

Availability and Utilization of Electronic Information Resources for Information Works by Library Staff in Kogi State University Library, Anyigba, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: The paper discusses electronic information resources as library materials use for information works in contemporary information age by library staff. The paper purposely identified the available electronic information resources and their extent of use by library staff. The study employed a descriptive survey design. The instrument of data collection is questionnaire while, population of the study comprises 19 library staff who work in Kogi State University Library, Anyigba. Data gathered by use of questionnaire were analyzed by simple percentage to determine availability of electronic information resources (table,1) and use of available electronic information resources by library staff (table, 2); while mean were used to determine the extent of use of available electronic information resources (table, 3). The findings shows that out of 20 itemized electronic information resources 8(40.0%) were considered available while 12(60.0%) were considered not available. More to this, out of population of 19 library staff 6(31.6%) know how to use available electronic information resources while, 13(68.4%) do not know how to use them. Furthermore, out of 8 available electronic information resources 5 were used to great extent while, 3 to low extent. Hence, data analyzed in (table 1, 2 & 3) are presented in charts. Recommendations were proffered on how to make adequate electronic information resources available, examples/categories/ types of electronic information resources to be provided (table, 4) as well as uses of them in the library (table, 5) so that library staff would able to use them appropriately to very great extent in support of knowledge to be acquired through trainings.

KEYWORDS: Electronic information resources; Information works; Library staff; University library, Kogi state university, Nigeria.

1 INTRODUCTION

Electronic information resources made available and use for information works in libraries in this contemporary time of information overwhelm was not initially designed for libraries. The need to adopt them became more essential when information that is considered as the holistic product for human survivor; its explosion was great beyond print resources management [1]. Thereby, library was considered as the control center where information seekers can obtained their various information needs.

Electronic information resources can be referred to as tangible or virtue resources upon which information is been acquired, processed, analyzed, stored, disseminated, archived, and weeded. The most unique thing about electronic information resources apart from their maintenance is that, they needs power supply to put information into works or actions. Notably, electronic information resources ease the rigorous activities and stimulate fast information works of library staff. By standard, the professionals' duties of library staff cut across acquisition, process, analysis, store, disseminate, archive, and weed of information in the library. Absolutely, this is synonymous to what electronic information resources were designed for. Therefore, it is imperative for library staff to know how and what to use the electronic information resources for in their library. "Reference [2] noted that all the librarians must know how to use information and communication technology (ICT) resources". However, guides and trainings are required for library staff to enables appropriate and effective

use of the resources. This is because, the introduction of electronic information resources to buttress manual activities in the offices many professionals find it as a challenge. Hence, orientations and trainings for staff so that they can cope in the contemporary age of information overflows are essential [3].

Despite this, one cannot but agreed that the introduction of electronic information resources into library is an important concept. Precisely, in the university libraries; where library is required to serve students, lecturers or researchers, university management and others in the university community to enable them into effective learning, teaching and research with help of library staff. Consequently, university library has been described by different scholars. "Reference [4] noted that university library is the most important "organ" in the institution; the academic health, intellectual, vitality, and effectiveness of any university depends largely upon the state of health and excellent of its library". In the same vein, university library is the "heart" of the university [5]. To fulfill the purpose of buttressing educational objectives which are: teaching, learning, research and cultural development in this contemporary age; the university library required having good numbers of electronic information resources while, their staff should know how to use all the electronic information resources to a very great extent.

1.1 KOGI STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Kogi State University Library is established in Kogi State University Anyigba. Kogi State University is a State owned University in North Central of Nigeria. It was opened on April 2000. It is central operational library system, the building complex has a total floor space of 10,000 square meter with capacity to hold stock of not less than 500,000 volumes of information resources (both print and non print) with 2,552 capacity for readers. The sections in the library are administrative, acquisition, technical, serial/ news papers, reserve circulation, enquiries/complaint, visual resources/ electronic, and documentation [6].

2 BRIEF LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES

The use of electronic information resources became necessary when was discovered that the information needs of everyone in a society has grown beyond management of print resources. As a result of this, it becomes imperative for library staff to know how to use them effectively to meet the information needs of seekers. "Reference [7] noted that the librarians of contemporary time should not be regarded as custodian of library materials but exploiter of information and information conduit". This was in assumption that electronic information resources should be made available and use purposefully in the library by library staff.

It is worth noting that electronic information resources can be dedicated/ stand alone or enhancement. It's necessary to be made available in the university library where purpose centered on teaching, learning and research. The electronic information resources to be made available for information works are computer, compact disc and digital versatile disc, digital camera, fax machine, flash drive, internet, intranet, projector, recorder, scanner, software package, printer, photocopy machine, magnetic tape, audio input device, voice output device, digital television, digitizing tablets, radio and plagiarism detective machine [8].

Computer is a programmable, multiuse machine that accepts data and manipulates it into useful information [9]. There are different data computer system can analyze and convert into meaningful and useful information in the library. These include administrative discussion, data collected about library users and staff as well as services rendered within the library and its environs. University library is to serve students, lecturers, researchers, university management/administrators and others within the internal and external environment of the university. There are various activities such as events, exhibition displays, and objects of historical and reference values in the area coverage of university library of which digital camera can be use to capture and display in computer or preserved in external storage device like compact disc and digital versatile disc.

Compact Disc (CD) and Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) are round plate-like plastic object. It contained substance that can store information; and it can be access with the use of computer drive. DVD has the same appearance and can perform the same function with CD, but, just DVD is more sophisticated and has larger memory than CD. DVDs is not widely used yet, mainly because of different standards for writing information or data to it. Once the problem of conflicting standards is resolved, DVDs will probably supplant CD-ROMs as the preferred portable storage medium [10]. Internet is a virtual world wide computer that links different organizations and individuals. Internet embraces computers, server, service providers (ISP) address site and domain names. Many library activities can be carry out with the use of internet. Precisely, in academic environment internet resources regulated in the library can play heavy roles in teaching, learning, research, and recreation.

Close to internet is intranet. It uses internet resources and adopted its resources; just that, it is designed and truncated to be use within specific organization. It is imperative to note that intranet can serve important purpose in university library where there is different units or sections such as cataloguing, reference, serial, circulation, acquisition just among others. There are needs for the units' heads to send and received special information within library concerning their professionals duties which they might not want to expose to the entire world as the case of internet.

Progressively, for the purpose of information literacy which involves enlightening of library users on strategies to source for information based on need make projector as one of essential electronic information resources needed in the university library. The resource can project information magnificently on the screen for viewing. Furthermore, it obvious that, not all the time or at all instances that librarian will able to inscribe history or story or events as information. However, recorders as oral recognitions device can be used. It can magnetize oral information and save it. Conversion of hardcopy information resources such as photography, and print document into softcopy is the activities of scanner. It uses light-sensing substance to translate images of text, drawing, photos, just among others into digital form [11]. It is worth noting that scanners perform similar function like photocopy machine. The most unique different between them is that, photocopy machine reproduces hard copy (print) information resources into copies directly.

"Reference [9] opinion is strong on magnetic tape, audio input devices, video output devices, digital television and digital tablets". Magnetic tape became important for library use because of the substance on the tape that enables it to magnetized information and data presented to it. Magnetic tape as thin plastic tape coated with a substance that can magnetize. Data is represented by magnetized spots (represented 1s) or non-magnetized spots (representing 0s). Similar to this are audio-input and video output devices. Audio-input devices, convert waves into digital 0s and 1s before further use by any prescribe system. This becomes essential for use in the library. Because some audio sound are important information that need to kept for use by different group of professionals. Notably, analog sound which is a continuous variable waves within a certain frequency range most be converted by into digital form before computer can recognize it; while voice-output device convert digital data into speech-like sound.

Digital television uses digital signal of 0s and 1s rather than the customary analog standard, a system of different signal amplitude and frequency that represents images and audio elements [12]. Display of motion pictures and sounds as information is needed in the library. As a result of this digital television that has sharp and good resolution which cannot be easily affected by climatic condition is essential. Frankly, digital television is far better than analog. Digitalizing tablets as one form of digitizers it has electronic plastic board on which each specific location corresponds to a location on the screen. This resource is significant in the library especially when the user's needs to make drawing and locating a portion digitally.

Radios as electronic information resources involve production, transmission, and reception of programmes. There are different types of radios based on sources of power. These include transistor radio, battery –powered radios, solar powered crank radios [13]. Hence, regardless of its types is essential in the library for information acquisition. To this end, it is imperative to note that; university library is a resources center where all information works can be stored and used for teaching, learning and research. Plagiarism detective machine becomes essential in the library as authors copy and paste others authors works without referencing them. With plagiarism detective machines any portion of work that contain copy and paste without reference the original author(s) will be indicated.

3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Adequate availability and effective utilization of electronic information resources in university library is a timely need in this contemporary age. It is worth noting that, when there is adequate and functional electronic information resources and competent library staff use them in the library it will facilitate accurate, complete, and timely information. However, if there is poor availability of electronic information resources and inadequate competent hands of library staff to use them teaching, learning, and research of the university will be affected; and hereby reduce their standard in academic world. This justifies the present study and the problem of the study put in question form is; what is the state of availability and utilization of electronic information resources by library staff in Kogi State University, Anyigba, Nigeria?

4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives guides the study

1. To identify electronic information resources available in Kogi State University, Library
2. To know the number of library staff who can use available electronic information resources in university library understudy

3. To know the extent of use of the available electronic information resources in university library understudy

5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The outcome of the study will be of important to a group of people such as university library management, university management, library staff, lecturers, researchers and library students. To university library management, it will help them to know the adequacy of availability of electronic information resources in their library; and competent strength of their staff in using them. The outcome of this will help the university management to know where to come in for help. To library staff, lecturers, researchers and library students the study will serve reference purpose.

6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. Questionnaire was used as instrument of data collection. Nineteen (19) copies of questionnaires were administered to library staff at Kogi State University, Library, Anyigba. The questionnaire consist of table 1, 2, & 3. Table 1, were design to know the available electronic information resources. Table 2, were to identify the number of library staff that can use available electronic information resources. Simple percentage were used for the data analysis for (table 1&2) where 50% and above were considered agreed, while below 50% were considered disagreed. Furthermore, to know the extent of use of available electronic information resources which is (table 3) mean were used for data analysis based on Likert response rate. Hence, the acceptable mean is 2.50 and above. Where, ≥ 2.50 is Significant (considerable response) and < 2.50 is not Significant (inconsiderable response). Specifically, for each items in table 3 real limit of numbers was used to determine the decision level as follows: Very Great Extent: 3.50 and above; Great Extent: 2.50 – 3.49; Low Extent: 1.50 – 2.49; No Extent: 0.00- 1.49. More to these, data analyzed in table 1, 2, & 3 were presented with chart.

7 DATA ANALYSIS

7.1 AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES

Table 1. Availability of Electronic Information Resources in University Library Understudy

S/N	Electronic information Resources	Yes	No
1.	Computer	√	
2.	Compact Disc (CD) & Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)	√	
3.	Flash drive	√	
4.	Internet	√	
5.	Scanners	√	
6.	Software packages	√	
7.	Printer	√	
8.	Photocopy machine	√	
9.	Digital camera		√
10.	Fax machine		√
11.	Intranet		√
12.	Projector		√
13.	Audio recorder		√
14.	Magnetic tape		√
15.	Audio-input device		√
16.	Digital television		√
17.	Digitizing table		√
18.	Voice-input device		√
19.	Radio		√
20.	Plagiarism detective machines		√

Source: Field Survey

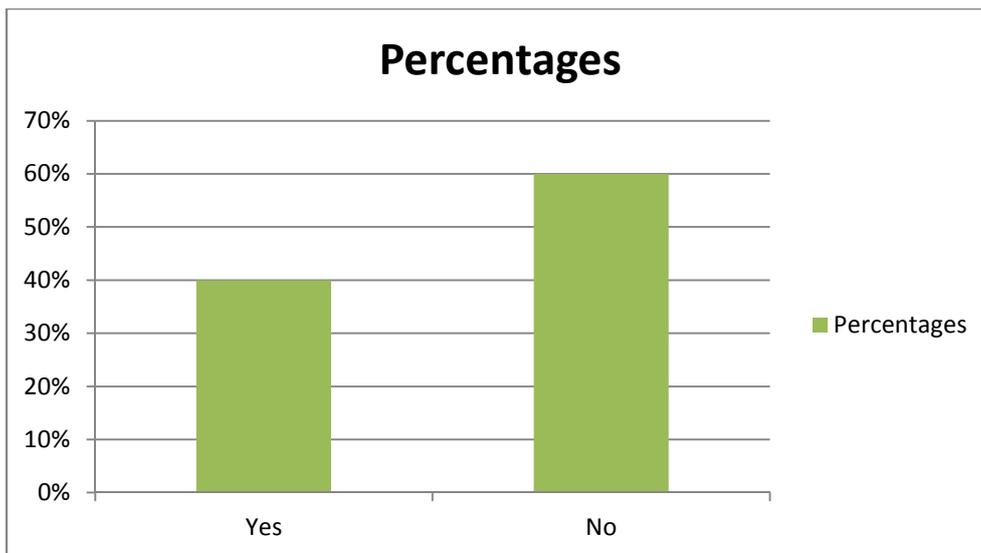


Fig 1: Bar Chart showing Percentage of Availability of Electronic Information Resources in University Library Understudy

From table 1 and its chart above, response with “Yes” option has 8(40.0%) while, those with “No” option has 12 (60.0%). It can be concluded that the library understudy has inadequate electronic information resources. Because “No” option is above 50%.

7.2 USE OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES BY LIBRARY STAFF

Table 2: Use of Electronic Information Resources by Library Staff

Items	Response	Percentage (%)
Yes	6	31.6
No	13	68.4
Total	19	100

Source: Field Survey

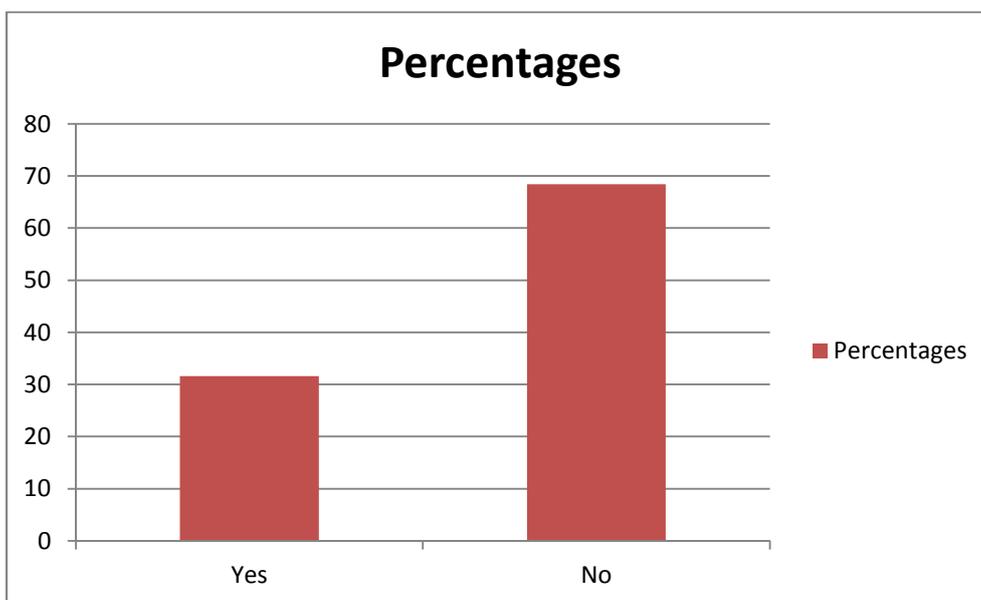


Fig. 2: Bar Chart showing the Percentage of Library Staff on the Use Available Electronic Information Resources in their Library

From table 2 and its chart above, respondents with “Yes” option has 6 (31.6%) while, those with “No” option has 13 (68.4%). It can be deduced that, majority of library staff in the library understudy cannot use the few available electronic information resources. Evidently, their response rate percentage is greater than 50%.

7.3 EXTENT OF USE AVAILABLE ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES

Table 3: Extent of Use of Available Electronic Information Resources in the University Library Understudy

S/N	Electronic Information Resources	X	Rank	Dec
1.	Computer	3.21	1 st	GE
2.	Compact Disc (CD) & Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)	2.63	3 rd	GE
3.	Flash drive	2.70	2 nd	GE
4.	Internet	2.50	5 th	GE
5.	Scanner	2.35	6 th	LE
6.	Software packages	2.07	8 th	LE
7.	Printer	2.57	4 th	GE
8.	Photocopy machine	2.32	7 th	LE

Key: X- Mean, Dec- Decision, GE- Great Extent, LE-Low Extent

Sources: Field Survey

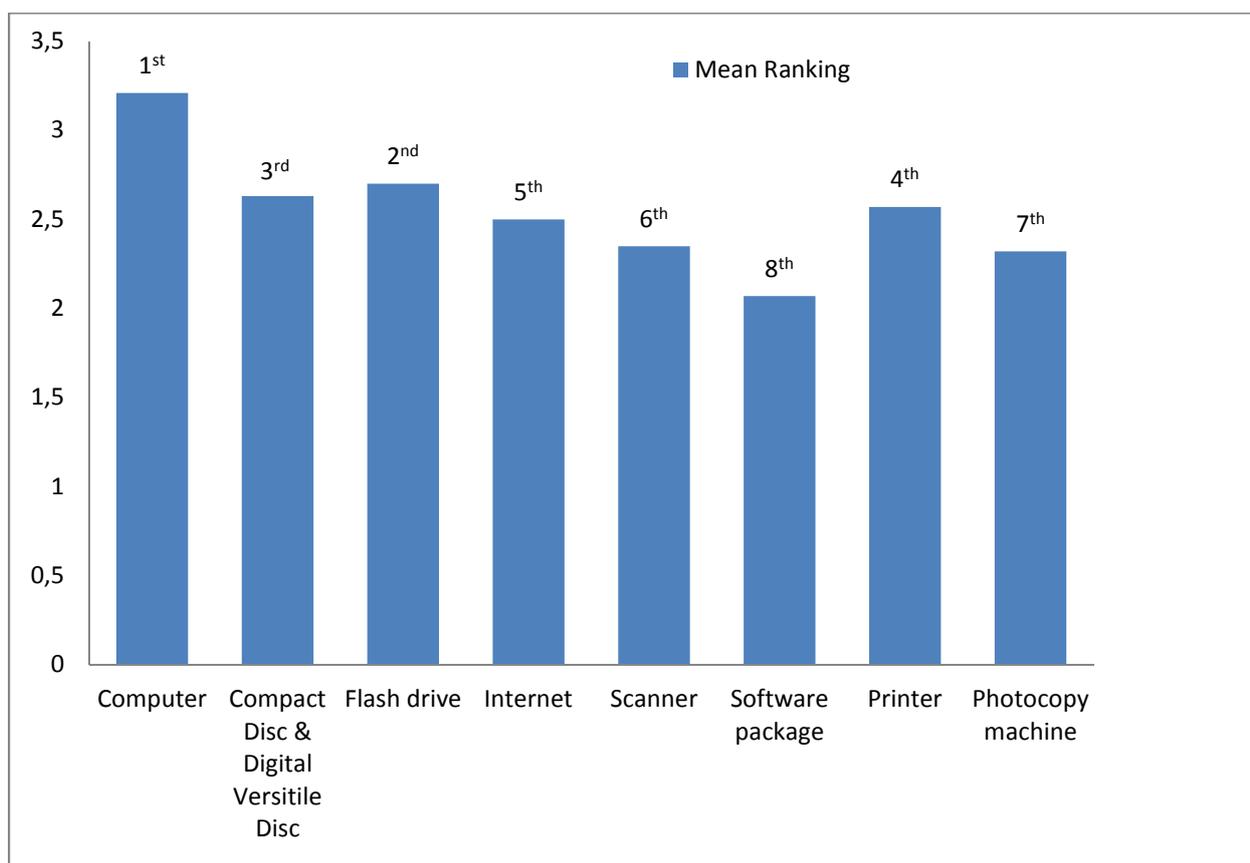


Fig. 3: Bar Chart showing the Extent of Use of Available Electronic Information Resources

From table 3 and its chart above “computer system” ranked highest with mean weight of 3.21. “Flash drive” has mean weight of 2.70, “compact disc and digital versatile disc” has mean weight of 2.63, “printer” has mean weight of 2.57, and “internet” has mean weight of 2.50. Hence, they are considered agreed because their mean weights are greater than 2.50 as criterion mean. While, “scanner”, “photocopy machine” and “software package” are considered disagree to an extent because their mean weights are less than 2.50 as considerable criterion mean.

8 DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

The data earlier presented shows that the university library studied do not have many electronic information resources such as digital camera, fax machine, intranet, projector, recorder, magnetic tape, audio-input devices, digital television, voice-output devices, radio and plagiarism detective machine as prescribed [8]. Majority of library staff do not know how to use the few available electronic information resources in their library. This was in line with [3] when he noted that many professionals find adoption of electronic information resources in their activities as a challenge. Hence, for university library which was referred to as most important “organ” and “heart” of the institution [4], and [5] respectively to grow and meet the purpose upon which was established in this contemporary time all the itemized electronic information resources need to be made available in the library and use consciously as recommended in table 4.

9 SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

Below is the summary of major findings from data analyzed:

- It was discovered that out of twenty (20) itemized electronic information resources only eight (8) were available. These include computer system, compact disc & digital versatile disc, flash drive, internet, scanner, software package, printer and photocopy machine. While twelve (12) itemized electronic information resources that are not available are digital camera, fax machine, intranet, projector, audio recorder, magnetic tape, audio-input device, digital television, digitalizing tablet, voice-output device, radio, and plagiarism detective machine.
- Out of population of 19 of library staff six (6) know how to use the available electronic information resources in their library; while thirteen (13) library staff does not know how to use them.
- On extent of use of available electronic information resources in the library it was discovered that computer system, flash drive, compact disc, printer, internet has Great Extent (GE) of use. While, scanner, photocopy machine, and software packages has Low Extent (LE) of use.

10 IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study show that, a lot of electronic information resources are not available in the university library studied. More to this, majority of library staff does not know how to use the few available electronic information resources to very great extent to buttress effective teaching, learning and research as reflected in [5]. All itemized electronic information resources need to be made available and ensure that the library staff can use them to very great extent. Hence, if proffered recommendations are not adherent to the university library will lose their standard as facilitator in this information age.

11 CONCLUSION

For any university library to achieve its objectives- teaching, learning and research in this contemporary age of information overflow it must have adequate electronic information resources; and while all the library staff there-in must know how to utilize them effectively in carrying out their professional duties. It is evidenced from the study that, there is poor availability of electronic information resources. There is high percentage of library staff that do not know how to use electronic information resources; while, the few available of electronic information resources are not used to very great extent. These call for recommendations.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are proffered based on the findings:

1. University library management should discuss with university management as to ensure that all not available electronic information resources should be provided in their library. Precisely, examples/categories/types that are good for library information works are provided in below table 4

Table 4: Electronic Information Resources and its Examples/Categories/Types use in the Library

S/N	Items	Examples/Categories/Types
1.	Computer	*Personal computer: Desktop, Laptop, Notebook, Tablets PC, and Smart phones
2.	Compact Disc (CD) & Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)	*CD-ROM *CD-R *CD-R 74/80/90/99 *CD-RW *CD-RW *DVD-ROM *DVD-5 * DVD-R/DVD+R(DVD-5) *DVD-RW and DVD+RW(DVD-5)*DVD-RAM *DVD-DL (DVD-9) *DVD-10, DVD-11, DVD-14, DVD-18 *HD-DVD *BD single layer/ BD Dual layer
3.	Flash drive	*Credit card *Kronos USB watch *Lighter *Memory meter *Food styled *LEGO USB flash drives
4.	Internet access	*Broadband *High speed *Wireless *Satellite internet accesses
5.	Scanners	*Flatbed *Film *Drum scanners
6.	Software packages	*ResourcesMate *L4U *OPALS *Koha ILS *Alexanaria *Concourse *Mandarin Oasis *SoutronGLOBAL *LIBRARIAN *Access-it Library *Adlib Library *ALEPH 500 *Amlib *Apollo *Aura Online *Auto Librarian *Autolyb *AxisBookShopPro *Bibliotheca *Boopsie for Libraries *BrowseCollection.com *Circulation Desk system *CyberTools for Libraries *Destiny Library Manager *e-Library * EBSCONET ERM Essentials *Eprints *Evergreen *First LMS *Flaskscan *Genesis G3 *Impact/VERSO *Infocenter *Inmagic DB/Text Library suite *Insignia Library System *Journal Findex *KLAS *Lexwin and Lexweb *Lib-Portal *LibAnswers *Libdata *Liberty *LibGuru *LIBMAN *LIBRA.NET * Library Gold *Library Man *Library vision *Library.solution *LIBRARYSOFT * LibraryWorld *LIBSOFT *LIBSYS7 *LIMsys *LPT:One *Millennium *MindLibrary *MyLibrary *NOTEbooks *OPALS *OpenText Library Management *Orange Skool *PC Card Catalog *Polaris ILS *Precision One *Progen Lib junior *Readerware *ReQuest manager 2 *ROVAN LMS * Schookee *School Plus *Series-M *Small Library Organizer Pro *SMS *Spectra CRC *STAR/Libraries *SwetsWise Library Edition *SydneyPLUS *Totally IntegratedAutomation *Unicorn *Virtua ILS
7.	Printer	*Laser *Dot-matrix *Ink-jet & bubble jet *Dye diffusion Printers
8.	Photocopy machine	*Analog *Digital *Mono *Colour *Multifunctional *Desktop *Net work Photocopies machines
9.	Digital camera	*Digital sir/ Digital Single Lens Reflex or DSLR cameras *Compact *Bridge compact *Compact System Camera/ Mirror Lens Interchangeable lens Digital cameras
10.	Fax machine	*Inkjet *Laser *Thernal transfer fax machines
11.	Intranet	*Collaborative platform *Internet web site *Distributed intranet
12.	Projector	*Desktop *Home theater *Overhead *Installation and *Slide Projectors
13.	Audio recorder	*Cassette *Minidisc *Digital audio tape (DAT) *Solid-state *Hard-disk *Laptop audio interfaces *Portable Digital Assistance (PDAs) audio recorders
14.	Magnetic tape	*Audio *Video and *Data storage magnetic tapes
15.	Audio-input device	*Analog and *Digital audio – input device
16.	Digital television	*Digital-ready sets *High-Definition Television (HDTV) sets *Integrated High-Definition Television (HDTV) digital televisions
17.	Digitizing table	*Passive *Actives and Hybrid digitizing tablets
18.	Voice-input device	*Digitized and *Text-to-speech voice-input devices
19.	Radio	*Music *Old time *All-news *Sport and *Weather radios
20.	Plagiarism detective machines	*Chimpsky *CitePlag *CopyTracker, eTBLAST *Plagium *SeeSources *The Plagiarism Checker *Attributor *Copyscape *PlagTracker *Iparadigms: ithenticate, Turnitin *Plagiarism Detect *PlagScan *VeriGide *Ephoru*URKUND.

Sources: Authors' experiences and Literature search

2. The university management should make effort to sponsor library staff to seminars and conferences so that they can expose to different electronic information resources and use them as prescribe in below table 5.

Table 5: Electronic Information Resources and Their Uses in Library

S/N	Electronic information Resources	Uses
1.	Computer	* Word processing *Calculation * Data base management *Information networking
2.	Compact Disc (CD) & Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)	*Archiving information/ data for long time
3.	Flash drive	*Best to store information / data for short period of time *Transfer of information/ data from one computer to other
4.	Internet	*Virtue medium to send and receive information and data world wide
5.	Scanners	*Conversion of hardcopy information resources to softcopy
6.	Software packages	*For automation activities
7.	Printer	*Produce hardcopy information materials from softcopy
8.	Photocopy machine	*Reproduce hardcopy information resources to more copies
9.	Digital camera	*Capture photographic images in digital form
10.	Fax machine	*Transmission of text and graphic data over television line for information transfer
11.	Intranet	*Uses internet resources and function like internet but restricted within organization
12.	Projector	*Information presentation to large audience
13.	Audio recorder	*Oral information capture
14.	Magnetic tape	*Backup and archiving information /data
15.	Audio-input device	*Translate recorded analog sound into digital storage and processing
16.	Digital television	*Handling computer and internet data
17.	Digitizing table	*Make maps and drawing, and tracing of drawing
18.	Voice-input device	*Converts digital data into speech-like sound
19.	Radio	*Receive audio information from frequency of broadcast station
20.	Plagiarism detective machines	*Detect portion of information or write up which original author is not reference

Sources: Authors' experience and literature search

3. The university library management or administrator should monitor to ensure proper use of electronic information resources by library staff to very great extent in carrying out their professional's duties-acquisition, processing, analyzing, storing, disseminating, archiving, and weeding of information.

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