

Effects of Electronic Communication on 2023 National Election Break In Ogun State, Nigeria Tertiary Institutions

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Abstract:

Communication and electronic media go hand in hand. In today's technology-oriented world the use of electronic communication is inevitable. The role and importance of electronic communication cannot be overlooked. Electronic information interchange is necessary for today's everyday survival. Information has severally been said to be the backbone of the economy of a nation. And the electronic media, being the main channels of information dissemination, has improved communication in numerous ways. The objective of this study is to assess the effectiveness of electronic communication on 2023 Election break in Ogun State, Nigeria. Technological determinism theory was used to provide theoretical background for this study. The study also utilized quantitative research method with survey method of collection of data with the aid of google form questionnaire. The population of this study is higher institutions in Ogun State, Nigeria while samples were picked across the three geopolitical zones of Ogun State, Nigeria, the results of the data collected were also analyzed using simple percentage and frequency table. The findings of this study reveals that Electronic communication channels effectively contributes to research, teaching and learning during election break and other stay at home periods in Nigeria. The study also concludes by recommending that apart from stay at home periods, higher institutions in Nigeria needs to have online copies of materials being taught in the class in order to aid learning as well as having video format of lecture which will enable students to have access to lecture at their dispersed location.

Keywords:

Electronic communication, media, information, technology, channels.

I. Introduction

Mass communication field has experienced different paradigm shift between nineteenth and twentieth century due to vast advancement in the work of science and technology, invention of new media related technologies always leads to shift from the already existing paradigm to a new paradigm. Mass distribution of information started when John Gutemberg invented movable type which makes it possible for information to be typed, kept and transferred from one location to another. Subsequent invention leads to new media technologies that continually make information dissemination less cumbersome by facilitating cultural exchange and globalization as audience from different parts of the world can now access content from various cultures leading to a blending of ideas, values and traditions (Czaplicki 2023)

Electronic media are media that use electronics or electromechanical energy for the end-user (audience) to access the content. Electronic communications has become refinement of face

to face communication and has now been adopted as substitute to classroom education during holidays in the 21st century and also shifted the paradigm of communication of learning information from face-to-face classroom method to internet or computer based. Pandemics like Ebola and Covid-19 which forced students to stay at home has open the eye of educational institutions to see e-communication channels as necessity for online learning (Almahasees, Mohsen & Amin 2021).

Electronic communication takes place by connecting electronics devices to internet in order to communicate with another person in far or near places and this can also be done in order facilitate teaching and learning between the teacher and students in their various dispersed locations. (Khurshid & Peer 2022).

Electronic communication is the communication which uses electronic media to transmit information or message using computers, e-mail, telephone, video calling, FAX machine etc. This communication can be developed by sharing data like images, graphics, sounds, pictures and many things. Electronic communication has become a very popular means to communicate worldwide. It is used for the transfer of different types of data and images through wire, electromagnetic, photo electronic. Electronic communication is used for transfer of different types of data and images through wire, electromagnetic, proto-optical system (UKessays 2018).

There have been different methods of online learning before 2023 election break in Nigeria but rapid use of online platforms for teaching and learning in Nigeria started during Covid-19 outbreak in 2020, During Covid-19, schools in Nigeria were closed down for more than eight months and most higher institutions shifted to synchronous and asynchronous online learning methods (Almahasees , Mohsen K & Amin 2021).

Ministries of education at state and federal level worked hand-in-hand with various media houses to provide education for the students who are supposed to be in school and most of these media houses broadcasted such education programs between 8:00am and 3:00pm. Different names were given to these teaching and learning programs for example Ogun State government introduced what was known and still known as “Ogun Digi”, Through this platform, different subjects like mathematics, English language, basic science, basic technology among other subjects were taught through these platforms. Unprepared transition to online learning during the election break posed many challenges to teaching and learning process as some school has no any proactive plan on ground and at the same time has not been used to e-communication channels for teaching prior to that time (Zheng, Bender & Lyon 2021).

Higher institutions were not also left out as different higher institutions of learning makes use of different e-communication channel as they deemed it fit for effective teaching and learning. Although, unlike the election break which was pre-informed few days to the closure, school closure at the wake of Covid-19 pandemic in Nigeria was sudden and schools had no choice than to complied with the government directives

The use of electronic communication channels can be too cumbersome to the students as it arose the problem of low network, The use of electronic communication channels can also be problematic to students during stay-at-home period as excessive screen time have potential worrying outcomes as it could leads to medical conditions such as myopia, sedentary behaviors, disrupted sleep, routines and reduced physical activity among others (Lee, Malcein & Kim. 2021). It is against this backdrop that this study attempts to examine the effectiveness of electronic communication during 2023 national election break in Nigeria higher institutions.

1.1 Objectives of the study

1. To examine the effectiveness of electronic communication during 2023 election break in Nigeria.
2. To examine the contributions of electronic communication channels to effective teaching and learning in higher institutions.
3. To ascertain the challenges of the use of electronic communication during 2023 election break in Nigeria tertiary institutions.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Communication

The word “communication” has its root from a Latin expression *communicare*, which means to share, or to make common. In today’s world, the term has different meaning but the central idea is that it is a process of sharing information between participants, on the basis of sending and receiving messages (Denis McQuail 2005). Judy & Paul (2000) also defined communication as the process of understanding and sharing meaning. It is a process of transmitting information generating common understanding from one person to another (Kapur Radhika 2020).

Communication is the process of transferring thoughts, ideas, facts, feelings, etc from one person to another. It is very important in human existence. Life itself emerged as an outcome of some communication process between organisms, without communication, life will be meaningless and human existence would be impossible (Günther & Folke 1993). Communication is intimately linked to the either to initiate, receive and revert by giving feedback based on the information received. Communication is a process that starts with communicator (sender) and ends with a communicant (receiver). Therefore, communication is a message sent by a communicator to the communicant (Reza & Rachmawati 2020).

2.2 Process of Communication

Stimulus: This is the instinct that triggers off the communication exchange. It can also be call the reason one has for communicating, which may be to inform, educate, entertain etc.

Source: This is the person who begins the communication process. He is the one triggered by the stimulus and from him begins the communication activity. He could be referred to as the initiator, encoder or sender. He is the initiator because he begins the communication process.

Message: This could be the idea, feelings, information, thought, opinion, knowledge or experience etc. that the source/sender wants to share.

Medium/Channel: Medium and channel are generally used interchangeably. Medium could be regarded as the form adopted by the sender of the message to get it to the receiver. It could be oral or written form. The channel then is the pathway, route or conduit through which the message travels between the source and the receiver.

Receiver: This is the person to whom the message is sent. He is the target audience or the recipient of the message. All the source/sender’s effort to communicate is to inform or affect the attitude of the receiver.

Feedback: This is the response or reaction of the receiver to the message sent. Communication is incomplete without feedback. It confirms that the message is well received and understood. A feedback is positive when it shows that the message has been well received and understood and it could be negative when it shows that the intended effect has not been achieved.

Noise: Noise is interference that keeps a message from being understood or accurately interpreted. It is a potent barrier to effective communication. Noise may be in different forms:

1. Physical Noise: This comes from the environment and keeps the message from being heard or understood. It may be from loud conversations, side-talks at meetings, vehicular sounds, sounds from workmen's tools etc.
2. Psychological Noise: This comes from within as a result of poor mental attitude, depression, emotional stress or disability.
3. Physiological Noise: Results from interference from the body in form of body discomforts, feeling of hunger, tiredness etc
4. Linguistic Noise: This is from the source's inability to use the language of communication accurately and appropriately. It may be a grammatical noise manifested in form of defects in the use of rules of grammar of a language, and faulty sentence structure. It may be semantic as in the wrong use of words or use of unfamiliar words, misspelling, etc. And it could also be phonological manifested in incorrect pronunciation.

2.3 Electronic communication

Electronic communications is any form of information sent between particular parties over a phone line or internet connection which includes phone calls, faxes, text messages, video messages, emails and internet messaging. Electronic communication does not include content of web pages but it comprises of communication that is broadcast, created, sent, forwarded, replied to, transmitted, stored, held, copied, downloaded, displayed, viewed, read, or printed by one or several electronic communications services, including but not limited to email and telephone. It is the communication engaged in electronically with the use of instant messages, text messages, email and social network sites (Lenhart, Hitlin & Madden 2005).

2.4 Forms of Electronic Communication

There are different forms of Electronic communication media which includes;

1. Email: This is an online platform through which messages can be sent from one account holder to another. An estimated numbers of 347.3 billion email sent everyday around the world by 4.26 billion E-mail users worldwide (Laura 2023).
2. Live chats: This is an instantaneous transmission of messages via the internet through a chat platform like facebook messenger, google messenger, whatsapp messenger etc.
3. Websites and blogs; These are set of related web pages produced by a single person or organization under a single domain name and dedicated to a particular purpose like news, entertainment, fashion among others. According to a 2021 report, as at December there are approximately 1.88billion websites and 600 million blogs (statistia 2021).
4. SMS/Text messaging: This is a message sent through a mobile phone by a mobile phone user to another.
5. Phone and voice mail: This is a spoken message electronically record and left by a caller on a voicemail system for the receiver to retrieve later. According to Statista (2024), 3.32 billion mobile phone users across the globe access voicemail in 2023.

2.5 Election

Origin of election or voting can be traced back to 139 BCE Rome in which hand written paper ballots were first used to select magistrates. The modern systems of election with printed ballots paper was first used in 1858 election in Australia. This Australia ballot system set standard for elections that assures voters privacy and assured accurate and impartial count (Douglas 2001).

Election or voting is a social system of selecting rulers and decision makers. It is a collection of people's suffrages with the help of ballot papers on through electronic means (Li & Lai 2019 in Malin & Asima-Asja 2022).

An election is expected to provide fairness by allowing the masses to choose the candidate of their choice among the contesting parties. Election is always conducted by electoral commission. It is one of the elements of democracy or representative government through which individuals under their political parties acquire power (Nwagwu, Uwaechia, Udegbonam & Nnamani 2022).

2.6 Electronic communications before 2023 election break in Nigeria

Prior to 2023 election, there have been different methods of online learning but 2023 election break in Nigeria leads to rapid use of electronic communication platforms for teaching and learning.

During Covid-19, schools in Nigeria were closed down for more than eight months and most higher institutions shifted to synchronous and asynchronous online learning methods (Almahasees, Mohsen & Amin 2021).

Ministries of education at state and federal level worked hand-in-hand with various media houses to provide education for the students who are supposed to be in school and most of these media houses broadcasted such education programs between 8:00am and 3:00pm. Different names were given to these teaching and learning programs for example Ogun State government introduced what was known and still known as "Ogun Digi" different subjects like mathematics, English language, basic science, basic technology among other subjects were taught through these platforms.

Higher institutions were not also left out as different higher institutions of learning makes use of different e-communication channel as they deemed it fit for effective teaching and learning, unlike the election break which was pre-informed few days to the closure, school closure at the wake of Covid-19 pandemic in Nigeria was sudden and schools had no choice than to complied with the government directives.

2.7 Theoretical Review

a. Technological determinism Theory

The term Technological determinism can be traced to Thorstein Veblen an American sociologist and economist in his 1920' work to characterize the part that technology plays in the evolution of society (Veblen 1926). The general notion of this theory is that the invention of science and technological equipment to replace the human efforts can change human history and existence. Advancement in media technology shape how individual think, feel and operates in the society and also leads to social, economic and political change in the society (Griffin 2000).

Technological determinism theory is based on two major assumptions which are radical and moderate technological determinism. Radical technological determinism perceived

technology as a requirement for social change while moderate technological determinism view technology as a key factor which may or may not bring about change.

In the media world, technological determinism can be attributed to the development of electronic communication channels which allows for visual content and contributes to the thinking faculty of the people and makes them believe in what they see through new technologies which is one of the basis of this theory as it focuses on links between technology and the society. The proponent of this theory believes that modern information arises in the society as a result of the development of new technological innovations which has social and political implications (Thomas 2017).

In a broader sense, the term electronic communication “covers the entire field of electronic media, At the same time, the technological nature of electronic communications are primarily based on processing of information determined by the use of new media technologies (Zeitoff 2017).

b. Empirical Review

There have been several studies on effective use of electronic communication during stay at home period. Gabbiadini, Baldissari, Durante, Valtorta, De-Rosa & Gallucci (2021)’s study on the use of digital technology during Covid-19 lockdown posits that the technology available currently in the world allows people to contact with others in an innovative ways, from contact happily with friends to attending religious services through virtual means. He further explained that ability to use some electronic communication channels during the coronavirus lockdown has contributed to the popularity of some digital and social media platforms.

In the same vein, Osler & Zahavi (2023) examine the Sociality and Embodiment of Online Communication During and After Covid-19 and states that telegram, walkie-talkie, telephone allowed people to communicate with one another in dispersed locations and the growth in electronic communication channels has increased in recent decades. People are not able to interact through communication channels gradually invented, from facebook, to whatsapp, to Zoom, to Instagram, and to twitter. They further explained that people resort to technology to stay in touch with their family and colleagues in the comfort of their homes, online platforms has now become dominant means of communicating and being together.

Juvonen, Schacter & Lessard (2021) while investigating the use of electronic communication with friends to cope with isolation during COVID-19 pandemic states that electronic communication with friends reduced distress and loneliness that are likely to be aggravated among individuals that has no access to others due to the covid-19 lock down.

DeFilippis, Stephen, Madison, Jeff & Raffaella (2022) posits that shortly after lockdowns were imposed, managers found themselves in charge of newly remote workers and had to decide how best to communicate with employees. Difficult decisions had to be made regarding how many emails to send to employees, how many people to include on meeting invitations, and how frequently to schedule “check-in” meetings to heighten accountability. In analyzing digital communication patterns across a large number of firms and regions, these researchers build upon an emerging literature that uses communication to measure the relationship between patterns of communication and organizational outcomes.

Nguyen, Hargittai, Marler, (2021) examine Digital inequality in communication during a time of physical distancing states when it comes to stay at home due to pandemic, people are

likely to turn to digital communication to replace physical interactions. They also explained further that there is also inequality in the use of electronic communication especially during public health issues.

III. Research Method

This study adopts quantitative research method using questionnaire as research method. Questionnaire method is one of the tools for data gathering, it could be in form of open ended or close ended question based on the central theme and objectives of the study.

The populations of this study are all higher institution lecturers and students in Ogun State. The researcher used random sampling method to select six higher institutions, two from each of the three senatorial districts of Ogun State. Ogun State comprises three Senatorial districts; Ogun central, Ogun west and Ogun east, Ogun central inhabits Egba people and has six local government areas, Ogun east inhabits Remo and Ijebu people and comprises of nine local government areas while Ogun west abodes Yewa and Awori people and has five local government areas. In all, Ogun State has twenty local government areas.

Presently, Ogun State has 38 higher institutions which comprises of 7 colleges of education, 12 polytechnic and 19 universities both private and public owned (samphina.com.ng). Therefore 35 students were selected from each of the six institution randomly selected and 15 lecturers were also selected from each of the schools. Therefore the study comprises of 210 students and 90 lecturers in Ogun state.

3.1 Data Analysis

Table 1. Table of the general information of the respondents

No.	Item	Description	Frequency	Percent
1	Age	18 – 21	190	61.2%
		22 - 30	80	25.8%
		31 – 40	20	6.4%
		41 – 50	10	3.2%
		51 and above	10	3.2%
		Total	310	100
2	Gender	Male	140	45.1%
		Female	170	54.8%
		Total	310	100
3	Marital status	Single	205	66.1%
		Married	102	32.9%
		Divorced	3	1.0
		Others	0	0
		Total	310	100
4	Qualification / qualification in view	NCE/OND	20	6.4%
		B.A/BSC/HND	220	70.9%
		PGD/MSC/PHD	10	3.2%
		OTHERS	60	19.3%
		Total	310	100
5.	Status	Students	220	70.9
		Lecturer	90	29.1
		Total	310	100

6.	Rank (Lecturers only)	Assistant Lecturer	10	11.1
		Lecturer II	35	38.8
		Lecturer I	33	36.6
		Senior Lecturer	10	11.1
		Reader	1	1.1
		Professor	1	1.1
		Total	90	100
7	Level of studies (Students only)	100	35	15.9%
		200	42	19.0%
		300	40	18.1%
		400	70	31.8%
		500	0	0
		600	10	4.5%
		Others	23	10.4%
		TOTAL	220	100

The results in Table 4.1.1 reveal that (61.2%) of the respondents are within the age of 18-21 years, 54.8% of the respondents are female while (45.2%) were male which implies that majority of the respondents were female. In addition, (66.1%) of the respondents are single, (32.9%) are married while only 1.0% divorced. With regard to the educational qualification in view, 70.9% of the respondents are B.A /BSC/HND students which implies that majority of the respondents are degree undergraduate students.

On the status of the respondents (70.9%) are students while (29.1%) are lecturers. The rank of the lecturers that participated in this research shows that (11.1%) of the lecturers that participated in this research are Assistant lecturer, (38.8%) are Lecturer II, (36.6%) are Lecturer I, (11.1%) are Senior lecturer, (1.1%) are reader while 1.1% are professors. On the students that participated in this research's level of studies (15.9%) of the respondents are in 100 level, (19.0%) are in their 200 level, (18.1%) are in 300 level while (31.8%) of the respondents are in 400 level which implies that majority of the respondents are in their 400 level.

Research question 1. How effective is the use of electronic communication during 2023 election break in Nigeria?

No.	Item	Description	Frequency	Percent
8	Do you have access to internet	Yes	310	100%
		No	0	0
		Total	310	100
9	Have you participated in online teaching and learning	Yes	270	87.0%
		No	40	12.9%
		Total	310	100
10	Electronic communication platform most used for teaching and learning	Whatsapp	120	38.7%
		Zoom	50	16.1%
		Google meet	130	41.9%
		Team viewer	0	0
		Skype	0	0
		Others	10	3.2%
		Total	130	100
11	No of hours dedicated daily to online learning during the election break	1 – 3 hours	250	80.6%
		4 – 6 hours	10	3.2%
		6 hours and above	10	3.2%
		Others	40	12.9%
		Total	310	100

12	Electronic communication learning method mostly used during the 2023 election break	Synchronous	140	45.1%
		Asynchronous	70	22.5%
		Others	100	32.2%
		Total	310	100

The above table presents the response of the respondents to the effective use of electronic communication during 2023 election break in Nigeria. The table revealed that (100%) of the respondents have access to internet facility which means that all the respondents have access to internet facility. The table also presents the results in which (87.0%) of the respondents has participated in online teaching and learning while 41.9% considered google meet as the Electronic communication platform mostly used for teaching and learning during the learn at home period. The analysis in the table also shows that 80.6% of the respondents dedicated 1 to 3 hours daily to online learning during the election break while 45.1% of the respondents considered Synchronous as the electronic communication learning method mostly used during the 2023 election break in Ogun State.

Research question 2. What are the contributions of electronic communication channels to effective communication in the academia during 2023 election break?

No.	Item	Description	Frequency	Percent
13	How can you rate the effectiveness of online learning over face-to-face classroom learning	Very effective	60	19.3%
		Effective	110	35.4%
		Averagely effective	110	35.4%
		Ineffective	30	9.6%
		Total	310	100
14.	How can you rate the impact of electronic communication on teaching and learning during 2023 election break	Very High	30	9.6%
		High	80	25.8%
		Average	170	54.8%
		Low	20	6.4%
		Very low	10	3.2%
		Total	310	100
15.	Apart from stay at home period, would you prefer online learning through e-communication channel to be inculcated into the Nigerian educational system	Yes	170	54.8%
		No	110	35.4%
		Maybe	30	9.6%
		Total	310	100

The above table presents the response of the respondents to the research questions on contributions of electronic communication channels to effective communication in the academia during 2023 election break.

The table revealed that (35.4%) of the respondents rate the effectiveness of online learning over face-to-face classroom learning effective and averagely effective. The table also presents the results in which (54.8%) of the respondents averagely rate the impact of electronic communication on teaching and learning during 2023 election break. 54.8% of the respondents

prefer online learning through e-communication channel to be inculcated into the Nigerian educational system.

Research question 3. What are the challenges of the use of electronic communication during 2023 election break in Nigeria tertiary institutions?

No.	Item	Description	Frequency	Percent
16	Have you encountered problems using electronic communication	Yes No Maybe Total	240 70 0 310	77.4% 22.5% 0 100
17.	What is the major problem you have experienced while using electronic communication channel	Poor Network Poor electricity supply Tiredness Timing Others total	220 40 10 10 30 310	70.9% 12.9% 3.2% 3.2% 9.6% 100
18.	How can you rate the financial implication attached to the use of electronic communication channel	Too expensive Cost effective Not expensive Others Total	110 120 60 20 310	35.4% 38.7% 19.3% 6.4% 100
19.	What is the major health challenge you have experienced after using electronic communication channel	Blurry vision Sedentary behavior Disrupted sleep Others Total	90 30 90 100 310	29.0% 9.6% 29.0% 32.2% 100

The above table presents the response of the respondents to the research questions on challenges attached to the use of electronic communication during 2023 election break in Nigeria tertiary institutions.

The table revealed that (77.4%) of the respondents encountered problems using electronic communication for teaching and learning during the election period.

The table also presents the results in which (70.9%) of the respondent choosed Poor Network as one of the major problems encountered while using electronic communication channel. Also, 38.7% of the respondents considered the use of electronic communication channel as cost effective, while 35.4% considered it as being too expensive to run. 32.2% of the respondents considered other health challenges while 29.0% considered disrupted sleep as the major health challenge the respondents experienced after using electronic communication channel during the 2023 election break in Ogun State.

IV. Result and Discussion

The findings of this study reveal usage of electronic communication in Nigeria higher institutions during year 2023 national election makes effective teaching and learning continues and more convenient than face to face classroom learning in which students must travel far or near to the school and converge in one building for the purpose of teaching learning.

Electronic communication channels effectively contributes to research, teaching and learning during election break and other stay at home periods in Nigeria, instead of traditional media of communication which might not be able to reach people in their dispersed location due to their limited coverage. Although, television and radios replaced classroom teaching during stay at home period in Nigeria, which started as early as the wake of Nigeria independence with various military coups, civil war, communal crisis, protests, state of emergency and the likes which outbreaks, but the recent stay at home which surfaced due to the outbreak of corona virus paved way for the use of new media channels and development of different computer and mobile applications with the aid of internet which also makes it possible for the Nigerian government, National University Commission and other educational institutions regulatory agencies to declare stay at home for students without the fear of curriculum being tampered with and learning being jeopardized. This findings corroborates with the perception of Griffin (2000) in which he postulates that advancement in media technology shape how individual think, feel and operates in the society and also leads to social, economic and political change in the society.

The findings of this study also records some challenges attached to the use of electronic communication during 2023 election break and other stay at home periods in Nigeria, in the course of taking classroom to the students door step, problems like Poor Network connectivity, high cost of purchasing data for internet connection, disrupted sleep due to the students being attached to their phone as most parents believes that whenever their children are with their phone teaching and learning is taking place, even parents who does not allowed their children to make use of phone had no choice than to permit them as the stay at home period popularized the practice of this new normal. This findings corroborates with the work of Onaopepo, Ojetola & Ufot (2023) which recommends that world is now changing from offline to online and institutions should deem it fit to train their staff in the latest global trends so that they would be partakers in this era of new normal which covid 19 pandemic and other stay at home period has perfected.

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, electronic communication channel in Nigeria has perfected the education objective of mass media, in which media of mass communication are seen as tools for educating the general public. Nigeria has witnessed a lot of stay-at-home periods but that of 2023 election is unique due to the fact that its pronouncements were not urgent which enable the schools to prepare the students towards the usage of electronic communication channels.

Federal government in collaborations with National University Commission and other stakeholders in the field of education declared that all schools should be closed between February 25th and 11th of March, 2023.

On 19th of February, 2023 almost all the national dailies in Nigeria published the news on the National University Commission's view of Nigeria students' participation in the general elections which was slated to hold on Saturday 25th of February and Saturday 11th of March

2023 respectively, due to crisis and proximity to the registration point which has hindered some students to participate in the previous elections in Nigeria, federal government of Nigeria through the National University Commission ordered all tertiary institutions in the country to be shut down between 25th February 2023 and 14th March 2023 to enable student participate in the general elections (Qosim Suleiman February 9th 2023, Premium Times newspaper).

The federal governments' proclamation of three weeks closure of school prompts some tertiary institutions' resort to electronic communication method to make teaching and learning continue without any glitch. Without recourse to criticism from different stakeholders in the country, federal ministry of education maintains her status-quo on school closure and this has made educational institutions in the country resort to the use of synchronous and asynchronous online teaching methods, synchronous online teaching method has to do with teaching and learning between the lecturers and student which takes place at the time earlier scheduled by both the students and the lecturer while asynchronous method pertain to giving lecture material to students without having any form of interaction with the students on that material within a stipulated time. (Almahasees et al 2021).

Due to gap of few days between the date of release of federal governments information and the actual date of school closure, schools were forced to make use of the available electronic communication channels to communicate with their students irrespective of whether such schools were conversatile with the use of such media or not.

Recommendation

As world is now changing from analogue to digital with the use of internet, stakeholders in the media and education sectors needs proper funding as the use of new innovation requires more facilities to enhance its usage. apart from stay at home periods.

Higher institutions in Nigeria needs to have online copies of materials being taught in the class in order to aid learning as well as having video format of lecture which will enable students to have access to lecture at their dispersed location.

Various electronic media platforms must also be set up in order to continue with the online teaching and learning and these mediums must be utilized on daily basis not that they will be utilized only in the time of stay at home.

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