



CHALLENGES TO E-LEARNING IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIAN NURSING EDUCATION

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Abstract: This study investigates the impediments to e-learning within Nigerian nursing education, focusing on Jigawa State. It explores the challenges faced by nursing students in adapting to digital learning environments and identifies the barriers to effective e-learning implementation. A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed among nursing students in tertiary institutions across Jigawa State, with a response rate of 92%. The analysis of the responses highlights significant obstacles, including inadequate access to personal computers, limited internet connectivity, and insufficient digital literacy. The findings emphasize the need for collaborative efforts between tertiary institution management and the government to establish frameworks that facilitate the acquisition of personal computers for nursing students. Addressing these barriers is critical for enhancing the e-learning experience and ensuring that nursing education in Jigawa State keeps pace with technological advancements. The study concludes with recommendations aimed at overcoming these challenges and promoting a more conducive e-learning environment for nursing education in the region.

Keyword: E-Learning, Impediment, Adopting, Nursing

Introduction

E-learning deals with the new teaching and learning prospects in African educational institutions Gnyeisi, C.M; Onu, T.O (2005). E-learning podiums are accessible in several secondary and tertiary institutions in Africa, though the technology adopted is fairly different from country to country, institution to another institution (Eke 2011). E-learning allows transferal of data skills and knowledge. E-learning refers to using electronic applications and processes to learn. E-learning applications and processes include computer-based learning, virtual classrooms and digital collaboration Harold, B. (1983). Content is carried via the internet, internet/extranet, audio or video tape, satellite TV, and CD-ROM. It is used by the educational institutions to advance and support the class room teaching and present courses to a larger population of learners across the World. It can be instructor led and includes media in the form of text, image, animation, streaming video and audio Imoyie, I. (2002) E-learning facilities have developed since computers were first used in education. There is a trend to move towards blended learning services, where computer-based activities are integrated with practical or classroom-based situation James, A., & Saraso, L. D. (2016).

Kagwe, T. (2013) though, e-learning is not first-hand in Nigeria but has been assumed much many Nigeria in sound institution have furthered from e-learning and aid them conceded their examination. Aginam (2006)

revealed that e-learning in Nigerian tertiary institutions has recently continued to grow at unprecedented rate butt with a lot of problems.

Literature Review

This section briefly discusses a review of researches relevant to this study. Back & Horton (1996), assessed the use of information technology by public school teachers and the results showed that the variables that distinguish technology users from non- users had positive attitude towards the benefits of information technology and the willingness of teachers and their preferences for future training.

Brown & Volts' (2005), conducted a survey in distance learning, open learning. The analysis and integration of their results and its implications with a view to access factors of educational e-effective design was summarized into six factors: provide a variety of learning experiences to meet the needs of learners, providing expertise in certain frames to motivate the learner, providing opportunities for self-reflection and feedback on activities associated with learning process, the use of appropriate designs to the system and user interaction with the system, ensure the appropriate elements of the domain, and personal effects and social and environmental e-learning activity.

The study of Albaki (2007), disclosed the impact of the use and the design of e-courses on academic achievement for students as well as providing guidance support to the students in learning internet.

This is help to increase the academic achievement of students and their attitude to change their need to use e-learning, as results showed that using e-content nature meets user requirement and easy access to educational content and assist the learner to perform more functions while accessing internet service.

Afaneh (2008), conducted a study at the department of science information Umm Al-Qura University in order to review a scientific experiment in the use of e-learning, which actually began in providing service to the student's section, as well as review the views of faculty members about e-learning.

Dr. Mahafdah (2008), conducted a research and reveals that most important factors influencing the choice between e-learning and e-learning plus traditional learning. The research includes the concept of e-learning and types of e-learning and the advantages of learning. The main obstacles facing e-learning and the requirements of a successful e-learning from the viewpoint of the researchers include literacy and education.

Methodology

At Jigawa State College of Nursing Science Birninkudu, Nigeria, data were gathered quantitatively from a sample of carefully selected students. Both Nursing Midwifery and General Study's students were given a total of 100 on-paper surveys utilizing the standard deviation approach using a goggles form; 92 of these were gathered and evaluated. **Data Collection**

Data collection was conducted by the researchers and some students from different departments that resides within the hospital. Students that assisted were briefed and trained on every aspect of the questionnaire so that they can help in translating and explaining survey items to the participants where requested. A set of 100 on-paper surveys were handed out to the students individually to complete. Participants who are busy during the day were allowed to complete the questionnaire at home, but most of the participants completed the questionnaire privately at their convenience. A total of 92 (giving 93.3% response rate) questionnaires were retrieved out of the total 100 administered and these were used for the analysis. All participants included this study reside in facilities with access to computers and mobile phones.

Sample Size

Jigawa State College of Nursing Science Birninkudu was used as a representative sample where, 100 on-paper questionnaire was distributed to students both Nurses, Midwives and General Study's in the school randomly selected and filled the questionnaire, sample size was calculated and arrived by adopting the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sample size formula given below: $X/6.5 \times p$ where x = sample size, p = population size and $6.5 = 6.5\%$ of population size $X/6.5 \times 661 = 101$ therefore, sample size is 100.

Data Analysis

In the statistical evaluation of the data, all analyses were performed and conducted by using SPSS 25.0 for windows.

Results

1: Does e-learning contribute toward the success of your academic endeavor?

Table 1: Answer to question 1

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	72	78.3%
No	20	21.7%
Total	92	100%

The response above shows that, 72 respondents with 78.3% status that, e-learning contributes significantly toward their educational success. Whereas, only 20 respondents with 21.7% said it does not contribute to the educational success.

2: Do you think that e-learning enhance your teaching and learning activities and achievement?

Table 2: Answer to question 2

Responses	Frequently	Percentage
Yes	64	69.6%
No	28	30.4%
TOTAL	92	100%

The responses above show that, 64 respondents with 69.6% status that, e-learning enhance their teaching and learning activities and achievement in educational success.

While only 28 respondents with 30.4% said no.

3: How can you improve the e-learning in your college of nursing science

Table 3: Answer to question 5

Responses	Frequently	Percentage
A	48	52.2%
B	44	47.8%
Total	92	100%

The responses above shows that, A. 48 respondents with 52.2% status that, e-learning contributes significantly toward their educational success. While the B. only 44 respondents with 47.8%

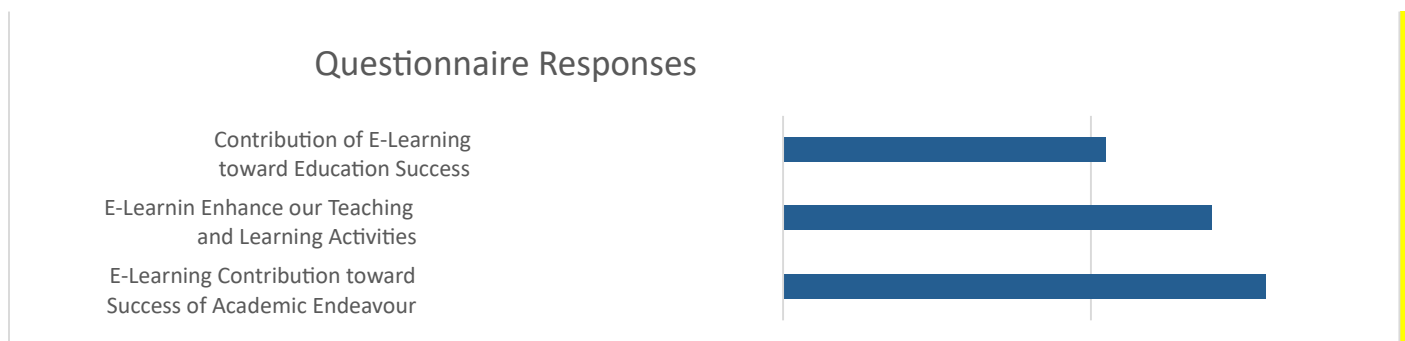


Figure 1 shows questionnaire responses from individuals based on Clustered Chart Bar

Discussion

Many investigations were conducted within the scope of e-learning of which different scholars' writers researchers revealed some degree of similarities in their research result. The dream of e-learning in Jigawa state College of Nursing Science is yet to be achieved. Due to the poor ICT infrastructures and socio- economy reason. The cost Providing adequate infrastructures and other facilities to increase public access to internet and other ICT service in the state is relatively Poor Salawudeen (2010) itemizes some problems that affect the proper effectuation of e-learning in Jigawa State College of Nursing Science as follows:

1. Internet connectivity: The cost of accessing the internet remains very high in Nigeria. Most students and teachers rely on mobile data from their SIM card providers. Due to fluctuating mobile data prices and inconsistent service, internet access remains a significant challenge.
2. School curriculum: majority of the students admitted lack of computer literacy because it was not entrenched in the curriculum during their elementary level and, however is not a compulsory subject at the secondary level.
3. Maintenance and technical support there are few technical staff maintains the system. this make it very cost for student to maintain their PCS when technical problems are noticed.
4. Electricity: the problem of electricity instability has been a major setback in Jigawa State technological development. majority of the students that resides in the urban areas suffer from in adequate power supply this affect their strong desire in accessing internet service.
5. Attitude of student: ICT give room to independent learning and most students are believed to have taken full responsibility for their own learning, but they preferred to spend their time rotating between one social media platform to another.

6. Conclusion

7. The result from the study revealed that e-learning adoption in Jigawa State would facilitates teaching and learning activities in all the state secondary and tertiary institutions particularly Jigawa State College of Nursing Science.

8. Recommendation

9. The tertiary institution management in conjunction with the government should put in place modalities to enable undergraduate students acquire their personal computers.
10. The tertiary institutions should form a consortium to purchase band with. The Jigawa State tertiary institutions should put in place an effective ICT board that will oversee the effectuation of e-learning, and facilitate increased access to capital. Introduce market discipline in decision making; introduce private sector knowledge and management skills to public sector.
11. The educational administrators should also support private sector e-learning initiative. This should include provision of e-learning instruction for pre service and in service professional development of teachers training of student and constructing with the private sector in financing, equipment and maintenance the computer laboratories in tertiary institution.

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