6% (N=65) often used automated content generation tools such as Wordsmith for news writing, 24.4% (N=39) were neutral, whereas 35% (N=56) disagreed. This indicates that the majority of the respondents often used the Wordsmith artificial intelligence tool for news writing. Also, 59.4% (N=95) often use QuillBot for news writing, 15.6% were neutral, and 25% (N=40) disagreed. This implies that more than half of the respondents acknowledged that they used *QuillBot* for news writing. Finally, the finding reveals that 51.3% (N=82) agreed that they use AI tools to translate articles into different languages, 12.5% (N=20) were neutral, while 36.2% (N=58) disagreed. This suggests that the majority of the respondents used AI tools to translate articles into different languages.

Research Question Three: What challenges do journalists in Kwara State face in integrating AI into news writing?

Table 4: Challenges faced by journalists in Kwara Stated in integrating AI into news writing

S\N	STATEMENT	SA	A	N	D	SD	TOTAL
1.	I find it difficult to acquire the technical skills needed to use AI tools for news writing.	12 (7.5%)	16 (10%)	17 (10.6%)	98 (61.3%)	17% (10.6%)	160 (100%)
2.	The cost of AI tools is a barrier to integrating them into my news writing process.	4 (2.5%)	21 (13.1%)	23 (14.4%)	85 (53.1%)	27 (16.9%)	160 (100%)
3.	I find it challenging to access adequate training and support for using AI tools in news writing.	13 (8.1%)	16 (10%)	32 (20%)	71 (44.4%)	28 (17.5%)	160 (100%)
4.	I find it challenging to trust the accuracy and reliability of content generated or assisted by AI tools	25 (15.6%)	21 (13.1%)	33 (20.6%)	61 (38.1%)	20 (12.5%)	160 (100%)

Table 4 shows that 17.5% (N=28) find it difficult to acquire the technical skills needed to use AI tools in news writing, 10.6% (N=17) were neutral, while 71.9% (N=115) disagreed. This shows that the majority of the respondents easily acquired the technical wherewithal needed to use AI tools for news writing. Additionally, the table reveals that 15.6% (N=25) agreed that the cost of AI tools hindered them from integrating AI into the news writing process, 14.4% were neutral, while 70% (N=112) disagreed. This indicates that the cost of AI tools is not a hindrance to integrating AI into their news writing process. Furthermore, the table shows that 18.1% (N=46) of respondents find it challenging to access adequate training and support on AI tools in news writing, 20% (N=32) were neutral, while 61.9% (N=99) disagreed. This shows that the respondents do access adequate training and support on AI tools in news writing. Finally, the analysis shows that 36.7% (N=46) did not trust the accuracy and reliability of content generated by AI tools, 20.6% were neutral, while 50.6% (N=81) disagreed. This shows that journalists in Kwara State have access to AI tools and integrate them into the news writing process with minimal challenges.

Research Question Four: What are the effects of AI tools on the efficiency of news writing among journalists in Kwara State?

Table 5: Effect of AI tools on the efficiency of news writing among Journalists in Kwara State.

S\N	STATEMENT	SA	A	N	D	SD	TOTAL
1.	AI tools have impacted the speed at which I write news articles.	21 13.1%	83 51.9%	16 10%	32 20%	8 5%	160 100%
2.	AI tools have enhanced the accuracy of the information in my news articles.	20 12.5%	44 27.5%	41 25.6%	41 25.6%	14 8.8%	160 100%
3.	AI tools have impacted my efficiency in editing and proofreading news articles.	38 23.8%	65 40.6%	21 13.1%	25 15.6%	11 6.9%	160 100%
4.	AI tools have influenced my ability to manage time effectively while writing news articles.	29 18.1%	65 40.6%	18 11.3%	39 24.4%	9 5.6%	160 100%

The table shows that 65% (N=104) agreed that AI tools have impacted the speed at which they write news articles, 10% were neutral while 25% (N=40) disagreed. This means that AI tools have impacted the speed of news writing. Furthermore, the analysis reveals that 40% (N=64) agreed that AI tools have enhanced the accuracy of information in their news articles, 25.6% (N=41) were neutral while 34.4% (N=55) disagreed. Hence, the integration of AI tools in news writing process has enhanced the accuracy of information in the news stories.

Additionally, the table shows that 64.4% (N=103) agreed that AI tools have facilitated efficient editing and proofreading of news articles, 13.1% (N=21) were neutral while 22.5% (N=36) disagreed. This shows that AI tools have impacted the efficiency of editing and proofreading articles by the journalists. Finally, the table reveals that 58.7% (N=94) agreed that AI tools enhance effective time management in writing news articles, 11.3% (N=18) were neutral while 30% (N=48) disagreed. Hence, AI tools have positively impacted news writing processes, as the integration of AI tools in news writing processes has facilitated accuracy and timely delivery of news articles by the journalists in Kwara State.

IX. Discussion of Findings

The study examined the impacts of AI on news writing among journalists in Kwara State. The findings indicated that the Kwara State journalists are aware of artificial intelligence tools and use them in the news writing process. This finding aligns with the submission of Technological Determinism theory, as the theory proposes that technology is pivotal to social transformation (Hallström, 2020). The finding also corroborates the views of Molla and Ahsan (2025), who concluded that journalism practice has embraced AI tools in all aspects of journalism. The finding is also in tandem with the submission of Udoh et al. (2022), whose study found that journalists in Ebonyi State are aware of the potential of AI tools in effective and efficient news writing and delivery. Hence, artificial intelligence tools have come to stay in news writing processes as journalists in Kwara State are aware of the tools.

Moreover, the finding for objective two shows that *Grammarly* is the most used AI tool in news writing, followed by Wordsmith. This finding supports the proposition of the Technological Determinism Theory, as the theory assumes that the available technology determines the tools that can be integrated into daily activities (Ishida, 2021). This connotes that the availability of AI tools such as *Grammarly, ProWriting* Aid, *Wordsmith, and QuillBot has* influenced the journalists in discharging their assigned responsibilities such as news sourcing, news writing, editing, etc. Also, the finding concurs with the view of Jiang (2024), who opined that AI is critical in journalism practice, as AI tools have been fully integrated into journalism practice.

In addition, the findings from objective three indicated that the AI tools are easily accessed for news writing, as the journalists do encounter minimal challenges in accessing and integrating AI tools in the news writing process. The finding supports the submission of the technological determinism theory, as the theory posits that the emergence of new technologies will automatically create a shift in societal practices and capabilities (Chen, 2024), as AI tools were programmed in such a way that can facilitate easy adoption and integration (Jiarong, 2024). The finding also supports the views of Molla and Ahsan (2025) that exposure to continuous training on the integration of AI tools is critical to social transformation in journalism practice.

Finally, finding to objective four showed that AI tools have impacted the speed at which the journalists write and process news articles. The finding supports the views of Guanah et al. (2020), whose study on technological development in journalism practice improves current reporting practices. This is reflected in the finding as the journalists concluded that AI tools positively impacted news writing speed, accuracy, efficiency, and effective time management. Also, the finding concurs with the submission of Udoh et al. (2022), who concluded that AI tools are recognized for their potential benefits.

X. Conclusions and Recommendation

The study examined the impact of artificial intelligence on news writing among journalists in Kwara State. The findings showed that artificial intelligence tools have had a positive impact on the news writing process, as they facilitated effective time management and enhanced accuracy of information in news writing and delivery. The study concluded that the acceptance and integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools in journalism practice is critical in news production, as the integration has enhanced the efficient discharge of the journalist's responsibilities, such as editing and proofreading, among others. Hence, AI tools such as Grammarly, ProWritingAid, Wordsmith, and QuillBot are pivotal tools in contemporary journalism practice. The implications of this study lie in its contribution to the existing knowledge on artificial intelligence, as the findings concluded that artificial intelligence is altering news process practices. The study also contributes to the existing knowledge by validating the technological determinism theory, as the theory emphasizes that the technology in vogue will alter social behavior. This is reflected in journalism practice as the integration of AI tools has transformed journalism practice globally, especially in Nigeria, and specifically in Kwara State.

Based on the study's findings, the following recommendations were put forward:

The Nigerian mass media regulatory bodies, such as the National Broadcasting Commission and the Nigerian Press Council, among others, should enforce the development of all media sectors alongside the emergence of new technology, as this will enhance efficient global journalism practice by the Nigerian mass media industries. The Nigerian higher institutions that offer journalism-related courses should incorporate responsible usage of artificial intelligence as a course in their curriculum, as this will facilitate effective inculcation of skills among graduates on the integration of AI tools into professional practice. The Nigerian policymakers, in collaboration with the Nigerian mass media regulatory bodies, should facilitate the enactment of laws to regulate effective usage of AI in journalism, as this will enhance responsible usage of the tools. Finally, future researchers who are interested in AI tools and journalism practice should examine the ethical compliance in the adoption and usage of AI tools in news writing among journalists in Nigeria by building on the findings of the current study.

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