

EVALUATION OF INTERNET UTILIZATION BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF BORNO STATE UNIVERSITY, MAIDUGURI, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper investigates the extent to which Nigerian university undergraduate students use the Internet and how this has impacted their performance. Academically - students and scholars - can benefit greatly from the Internet. The Internet has been found to have an impact on students' academic achievement at the postsecondary level. The recent existing literature indicated that, the Internet's has impact on academic performance which can be both positive and detrimental. An instrument for data collection was developed by the researchers and validated by experts in Guidance and Counselling, and Educational measurement and evaluation. The instrument was pilot-tested on students of Department of Education at the Borno State University. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was 0.916. It was administered across the four faculties. Faculties of Agriculture, Arts and Education, Sciences and Social and management science. A total of 400 Students employed for the survey and all responded accordingly. 77.75% of the respondents sampled used the Internet, 23% do not, while 2.25% neglected the item. As a result, the study believes that if Internet Services are extensively utilized, students' performance in institutions such as University greatly will improve.

Key Words: Evaluation, Internet Utilization and Undergraduate

Introduction

It is highlighted that, for obvious reasons, the impact of Internet access on on-campus instruction is still quite modest for a variety of reasons: The technology is novel, expensive, and potentially dangerous to existing academic structures and traditions. Brown & Duguid (1996), agreed with this viewpoint that the impact of the internet on student academic performance varies depending on the population. Ehrman et al, in their study found no significant influence of Internet access on students' post test results, while others found an effect of Internet access on students' post-test outcomes (Brown 1995, & Wagner 1998), saw the internet as a medium that promotes time and distance independent group conversation in order to help students improve their academic performance. With over 5 million web sites, the internet's world wide web service allows students from various disciplines to find relevant information. Bursari (2001) sees the internet as a way for instructors and students to interact without having to see one other. Students can also learn through teleconferencing, which allows members of the group to see and hear each other using a small video camera and microphone.

Definition of internet

Computer all over the world are connected by a huge global network called the internet. People can share information and converse via the internet from any location with an internet connectivity. The internet is defined as a global computer network providing a range

of information and communication capabilities consisting interconnected network employing establish communication protocols (Oxford Dictionary Language Matters 2022).

In a recent study, Fook, Chan Yuen and Narasuman, Suthagar and Abdul Aziz, Norazah and Tau Han, Cheong (2021), found that there is a gender gap in internet usage, and that equal access for male and female students should be prioritized. The report also concludes that current internet-assisted research skills are encouraging, and that enhancing internet facilities in our Universities will improve academic research in Nigerian tertiary institutions if implemented wisely. The research done, according to a report by The Future of Children (2005), appears to verify parents' opinions that home computer use is linked to greater academic success.

What internet services are most often used

The list of some popular internet connections is indicated below:

There are many companies that provides cell phone and smartphone that offer voice plants with internet access which includes Wi-Fi, hotspots, dial-up, Broadband, DSL, Cable, Satellite and ISDN. Similarly, the technology has revolutionized tertiary educational practice in terms of academic learning (Apuke & Iyendo, 2017; Manasijevi et al., 2016; Iyendo & Halil, 2015) and will continue to do so in the future. According to Hussain (2012), the internet and its use in higher education have boosted educational progress and research, as well as promoting virtual relationships for sharing research findings. The justification for using the internet for academic and research purposes comes from Nigerian University Undergraduate Students, like Students at any other higher Educational institutions throughout the world, and frequently obliged to perform a variety of research projects as they go through their final year. The quality, amount, and correctness of a student's study and learning are primarily determined by the quality, quantity, and correctness of the internet resources used (Ilo & Ifijeh, 2010, Mbofong, 2003). This has sparked a discussion on the usage of the internet in modern Educational contexts in poor countries like Nigeria. However, the majority of these research focus on its impact on academic performance (grades), communication, and overall educational goals (Ifinedo, 2017; Cerretani et al., 2016; Rashid and Han, 2016; Nwagwu et al., 2009; Adegboji & Toyo, 2006; Oduwole, 2004). This suggests that extensive studies attempting to evaluate student perspectives on internet availability and utility for research and academic learning are still in the early stages of development (Emeka & Nyeche, 2016; Fasae and Ade gbilero Iwari, 2015; Adekunmisi et al., 2013; Nwezeh, 2010). It's important noting that the majority of these reported studies focused solely on pupils from the Southern, Eastern, and Western regions (Afolabi, 2015; Otunla, 2013; Agboola, 2010; Ani, 2010; Nwagwu et al., 2009; Omotayo, 2006; Adogbeji & Akporhonor, 2005). This intense focus has resulted in restricted research among students in the North-Eastern region, which is seeing slower technological change (Ahmed & Bukar, 2016; Emeka & Nyeche, 2016). Despite this, evidence suggests that only a small percentage of the population has access. This setting allows for a more in-depth investigation of students' experiences and perspectives on the use and accessibility of electronic sources for academic study and learning. As a result, it's important to look into how these students use the internet to help them with their academic research and learning. This necessitates to at the look at the problems that students in this region faced when it comes to using the internet for academic research and study.

Benefits of internet utilization

Access to information is just one of the numerous advantages of using the internet. The internet also makes it possible for people to interact swiftly and easily. As we previously stated, having access to global sources of knowledge is the main benefits of using the internet

The course (whether a student was enrolled in a communications or computer science course), browsing context, and gender all had an impact on the valence and size of these associations. According to Carvin (2006), researchers found that Internet access had no effect on GPA for the first six months of the study. However, after a year of home access, Internet usage did predict GPA. This tendency persisted until the study's conclusion, with the researchers finding a link between home Internet access and higher grades. They also found a link between home access and greater reading standardized test scores: more time spent online was linked to higher reading comprehension and total reading scores. They attributed the results to the Internet's text heavy nature.

Drawbacks of the Use of Internet.

Students may become very dependent on the internet; the student could disregard their school work by squandering too much time online. A student may become diverted from their academics due to the abundance of leisure options available on the internet. Multiple computers are networked through the internet. Due to the negative aspect of the internet, users should use caution when utilizing it. The internet is the source of things like stalking, strolling, cyberbullying, cybercrime is committed by some persons. Online fraud, identity theft, con artists, hacker's data thieves. Nonetheless, students often benefit from having access to the vast amount of material available on the Internet to accomplish homework and assignments. Students can use socializing tools to study with their friends. This technology is already being used by students. There was a substantial difference in academic achievement between those who had Internet access and those who did not. The research done, according to a report by The Future of Children (2005), appears to verify parents' opinions that home computer use is linked to greater academic success. There are billions of computers and other electronic devices connected to the internet on a global scale. You can speak with anyone in the world, access nearly any information, and accomplish a lot more with help of the internet by getting online, or connecting a computer to the internet, you may accomplish all of these tasks. The sharing of information and communication is streamlined when the internet is used for education. It enables them to refer to pertinent study materials in various multi-media formats and attend lectures online. Allowing teachers to incorporate a variety of tools into their curriculum also helps.

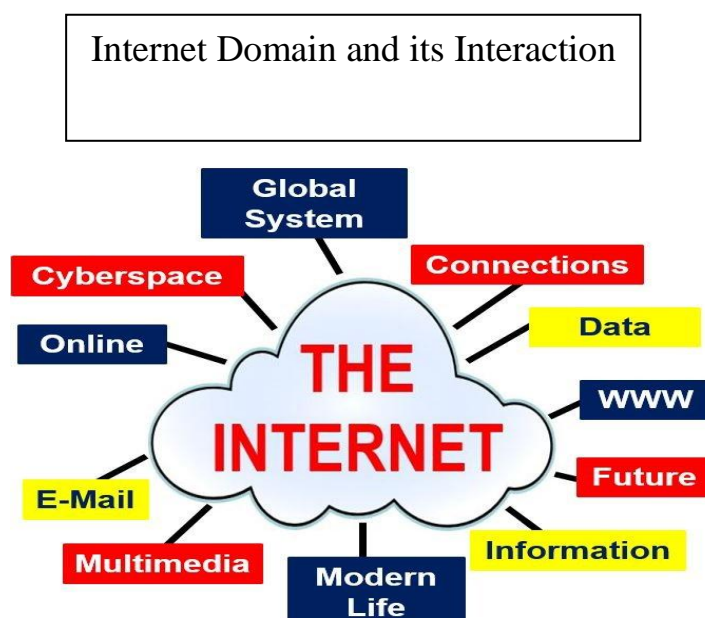
Uses of internet among Nigerian university students

A recent study clearly demonstrated a high level of internet usage among Nigerian undergraduate students though a low level of accessibility has slightly indicated. Similarly, a high level of internet usage is indicated by both staff and students in the university. Recent Pew internet project reveals that 87% of all University undergraduate students use the internet. The equivalent number of students stood at 21 million. Moreover, early home computer use studies, for example, indicated that high school students who used educational software at home performed much higher on computer literacy tests than other students. Home computer use has also been connected to improved academic performance in general. For example, a longitudinal research published in 1995 followed a group of kids from seventh to twelfth grade and discovered that students who had computers at home had higher overall grades and better scores in math and English than students who did not have computers at home. Additionally, students with home computers are more likely to have families with computers. Future of Children (2005).

Nans Dieter Huber's theory of internet (1995),

suiting to this research study grounded that internet can be compared to a system that functions in a specific setting. The internet can be thought of as a communication system made

up of several elements whose interactions are visible to observer. The NET and the environment's support are structurally coupled by the environment. The system 'held' by the environment which also supplies necessary resources and support to keep operating properly. Information Communication Technology (ICT) has improved all-inclusive open arms to information service delivery over the world since its inception. internet usage has increased dramatically. The internet is utilized for a variety of purposes, including social enjoyment and education, as well as other new social networking platforms. Students and faculty in Nigeria are increasingly utilizing platforms because they provide them with fast, accurate, and relevant materials. The internet is the result of a constant stream of computers linked together to form one grid, allowing hundreds of millions of users to interact while surfing the web. Internet services are a significant Information and Communication Technology tool that appears to be the lifeline of every organization or institution. The internet serves a variety of purposes, including education, and these can be summarized as follows: "Globally, there are major changes in the information science. These changes are having an influence on libraries' ability to remain reliable information sources. The way information is generated, stored, and disseminated has changed as a result of advancements in information communication technologies. The use of computers and other technologies necessitates significant financing, which is beyond most libraries' and departments' budgets. Because information is the foundation of social, economic, and national development in this information age, the rate at which it must be acquired has changed, necessitating the effective and efficient use of information technological gadgets for oral round and uptodate activities of librarians and students in this field. The acquisition and application of its resources this technology has an impact on library services, librarian information delivery, and teaching and learning since it can provide potential for increased user satisfaction. Most universities and academic libraries in Nigeria have yet to properly utilize these technologies for improved information servicedelivery as well as teaching and learning. These issues are caused by a lack of resources.



The internet and its interaction was conceptualised to exhibit the way we study, work, shop, interact, socialize read about current events and used our free time has all been fundamentally altered by the internet. The lack of smart phone laptops, tablet and online

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computers among today's undergraduate students astounding today even elderly people would suffer if their web services suddenly disappeared.

Evidence from literature reviewed and the researchers as lecturers based on their experiences suggests that only a small percentage of the population of students has access to internet and online library. This setting allows for a more in-depth evaluation of students' experiences and perspectives on the use and accessibility of electronic sources for academic study and learning. As a result, it's important to evaluate how these students use the internet to help them with their academic research and progress. This necessitates to evaluate the problems that students faced in this region when it comes to using the internet for academic research and study effectively.

Objectives of the Study

1. To determine the habits of University Undergraduate students when it comes to using the Internet.
2. To find out the purpose of using the Internet by University Undergraduate students.
3. Identify the popular search machine or website University Undergraduate students often visit.
4. Whether internet help University Undergraduate students on academic studies.

Research Questions

1. What are the habits of University Undergraduate students when it comes to using the Internet?
2. For what purpose University Undergraduate students are using the Internet?
3. Which of the popular search machine or website you often Undergraduate students visit?
4. Is the internet helping Undergraduate students on their academic studies?

Methodology

The design of the study was survey research. It concerned with collecting data for the purpose of describing and interpreting the internet utilization, and the students' academic performance. The target population for this study comprises of all undergraduate students of Borno State University (BOSU), the total number of students were 1,837 the study. Random Sample of four hundred students were selected using Research Adviser (2006) table for estimating sample size, a given sample size of 400 from 2000 will be appropriate for survey researchers. Self-developed questionnaire titled: Evaluation of Internet Utilization for Undergraduate University Students Questionnaire (EIUUUSQ) based on the principle of content relevance was validated by experts in Guidance and Counselling, and Educational measurement and evaluation. The instrument was pilot tested on students of Department of Education at the Borno State University. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was 0.916. The questionnaires were administered to 400 undergraduate students randomly selected from four (4) faculties of BOSU they are: faculty of agriculture, arts and education, sciences social and management sciences. The questionnaires were collected back from the respondents within two hours at the spot and subjected to analysis immediately, that has not gain room for any missing questionnaire. The study used inferential statistics to summarised the analysis of the sample population. inferential statistics has the capacity and properties to explain the phenomena under this study, the simple frequency and percentage were used to analysed the data.

Results

The results of the study are presented in tables:

Research Question 1. What are the habits of University students when it comes to using the Internet?

Table 1A: Accessibility to internet by students in the University

Option	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
No Respondents	311	77.75%
No Response	80	20%
Missing	9	2.25%
Total	319	70.75%
Grand Total	400	100%

Table one A shows that 77.75% of the respondents sampled used the Internet, 23% do not, while 2.25% neglected the item.

Table 1B: Timing of visit to the internet

Hours option	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
8 am – 12 noon	52	13%
12 noon – 6pm	43	10.75%
6pm – 11pm	85	21.25%
Overnight	196	49%
No response	24	6%
Total	400	100

Item 1 B shows 52 (13%) of the respondents prefer to browse between the hours of 8 am and 12 noon, 10.75% between 12 noon and 6pm, 21% between 6 pm and 11 pm, 21.25% during the overnight session. 5% of the respondents constituting 49% of the total respondents prefer to browse overnight. It can be concluded that majority of the respondents constituting 49% of the total respondents prefer to browse overnight.

Table 1C Periodic browse

In a week, how many times do you go online?

Days option	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1-2 days	271	67.75%
3-5 Days	51	12.75%
Whole week	21	5.25%
No response	57	14.25%
Total	400	100%

Table 1C shows that the respondents usage of internet through the week 271 responded to 1-2 days with 67.75%, while 51 responded to 3-5 days with 12.75%, as well as 21 responded to the whole week with 5.25%. and 57 ignored with 14.25%. that indicated that most of the respondents go online 1-2 days as shown with highest respondents of 271 (67.75%).

Question two: For what purpose University students are using the Internet?

Table 2 Purpose of browsing

Option	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Search for relevant academic material	166	41.5%
Send and receive E-mails	57	14.25%
Enhance migration to Europe	12	3%
Satisfy my lecturers	33	18.25%
None of the above	118	47%
No response	14	3.5%
Total	400	100

Table 2 shows for what purpose the students are using the internet, 166 respondents was equivalent to 41.5% indicates that students search for relevant academic material, 57 respondents is 14.2% send and receive Email. While 118 students, thus 47% responded to none.

Question three: Which of the popular search machine popular or website you often visit?

Table 3a: Visit to computer centre

Option	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	231	57.75%
No	92	23%
No response	77	19.25%
Total	400	100

Table 3a shows 231 (57.75%) respondents visiting computer centre, while 92 (23%) of the students responded no (don't visit), and 77 respondents (19.25%) have not responded. Do you know how to use a computer?

Table 3B: Computer knowledge

Option	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
No	97	24.25%
YES	262	64.5%
No Response	41	10.25%
Total	400	100

Table 3B shows report of 400 respondents indicating the knowledge of computer, 97 respondents which equates 24.25% responded no knowledge of computer. 262 students agreed that they and 41 (10.25%) of respondents ignored to respond. Therefore, most of the respondents are computer literate with 262 (64.5%).

Question four: Is the internet helping you on your academic studies?

Table 4a: Internet support

Option	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
YES	311	77.75%
NO	78	19.5%
No Response	11	2.75%
Total	400	100

Table 4A shows 311 respondents (77.75%) while 78 students responded no (19.5%) as well 11 out of 400 ignored only (2.75%).

Table 4B: Educational aid

Option	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
GPA has improved remarkably	40	10%
GPA has been on the decline	143	35.75%
Better preparation	108	27%
None of the above	88	22%
No response	21	5.27%
Total	400	100

Table 4B shows how has the internet help the students in their academic pursuits relating to their GPA. 40 respondents (10%) had indicated that their GPA has improved remarkably, 143 (35.75%) students responded GPA has been on the decline, 108 (27%) students agreed that they have Better perception on internet aided on their academic endeavour, 88 (22%) student responded non-of the above and 21 students ignored to respond. Therefore, large amount of the students agreed that GPA has been on the decline.

Discussion

The habits of University students when it comes to using the Internet Table one A shows that 77.75% of the respondents sampled used the Internet, 23% do not, while 2.25% neglected the item. Item 1 B shows 52 (13%) of the respondents prefer to browse between the hours of 8 am and 12 noon, 10.75% between 12 noon and 6pm, 21% between 6 pm and 11 pm, 21.25% during the overnight session. 5% of the respondents constituting 49% of the total respondents prefer to browse overnight. It can be concluded that majority of the respondents constituting 49% of the total respondents prefer to browse overnight. Table 1C shows that the respondents usage of internet through the week 271 responded to 1-2 days with 67.75%, while 51 responded to 3-5 days with 12.75%, as well as 21 responded to the whole week with 5.25%. and 57 ignored with 14.25%. that indicated that most of the respondents go online 1-2 days as shown with highest respondents of 271 (67.75%). Table 3B shows report of 400 respondents indicating the knowledge of computer, 97 respondents which equites 24.25% responded no knowledge of computer. 262 students agreed that they and 41(10.25%) of respondents ignored to respond. Therefore, most of the respondents are computer literate with 262 (64.5%).

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Recommendations

- There is the need for comprehensive training programmes to be held at regular intervals so that all students as an internet user can increase their skills and knowledge of computer usage.
- To address the issue of slow internet connectivity, the academic community should invest in a high-speed high-bandwidth internet connection.
- The government must, as a matter of necessity, improve on the current electricity situation.
- The cost of browsing should be reviewed downward so that all category of students has access to internet and the number of students will increase.
- The students who are computer facility users should be able to print their study materials and other vital papers using the printers must to be affordable.

Conclusion

It is impossible to overstate how vital the internet and its services are to a student and their academic prowess. This is accomplished by constantly exposing students to obtain the knowledge of computer and computer-related consciousness regardless of their academic background. A detailed examination of amount of adoption and usage among the students as well as the effect on their lives is required in light of the broad installation of the internet in Nigerian tertiary institutions. This research revealed that the majority of university undergraduate students utilizes the internet for a variety of purposes and are aware of the advantage it can provide.

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