

INFORMATION LITERACY SKILLS, COMPUTER SELF-EFFICACY AND E-RESOURCES USE AMONG FEMALE JOURNALISTS IN OGUN STATE

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ABSTRACT

The provision of electronic resources in Journalism plays a prominent role in facilitating access to required information by the users in an easy and quick manner. Electronics information resources are essential in the information environment. Therefore, this study investigated the influence of information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy and use of e-resources among female journalists in Ogun state. The study adopted the survey research design. The study population comprised of 50 female journalists in five media houses located in Ogun state. Convenience sampling was used in the selection process. The collected copies of questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive analysis and correlation and regression were used for testing the formulated hypotheses. Based on the high frequency of the e-resources as found by the study, the study recommends that owners of media house should ensure a continuous provision of e-resources with adequate information communication technology tools to facilitate their use. The study also recommended that female journalists should continually engage and update their computer skills training in various aspects of information literacy and computer skills as this will ensure a continued and more effective utilization of e-resources among the female journalists for efficiency and capability.

Keywords: Information literacy, Computer self-efficacy, e-resources, ICT, Skills, Journalism

1. BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

It is believed that the Internet impacts other media, it seems from all intents and purposes that print media are the greatest casualty of the Internet onslaught, one of the difficulties that print media are described as 'hot' media with all the suggestions of linearity. Not that broadcast is totally insulated from the internet invasion. Not minding the well founded fears of an endangered print media, it is obvious that the story is different in developing countries particularly Nigeria, where digital knowledge is still at a relatively low stage. The entrance of digital broadcasting brought sound and images that are clearer from the comprehension and appreciation of the audience, information literacy, computer self-efficacy and e-resources use among journalist becomes vital.

Some of the many tools that have changed the face of journalism today and the face of information resource are Laptop and notepad, they are portable computers that allow journalists to leave their offices and still have access to everything they need via internet. Also, smart phones can be used for email texting, internet access, and video camera, film editing, photography, uploads (to share on social media) and more, have made phones handy device for journalists. It is an office in pocket but it has its setback; some courthouse will not allow electronic device and journalist may have difficulties in printing or copying from there unless hook up to a computer and printer but still very good and valuable for computing quick stories and details. Electronic resources could be defined as any materials that are available and can be accessed electronically through computer networked facilities such as online library catalogues, the internet and the World Wide Web, digital libraries and archives; government portals and websites, CD-ROM databases, online information databases, such as Medline or commercial databases such as LexisNexis (Karunathna, 2014).

The introduction of e-resources has drastically changed communication; journalists are beginning to have a new way of packaging and disseminating news to the public. The world is now smaller for journalists to explore. This wonderful technology has encouraged researches on various subject matters available via chatting and exchange of messages. This has created an avenue for journalists to work as online journalists, content managers or editors for particular websites. This has forced journalists to learn new skills on how to add content to a web site, blog and create hyper text links the coming of the internet is also leading journalists to be more versatile on their profession. Considering the complexity associated with the use of electronic resources, female journalists require information literacy skills to access and use information. The complexity of electronic resources has also led to the tedious search, which further discouraged female journalists in using e-resources. Although most female journalists can be said to own a laptop, iPad or mobile phone which exposes them to the use of technology, the use of such electronic devices do not guarantee knowledge of information literacy skills needed to access web-based resources or electronic databases in media house library. The acquisition of information literacy skills is essential for journalists, especially female journalists in order to evaluate and make ethical use of information

Self-efficacy as a concept was propounded by Bandura (1977) who affirmed that success is not only based on the possession of necessary skills, but also on the confidence to use skills effectively. Self-efficacy is the confidence that one can successfully perform a task. Self-efficacy, therefore, can be termed as an inherent belief that motivates a person to accomplish given task based on positive self-assessment. The term self-efficacy helps in understanding why individuals decide to focus on particular activities and the degree of effort they exert on such activities. Self-efficacy is the belief that an individual has the confidence and the ability to perform the courses of actions to respond to a given situation in which he need.

Individual can also display different level of computer self-efficacy, those with low self-confidence or self-efficacy may likely shy from the use of computers. Even when they do, they may likely see it as a laborious exercise, whereas, even when computer skills are not perfect, the individual with high self-efficacy may be pushed to keep using the computer, believing that he or she is capable of utilizing it, thereby, enhancing personal skills through practice. With this belief also comes the motivation to utilize the computer. Female journalists with high computer self-efficacy are more likely than others to explore new technologies, software or databases. In use of electronic resources, it can, therefore, be assumed that female journalists with high computer self-efficacy would be more likely to take advantage of e-resources when compared to other journalists with low self-efficacy, as the later may lack the confidence or shy away from using computer-based resources.

Statement of the Problem

Because of the new technologies concerning journalism, as the world it is turning global hut because of new way of practicing the profession. As a result of this journalism must sustain the mission to provide the balanced through the provision of information resources in a variety of formats including electronic format. Whit this no doubt, there will be immense access to current information at the right time and in the right place, provides the opportunity to search several files at a time and this also presents a lot of challenges as it is computer-based and requires information literacy for searching, retrieval, and use. Therefore, this study is aimed at how female journalists in Ogun state have information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy on the use of e-resources.

Objective of the study

The specific objectives of this study are to:

1. Ascertain the relationship between information literacy skills and the use e-resources by female journalists in Ogun state.
2. Determine the relationship between computer self-efficacy and the use of e-resources by female journalists in Ogun state.
3. Appraise the combine influence of information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy on use of e-resources by female journalists in Ogun state.

Research Questions

From the objectives, the following research questions were generated to provide solution to the pending problem the study intends to look into.

1. What is the level of information literacy skill of female journalists in Ogun state?
2. What is the level of computer self-efficacy of female journalist in Ogun state?
3. How does combined effect of information literacy skill and computer self-efficacy impacted on the use of e-resources among female journalists in Ogun-state.

Hypotheses

The study was guided by the following null hypothesis:

H₀₁. There is no significant relationship between information literacy skills and e-resources use among female journalists in Ogun state in South-West, Nigeria.

H₀₂. There is no significant relationship between computer self-efficacy and e-resources use among female journalist in Ogun state.

H₀₃. The combine effect of information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy do not have significant influence on e-resources use among female journalist in Ogun state.

Conceptual Review

The internet has influenced the way news and information are produced and disseminated to the public. Overtime things have indeed changed; people's lives have been affected on the side of the divide one finds himself. The rapid adoption of internet by journalist is a universal event. The use of computer enhances accuracy and timeliness, hence controlling newspaper and magazine costs. Moreover, the use of computer for electronic editing; proofreading, formatting, etc. and other tools has helped in the speed and ease news gathering and dissemination is done. Bittner, (1989) affirmed that the power of teletex today has helped in the transmission of text from the computer to a television transmission system sending data to various media houses as well as home. This has brought new era in the history of media technology. Electronic editions of newspaper have also been developed to delivered news to our different homes through our android phones and internet

It is observed that the convergence of computer and telecommunication are the material forces in the new technology of mass communication. The internet has revolutionized the process of news and information processing. this explains that the presences of social media are also changing the phase of journalism. CityVarsity (2018)

The role of journalist remains to report the truth and factual information. Journalism has undoubtedly evolved over the years. In modern journalism, reporter doesn't necessarily rely on going out into the field to find stories and waiting for a story to be printed, there is a digital world that has emerged. Journalists now use this technology as a tool to enhance their reporting. Journalism today exists in a fast paced and immediate digital world that is rich with fact content. When we look at media houses today, most of them have a digital platform as an alternative or main issuer. They can simply go on to the internet to find out what is taking place around the world. Most media house now can call their online audience, their primary audience when comparing their impact to the print audience.

For journalist in this era, it is vital to stay on top of things, be socially connected and use the content available in the digital space to edify your work. Though, face-to-face interviews, real time experience are still and will always be relevant and timeless. Notwithstanding, the digital platforms and tools have created massive change in how conveniently we receive and sent news. We can therefore, say that the digital age has advanced journalism and created more opportunities for journalists. It is a great outlet to distribute and collect news. CityVarsity,(2018)

E-Resources in journalism

Electronic resources entail sources of information which libraries provide access to in electronic format. There comprise all forms of electronic collections such as online databases; online public access catalogue (OPAC), e-books and e-journals. In the work of electronic reference books, search engines for full-text collections, digital collections of data and data sets. Bipin and Panda (2012) opined that electronic resources is a term that involves several publishing formats, such as wireless publishing, e-books, print-on-demand (POD), electronic link and web publishing, e-mail publishing, E-journals,.

2. INFORMATION LITERACY SKILLS OF JOURNALISTS

Amalahu, Oluwasina, and Laoye (2009) said information includes library literacy, computer literacy, research literacy and critical thinking skills. Webber, Johnston, and Baaon (2002) observed that definitions of information literacy vary but generally include the following; effective information seeking; informed choice of information sources; information evaluation and selection; comfort in using a range of media to best advantage; awareness of issues to do with bias and reliability of information; and effectiveness in transmitting information to others. It is believed that literacy which sometimes is interchangeably used by some journalists to mean information literacy only refers to the comfort level someone has with using computer programs and other associated application computers. Computer self-efficacy implies the ability of an individual's believed that one has the ability to perform a particular task with the computer. Computer self-efficacy is an important factor that aids e-resources utilization in the technological world. Journalists may not be able to make maximum use of e-resources which are computer-based if they do not see themselves as being able or having the capability to do so. While on the other hand journalists who are confident in their ability to use the computer-based resources will make maximum use of them. The level of usage of e-resources by journalist will depend on their level of computer self-efficacy.

The knowledge of the use computer is one of the basic requirements for effective utilization of e-resources.

Theoretical Framework

The study employed Self-efficacy theory and technological determinism theory. The self-efficacy theory which was propounded by Bandura in 1977. The say that people will succeed in the tasks they believe they have the ability to successfully accomplish. Self-efficacy theory says that people generally will only do things they believe they can accomplish and will not do thing they believe they will not succeed. People with a strong sense of efficacy believe they can accomplish even difficult tasks. They see difficult tasks as challenges to be mastered, rather than threats to be avoided (Bandura, 1994). Individuals are engaged in and responsible for their own development toward goals, and their success is related to their self-beliefs. People with strong self-efficacy approach difficult or threatening situations with confidence that they have control over them. On the other hand, people who doubt their ability to accomplish difficult task see these tasks as threat. They avoid them based on their own personal weakness or on the obstacles preventing them from being successful. People with low self-efficacy give up quickly in face of difficulty or challenging tasks.

The theory clearly states that individual have unique roles in producing behavioral change and has concluded that self-efficacy plays a central role, both directly and via its influences on the other determinants, in predicting change in behavior (Bandura, 2004). This is so, because; individual's use of a system depends to a large extent on their beliefs or confidence that they are able to accomplish the tasks using the system. Journalists may not be able to make maximum use of e-resources which are computer-based if they do not see themselves as being able or having the capability to do so. While on the other hand journalists who are confident in their ability to use the computer-based resources will make maximum use of them. The level of usage of e-resources by journalist will depend on their level of computer self-efficacy.

Technological Determinism Theory

Technological Determination is the basis (theory) upon which this work is anchored. The theory states that media technologies shape how we as individuals in a society think, feel act and how a society operates as we move from one technology age to another (Tribal-literate –print –electronic). Griffin (2000) elaborate McLuhan's theory of 1963 that we learn, feel and think the way we do

because of the message we receive through the current technology that is available. McLuhan (1962) affirmed radio required us to only listen and develop our sense of warning. On the other hand, television engages both our hearing and visual senses. We then transfer those developed senses into our everyday lives and we want to use them again. The medium is then our message. With the development of technology the profession of journalism after test running the effects of latest medium then explores its potentials to reach the audience. Today internet is the latest through which journalism thrives.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is the set of methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing measures of the variables specified in the research study. It is the framework created to find answers to research questions (Jalil, 2013). The research design adopted for this research work is the survey research design of correlation type. The researcher chose this design because Berger (2000, p. 188) draw attention to four key points about survey research method; it's used to collect and analyses social, economic, psychological, technical, cultural and other types of data; it is based on interviewing people (i.e respondents) and asking them for information; it is done with representative sample of a population being studied, and it is assumed that information obtained from the sample is valid for the general public. This research design is considered most appropriate for the study because it gives better understanding of the situation at hand in terms of the extent of relationship existing between the dependent and independent variables being studied. This research design enables a researcher to find out the relationship between the measures of different variables obtained at the same time.

Population

The population for this study consists of all female journalists in Ogun State. But female journalists in Abeokuta were purposively selected to represent the female journalists' population in Ogun state in Nigeria.

Sample size

A purposive selection of radio and television stations as well as print media houses located in Abeokuta, Ogun state.

Table 3.1: List of media houses in Ogun State

S/N	State	Lists of the Media houses
1.	Abeokuta	Black Pride Magazine, Idi-Aba, Abeokuta.
2.	Abeokuta	Family FM, 88.5, Moshood Abiola Way, Abeokuta.
3.	Abeokuta	Fresh FM 107.9, Abeokuta
4.	Abeokuta	NTA, Ogbe, Abeokuta
5.	Abeokuta	Ogun state Broadcasting Corporation, GRA, Abeokuta
6.	Abeokuta	Ogun State Television, Ajebo Road, Abeokuta
7.	Abeokuta	Paramount FM 94,5 FM, Abeokuta
8.	Abeokuta	Rock City FM, 101.9FM, Asero, Abeokuta
9.	Abeokuta	Smash FM, 88.1 FM Moshood Abiola way, Abeokuta

Source: Researcher's field survey, 2019.

Sample Technique

The sample technique used in this study is simple random sampling which was used to select 50 female journalists from the media houses in Abeokuta, Ogun State.

In order to achieve the aim and objectives of this study, five media houses were randomly selected using simple random sampling. The nine media house were given number 1 to 9 and these numbers were tagged with each of the media house (that is, 1-black pride magazine, 2-Family FM, 3-Fresh FM, 4- NTA Abeokuta, 5-OGBC, 6-OGTV, 7-Paramount FM, 8-Rock City FM, 9- Smash FM). In addition these papers were rolled and put in a bowl and mix together to avoid bias. Then five numbers were picked and they were 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8 which represents Black Pride Magazine, Fresh FM 107.9, NTA Abeokuta, OGTV, and Rock City FM. This method gives equal chances for all the media houses under study and the selection of one does not affect the other. Moreover, the sample selection was done without replacement.

Hence, the list below shows the lists of media houses selected for this study in Ogun state.

Table 3.2: List of Selected Media House

S/N	Ogun State	Lists of selected media houses
1.	Abeokuta	Black Pride Magazine, Idi-Aba, Abeokuta.
2.	Abeokuta	Fresh FM 88.5, Moshood Abiola Way, Abeokuta
3.	Abeokuta	NTA , Ogbe, Abeokuta
4.	Abeokuta	OGTV, Abeokuta
5.	Abeokuta	Rock City FM, 101.9.

Source: Researcher's field survey, 2019.

After selection of the media houses in Ogun states, each of these media houses was visited and purposive sampling was used in the distribution of the questionnaire. The method involves distributing copies of questionnaire to the first 10 female journalists in each of the media houses. This procedure was used throughout all the 5 selected media houses.

3.5 Research instrument

The instrument that was used in obtaining data for this research work was the questionnaire. A well-structured questionnaire was used for this research work which consists of open and closed ended questions. A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of series of questions arranged in a logical sequence for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Tejumaye, (2003) observed that the structure of questions. The approach used in asking questions as well as physical attributes of a questionnaire can positively or negatively affects the response rate. The questionnaire would two sections. Section A of the questionnaire would deal with the respondents' personal data (demographic data) while section B would be wholly centred on responses given by the respondents. These items addressed each question for uniformity purpose; the questionnaire was kept short and structured with four scales; that is, 4 for strongly agree, 3 for agree, 2 for disagree and 1 for strongly disagree, that is, four Likert scale.

Validity of Research Instrument.

Validity is the extent to which any instrument measures accurately that which it purports to measure. The instrument used (structured questionnaire) contains items that could actually measure what the research intends to measure accurately. The validity of the constructs in the questionnaire was ascertained using the face validity and content validity. The face validity was carried out by giving a copy of questionnaire to my supervisor in the department. The relevance of each item was assessed in relation to the objectives of the study. The instrument was validated by effecting necessary corrections and examining the contents and ascertaining clarification of ideas as well as appropriateness of its items.

Instrument

For the purpose of this study, the questionnaire was used for the collection of data. The questionnaire titled Information Literacy Skill, Computer Self-efficacy and E-resources Use (ICUE) was developed by the researcher. The questionnaire helps from a relatively large population within the specified time limit. It was divided into five sections to help provide information which are responses from respondents.

Method of Data Analysis

The data collected for this study were coded and analyzed through the use of descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution, percentages, mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the research questions. Hypotheses one and two were subjected to inferential statistics using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) analysis.

4. DATA ANALYSIS, RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Presentation of Hypothesis

Hypothesis One

H₀: 1 there is no significant relationship between Information Literacy Skills and E-resources use among female journalists in Ogun State.

In order to test the hypothesis and analyze the data, a Pearson Correlation (PC) was employed. This involves pooling respondents' scores on each item measuring information literacy skills to arrive at the composite score: the same procedure was applied for e-resources use. A relationship test was then carried out by associating both information literacy skills and e-resources use, the analysis result is summarized and presented in Table 4.1

Table 1: Summary of the relationship between Information literacy skill and e-resources use

Variables	N	M	SD	df	R	p-value
Information literacy skill	50	3.29	0.53	48	0.67	.001
E-resources Use	50	3.00	0.68			

In Table 1, the analysis result presented indicates that there is a significant positive correlation between information literacy skill and e-resources use ($R=0.67$, $P<0.05$). Based on the finding, information literacy skill of female journalist increase the use of electronic resources. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between information literacy skills and e-resources use among female journalists in Ogun state is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted, that there is significant relationship between information literacy skills and e-resources use among female journalists.

Research Question 2:

What is the level of computer self-efficacy of female journalist in Ogun state?

Hypothesis Two

Ho 2: There is no significant relationship between computer self-efficacy and e-resources use among female journalists in Ogun state.

The hypothesis was tested using a Pearson Correlation (PC). The analysis procedure involves pooling respondents' scores on each items measuring computer self-efficacy to arrive at the composites score; the same procedure was applied for e-resources use. There composite score were subjected to test of relationship, the analysis result is summarized and presented in Table 4.2.

Table 2, Summary of the relationship between computer self-efficacy and e-resources use among female journalists in Ogun state.

Variables	N	M	SD	df	R	P-value
Computer self-efficacy	50	3.29	1.65	48	0.76	.001
E-resources Use	50	3.32	0.68			

The analysis result presented in Table 2 indicates that there is significant positive relationship between computer self-efficacy and e-resources use ($R=0.76$, $P<.05$). The result indicated that female journalists who display a high level of computer self-efficacy tend to use electronic resources more than those who demonstrate low level of computer self-efficacy. Hence, the higher the level of computer self-efficacy, the better the use of e-resources among female journalists. Therefore the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between computer self-efficacy and e-resources use among female journalists in Ogun state is rejected, then it is concluded that there is significant relationship between self-efficacy and e-resources use among female journalists in Ogun state.

Research Question 3:

How does combined effect of information literacy skill and computer self-efficacy impacted on the use of e-resources among female journalists in Ogun-state.

Hypothesis Three

Ho 3: the combined effect of Information Literacy skills and computer self-efficacy does not have a significant joint influence on e-resources use among female journalists in Ogun state.

This hypothesis was tested by employing multiple regressions; the analysis procedure involved regressing information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy on e-resources use. The result of the analysis presented in Table 4.3

Table 3: Summary of joint effect of combined effect of Information Literacy skills and computer self-efficacy on e-resources use.

Model	Sum of Square	DF	Mean Square	F	P-value
Regression	3103.32	2	1551.66	6.6524	0.034**
Residual	11195.95	48	233.249		
Total					
R=0.89	R-Squar-0.79	Adjusted R-Square0.76	Standard error of the estimate = 4.83		

It is shown in Table 3 that the joint influence of information of information and computer self-efficacy on e-resources was significant ($F=6.6524$; $R=0.89$, $R^2=0.79$, $Adj. R^2=0.76$; $p<0.05$). There exists strong positive relationship between the joint effects of information literacy level and computer self-efficacy on e-resources use with correlation efficient of 0.89. Also, 79% of the variation in e-resources utilization was jointly accounted for by information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected. Then it is evidenced that information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy are good predictors of e-resources use. This is significant and adequate in relating the variables under consideration. Hence, we accept the alternate hypothesis that the combination of information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy has significant joint influence on e-resources use among female journalists in Ogun state.

Discussions of Findings

The findings show that there was a significant positive relation between literacy skills and computer self-efficacy resources use among female journalist ($R=0.67$, $p < 0.05$). The hypothesis was tested with Pearson Correlation Coefficient by associating the respondents' scores on information literacy scale with those of electronic resources use. The findings indicate that as the level of

information literacy skills improves, the use of electronic resources also increases. The findings confirmed that information literacy skills go a long way in explaining the level of electronic resources use. It simplifies female journalists who possess a high level of information literacy skills are more likely to display better electronic resources usage than those whose level of information literacy skill is low.

The second hypothesis which stated there is no significant relationship between computer self-efficacy and electronic resources use was rejected based on the analysis result. The findings show that there was a significant positive relationship between computer self-efficacy and electronic resources use among female journalists ($R = 0.76$, $p < .05$). The findings implied that as the level of computer self-efficacy increases, the level of electronic resources use also increases. The findings show that the use e-resources dependent on computer self-efficacy. The findings of the study confirm the self-efficacy theory of Bandura (1986) who claimed that people are more likely to execute certain task if they believe they have the skills and ability to perform such actions.

The third hypothesis which stated that information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy do not have a joint influence on electronic resources use among female journalists was rejected based on the analysis result. The findings revealed that, information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy jointly predict the use of e-resources among female journalist ($F=6.6524$; $R=0.89$, $R^2=0.79$, $Adj. R^2=0.76$; $p < 0.05$). The findings show that information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy explained 79% variation in the use of electronic resources among female journalists.

In order words, effective utilization of technology-based resources will depend on information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy of female journalist among other factors.

In summary, the study examines the influence of information literacy skills and computer self efficacy on electronics resources use by female journalists in Ogun state. In order to carry out the study, female journalists in Abeokuta was selected to represent the female journalists' population in Ogun state in Nigeria. From the analysis of data and the consequent testing of research hypothesis, the following are the research findings and conclusion drawn.

1. The information literacy skills of the respondents significantly correlated with their use of e-resources ($R = 0.67$, $p < 0.5$) (Table 1)
2. The information literacy skills of the respondents significantly correlated with their use of e-resources ($R = 0.786$, $p < 0.5$) (Table 2)
3. The combination of information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy jointly influenced the respondents' e-resources usage ($F = 6.6524$; $R = 0.89$, $R^2 = 0.79$, $Adj. R^2 = 0.76$; $p < 0.05$) (Table 3)

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The new technologies utilization has been highly promoted through the advancement in information and communication in recent years. Electronic resources were highly preferred by female journalists because of their availability and ease of use. Female journalists always find it easy to surf the internet for obtaining materials that will aid their work and research activities. Use of electronic resources provides access to current information and thereby improves female journalist's information performance. Based on the findings of this study; two major factors were identified as significant factors which predict female journalists degree of usage of electronics resources. The findings show that individual's level of computer self-efficacy is a significant determinant of their degree of electronic resources use. It was found that high level of computer self-efficacy is positively associated with electronic resources use among female journalists. However, information literacy skills were also found to play an important role in determines female journalist's degree of electronic resources use. The findings show that female journalists' ability to discover the need for information as well as search skills predict their level of electronic resources use in the information environment. The findings also indicated that information literacy skills and computer self-efficacy jointly influence the use of electronic resources. Therefore, female journalists who possess computer self-efficacy as well as information literacy skills are more likely to engage in the use of e-resources which are technologically indicated.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study the following recommendations are made:

Based on the high frequency of the e-resources as found by the study, the owners of media houses should ensure that e-resources with adequate information and communication technology tools are subscribed to regularly as this will encourage female journalists to constantly engage in e-resources usage to improve their professional/information performance.

Female journalists should see it as a point of duty to engage and update their computer skills regularly in order to be highly skilled in various aspects of information literacy and computer skills as this ensure a continuous and more effective utilization of e-resources among the journalists.

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