

Evaluation Of Students On The Use Of Ict In Nigeria Universities, A Case Study Of Undergraduate Students Of Ladoke Akintola University Of Tecnology, Ogbomoso, Oyo State Nigeria (Lautech)

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to evaluate the use of ICT among undergraduate students of LAUTECH. Five hundred (500) undergraduate students were randomly selected from total population of five thousand undergraduate students in the university. The university has five Faculties with different Department domiciled in them: four hundred and sixty four (464) questionnaires were collected and analyzed. Findings revealed major services provided by LAUTECH Library ICT .Such services include internet, OPAC (Online Public Address Catalogs) , electronic database, e-mail communication, digital library, e-resources e.t.c, The study revealed that, 26.51% of the respondents were found to be ignorant of the ICT activities taking place at the University Library. It is not surprise to note that, the percentage of respondents from the Faculty of Management Science (18.75% and 19.61%) seems to be low, this must be unconnected to their perception to possible have access to their ICT needs. 20.04% of the respondents were from Faculty of Engineering while 20.69% of the students of Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and the highest 20.91% from the Faculty of Environmental Sciences. Of the total percentage of the respondents, 19.40% use the ICT Irregularly, while 19.18% use the ICT rarely. Workshops and other training programs should be organized to encourage students and staff in the application and use of available facilities in LAUTECH library. Apart from workshop and other training programs to be organize for staff and students, there are problems of insufficient power supply, insufficient member of staff, insufficient computer system, problem of unqualified categories of staff and the problem in acquiring right information from the library are to be properly addressed by the University Library Management for effective dissemination and access to adequate information in both print and non-print format.

Keywords: Information Communication Technology (ICT), Students, Library.

I. INTRODUCTION

Information Communication Technology (I.C.T) is the term used to designate the broad field encompassing areas such as telecommunication and networking information delivery, office systems, expert systems digitization, speech

recognition ,hardware and software data formats, and data system. (Patrician Ingersoll and John Culshaw 2004). Information and Communication Technology refers to the handling processing of information as in instruction, graphs, texts and image for by means of electronic and communication

devices such as computer and telephone. (Anujonye .N. Christiana 2008).

The role of information and communication technology (ICT) in academic library and achievement of millennium development goals (MDGs) cannot be over emphasized. It was in September 2000 at the United Nation Millennium Summit that World leaders agreed to a set of time-bound and measurable goals and target for combating poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against woman. Those time-bound and measurable goal are known and called as millennium development goals by 2015 (United Nation department of public information 2002).

Information and communication technology (ICT) provided an opportunity to implement electronic networks and achieve the provision of access to remote computerized information services products much easier than before. Libraries are taking advantage of the facilities available on the internet and integrating them into their daily operations. The following are the types of (ICT) found in academic libraries (Justin Chisenga 2007).

Investment consultants are already writing about infopreneurs and infomercials (Allen, 2004). Omekwu (2005) has indicated that the increasing prime of place given to information through technological development and deployment evolves into an Information Society, Information demand use and dissemination are critical elements that determine information structuring and services. The globalization of information exchange creates new frontiers for interaction in the economic, educational, legal and information sectors.

Academic Libraries are those libraries established owned and funded by universities which they are part thus they are often referred to as university libraries. Academic libraries also involve colleges and polytechnics libraries as integral part of the institutions, which they serve. They design their collections and services to meet the instructional program and vision as well as the mission of the institutions. For years, academic libraries have been acquiring, processing, circulating and preserving information materials in all format i.e print and non-print materials, although emphasis has been on paper based materials such as books and journals.

Introduction of information and communication technology in libraries has improved and changed the face of information acquisition, processing, dissemination and storage. Information is being acquired both in paper and electronic formats and libraries are able to convert some of their old collections to machine readable format. Information and communication technology has also facilitated networking creation and accessing of remote electronic data base, putting at the disposal of libraries and library users a wide range of information services and product. Use information technology and access to electronic information networks is slowly transforming libraries from –centered to information centered institutions. AlAnsar. H. (2002) examines how libraries have undergone fundamental changes as a result of automation. They are no longer self sufficient, but are linked through electronic networks of various types: local, regional and international.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In ascertaining the level of students' performances in the use of ICT, some ignored domains are the effect of gender as it affects single sex schools and educational schools and students' perception of lecturer's effectiveness. Thus presently, there is dearth of information relating to the level of students' perception of lecturers effectiveness In teaching and students performances in ICT using and ICT resources within the classroom and gender composition. It became necessary to provide information relating to the effects of classroom gender composition, which enables the evaluation of the consequences of disparities of the sex ratios and the perception of students as regards lecturer's effectiveness in teaching ICT via ICT resources. It is strongly believed that this aforementioned will provide the optimum level of ICT within the student's population.

The study therefore evaluate the students on the use of ICT in Nigeria Universities, a case study of undergraduate students of LAUTECH Ogbomoso Nigeria. Specifically the study identify the services provided by LAUTECH ICT, determine the level of utilization of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) on the part of the Students / level of I.C.T satisfaction by students and identify the problems associated with the access of information.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in LAUTECH, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria. The population of the study comprises of all the 5,000 undergraduate students that are expected to use I.C.T in the library. The population was divided into strata. In each stratum, a sample of 100 respondents was randomly selected.

Thereafter, a total of 500 students constituted the sample of the study.

Out of questionnaires issued to the respondents 464 were duly filled up and returned that was used for the analysis.

IV. RELATED STUDIES

According to (Justin Chisenga 2007). Information and Communication Technology (ICT) provide an opportunity to implement electronic networks and achieve the provision of access to remote computerized information services products much easier than before. Libraries are taking advantage of the facilities available on the internet and integrating them into their daily operation. Alfred. A (1999), It is virtually impossible to imagine any sphere of human endeavor today where computers are not in use as the mainstay or as a support. In the library, computers are used for check in check out, reference services, record keeping, network communication etc. Olamigoke, (2001) states that the ability of a library to provide accurate and timely information will be determine to a large extent by the quality of information communication technology facilities such as data bases.

(Justin Chesenga 2008). Thousands of web sites on the internet contained information that is been used to answer specific reference questions in the libraries. Information on

stock market, government and politics, population, banking and finance, geography and travels, sports and entertainment, health and medicine, education etc. Online dictionaries, directorate and encyclopedias are also available on the internet. Information and Communication Technology pave way for the establishment of global digital library which will be made up of an interconnection of libraries of libraries' computer servers (and other servers not necessarily located in libraries)" containing books and journals in electronic forms, along with indexes to help users find other material" (Gore, 1994). This will enable the librarians and library users to have access to digital information in a way that is not feasible in the traditional library setting. Geographical, technical and physical barrier to information and library cooperation will disappear. Through the use of computer terminals, library users will be able to access information being held in data bases in various types of libraries and electronic network.

V. DATA ANALYSIS

Faculty	Frequency	Percentage
Engineering	93	20.04
Agriculture	96	20.69
Environmental	97	20.91
Management Science	87	18.75
Science	91	19.61
Total	464	100

Table1: Faculty

Table above indicate that 20.04% of the respondents were from faculty of engineering, while 20.69% of the students of faculty of agriculture. Of the total respondents however 20.91% belong to the faculty of environmental science.18.75% are students of faculty of management science and 19.61% are students of faculty of science as shown on the table above the university consist of five faculties with different programs domiciled in them. It is not surprise to note that, the percentage of the respondents from the faculty of management science and science (18.75% and 19.61%) seem to be low .This must be unconnected to their perception to possibly have access to their ICT needs.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
No	123	26.51
Yes	341	73.49
Total	464	100.0

Table 2: Awareness of ICT

Table indicated that, 26.51% were found to be ignorant of the ICT activities taking place at the university library, while 73.49% of the respondents were aware of information communication technology facilities available at LAUTECH. The higher percentage of the responses seem to be positive, this clearly indicate that the majority of the respondents are computer literates, and relies upon modern technologies for their information needs, the improvement in services provide by ICT at LAUTECH was designed to fulfill higher users expectation. According to Quari (1999). information technology has made the library and information user more demanding and the job of the librarians and information

managers have become more challenging than ever.

ICT services	Frequency	Percentage
Internet services	93	20.0
Library world – wide wave	201	43.32
Online Public Assess catalog and electronic data base	80	17.24
E-mail communication	52	11.21
Digital library	38	8.19
Total	464	100.0

Table 3: ICT Services Available for students

Table above show that, 20.04% explore internet services for research and learning. According to Hicks and Tedd (1995), the internet is basically a worldwide network of computers linked by a standard protocol. It is sometimes referred to as an information highway or superhighway along which users can travel to find information. There is a vast amount of information accessible via the internet, much of it are free of charge. ICT services mostly patronized by students of LAUTECH are e-library, e-journal, e-books (e-resources) e.t.c for their research, e-mail was also open by students at the library to mention but a few. The provision of these services could be possible through proper utilization of the facilities involved. These facilities as reported by a number of researchers include computers scanners; to provide required services. Madu (2003) indicated that most of these ICT facilities are available to the students in various information and technology centers accessibility. About 43.32% of the respondents patronized library worldwide wave. These services include, access to on-line registrations While 17.24% search on-line catalogs and electronic databases for their course materials. 11.21% respondents open their e-mail address through the internet to receive their message or send message to their various friends and well wishers. Digital library were used by 8.19% of respondents.

Utilization of ICT services	Frequency	Percentage
Very Regularly	93	20.5
Regularly	97	20.91
Irregularly	90	19.40
Rarely	89	19.18
Never	95	20.0
Total	464	100.0

Table 4: Utilization of ICT Services by Students

Table above indicated the levels of utilization of ICT services in the university's Information and Communication Technology in the library. As shown in the table 20.47% of the respondents used the ICT very regularly to access their varied information needs through different data bases around the globe. This view was shared by Adimorah, (1993) who lamented that, in order for the students to catch up with their colleagues in other universities elsewhere; they should widen their information seeking strategies through adequate utilization of necessary services required for accessing different sources of information. About 20.91% of respondents visited the ICT's in the library to acquire relevant materials to satisfy their information needs, while 19.40% were patronized library ICT irregularly to acquaint them with new published information materials(e-publication), 19.18% rarely use the

available services at the library ICT to obtain the information for their academic pursuit. When the respondents further asked to indicate the level of their utilization of ICT services, 20.47% expressed that they never used the library ICT to get more information in the field of their studies. They depended on their lecture notes and group discussion which essentially they claimed had provided them with their information needs.

Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	93	20.04
Fairly satisfied	192	41.38
Very satisfied	112	24.14
Not satisfied	39	8.40
Undecided	28	6.04
Total	464	100.0

Table 5: Level of satisfaction by students

Table reveal that, 93% indicated satisfied with the services provided by ICT in the LAUTECH Library, while 43.38% are fairly satisfy. Of all the respondents, it appear that 24.14% are very satisfied with the services offered to them by Library ICT. 8.40% are not satisfied and 6.04% falls within the categories of respondents yet to taken decision on whether they are satisfied with the services provided by library ICT OR not and those who are not satisfied with the services completely The level of satisfaction with ICT by individuals depends on their perception to have access to relevant information.

Problems	Frequency	Percentage
Global Net wok	122	26.29
Power	74	15.94
Insufficient number of staff	63	13.58
Insufficient number of systems	23	4.96
Unqualified categories of staff	182	39.22
Total	464	100.0

Table 6: Problems of Accessing Information by students

Table indicated that, about 26.29% of the respondents faulted global network as inhibitor in their bid to access the desired information from the ICT LAUTECH. Iyande and Ajani (2008) viewed a network as another technology through which information can be accessed. This is true when we view network as a way of connecting computers so that they can communicate and share resources. 15.94% sees the problems from insufficient power supply in LAUTECH library. The availability of computer in the library required regular supply of electricity. 13.58% claimed that, the insufficient number of staff could hinder their effort to get information they need. 4.96% said the number of systems are insufficient in LAUTECH library, as a result of this, it is difficult for them to reach all the information seekers who have problem regarding information searching. Of the total number of the respondents, 39.22% attributed the problem of unqualified categories of staff as the problem in getting the right information from the Library.

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Missen et.al (2007) have describe the scenario thus: there are many infrastructural impediment to internet connectivity and general ICT adoption that are unique to the African context-power failure, equipment failures, regulatory restriction of communication technologies, expensive or unreliable technologies and low local content. From the foregoing critical analysis of the subject matter have shown that lack of Information and Communication Technology appreciation by major stakeholders in the profession is an onerous problem that impedes ICT integration and application in African librarianship. African librarian and other relevant stakeholders like government policy makers have little or no knowledge of ICT potential and capacities, thus their unwillingness to adequately invest on or prioritize ICT adoption in our libraries.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The problems of Information and Communication Technology adoption and utilization in LAUTECH library can be overcome, when the following suggestions are observed:

There should be adequate power supply to facilitate uninterrupted services to the users. A workshop and other training programs should be organize for staff and students with necessary skills required for operating the facilities available in LAUTECH library. Since the I.C.T meant for students, lecturers and other staff, the management of the University should assist in buying more computers for use. If our private sector such as banking system is competing with their western counterparts in delivery of services through ICT, African libraries and information centres can also fare better if they receive adequate attention for Information and Communication Technology adoption and integration. This among the condition for student's admission should include evidence of being computer literate (Iyade and Ajayi, 2008).

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