

**ROLE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AS A
CHANGE AGENT FOR QUALITY EDUCATION IN TERTIARY
INSTITUTIONS IN EKITI STATE**

BY

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DECLARATION

I, IDIMA Smart Oluwadare, with Matriculation number: 168431086 in the Department of Social Science Education, Faculty of Education, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, hereby declare that this research project “ROLE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AS A CHANGE AGENT FOR QUALITY EDUCATION IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN EKITI STATE” is an original work and has not been presented wholly or partially for the award of a degree elsewhere. All sources have been clearly stated and appropriately acknowledged.

IDIMA Smart Oluwadare

Signature and Date

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research was carried out by IDIMA, SMART OLUWADARE in the Department of Social Science Education, Faculty of Education, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria.

DR. R. A ALONGE

Supervisor

Date

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the Almighty God, the Alpha and Omega, who gave me strength, wisdom and the grace to successfully complete my five years in Ekiti State University.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the role of ICT as a change agent for quality education in tertiary institutions in Ekiti State. The study was set out to find the extent at which ICT can improve quality of education, the availability of ICT facilities in improving quality of education, determine the personnel knowledge of ICT usage, and the problems related to ICT usage and improvement of quality of education in public and private tertiary institutions in Ekiti State. The study adopts the survey research design, and questionnaires were used to elicit response from 351 respondents in University of Federal University Ayo-Ekiti and Afe Babalola University. Data was analysed using the descriptive statistical technique and chi-square method was used to test hypothesis. It has been shown that ICT can improve engagement and knowledge retention among students, expand learning opportunities, and enhanced curiosity and motivation among students. It was shown that various ICT tools were available in both universities. The study found that there are challenges related to ICT usage in both institutions, these were inconsistent electricity supply, high cost of ICT services, computer illiteracy among some personnel, fear of being made redundant among school personnel, internet fraud, hacks and electronic insecurity, and lack of adequate ICT facilities in the institutions. The study found that there is no significant difference on the impact of ICT, availability of ICT facilities, and personnel knowledge on ICT usage in public and private tertiary institutions in Ekiti State. This study therefore recommends that public and private tertiary institutions should be equipped with modern and advanced technological infrastructure to enable the effective use of appropriate technologies required for teaching and learning programmes.

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