



A SURVEY OF THE AVAILABILITY AND STUDENTS' UTILIZATION OF ELECTRONIC LEARNING FACILITIES IN UNIVERSITIES' LIBRARY IN DELTA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the survey of the availability and student's utilization of electronic learning facilities in universities library in Delta state, Nigeria. The objectives were to identify the electronic learning facilities available in federal and state universities in Delta state and to determine the level of utilization, purpose and identify the problems of electronic learning facilities between the students in federal and state universities in Delta state. The research is a descriptive survey research design. The population comprised of one thousand six hundred

INTRODUCTION

The past two decades has witnessed a touch of computers and other electronic learning facilities like no other decade. These electronic learning facilities have impacted greatly in the advancement of education. It has become an integral part of education the world over. These electronic learning facilities, communication devices and other applications are summed under an umbrella term called ICT. These applications include computers and communication equipment. Other ICT tools that facilitate learning and communication are YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and WhatsApp. This has been attested to by the National Policy on Information and Communication Technologies in Education when it stated that its objective in education is to widen access to education and the range of instructional options at the tertiary level of education (Ayuba, 2021).

The tertiary education is the education given to students after high school. These include mono-technics, enterprise schools, polytechnics, colleges of education and universities. Electronic learning facilities form part of the resources used by the staff and students in those institutions. The universities was established in response to the chronic shortage of professional human capital and global competitive technical know-how. In order to help in combating this shortage of professional human capital, the universities were equipped with electronic learning facilities in libraries.

As part of it learning processes, it employs the electronic learning through ICT resources in their libraries. This is in line with the National University Commission (NUC, 2016) emphasis that ICT should be inculcated in all disciplines at the University level. When a university has a well-structured electronic learning system, it will create an



and eighty students. These were randomly selected from the state and federal universities in Delta state. Research designed questionnaire entitled electronic learning facilities in universities in Delta state was used to collect data. The instrument was subjected to face and content validity by experts and tested for reliability using Cronbach Alpha Coefficient Index. Descriptive statistics, percentage and mean score were used to analyze collected data for the research questions, while t-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that there is a significant difference in the electronic learning facilities available in the federal and state universities in Delta state ($p = 0.00$). The federal and state universities in Delta state lack adequate electronic learning facilities. However, the responses of the respondents revealed that federal universities in the state have significantly more than their counterpart state universities. The study also revealed that, students in federal universities utilize electronic learning facilities more than state universities. The result also showed that male students utilized electronic learning facilities more than their female counterpart. The purpose in which students utilize electronic learning facilities also differs between the male and female in the universities in Delta state. The study also revealed that the problems that hinder effective utilization of electronic learning facilities includes lack of power supply, attitudes of users, lack of qualified library staff, insufficient internet access point. The study concluded that Federal universities in Delta state are significantly better than the state universities in the state in terms of electronic learning facilities available. Based on the findings, federal and state universities in Delta state should provide more electronic learning facilities to universities and government should organize training programme for female students.

KEYWORD: Availability, Students' Utilization, E-Learning, Electronic Learning Facilities Library

environment where ICT resources will be used for learning and instruction. This will challenge the students to utilize the available electronic learning facilities. According to Ajiwo (2019), by using e-learning technology, students will be encouraged to develop skills and proficiencies needed in their various professions.

Electronic learning involves the use of technology to enhance learning which includes digital collaboration, satellite broadcasting, Compact Disc Read-Only Memory (CD-ROMS) amongst others. (It also includes the delivery of content via Internet, intranet/extranet (LAN/WAN), audio-and video-tape, satellite broadcast, interactive TV, CD-ROM, and more). This has impacted greatly on the teaching and learning process, school management in a number of ways. Electronic learning can accelerate, enrich and deepen basic skills in reading, writing, digital literacy and can motivate students to learn as they become more independent and responsible for their learning. Empirical studies revealed that technology encouraged active learning, support teaching, reduce the isolation of teachers and promote teachers and students in learning and research (Akubueze 2012). This technology is particularly crucial in the field of education that ultimately dictates the pace of development in other areas of life. To this end, teachers, educationists and administrators who seek to be relevant in the contemporary age are those with the prerequisite skills,



competencies and capabilities to conceptualize and implement the electronic agenda for their various schools. As a result of this, the use of appropriate modes of interactive facilities is incumbent so as to ensure more effective and innovative lesson delivery and actualization of the intention of the curricular of those schools. These however, show the relevance of electronic learning in our educational system.

According to Agim, Iroeze, Osuji and Obasi-Haco (2018), electronic learning is a term that describes educational technology users in fundamental structural changes that can be used to achieve significant improvements in productivity which used to support both teaching and learning. Technology infuses classrooms with digital learning tools, such as computers and handheld devices; expands course offerings, experiences, and learning materials; supports learning; builds 21st century skills; increases student engagement and motivation; and accelerates learning. Technology also has the power to transform teaching by ushering in a new model of connected teaching. This model links teachers to their students and to professional content, resources, and systems to help them improve their own instruction and personalize learning.

According to Vinayagamoorthy (2020), the university library supports higher education objectives by providing information resources to teaching-learning, research training and community service. The university library has been regarded as the heart of the academic community with essential functions to provide students, and the entire school community an enabling environment that supports higher education objectives. Without the electronic learning facilities provided by the library, teaching learning, research and other reasons for using library resources will lack requisite support.

The real notion of ICT in the library is to ensure free and equal access to information that allows learning and to advance technology that does not only enhance but responds to societal needs which are needed to manage the societal goals and the national ideologies (Edinyang, Odey and Gimba 2015). The principal aim is to transmit the information from the learner to developmental practices both for personal enhancement and national growth. The academic library assesses varied ICT resources for learning and practical values. Importantly, quality education is characterized by effective library which is the reason National University Commission (NUC 2013) and other regulating bodies emphasized its standard and efficient operations. The Federal Government of Nigeria also maintains that education is a tool par excellence for the actualization of national ideals.

Thus, when students make effective use of ICT in the libraries, the learning is then integrated in the work force for development and personal enhancement. Therefore, the academic library provides the space to drive the students towards development for literacy, economic, political and social equilibrium. Though, there are other learning facilities in the library which are not online such as hard copy textbooks, encyclopedia (Americana Britannica), Archives and Atlas are also important in transmitting knowledge to students irrespective of the vast use of electronic learning facilities. The electronic learning facilities in the library are the point of focus in this study and hence their availability and utilization are major variables.

The availability and utilization of electronic learning facilities in the library by the students, in the context of this study means the presence of e-learning facilities that can be easily access, used and obtained for teaching and learning and for other purposes. It is also seen as, the process of making use of Library electronics facilities (as WIFI, PCs, Cable Collection, Interactive Board etc.) for the



purpose of attaining educational goals. The availability and utilization of e-learning facilities in the teaching-learning process has been an issue that needs to be assessed in order to determine the extent in which electronic learning facilities have impacted on knowledge delivery and how much of these facilities are available in the teaching and learning in Nigeria. The focus here will be on the universities in Delta State. The research is on the survey of the availability and students' utilization of electronic learning facilities in universities library in Delta State. This is necessary for sustainable progress in intellectual capacity building in term of knowledge and skills.

Statement of the Problem

This study is inspired in response to the relevance of electronic learning facilities in the 21st century education system. Nigerian institution's libraries are faced with a lot of challenges on the availability of electronic learning facilities such as computer, computer laboratories, internet and e-mail facilities, videophone systems and teleconferencing devices, fax and wireless applications, digital library, digital classrooms, multimedia systems and multimedia course ware development. It is on this basis therefore, that the researcher seeks to investigate the availability and utilization of electronic learning facilities in universities library in Delta state Nigeria by the students.

Research Questions

The following research questions were formulated to guide the study:

1. What is the difference in the electronic learning facilities available in the federal and state universities in Delta state?
2. What is the difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the federal and state universities in Delta state?
3. What is the difference in the level of utilization of the electronic learning facilities between male and female students in the universities in Delta state?
4. What is the difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in federal and state universities in Delta state?
5. What is the difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in universities in Delta state?
6. What is the different in the problems that hinders effective utilization of electronic learning facilities in the federal and state universities in Delta state?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance in the study;

1. There is no significant difference in the electronic learning facilities available in the federal and state universities in Delta state.
2. There is no significant difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the federal and state universities in Delta state.
3. There is no significant difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the universities in Delta state.



4. There is no significant difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the federal and state universities in Delta state.
5. There is no significant difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the universities in Delta state.
6. There is no significant difference in the problems that hinders effective utilization of electronic learning facilities in the federal and state universities in Delta state.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study adopted the descriptive survey research design. Survey design is procedure in quantitative research in which questionnaires are administered to a group of respondents to elicit information. This research focuses attention on a cross sectional survey which deals with opinions and perception of the respondents.

Population

The population for this study were students of the universities in Delta state. Presently, the statistical records of the students utilizing libraries across the universities in Delta state are 1,710 according to the chief librarians. This figure serves as the population size for this study.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

The researcher conveniently selected a sample of respondents available in each of the sampled universities. The respondents were chosen across the six public universities in Delta state non-proportionally. This means that the number of respondents that were chosen from the six universities were equals to another regardless of the number of students in the university. In addition, one thousand, seven hundred and ten respondents were conveniently chosen. A proportionate stratified sampling technique was employed to select the students. The procedure adopted in proportionate stratified random sampling is by dividing the population by stratum. This implies that the population was divided based on some specific characteristic's variables in the study. The respondents were drawn non-proportionally from the universities, thus:

Table 1: Students population in public universities in Delta State.

S/N	Universities	Session	Students Population in 300L
1.	Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun.	2020/2021	285
2.	Nigeria Maritime University Okerenkoko, Delta State.	2020/2021	285
3.	Delta State University, Abraka	2020/2021	285
4.	Dennis Osadebe University, Asaba	2020/2021	285



5.	Delta University of Science and Technology, Ozoro.	2020/2021	285
6.	University of Delta, Agbor	2020/2021	285
TOTAL			1,710

Source: library universities

Instruments for Data Collection

The research instruments that were used for this study are the researcher designed Electronic Learning Facility Checklist (EFC) and questionnaire titled electronic learning Facilities Questionnaire (EFQ). The checklist is a list to be checked to find out the availability or non-availability of a facility. The questionnaire on the other hand, helped to elicit information from the respondents on the utilization of electronic learning facilities in universities in Delta state.

Method of data analysis

The research questions were analyze using the mean score as statistical technique. The data were presented based on the research questions and the research hypotheses. The six (6) research questions were computed using Descriptive Statistical Product and Service Solutions. The hypotheses were tested using the t-test at 0.05 level of significance because it tests the strength of differences.

Results and Discussion

Research Question 1:

What is the difference in the electronic learning facilities available in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state?

Table 2: Analysis of Mean score and Standard Deviation for the electronic learning facilities available in the federal and state universities in Delta state

	University	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Mean difference
Availability	Federal	570	45.88	3.345	.140	5.31
	State	1140	40.57	3.563	.106	

Source: Field Study Results

Table 2 revealed that the mean score and standard deviation of electronic learning facilities available for Federal Universities were 45.88 and 3.345 while that of State Universities were 40.57 and 3.563 respectively and the mean difference was 5.31. The results show that, Federal Universities have availability of electronic learning facilities more than State Universities.



Research Question 2:

What is the difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state?

Table 3: Analysis of Mean score and Standard Deviation for the utilization of electronic learning facilities in the federal and state universities in Delta state

	University	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Mean difference
Utilization	Federal	570	91.82	4.519	.189	51.25
	State	1140	40.57	3.570	.106	

Source: Field Study Results

Table 3 revealed that the mean score and standard deviation of electronic learning facilities available for Federal Universities were 91.82 and 4.519 while that of State Universities were 40.57 and 3.570 respectively and the mean difference was 51.25. Based on the response respondents, both the students in the categories used the electronic learning facilities, but students in Federal Universities are significantly better than State Universities.

Research Question 3:

What is the difference in the level of utilization of the electronic learning facilities between male and female students in Federal Universities in Delta state?

Table 4: Analysis of Mean score and Standard Deviation for utilization of the electronic learning facilities for male and female students in Federal Universities.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Mean difference
Utilization for Federal	Male	156	45.97	3.292	.264	0.16
	Female	133	45.81	3.414	.296	

Source: Field Study Results

Table 4 revealed that the mean score and standard deviation of utilization of the electronic learning facilities for male students were 45.97 and 3.292 while that of female students were 45.81 and 3.414 respectively and the mean difference was 0.16. The findings revealed that, both male and female students in Federal Universities in Delta state showed that, no significant differences in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities.

Research Question 4:

What is the difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in Federal and State Universities in Delta state?



Table 5: Analysis of Mean score and Standard Deviation purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities in Federal and State Universities.

	University	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Mean difference
Purpose	Federal	570	36.20	1.476	.062	2.99
	State	1140	33.21	4.231	.125	

Source: Field Study Results

Table 5 revealed that the mean score and standard deviation of purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities of Federal Universities were 36.20 and 1.476 while that of state universities were 33.21 and 4.231 respectively and the mean difference was 2.99. In the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities, there was a significant difference which showed that, students from Federal Universities were significantly better than their counterpart State Universities.

Research Question 5:

What is the difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in Federal Universities in Delta state?

Table 6: Analysis of Mean score and Standard Deviation purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities for male and female students in Federal Universities in Delta state.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Mean difference
Purpose in Federal	Male	156	36.20	1.461	.117	1.00
	Female	133	35.20	1.463	.115	

Source: Field Study Results

Table 6 revealed that the mean score and standard deviation of purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities of male were 36.20 and 1.476 while that of female were 35.20 and 1.463 respectively and the mean difference was 1.00. The results imply that, no gender differences were discovered among Federal Universities students in terms of purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities.

Research Question 6:

What is the different in the problems that hinders effective utilization of electronic learning facilities in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state?

Table 7: Analysis of Means and Standard Deviations Scores Problems that hinders effective utilization of electronic learning facilities in the Federal and State Universities.

	University	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Mean difference
Problem	Federal	560	101.47	17.363	.734	19.16
	State	1140	120.63	28.197	.835	

Source: Field Study Results



Table 7: revealed that the mean score and standard deviation of problems that hinder effective utilization of electronic learning facilities of Federal Universities were 101.47 and 17.363 while that of State Universities were 120.63 and 28.197 respectively and the mean difference was 19.16. The result revealed that, State Universities have problems more than their counterpart Federal Universities.

Hypotheses

This section analyzed data using statistical tools to test the six (6) null hypotheses formulated for the study, using the inferential statistics of t-test independent sample at 0.05 level of significance.

Hypothesis 1

Ho: There is no significant difference in the electronic learning facilities available in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state.

Table 8: T-test analysis of the electronic learning facilities available in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state.

University	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-value	P-value	Decision
Federal	570	45.88	3.345	1708	29.65	.000	Sig.
State	1140	40.57	3.563				

Source: Field Study Results

Table 8 revealed that the t-value computed was 29.645 and the p-value of 0.000 is observed. Since the obtained p-value of 0.000 is less than the alpha value of 0.05, based on the decision rule, this study rejected the null hypothesis one that says there is no significant difference in the electronic learning facilities available in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state. The decision implies that, there is a significant difference in electronic learning facilities available in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state in favor of Federal Universities.

Hypothesis 2

Ho: There is no significant difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state.

Table 9: T-test analysis of the utilization of electronic learning facilities in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state.

University	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-value	P-value	Decision
Federal	570	91.82	4.519	1708	255.40	.000	Sig.
State	1140	40.57	3.570				

Source: Field Study Results

Table 9 revealed that the t-value computed was 255.40 and the p-value of 0.000 is observed. Since the obtained p-value of 0.000 is less than the alpha value of 0.05, based on the decision rule, this study rejected the null hypothesis two that says there is no significant difference in level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the Federal and State



Universities in Delta state. The decision implies that, there is a significant difference level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state in favor of Federal Universities.

Hypothesis 3

Ho₃: There is no significant difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state.

Table 10: T-test analysis of the utilization of electronic learning facilities of male and female students in the Federal and State Universities.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-value	P-value	Decision
Male	156	45.97	3.292	287	.411	.682	Not sig.
Female	133	45.81	3.414				

Source: Field Study Results

Table 10 revealed that the t-value computed was 0.411 and the p-value of .682 is observed. Since the obtained p-value of .682 is greater than the alpha value of 0.05, based on the decision rule, this study retained the null hypothesis three there is no significant difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the Universities in Delta state. The decision implies that, there is no significant difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the Universities in Delta state. Hence both male and female students in the Federal Universities are relatively similar in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities.

Hypothesis 4

Ho₄: There is no significant difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state.

Table 11: T-test analysis of the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state.

University	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-value	P-value	Decision
Federal	570	36.20	1.476	1708	16.391	.000	Sig.
State	1140	33.21	4.231				

Source: Field Study Results

Table 11 revealed that the t-value computed was 16.391 and the p-value of 0.000 is observed. Since the obtained p-value of 0.000 is less than the alpha value of 0.05, based on the decision rule, this study rejected the null hypothesis four that says there is no significant difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state. The decision implies that, there is a significant difference in the purpose



of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state in favor of Federal Universities.

Hypothesis 5

H₀₅: There is no significant difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state.

Table 12: T-test analysis of the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities of male and female students in the Federal and State Universities.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-value	P-value	Decision
Male	156	36.20	1.461	287	.038	.970	Not sig.
Female	133	36.20	1.463				

Source: Field Study Results

Table 12 revealed that the t-value computed was 0.38 and the p-value of .970 is observed. Since the obtained p-value of .970 is greater than the alpha value of 0.05, based on the decision rule, this study retained the null hypothesis five there is no significant difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state. The decision implies that, there is no significant difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the universities in Delta state. Hence both male and female students in the Federal Universities are relatively similar in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities.

Hypothesis 6

There is no significant difference in the problems that hinders effective utilization of electronic learning facilities in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state.

Table 13: T-test analysis of the problems that hinders effective utilization of electronic learning facilities in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state.

Federal	570	101.47	17.363	1708	14.759	.000	Sig.
State	1140	120.63	28.197				

Source: Field Study Results

Table 13 revealed that the t-value computed was 14.759 and the p-value of 0.000 is observed. Since the obtained p-value of 0.000 is less than the alpha value of 0.05, based on the decision rule, this study rejected the null hypothesis six that says there is no significant difference in the problems that hinders effective utilization of electronic learning facilities in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state. The decision implies that, there is a significant difference in the problems that hinders effective utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state in favor of State Universities.



Discussion of the Findings

The result of this finding revealed that there is a significant difference in the electronic learning facilities available in the federal and state universities in Delta state ($p = 0.00$). Both the federal and state universities in Delta State lack electronic learning facilities even though both the categories have the facilities but not as enough as required however, the responses of the respondents revealed that federal universities in the state have significantly more than their counterpart state universities. The finding is in line with the finding of Oluwalola (2019) who conducted a research on Availability and Utilization of E-learning Facilities for Management and Business Courses in Universities in Kwara state. The findings indicated that electronic learning facilities were moderately available.

The result also revealed that there is a significant difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the federal and state universities in Delta state (0.00). The difference was in favor of federal universities. Based on the responses of the respondents both the students in the categories used the electronic facilities but students of federal universities are significantly better than their counterpart in state universities in the state. The result disagreed with the finding of Oluwalola (2019) who conducted research on Availability and Utilization of E-learning Facilities for Management and Business Courses in Universities in Kwara state. The findings indicated that utilization was found occasionally used for teaching and learning activities of business and management courses in the selected universities in Kwara state his result also revealed that there was no statistically significant difference within the group.

The result further revealed that there is no significant difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the universities in Delta state ($p = 0.682$). Meanwhile both male and female students of federal universities in Delta state shown no significant difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities the result agreed with the finding of Oyebanji and Olatoye (2019) carried out a research on Availability and Utilization of E-learning facilities among Public Senior Secondary Schools in Ibadan Metropolis of Oyo state. The study investigated the availability and utilization of e-learning facilities among secondary school students and teachers. The result of their finding revealed that that there is no significant difference in the utilization of e-learning facilities between teachers and students in Ibadan municipal secondary schools of Oyo State.

Moreover, the result of this finding revealed that there is a significant difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the students in the federal and state universities in Delta state ($p = 0.00$). Meanwhile in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities there was a significant difference which shown that students of federal universities were significantly better than their counterpart in state universities.

Furthermore, the result of the finding revealed that there is no significant difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the universities in Delta state ($p = 0.970$). This implies that no gender difference was discovered among federal universities students in terms of the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities.

Finally, the result revealed that there is a significant difference in the problems that hinders effective utilization of electronic learning facilities in the Federal and State Universities in Delta state ($p = 0.00$). Meanwhile there was significant difference between the Federal and State Universities in terms of the problems that hinders effective utilization of electronic learning



facilities whereby state universities have problems higher than their counterparts of Federal Universities.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this research, it can be concluded that: Federal universities in Delta state are significantly better than the state universities in the state in terms of electronic learning facilities available. Federal universities in Delta state are significantly better than the state universities in the state in terms of level of utilization of electronic learning facilities.

There is no significant difference in the level of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the universities in Delta state. Federal universities in Delta state are significantly better than the state universities in the state in terms of the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities. There is a significant difference in the purpose of utilization of electronic learning facilities between the male and female students in the universities in Delta state.

State universities have significantly problems that hinder effective utilization of electronic learning facilities more than federal universities in Delta state.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the following recommendations were proposed.

1. The universities management should give priority in the provision of electronic learning facilities through industry-university collaboration for effective teaching and learning to take place.
2. Library services should be made open to students without segregation. With this, all the students will see the library as an equal avenue where they can be attended to without sentiments. This will help in shaping their negative perception about the library.
3. Most of the universities libraries across the state lack basic library resources and services. It is important to provide allocation for the universities libraries services in the budget.
4. Use of Library' should be made one of the courses to be taught across the universities. The teaching of this course will expose the students to the importance of the library resources and services to their educational growth and academic achievement in their present school and beyond their current level.
5. Students at all levels across the universities should see it as a matter of urgency and great importance to acquire ICT skills as this will help them to be more productive and vaster in all ramification of knowledge.
6. Usage of electronic learning facilities will assist the lecturers to shifts from traditional methods of teaching to new pedagogy which will enable the students to see themselves as knowledge constructors and active participants and lecturers as facilitators of students learning process.
7. Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) should ensure regular power supply to reduce too much overhead incurred by the school management on fuel and generator maintenance.



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