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INTERNET LITERACY SKILLS AS CORRELATE OF LIBRARIANS' TASK PERFORMANCE IN PRIVATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN PRIVATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN SOUTH-EAST, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated internet literacy skills as corelate of librarians' task performance in private university libraries in south-east, Nigeria. one objectives and research questions were formulated to guide the study. one null hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study adopted a correlational research design. The population of was seventy (70) comprising of all librarians from twelve (12) private universities in south-east, Nigeria used for the study and the researcher adopted census sample of the entire librarians because the population was manageable. The instrument deployed for data collection are an achievement test of internet literacy skills with Questionnaire on librarians' task performance designed by the researcher. The instrument for data collection for the study was an achievement test and a questionnaire developed by the researcher. The instrument for data collection were achievement test on internet literacy skills with clusters titled, "Achievement Test of Librarians' Interne Literacy Skills (ATLILS)" and on dependent variable, titled, "Librarians' Task Performance Questionnaire" (LTPQ). The instrument was validated by three experts from the Faculty of Education, Nnamdi Azikiwe University. The reliability of the instrument was established using the Kuder-Richardson 20 for the achievement test and Cronbach Alpha for the questionnaire. The achievement test yielded overall reliability index of 0.85 while the questionnaire has a co-efficient value of 0.88. Direct approach method was used by the researcher aided by eight research assistants to collect data for the study and a return rate of 97% was achieved. The data collected for the study were analyzed. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient r was used to answer the research questions. Hypotheses were tested using t-test for Correlation. The findings of the study indicated among other things that the relationship were significantly significant relationship between librarians' internet literacy skills, and librarians' task performance in private university libraries in south-east, Nigeria. Based on the findings, it was recommended among other things that private Universities in South-East, Nigeria should prioritize the development of vigorous internet literacy skills training programmes

that incorporate internet literacy skills, internet literacy skills and other ICT skills for task performance.

Keywords: Internet Literacy Skills, Librarian, University Library, Task performance, Private university

Introduction

In recent years, Information and Communication Technology skills which internet literacy skills is one of the priorities to access has not only brought about some profound changes in organizations, but it is also a contemporary issue of constant attention at the global world. Jiashun, Weiping, and Jim (2022), affirms that the wide application of information communication technology (ICTs) has substantially influenced and reshaped business practices. As Information and Communication Technology revolution has taken lead in the world scheme of affairs today, no individual, group or organization is willing to be left behind and library is not exempted. In education sector, the *modus operandi* has changed significantly, using interactive (Electro-Computer) interface and more technological facilities in teaching and learning process. Academic libraries are also influenced with the ICT trends, leading to new methods of rendering services, (Kalbande, Yuvaraj, Verma, Subaveerapandiyan, Suradkar and Chavan, 2024).

Currently university library services involve the use of Information and Communication Technology facilities, such as world wide web, online database, QR codes, open access, zoom software, video calls, e-mail, computer telnet, Internet facilities (www.ISP Modern and so on), social media networks, multimedia, telecommunication network line, software packages among others. It is clear that university libraries deliver information services through a variety of technologies, including hardware, software, networks and media for the gathering, storing, processing, transmitting, and presenting of information in textual, multimedia, audio and visual formats, (Ahmed, Umar and Farouk, 2024). Meanwhile, in discharging basics library functions such as cataloging, and classification, indexing, abstracting, Current Awareness Services (CAS), acquisition processes and user education, the situation is now gradually making traditional protocol less relevant, or undergoing transformation. Marke and Waziri, (2023) opined ICT will help in library activities such as cataloguing and classification, serials management, collection management budgeting circulation management, referencing, indexing, and abstracting in order to improve information services to library users.

No library including the private university libraries in south-east, Nigeria can effectively satisfy her clients with the current manual library processes in this modern age of information explosion. This is with a high regard to academic institutions where clients need precision, speed and versatility in making their bibliographic and information

searches. These responsibilities rest on the shoulders of librarian. Aghadiuno et al (2020) defined a librarian as professionally trained person who is in charge of assisting users to access information resources in a library.

Consequently, librarians are expected to provide users a wide range of information and communication technology facilities (software) necessary for retrieving information quickly from both immediate and remote databases, as well as creating a need for library cooperation and consortium initiatives, (Okoy,2014). The present-day University library services focus more on digital, virtual or libraries without borders all of which have transformed academic libraries. The transition and the transformation are accompanied with sophistication in the changing pattern of the information needs and seeking behaviour of users towards preference for digital resources. As such, information and communication technology skills among librarians should be seen as an important pre-requisite to facilitate library computerization effects and functions in order to meet the demands of the ever-growing clients.

ICT skills required by the librarians to remain the only best gate way to access the current high-speed information needs of the university community includes: computer literacy skills, internet literacy skills, library automation skills, library digitization skills, evaluation of online resources skills, library management system skills, database management skills, and online search skills, system application skills, networking skills, web designing skills, virtual reference services skills, systems troubleshooting skills, hardware maintenance skills, security/encryption technology skills, library software development skills, media literacy skills, applications software skills, institutions repository (IR) skills, cloud technology skills, webinars/video conferencing application skills, operating system skills, Internet surfing skills, windows skills, Linux skills, e-mail management skills, In-page skills, printing skills, creating file/folders skills, copying skills, etc., (Pandey and Madhusudhan, 2024 and Oyedipe and Popoola, 2018).this study is concerned with internet literacy skills.

Internet literacy skills: the global age has made it possible that information access without bounder due to internet connective. The librarians' task performance has become operational 24/7 with internet availability and upskill of the librarians to fit in with information seeking behavior of the time. Librarians are constantly developing internet connection in their routine services due to external influences such as changing technology and a greater dependency on web-based services (Noh, 2015). With the abundance and accessibility of information as a result of information explosion, librarians' role is evolving information retrieval, literacy, and community involvement. Moving away from conventional physical archives to digital information spaces requires a new approach to knowledge management and interaction (Rajkumar, et al., 2024; Igbinovia,2016; and Slimi, 2023)

With increased expectations from libraries by stakeholders there is need for library personnel to perform highly in their respective jobs. Equally, Arokyamary,

Ramasesh, and Swamy (2016) stated that ICTs have brought about a new age of globalization of knowledge and expertise. The Library and Information Science professionals are required to develop ICT skills in order to meet the requirements of the modern users' requirement and be able to perform various tasks in other to cope with the changes in technological environment. Otu and Ukaegbu (2023) maintained that ICT skills remain the perfect way forward for library services. The following basic skills of LIS professionals in the ICT dominant era are; Subscriptions and access to online journals, access and retrieval of web-based information resources, CD-ROM browsing and search services, access to digital libraries and online databases, use of library automation software packages to discharge the library functions.

Other important skills are; web designing, creation and maintenance of library website and library blogs, creation and maintenance of databases using Rational Database Management System (RDBMS) software, use of artificial intelligent tools, skills pertaining to hardware and networking. Knowledge and skills pertaining to operating systems, programming languages and other library application software are also very essential for these professionals. The skills can be categorized as: basic computer application skills, web designing, library automation skills, Internet use and search skills, networking, database management, library software application, and digitization skills, (Arokyamary, Ramasesh, and Swamy, 2016)

These skills are highly relevant for task performance in today's electronic library environment. The skills will enable the librarians to be able to remain relevant, up-to-date, and the most effective information managers of our time. The skills when achieved by the librarians, packaging, marketing, exposure, availability, dissemination and accessibility of information resources to the satisfaction of users will be ever green and rolling to the right person, at the right time and in the right format. At such, library environment will remain the center for learning, teaching and research. The librarians will save the time of the library user by using the quick access code to register new users and to guide on location and retrieval of books from the shelve, use of Online Open Access Catalogue (OPAC) to find out if the information materials of their choice either by author, title or subjects are available in the library or not, seamlessly create bar codes for library materials, 24/7 answers to library users query, selective dissemination of information, cataloguing and classification made easy and stress free, preservation of information materials in electronic format to save from theft, mutilation and fire accident, acquisition and record management sustainability and more. Therefore, the need for task performance of the librarian which is targeted to satisfy the information world cannot be overemphasized.

Task performance refers to the efficiency and effectiveness with which an individual or organization completes specific activities or responsibilities, focusing on the technical proficiency and core job duties.

Task performance provides the most universally valued measure of employees' direct contributions to firm performance. Nini (2019 in Ubogu 2022) defined task performance as in-role-mandated behavior, and it is manifested in specific work results and deliverable, as well as their quantity and quality. Kehoe, Lepak, and Bentley (2016) defined task performance as employees' effectiveness in fulfilling their assigned roles within an organization. Hosie and Nankervis (2016) explained that task performance is about the proficiency with which activities are accomplished. Thus, variability across employees on task performance is logically attributable to differences in tasks undertaken as well as individual knowledge, skills, and ability. Mindy et al. (2008) noted that activities relevant to task performance varies between jobs, individual's abilities and skills, and is more prescribed and constitutes in - role behaviour. Atanda and Udoedouok (2020) defined task performance as outputs attained by an employee in carrying out an assigned task. Task performance is the product or contribution of employees that make them attain set goals. Mohammad and Elok (2022) see task performance as the endpoint of specific resources utilized by members of staff to discharge their duties at a given time.

Since the major aim of libraries is to provide information to satisfy both anticipated and unanticipated needs of the users; ICT related task in libraries relates to the efficiency which librarians in undertaking assigned duties and responsibilities, utilize ICT to the maximum benefit and satisfaction of the information needs of users. It includes proficiency as well as using ICT to achieve the objective of the library organization, Alam and Ogawab (2024). Kenerso (2007) stated that the following tasks are typically undertaken within the role: developing and managing collections of books and journals (both paper and electronic), as well as websites; carrying out staff management, which may involve recruitment and selection, appraisals, support and development, disciplinary action, staff rotes and training, as well as allocating daily tasks; dealing with budgets and, in some cases, purchasing resources; maintaining relationships with external bodies, such as suppliers; contributing to academic course development and liaising with academic departments; managing and supporting the provision of reading lists and allocating length of loans; creating, updating and managing information resources, both electronic and printed; selecting, acquiring and cataloguing information using library and information software; assisting researchers with literature searches using databases, printed resources and the internet; delivering information and learning skills courses for students and staff; dealing with user enquiries, which may involve one-on-one advice sessions; keeping up to date with relevant professional developments in the library sector; participating in professional groups or networks.

In order to provide users with excellent services in information hall, university libraries in Nigeria need staff that is vast in all facets of their work. This is because libraries perform unique roles in the society which are very important, (Kurti and

Kajtazi, 2024). This is why Kenerso (2017), stated that all categories of library personnel in all types of libraries have need to learn, often for a number of reasons. The daily task and major issues that confront individuals require them to apply their knowledge and skills appropriately to each situation. He further stated that universities are experiencing profound changes as a result of automation of their holding as well as networking capabilities to the world of information resources. Indeed, technology is the primary driving force behind this rapid rate of transformation, (Okoli and Okudera, 2024). Growth and development cannot be acquired by librarians without a defined ICT skills program designed for them, the librarians in private universities in south-east, Nigeria is not exempted. This call for necessity is for the librarians in organizational institutions especially those in private university libraries in south-east, Nigeria.

Private universities are the universities owned by individuals and the owners are solely responsible for the management and maintenance of such institutions. For a private university to be established in Nigeria, it must obtain approval from the National University Commission (NUC). It is different from government owned universities which could be either state or federal as the case may be. The owners are also responsible for the smooth running respectively. Private University libraries in Nigeria are trying on computerization with many ICT facilities being acquired to facilitate information services in their various systems. The Internet which is the bedrock of electronic services is also available in many of the university libraries. However, research report still indicates that many of these facilities are not optimally utilized (Ebijuwa, 2016; Ogungben, Adeleke, and Opeke, 2014) and some private University libraries in the South-East are yet to fully automate and digitize their services. Abubakar (2011) noted that despite efforts by their private academic libraries to adopt technologies for improved services, very little success has been recorded. A lot still needs to be done. Among reasons identified for this low and non-use include lack of awareness of the services and inadequately skilled ICT manpower to support users (Nwachukwu, 2012; Edewor and Agbro, 2024).

In the need for effective task performance in the ICT driven information service era, the pertinent question is; how does information and communication technology and capacity building relate with librarians' task such as cataloging, classification, indexing, abstracting, current awareness services (CAS), acquisition processes, bibliographic services, accessing and user education in this digital age? The answer may have implications for effective information and communication technology (ICT) diffusion; e-resources accessibility and utilization to support academic and research activities in Nigerian universities.

It is therefore pertinent at this time to investigate computer literacy skills as a correlate of librarians' task performance in private university libraries in South-east, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

The 21st century internet literacy skills of the librarians have enhanced task performance such as; use Quick Respond (QR) code for the registration of new users, use of QR code for shelf guide, use of ISBN and ISSN for easy cataloguing and classification of information materials, selection, acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of information. Every organisation has great deal of importance to computer literacy skills for task performance and private university libraries in south-east, Nigeria are not exclusive.

Despite the numerous benefits of internet literacy skills, from the preliminary investigation of the researcher, the internet literacy skills of the librarians in some private university libraries in south-east, Nigeria are not yet appropriated. While most of these university library management do their best in acquisition of technological gadgets, computerization and connectivity to internet service. That notwithstanding, new library users are costarring the circulation desk waiting in turns for manual registration which could be done in some seconds with the help QR codes, the library users are seen looking for information materials on the shelves which could be done with a scan of QR code within a second, users reference query are occupying space at the reference department of which a click of computer bottom would have answered, researchers are battling sourcing for information material sometimes in cybercafe that may not have well organized, classified, reliable, updated, information whereas information banks are at the fingertips of the librarians who are the information managers that can deliver more meaning and well packaged information that are straight to the point with ease, books are seen occupying space in the technical services departments awaiting cataloguing and classification, while library users are busy looking for it on the shelves, among other.

A lot need to be done. It seems that some of the librarians lack the trending internet literacy skills. internet literacy facilities which have also been underscored for task performance in every organisation and the university libraries in particular, from the preliminary study of the research, there's are no proofed evidence of good support for the Librarians internet literacy skills to operate the said facilities in same area of the study. Where literature doesn't exist, the risk is that the librarians task performance will be poorly delivered and the library users will be deprived of the world wealth knowledge available on web (Uchendu, Onyenachi and Alor, 2022; Uchendu and Onyenachi, 2021; and Osuchukwu and Uchendu,2023) this is the worry of the researcher and the knowledge gap the research topic intends to fill "internet literacy skills as correlate of librarians' task performance in south-east, Nigeria."

Purpose of the Study

The relationship between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in South-East, Nigeria.

Research Questions

What is the relationship between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance

in private university libraries in South-East, Nigeria?

Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in South-East, Nigeria.

Review of Related Literature

Internet literacy skills: The internet is the biggest innovation after the inception of industrial revolution. The phenomena have opened up vast and immeasurable opportunities and potentials. It has changed cooperate culture, business operations, modalities and provided a level platform for the people to operate. Apeilu, Ternenge, and Iortyom, (2021) findings revealed a positive perceived influence of internet services and mobile technologies on the job performance of university library staff. The internet has impacted on nations economically, educationally and socially that they describe it as evolutionary agent of change. Burke (2013) is of the view that internet has proved the fasted adoption rate of any technology-based industry, medium and the higher level. The use is growing worldwide, (Agboke, and Undie, 2020). Librarians are adaptable in managing slow internet challenges, encourage librarians to maintain a positive mindset to avoid frustration and job dissatisfaction, (Durudolu, Iroaganachi, and Otunla, 2024) There is no gain saying the fact that there are tremendous benefits associated with internet enabling technologies and that ever-increasing wealth is created as more and more people embrace it. it is considered as the largest cooperating network of computers across the world. He furthered the definition; stating that the Net is also known to be a global network of many different types of computers and the computer networks that are linked together. Durodolu, Iroaganachi and Otunla (2024) revealed that slow internet may have serious consequences on library staff, their operations, and productivity including; decreased output, staff dissatisfaction, and hampered user services etcetera. This implies that internet availability and skills acquisition is of great important. It enables a person to sit at his computer and exchange information with other computers and computer users any place in the world, (Agrey, Kisangiri and Kaijage, 2020).

West (2011), defined internet as a network of networks that connects an estimated 513 million users on over (200) two hundred countries using over (10) ten million central computers. The worldwide (www) or the web is a means of accessing, organising and moving through the information in the internet; hence, the web is the part of the internet. Luecy (2004) stated that the internet is like a gigantic library and the web is a classification scheme used to organize and access the library. The two most popular web browsers are Netscape Navigator and Microsoft internet explorer. Internet has done much impact in improving the services of the library, (Alam, and Ogawab, 2024).

Some of the ways/areas of great impact are; **a**, the acquisition of library collection has much being affected with the use of internet. With programs like e-

commerce, electronic journal, e-bibliographies and so on, libraries can access documents or information of internet of the users at any point in time. So many materials are made available online via these internet search engines. It has caused libraries to build up their acquisition or collection development without leaving the shores of the library. **b**, another area internet can impact greatly on the librarians' tasks performance is on the area of social media. Social media like e-mail, newsgroup, online chat, ask.com and so on. Internet enables the librarians to close contact with the library clients via some chatting networks. It allows the users to make request of what they want from the library collection. The librarians in the replies or provides the needed information. It also gives the librarians the opportunity to get feed backs from the users on what feel about the library's service**. c**, through teleconferencing, videotext and so on enables the librarians to communicate with a large number of library users via internet.

Fidelugwuowo, (2023) internet is used majorly in the libraries for sending and receiving mail, chatting, reading news and sports information, downloading music, researching for products and services, downloading images, searching for job online, and cataloguing. The services help or enables adequate ''library users' education'' where by users are being thought or directed on the type and pattern of services that goes in the library and how best they (users)can make good use of the library materials. By this, librarians can run majority of the library work if not all on his table with his computer being connected the internet. Finally, in addition to this sharing of resources among libraries become easy. Few public domain e-mail software are available and there will be no additional expenditure incurred. In this twenty first century, this skill enables the librarians to effectively and efficiently carry out their task performance in the library 24/7, stress free, save the time of the library users, disseminates information without border among others numerous benefits, (Chun-Hung, Meng-Hua, Bau-Jen, and Yea-Rong, 2024). It encourages librarians task performance especially in the operation of Online Open Access Catalogue (OPAC), networking, resource sharing, institutional repositories, library electronic security system, creation of a virtual library, application of library management software, computer application software, etc,

- **Creation of OPAC**: Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is the computerized form of the library catalogue (that is the library holdings). OPAC is very easy to use, save space and can be used to access even catalogues of other libraries.
- **Networking**: ICT enables libraries to network. Networking can be local (LAN) or wide (WAN). Libraries will be able to access information from different types of on-line databases, in various disciples, on-line magazine and newspapers, e-journals and e-books.
- **Resource Sharing**: ICT can enhance the creation of a central union catalogue which allows libraries to share from their resources.

- **Institutional Repositories:** Institutional repositories are compilation of publications that originate from scholars within an academic institution. These include theses, dissertations, conference and seminar papers, curriculum vitae, reports, inaugural lectures and any other publication emanating from individual scholars within academic institutions. With ICT other libraries would be able to access the information therein.
- **Library Electronic Security system:** ICT enhances library security through the use of Radio Frequency Identification Detector (RFID). RFID is the latest technology used in libraries for theft detection. RFID is a combination of radio frequency used technology and microchip technology.
- **Creation of a virtual library:** ICT promotes the establishment of a virtual library. A virtual is a library that exists without any regard to a physical space or location. As observed by Nkanu, virtual libraries which can be made possible by ICT have numerous advantages over traditional libraries.
- **Application of library management software:** With ICT, libraries can introduce and utilize software designed to manage various library routines and operations. This software are integrated and have modules for various library tasks such as cataloguing and classification, circulation processes, serial management, acquisition processes, reference services and statistics. Some current software which are used in libraries across the world include Alice for windows, KOHA, SLAM, CDS/ISIS. E-reference services: Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), Current Awareness Service (CAS) are some reference services that can be enhanced with the use of ICTs. Online Searching: ICT promotes online searching, electronic resources and databases can be searched using the Internet through search engines, (Emasealu, 2019; Ese, 2024; Saidu, Saka and Kur, 2020). This provides a great resource for researchers and general information retrieval.

Computer Application Software: Application software or simply applications is a part of computer software which also has System software which also helps the computer to carry out its operation. System software controls how the computer system works and it enables the user to access the system hardware and application software. Applications software does not control the system; instead, it allows the user to perform everyday tasks such as creating a document or webpage. Opara (2010) described software applications as often called productivity programs or end-user programs because they enable the user to complete tasks such as creating documents, spreadsheets, databases, and publications, doing online research, sending email, designing graphics, running businesses, and even playing games!

Application software is specific to the task it is designed for and can be as simple as a calculator application or as complex as a word processing application. West (2011) in his own view stated that, application software is those programs created to perform specific

task; they provide the user's end-desire. In other words, they are programs created specifically to meet the user's need.

Okudare and Okoli, (2024) presents that PowerPoint presentation and Internet searching, skills have high positive correlation. Opara (2010), continued with the processes saying, when you begin creating a document, the word processing software has already set the margins, font style and size, and the line spacing for you. But you can change these settings, and you have many more formatting options available. For example, the word processor application makes it easy to add color, headings, and pictures or delete, copy, move, and change the document's appearance to suit your needs.

Burke (2013) came up with the processes involve in computer software application which starts from knowing the common things of the computer switching it on and off, working around with the computer packages like: Microsoft word, Microsoft excel, outlook, PowerPoint, Corel draw, etc and every other basic knowledge. After this step, someone will be able to really work and produce outputs (results) from the computer like: typing out vital office letters, memo, curriculum vitae (CV), etc. He noted here that, some people decided to relent at this stage which they consider is enough for them while others out of curiosity still move on to know or acquire more skills or knowledge of the world acclaimed machine

Lucey (2004) gave a deep insight on the software stating that, Applications software is different to systems software. They do not control how the system works, instead they allow you to do your everyday tasks on the computer such as writing a letter, sending an email, making a poster or downloading web page Software applications work through the operating system to gain access to the hardware.

West (2011) tried to specify the types of application software and possibly their tasks when he said the type of application software that are been developed by the manufacturer are called Generalized Application software, while those types of application software developed by the users are called Users program or User-Defined software. He continued with the categories by classifying them into different groups according to their functions and purpose. Some of the Generalized applications packages which is seen as the typical software application that are for use are; **a**, Word processors, for example, Microsoft Word or the free Open Office Writer**, b,** Spreadsheet software, for example, Microsoft Excel or Open Office Calc, Graphics software, for example, Microsoft Paint, Adobe Photoshop, Corel Paint shop Pro**, c**, Web design software, for example, Adobe Dreamweaver. Finally, Opara (2010) in his view on application software classified application software in different categories which are Custom-written software and off-the shelf software.

Methodology

Correlation research design was adopted for the study. One research questions guided the study and one hypothesis was tested at 0.05 significance level. The population of the study comprised of 70 librarians from all the private university

libraries in south-east, Nigeria. The total enumeration sampling technique consisting of census of all the librarians was used. An achievement test of internet literacy skills and a structured questionnaire on librarians' task performance were used for data collection and validation was established by three experts who are Professors in Faculty of Education, UNIZIK. The copies of the instrument were distributed to the respondents in their offices with the help of research assistance from the universities. Kunda Richardson 20 and Chron Batch Alpha were used as measure of estimating internal consistency which yielded 0.77 with overall reliability index of 0.85 while librarians' task performance has a co-efficient value of 0.88. Sixty-seven correct completed instruments were used for data analysis. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, t-test and regression were used to answer the research questions and test hypotheses.

Research Question 1: What is the relationship between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in South-East, Nigeria?

Table 1: Pearson r summary on the relationship librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in south-east, Nigeria

Source of Variation	N	Librarians' Internet Literacy skills r	Librarians Task performance r	Remark
Librarians' internet literacy skills	67	1.00	0.53	Moderate positive correlation
Librarians' Task Performance	67	0.53	1.00	

In Table 1 it was reported that a moderate positive relationship of 0.53 exist between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in South-East, Nigeria. Both variables increase simultaneously.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in South-East, Nigeria

Table 2: regression summary on the relationship between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in south-east, Nigeria

N	Cal. r	Df	Cal. T	Alpha value	P-value	Remark
67	0.53	65	2.578	0.05	0.016	S

S = significant

Table 2 reveals that at 0.05 level of significance and 65df, the calculated t 2.578, with a P-value 0.016 which is less than 0.05 hence there is a significant relationship

between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in South-East, Nigeria.

Discussion of Findings

The findings of the study found that a moderate positive relationship exists between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in South-East, Nigeria. More so, there is a significant relationship between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in South-East, Nigeria. Apeilu, Ternenge, and Iortyom, (2021), who found that a positive perceived influence of internet services and mobile technologies on the job performance of university library staff in Benue State. Contrary to this, Durodolu, Iroaganachi and Otunla (2024) reported that slow internet may have serious consequences on library staff, their operations, and productivity including decreased output, staff dissatisfaction, and hampered user services etcetera. Similarly, Golley and Achugbue (2024) found and reported that librarians under this study possess a high level of proficiency in their respective roles such as understanding field-specific information resources, assisting users with their information needs, utilizing modern library technologies for research, collaborating with faculty and researchers, organizing library collections, and committing to ongoing professional development. The study also found that librarians perceive their career competencies as playing a crucial role in their level of engagement and involvement in their work.

The study of Fidelugwuowo, (2023) was also in agreement with the present study as it reports that major internet facilities available in the libraries include laptops, cybercafé, institutional website, institutional virtual library, desktop computers, wireless fidelity, cable modem, computer networking (local/wide area network), broadband internet, satellite dish and e-mail. The findings equally revealed that internet is used majorly in libraries for sending and receiving mail, chatting, reading news and sports information, downloading music, researching for products and services, downloading images, searching for task online, and cataloguing. Meanwhile, Okudare and Okoli, (2024) found that PowerPoint presentation and Internet searching, skills have high positive correlation with business education lecturers' instructional effectiveness. Findings of the research hypotheses indicated the following: there is a significant relationship between PowerPoint presentation skills and business education lecturers' instructional effectiveness and there is a significant relationship between Internet searching skills and business education lecturers' instructional effectiveness.

Conclusion

It was concluded that a moderate positive relationship exists between librarians' internet literacy skills and task performance in private university libraries in South-East, Nigeria.

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