



JOURNAL OF NEW TRENDS IN TEACHER EDUCATION (JONTTE)

**Vol. 3 No. 1
2018**

**A publication of Delta State College of Physical Education,
Mosogar**

**JOURNAL OF NEW TRENDS IN
TEACHER EDUCATION (JONTTE)**

ISSN: 2350-1650

Published by:

Delta State College of Physical Education,
Mosogar

© 2018

All right reserved

Published by:

MASEGA PUBLISHERS

52, Agbado Street, By 1st Junct.,

Benin - City, Edo State, Nigeria.

Tel: 08033869253, 08188988784

**JOURNAL OF NEW TRENDS IN TEACHER EDUCATION
(JONTTE)**

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Emmanuel Ojeme

Chairman, Provost, Delta State College of Education, Mosogar

Dr. Power Onojete

Dir. of Academic Planning, College of Education, Mosogar

Prof. P. O. Ikoya

Dean, School of Post-Graduate Studies, Delta State, University, Abraka

Prof. E.O.S. Iyamu

Dean, Faculty of Education, University of Benin

Dr. Emmanuel Oniyama

College of Education, Warri

Mrs. Esther Ogude

College of Education, Mosogar, Secretary

EDITORIAL STATEMENT

In September of 2017, the Delta State College of Education, Mosogar, organized its Second National Conference on Teacher Education. The Theme of this conference was, The College of Education System in Nigeria: Past, Present and Future. During the Conference three renowned Professors of Education delivered one Keynote address and two lead papers respectively. In addition to these presentations, several other conferees presented paper on different aspects of College of Education System in Nigeria.

This Conference was motivated by the desire of the College to play its part in the quest by concern educators to continuously search for ways and means of improving the quality of teachers education as this is a fundamental requirement towards ensuring that Nigerian education is endowed with the quality teachers it needs to achieve its goals.

This edition of this journal is a product of the forgoing conference. It was deemed necessary to select and peer-review some of the presentations for the purpose of sharing with scholars, practitioners and the general public the several issues and perspectives on The College of Education System in Nigeria: Past, Present and Future. It is our hope that the contributions by the conferees as published in this journal would have provided useful insight and perspectives on this very important subject matter.

Prof. Emmanuel Ojeme

Editor-in-Chief

EDITORIAL POLICY/GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Journal of New trends in Teachers Education (JONTTE) is Interdisciplinary and accepts both empirical and theoretical articles for publication.

Manuscripts for publication should meet the following guidelines:

- I. One paragraph abstract of not more than 200 words.
- ii. The American Psychology Association (APA) 6th edition format should be used throughout the manuscript.
- iii. The first page of each manuscript should contain the title of the article, author's name and affiliation, (including phone number, and email address).
- iv. The manuscripts should be typed double space with a 15 inch margin and 12pt font size.
- v. Manuscript should not exceed 12 pages in length, including tables, figures and references. The body of the manuscripts should not contain any information identifying the author(s).
- vi. The journal is published annually and from papers presented at the annual conference on Education organised by the Delta State College of Physical Education, Mosogar. The evaluation of manuscripts is by a blind review process. Authors are notified as to the position of their manuscripts as soon as all reviews are completed. All submission should be by e-mail or soft copy in Microsoft word. Send articles to the two e-mails address ogudeesther@yahoo.com and copemconference@gmail.com

For further enquiring, contact the under listed persons.

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Emmanuel Ojeme

*Chairman, Provost, Delta State College of
Physical Education, Mosogar
successojeme@yahoo.com*

Secretary

Ogude E. Esther

*Dept of Primary Education, Delta State
College of Physical Education, Mosogar,
ogudeesther@yahoo.com
08035879031*

USE OF GSM AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AMONG LIBRARIANS IN DELTA STATE COLLEGES OF EDUCATION. IMPLICATION FOR CONVENTIONAL MEDIA

AGHOGHOVIWA, U. DORIS (MRS.)

Delta State College of Physical Education, Mosogar.

Introduction

Communication is one of the most vital needs of man. It is needed in every facts of human activities. Everything a man does involve communication. That is why Baran (2002) opines that communication embraces all aspects of human endeavours.

The importance of communication to means has motivated him to invent various technologies both at the interpersonal and mass communication levels. However, this research shall be centred on the global system of mobile communication (GSM).

The use of modern technologies for distance communication started in 1830 with the development of the telegraph in England and the United States of American independently. Another breath through came in 1877 when Graham Bell Alexander invented and made the first telephone call and in 1935 the first telephone call was made around the world. Another great improvement was in 1983 when the mobile cellular phone was produced. The GSM followed in the late 1990s and by 2001 MTN Nigeria had commenced operation.

All the predecessors of the GSM were analogue. The GSM is digital, capable of carrying data and performing several tasks that none of its predecessors could perform. Atala and Umar (2006) explain that the GSM ensures speedy communication, speedy appointments, quick clarification, confirmations, reminders and faster interaction. Simply put, the GSM facilitates

effective and instant communication. According to Godwin and Emmanuel (2008) that in places where the required facilities are available, the communicators can engage in video phoning, a situation where they see each other face to face on the phone screens. This give the impression of physical presence of the communicators.

THERE ARE VARIOUS ADVANTAGES OF USING GSM

These include portability, accessibility and cost effectiveness. Before the use of GSM, the ordinary Nigerian find it hard to own a telephone line provided by NITEL. It is very expensive to procure a landline and one also pass through a lot of bottlenecks of procedures and even lobbying and bribing. Then, telephone was regarded as a status symbol. That is why Colonel David Mark, a minister of communication during the regime of General Babangida said that the telephone was not for the poor.

At present, GSM has changed the scenario anybody can acquire and own a GSM handset and a SIM (Subscriber identification module) pack with three thousand naira (N3,000).

In retrospect, Akpabio (2003) notes that before the advent of GSM into Nigeria, Nigeria was ranked among the lowest owners and users of telephone in the world. As at then, most Nigerians had to resort to phone bootls and business cnetres where there are long queues which leads to waste of time.

Okoro and Bankui (2006) posit that all the previous problems associated with telephoning in the era of pre-GSM have gone into extinction. The advent of GSM has made telephone communication easy and cheap and no longer the exclusive right of the rich.

The benefits of the GSM seem to be overwhelming and probably have overshadowed the landlines provided by NITEL, as could be seen from a research finding by Emmanuel and Godwin (2008). The research findings show that 100% of the respondents preferred GSM phones to landlines. The following reasons were given by the respondents for using GSM. It is cheaper to install, cheaper to maintain provides more privacy and it is very portable. Igun and Oliseh (2006) also emphasize the importance of GSM in Nigeria. They pointed out that GSM has broken down the barriers in telephone communication as has never been experienced before. They explain that no other telephone system that existed before the GSM has been able to provide services such as short messages services(SMS) or text message, internet services, multimedia messaging (MMS), games and many other services. Agba (2001) also states that the GSM has become the fastest growing communication system in the world. He points out that the GSM has the advantages of speed, reliability, flexibility and effective service delivery.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GSM

The GSM can perform different functions. These functions include.

- Verbal Communication: This is the main function of the GSM. Through the GSM, two or more people in distant places can speak to each other live and directly.

- Short Message Service: This involves sending of short written messages through the GSM. The message is typed on the handsets by the sender and sends it to the receiver who reads it as a written text. This is also known as electronic letter (Godwin and Emmanuel) 2008.
- Conferencing and Video teleconferencing: People in different GSM handsets. People in countries with 3G facilities enjoy teleconferencing. The 3G facilities enables the GSM service provider to provider services such as television transmission, teleconferencing and more effective internet services.
- Still Camera: The GSM handsets can perform the role of still camera, hence people using GSM handset with camera use them in snapping photographs.
- Motion-Picture Camera: there are many videophones that can film as perfectly as the video camera. Now a days, many peoples use GSM handsets to film events.
- Internet Function: Many GSM handsets have internet facilities such as the General Public Packet Radio Service. Thus a user brows/check mails and send mails. A GSM handset can perform all internet functions. This makes users to use their GSM handsets to browse instead of using cyber-café.

The users of GSM can also do many things with it such as watching films, playing music and games, doing bank transactions and watching television. (Godwin and

Emmanuel, 2008). Other functions include using it to listen to the radio and to access satellite, television stations. In addition, the full Bible as well as the dictionary can be downloaded into the GSM handset.

The GSM handsets also perform other functions such as serving as torch, calculator, organizer, calendar, clock, memo pad, note book, computer and means of sending seasonal greetings and love messages.

The above list functions of the GSM shows that it is capable of performing virtually all the functions of the existing media. The cost effectiveness of the GSM and the ease with which these functions can be performed tend to pose some dangers to the existing conventional media.

This research work examined the preference of Delta State Colleges of Education Librarians for using either GSM or conventional media in performing certain communication functions. This study was aimed at determining the implications. The conventional media considered in this study included the land telephone, telegram, Nigerian Postal Services (NIPOST), NITEL, the newspapers, radio, television, film, the bible, dictionary, the internet, etc.

THEORETICAL FRAME

This study is based on the uses and gratification theory. The theory deals with uses to which different people put the media and the gratifications they derive from the media. Folann (2001:22) notes that the theory is basically concerned with the questions of who, which media, which content, under which conditions and for what reason? The theory is concerned with what media the people use, how they use them and what gratifications they expect from the usage.

West and Turner (2004) write that the theory is an extension of needs and motivation theory in which Abraham Maslow posited that people actively seek to satisfy a hierarchy of needs. The satisfaction of one leads to another need. Elihu Katz, Blumler Jay, G. and Gurenvitch Micheal were prompted by Maslow's theory to conduct a study on how people consume mass communication. Their findings gave birth to the Uses and Gratification theory in 1974. In 1944, Herzog had conducted research on what could be termed as the first phase of "Uses and Gratification". That research was to classify reasons why people engage in different types of media behaviour such as newspaper reading and listening to radio. More recent studies as those by Faber (2000); Rubin and Step, (2000), have shown variables such as needs, goals, benefits individual's selection of media usage. In a nutshell, West and Turner (2004 : 396) summarizes the assumption of the theory as providing a frame work for understanding when and how individual media consumers become more or less active and the consequences of that increased or decreased involvement. The theory is relevant to this study since the study deals with how Librarians in Colleges of Education in Delta State use GSM.

METHODOLOGY

This is a descriptive survey study while the questionnaire was the instrument used to collect data from librarians in Mosogar, Warri and Agbor. The population comprised the entire librarians of the Delta State Colleges of Education. The population was approximately 25 librarians. The researcher used the entire population because the population for the study was not large. The 25 copies of the questionnaire administered were all retrieved from the respondents. This represents 100% response rate. The data

generated from the questionnaire were collated and analyzed using table and simple percentages.

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

An analysis of the research findings is presented in table 1. All the librarians (100%) preferred using the GSM to the NIPOST landline phone services and urgent message as well as using the GSM for invitation ceremonies and for seasonal greetings.

Most librarians prefer using GSM for letter posting, usage of the Bible, Listening to radio, for torch and checking of time.

The data show that there is high rate of ownership and usage of GSM among

librarians of Delta State Colleges of Education. All the respondents have GSM handsets and use them as well. There are two basic functions which involve telephoning and other functions hitherto performed with other conventional media. In other words, the librarian used the GSM to perform other functions which are not the primary function of the telephone . some of the them include usage of the Bible, dictionary, Watching films, listening to radio, playing music, interalia.

In essence, the librarians prefer to use GSM to carry out functions of the conventional media. The likely implication is that the librarians' preference for GSM handset use will likely weaken their patronage of the conventional media.

Table 1: Analysis of the use of GSM and Conventional Media among Librarians of Delta State Colleges of Education.

s/n.	P Preference	Conventional Media		GSM	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Telephoning	0	0%	25	100
2.	Letter Posting	10	40	15	60
3.	Receiving small and medium amount of money from parents, relative, friends through recharge card.	15	60	10	40
4.	Sending of urgent Messages	0	0	25	100
5.	Usage of the Bible	5	20	20	80
6.	Dictionary	15	60	10	40
7.	Watching Films	20	80	5	20
8.	Listening to radio	12	48	13	52
9.	Playing Music	20	80	5	20
10.	Using Internet	17	68	8	32
11.	Seasonal greeting	-	-	25	100
12.	Clock	12	48	13	52
13.	Torch	5	20	25	80
14.	Invitation to Ceremonies	-	-	25	100

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study shows that all librarians of Delta State Colleges of Education have GSM handsets and use them. This means that there is a high rate of GSM handsets ownership and usage among librarians that formed the sample of population of study. Most of the librarians prefer using GSM handset to perform the functions which had hitherto been the exclusive right of conventional media. This implies the constant usage of GSM handsets by librarians will endanger the patronage of existing conventional media.

The provider of the conventional media should improve on their services by making their products and services adaptable to GSM users in order to boost the librarians' patronage.

Reference

- Agba,p.c (2001): *Electronic reporting; Heart of the new communication age.* Enugu: Snaap Ltd
- Akpabio, E. (2003): The medium and its impact. Overview of Gsm services in Nigeria *International journal of communication.* No.2
- Atala,T.and Umar,M.N.(2006) An evaluation of G.s.m Use in News gathering and Reporting Vol.1& 2, p.149-155.
- Baran, S.J. (2002): *Introduction to Mass Communication.* Boston: Mcgraw Hill.
- Faber, R.J (2002): The Urge to Buy: A uses and Gratification perspective on Compulsive Buying in *The Why of consumption.* Ratneshwar, S.Mick, D.G and Huffman, C. (eds). P. 177-196.London: Routledge
- Folarin, B. (2001): *Theories of mass communication: An Introductory text.* Abeokuta: Link Publications.
- Godwin Shoki and Emmanue, U (2008): GSM Usage among Delta State University Students: Implications for Conventional Media in *Journal of Health Communication Gender Violence and ICTs in Nigeria.* P.224-31.
- Okoro,N. and Barikui,N. (2006) A historical analysis of the communication patterns/strategies of GSM service providers in Nigeria. *International Journal of communication.* No.5.p.90-106.
- Oliseh, F.P. and Igun,S.E. (2006) . Historical analysis of the communication patterns of major mobile companies in Nigeria: MTN, Vmobile, Glomobile, and M-TEL, *Nsukka Journal of Mass Communication.* Vol.No.2,p.81-87.
- Rubin,A.M. and Step (2000) Impact of motivation, attraction and parasocial interaction on talk radio listenership. *Journal Broadcasting and Electronic Media.* No.44, 635-654.
- West,R. and Turner,L.H. (2004) *Introducing communication theory: Analysis and application.* Boston: McGraw Hill.