

News Reporting in Drone Internet of Things Digital Journalism: Drones Technology for Intelligence Gathering in Journalism

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ABSTRACT

The current study investigated several innovations for drone technology adoption in journalistic expeditions for intelligence and news gathering purposes. The necessity to leverage technologies to improve the direct involvement of eyewitnesses especially in violence-prone areas where physical and direct human involvement would be impossible or with high risk of survivability expectations is the motivating factor that directed the current research. The paper surveys the adoption of autonomous sensing drone systems in internet of things journalism and amalgamated the theoretic ingredients from the academic standpoint with realistic technological advancements from the global perspective and eventually expanded the propositions for conceivable adoption in the credible societal applications. The paper envisioned the future journalism and mass media practices and how drone innovation can revolutionize the journalism profession for the purpose of news and intelligence gathering with practical and technical realism with reduction of journalistic casualties.

KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence, Cloud Computing, Digital Journalism, Drone Remote Sensing, Interactive Media Technology, Internet of Things, Mass Communication, Mass Media, Objectivism

1. INTRODUCTION

The digital and mobile technologies implementation across platforms had pushed the news media and journalism profession to recently experience the waves of the fourth industrial automation involving

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unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or Drones technology Internet of Things (DIoT) integration which characterised the regime of extreme digital automation in its existential process modernism (Salaverría & de-Lima-Santos, 2020). Those disruptive technologies have already been implemented across society layers, taking effects through new devices based on artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, Internet of Things (IoT), mobile cloud computing technology, block chain technology and unmanned aircrafts systems (UAS) (Gill et al., 2019). The digital revolution had intercepted journalistic information management, intelligence and news gathering through implementation of the disruptive technology paradigm. The robotic systems, digital platforms and IoT devices are transporting innovative modes of news production, distribution and consumption of the journalistic ingredients, transforming the mass media to a novel ubiquitous dispensation (Susskind & Susskind, 2015). The twenty first journalists can now create data sets and develop insights more quickly and simply than ever before, through the use of IoT sensors that remotely control objects and collect data through cloud technology infrastructures (Onyebuchi et al., 2022). Journalists, for example, can track the sounds and vibrations from any public event, such as political rallies and concerts, and determine which speech or quote most affected the audience or which song was the most well-liked in real time through IoT Drone surveillance.

The current research focussed on the interactive connotation of DIoT implementation within the framework of technological innovations, assimilating the twenty first century journalism in its central discussion (Wojciechowska, Frey, Sass, Shafir, & Cauchard, 2019). The research described the DIoT devices application systems that the mass media journalism can incorporate into the production and consumption of news ingredients, furnishing a general idea of the prospects and challenges that DIoT poses to journalism and mass media profession (Ilan, 2021). The paper focussed on the newest technologies for journalistic profession, combining the experiences from academic background, journalistic excursions and technological innovations in a quest to chart a brand new digital model for journalistic news gathering and intelligence formations. There exist an academic correspondences on how to blend the modern technology, specifically the autonomous sensing Drones in IoT as essential tools for safeguarding news correspondents and the journalistic professionals when applied pragmatically (Anderson, Bell, & Shirky, 2015). The current paper surveys the adoption of autonomous sensing Drones system in IoT journalism and combined the theoretic ingredients from the academic perspective with realistic technological advancements on the move and eventually expanded the propositions for conceivable adoption in the credible societal applications to grantee the scope of industry 4.0 extreme digital automation for journalism and mass media practice (Aydin, 2019). While the researchers discussed the imperativeness of the autonomous sensing Drones system for intelligence gathering in IoT journalistic expeditions, that will guarantee the indispensability for the storylines to lives on even when the journalists covering the events are murdered while on active duty and also to enable the law enforcement agencies prosecuting the killings to have immense evidential facts for execution of judgement. In journalism, intelligence and news gathering had got to the point in which direct eyewitness and personal contact in reportages, particularly in the occasion of war scenarios, ethnic conflicts, environmental disasters, predatory observances, security and surveillances, remote sensing and many dramatic news events, might involve unquantifiable journalistic risk factors (Doku, 2020).

The current research investigated several innovations for Drones use for journalistic requirement in intelligence and news gathering purposes to safeguard the news correspondent from unquantifiable journalistic risks. The necessity to improve the direct involvement, eyewitnesses, especially in the violence prone areas and fields where physical and direct human involvement would be impossible or with high risk of survivability demand the adoption of autonomous remote sensing Drones for event monitoring and reportages. The current research went further to investigate the interrelationships existing with the modern technologies for journalistic innovation, with the spectator's expectations for uncompromising chromatic implementations, representation, dissemination philosophy and collective constructivist simulations for process modernism. It established that the up-coming

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