THE INFLUENCE OF COMPUTER SYSTEM ON NIGERIAN'S URBAN ECONOMY: A CASE STUDY AT JIMETA YOLA; ADAMAWA STATE – NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The adaptation of technology in many countries by different sectors of the economy have been found to have direct positive impact on the organization's efficiency and led to more rapid acceleration of development in this country. Technologies continue to rapidly advance since the last two decades, the knowledge economy has become an important part of the overall world economy. In addition to its significantly contribution to economy growth, computer technology also have profound impact on many aspects of the society. The study was to examine the influence of computer system on the economies of urban dwellers in Nigeria; case study at Jimeta Yola Adamawa – Nigeria specially on job creation, reducing the rate of crime, time management and general income flow. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, and data was collected using questionnaire administered to eight hundred respondents randomly selected within Jimeta Yola town in region of Nigeria, hence the findings could be generalized for the whole country (Nigeria). As technology continues to grow rapidly, it increases the productivity in a wide range of applications and economical activities. Now, it is the polygamy of computing, communication, storage, sensory and displaying technology that can influence all social, cultural, and economical development as well as our daily life. At the individual's level, the influence of computer system put opportunity into the homes and hands of many ordinary people and assists in solving everyday problems, thus enhancing the lives of many on a global scale. This idea can be seen with the inception and widespread use of the computer systems. In Nigeria however, preliminary investigations shows that there is significant improvement in both public and private organization in the economy with the adaptation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

Keyword: Computer system, ICT, Influence, Economy, Urban, Yola, Nigeria.

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INTRODUCTION

Nigeria as a nation has been experiencing an accelerated shift of her populations from rural to urban areas. This rapid rate of urbanization has engendered several challenges and problems similar to situations in other parts of the world. Today's Nigerian city, computer involved in reshaping the global world and had been more deeply involved in the texture of human life than any other dormant technology ever. Computer system has become an integral part of an operation, and also, it is a tool that aids in computation of data processing. It has a significant place in offices, banks, factories (workers), schools and even at homes; it has been used by workers in business offices and banks for data processing, for inventory control, preparation of payroll and distributing operations. It has also been used by researchers and to aid decision-making at a high administrative level. Computer system has also been applied in government agencies. Records of government employees could be properly kept for future use. Salaries of government staff could be best prepared by using computer's payroll system hence minimized fraud. In developed countries, police patrol cars are equipped with various types of computer system (gadgets), the patrol teams can effectively communicate with each other receiving reports of any incident happening across the nation. These reports can be saved in the computer for the purpose of updating police reports. In 1997, Nigeria had between 500,000 and 650,000 computer systems, all of them imported according to source close to the Computer Association of Nigeria (CAN).

A wide range of computers, communication equipment and other ICT peripherals are imported into Nigeria, both in whole units and in pieces. Globalization increased specialization and efficiency, better quality products at reduced price, economies of scale in production, competitiveness and increased output, technological improvement and increased managerial capabilities. Trade and investment can aid efforts at restructuring an economy to make it more competitive and better able to contribute to the globalization process. Communication and mass media have the traditional function of multiplying mobility and facilitating exchange of information about goods and serious. Exhibition, trade fair and media advertising, for example, help in the marketing of goods and services and provide a multiplicity of choices to consumers even if they also trigger unhealthy commercialization. Apart from general improvements in global communication through radio and satellite television, innovative telephone through satellite and cell phones, access to the internet in many cases, is enhancing what is generally referred to as e-commerce or e-trade. The world has become a true market place of communities and ideas. The modern banking system through electronic banking (e-banking) and automated teller machines facilitate fast and easy movement of cash (24/7) and even cashless operations. The development of communication gadgets for instance, cell phones, note pads, and ipad etc. have made communication easier and effective over long distances within a short period of time. Swiftly e-mail, text messages, and other social networks have replaced posting of letters which has reduce travelling and its attendant costs and risks. Registration of exams, checking of results for exams, checking of results for example, WAEC, NECO and NABTEB are done online.

Effects of computer system on the economy of Nigerian urban dwellers:

The last few years have witnessed a steady increase in computer technology in various aspect of life. No doubt, the use of computer system has increasingly made the world a better place, considering its huge benefits. Information technology as it is known today is the application of computer system and telecommunication equipment to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data. It is also capable of accepting data, and performing operation according to instruction (program), and providing result of the operation with great speed and accuracy (Brightman and Dunsdalc 1986). Computer system today involves in reshaping the global world and had been more deeply involved in the texture of human life than any other dormant technology ever, computer system has become an integral part of an operation, and also, it is a tool that aids in

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computation of data processing, for inventory control, preparation of payroll and distributing operations. It has also been used for research and to aid decision – making at a high administrative level. Computer has also been applied in medical fields to aid medical record in a place like Jimeta clinic.

Seehrest & Henry (1996) conducted at research on computer-based patient education observations on effective communication in the clinical setting. Their findings revealed that computer graphics and animation are good for conveying complex medical and surgical concepts. Computer has therefore increasingly affected human lives to the benefit of individuals and offices, computerized database, accounting programs and word-processing programs for administrative and clerical convenience. Computer simulation has also helped in business to eliminate the need for costly scale model while in engineering and sciences (Anyaogu, 1991).

Computer has been used in education for years but up till 1980's, it is localized to institutions where computer science is taught. Computer had been adapted to drill work which is now an indispensable part of traditional education, as an endless patient tutor which is usually individualized and students can progress at their own pace. The computer is well adapted for immersing a child in the 'great works' of analysis and problem solving to shape the mind of the child using a mechanical super-toy called a Turtle and a computer language called logo. The child can be adequately involved in the production of great works. Through this, the child learns computer programming, learns to work with tight, colors, and animation, learns mathematics and secures intellectual and emotional self-reliance (Price, 1984).

Computer graphics are drawings produced by computers, using output devices, such as printers and plotters. It is used in movies, videogames, cartoons, TV commercials and other animated entertainment. Computer graphics are useful for showing imaginary places or things and for creating things, which would have been impossible to create using other means like photograph. Most of the films and pictures watched through video games are computer graphics (Brightman, 1986). The use of computer for slide shows and for graphic presentations using Microsoft Power Point programme, during seminars and workshops are common in our tertiary institutions.

In businesses, computer graphics are used to display performance chart like income and expenditure for a given period of time. Other statistical charts that enable the company's operators understand the trends of their business including Forecasting are made possible through computer graphics. Industrial designers, engineers and architects use computer graphics to draw buildings, design engines, new cars through the use of computer software known as Computer Aided Design or CAD.

Scientists use laser-video technology to simulate space shuttle Slights and the police use laser-video technology to train police with shoot/don't shoot simulations (Godfrey, 1978). Computer has given film, and TV producers' 95 Nigerian Journal of Research and Production (NIJOREP) Vol. 1, 2002 powerful new tools for the creation of animation for cartoons and creating special effects in many films. Computer- generated animation saves time as compared to the old method because artists use computers to create key frames that could be changed or modified to create series of drawings (Katshi and Kawahara, 1991). In the absence of this, the artist would have created new drawings for each change in position.

Different kinds of jobs today require the knowledge of computer graphics. For example; many designers, architects and engineers use computers for designing and for drawing almost anything from parts of machines to plan for houses to bridges. Using computer graphics in these jobs make their works easier and as a result, workers can be more productive. Advertising, film making, publishing and other communications industries also need people with computer graphics skill. There are hardly any occupations that do not or cannot use computers for their jobs. The doctors, lawyers architects, engineers, farmers, designers, teachers, pharmacists, bankers, supermarkets, scriptwriters, agents, government, police, army, publishers, students and so on all use computers (Anyaogu, 1991).

Computers are useful to people for many different reasons. The computers can handle many repetitious, boring and time-consuming jobs. Also, mistakes, which may be made as a result of the repetitious boring nature of the jobs, can be avoided. People in all occupations are beginning to buy computers because of the power; speed and versatility of processing data. There is no

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doubt that the predication of various researchers that, dictators would use the computer to rule the world, will certainly come to pass following the rate of application of computers in developing and developed societies (Stonier, 1987). Architects, engineers and industrial designers use computer graphics to design everything from a simple house to a complex-aided design. Drawings that could take them month to complete can now be accomplished within minutes. Today, computers have made their task easier, less tedious and less time consuming (Anyaogu, 1991).

In supermarkets, computers are used to read prices from special codes known as Universal Product Codes with the aid of Optical Character Recognition (OCR) (Brightman, 1986). The UPC labels arc marked on the body of each product in the supermarket and they are made up of the name of the product, its manufacturer and other relevant information about the product. The checker simple passes the code over a scanner, which reads the codes, and instantly, the computer displays the price of the product.

Airlines seat reservation companies use computer to keep track of-all the reservations made by other ticket agents in cities, across the country or at times across the continent. Mainframe computers are used for this purpose. In this way, all ticket agencies can tell if there is room for a night. Telephone companies also use mainframe computers to route calls, give information and to keep a record of each call made and by whom through their communication numbers. Once a month, the computer adds up charges for all the calls made by a customer and issues a bill to that person. These computers are called Special Purpose Computers (Brightman and Dunsdale, 1986).

In large and small offices, computers arc used to write letters and reports, prepare spreadsheets and graphics displays. Financial management is done using the power of computer. Computer systems arc used to manage company records, prepare pay-slips through payroll system (e-payment), and send electronic mail. Brighlman and Dunsdale (1986) also stressed that Doctors use computers to record medical histories and to communicate with labs and hospitals. Computer provides information about risks and benefits of different drugs to Doctors and it is also used to

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analyse the need of patients and thereby keep effective hospital appointments. Lawyers could also keep records of legal cases on computers. They could also use computers to plan strategies for winning cases and also spend little time in retrieving legal cases related to the one they arc handling (Hartley, 1978).

Computers are also used by various government agencies. Records of government employees could be properly kept for future use. Salaries of government staff could be best prepared by using computer's payroll system (e-payment) hence eliminating "Ghost Worker" syndrome and fraud. In developed countries, police patrol cars are equipped with various types of computers and computer-based gadgets. The patrol teams can effectively communicate with each other and reports from different officers can be saved in the computer for the purpose of updating police reports. In these countries, the police maintain an up-to-date record of traffic. For example, a police officer who flags down a car for traffic violation can type the license plate number into the computer and within seconds the computer provides information about the car owner' name, address, age and previous criminal record (Anyaogu, 1991).

Government agencies can also use computers for the counting of votes during elections to eliminate election frauds, taking a census and to keep track of the country's population, and for collecting taxes both from companies and individuals through the Board of Internal Revenue. Computer can also be used for analyzing data gathered on social, economic and medical problems with the hope of finding solutions to them. Inventory of Government Properties and keeping tracks of planes in radar by the Air force, Army, Navy and Marines can be very effective with the computer.

A computer can send information to another computer. These communications are made cither through telephone line, special computer cables or wires. The information that could be sent may be in form of airline company queries, bank transactions, statistical reports, personal messages and so on. There is virtually no type of information that cannot be communicated between one computer and the other provided they are connected together.

There are a number of advantages of computer communication. First is the high speed and accuracy in information transmitted due to the absence of other intervening media? The communication is between the sending and receiving computers. Second is the rapidity of information processing. Computer can process a huge amount of data in a microsecond. For example, a research fellow who needs information about a particular topic in atomic physics can obtain such information in a mailer of minutes. The process of getting such information from a library through our normal conventional library manual system is to visit the library and search through the reference hooks. This will definitely take your days and with much effort. Hut in computer communication in countries where computer companies operate proprietary databases for subjects of interest, you can link your computer through the telecommunication line with the appropriate proprietary database and the information could he obtained in less than an hour (Brightman and Dunsdale, 1986). In a network system, a number of computer users arc hooked up through their microcomputers, Workstation or terminals to a central powerful computer, which can be a mainframe or minicomputer. A terminal is a combination of a keyboard and monitor and has no CPU. Because of the absence of CPU it cannot process data but only receive or transmit (Howl, 1981). The Central computer may be located in-house. In this type of installation, users are linked to the central computer through computer cables or wires. This is called a Local Area Network (LAN). The central computer can also be remotely located and in this case users are linked to the computer through telephones lines. This is called an External Area Network. When the terminals arc directly hooked to the computer under the control of the CPU, it is called an on-line system (Brightman and Dunsdale, 1986. An airline reservation system is a good example of an external network system.

A time sharing is an on-line real-time system in which many users with varying processing needs share the resources of one central computer. In a university, terminals, which are distributed to various Faculties and Departments, are hooked to the central computer and each of these departments process their data across the computer. These terminals may be available in the research; mathematics; architectural and engineering departments (Ives, 1984). Each user in each of these departments processes his job without interfering in that others. Because of the fantastic speed at which the central computer moves from one terminal to the other, each user has the

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feeling that he is using the central computer alone. In a time-sharing system, a computer is able to accept inputs, process it and return response to a terminal so fast that many such terminals can be handled by a single computer (Ives, 1984).

Computers are used to keep track of information about passengers' baggage and planes. At different terminals of an airport, baggage handlers use voice recognition to route the baggage to their destinations. They shout out the destination of each passenger's bag as it rolls along a conveyor belt. The computer, recognizing the voice then routes the baggage to the correct place or arrival terminal thereby cutting down the number of theft on baggage and misplacement. A computer also has the ability to speak to the user. This is known as voice synthesis (Stonier, 1987).

THE STUDY AREA:

The study was carried out in Yola Jimeta, Adamawa state is located at the North Eastern part of Nigeria and is bounded by Gombe State to the North west, Borno State to the North, Taraba State to the South west and Cameroon Republic along the eastern border, Coordinates 9^013^148"N 12^027^1 36"E. 336,648 Populations (2010). Weather: 78^0F (26^0C).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

The following research questions were made to guide the study:

1. Does the introduction of computer system have influence on Nigerian's urban economy?
2. Does computer system provide job opportunities to Nigerian's in urban area?
3. Does the introduction of computer system increase the rate of crime in Nigeria?
4. What influence is the introduction of computer system on people's time management?
5. Does the influence of computer system (e-commerce) improve commercial activities in Nigeria.?

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main purpose of this study is to examine the influence of computer system on Nigerian's urban economy in Jimeta Yola, Adamawa State – Nigeria.

This study sought to:

Find out the characteristics of respondents of bio – data information such as age, years, gender, marital status, and years of using computer system while the second section contained a number of issue response items. The second section was further divided into five parts as follows:

Part I: Find out the influence of computer system and the urban economy.

Part II: Find out the influence of computer system and job opportunity.

Part III: Find out the influence of computer system and the rate of crime in Nigeria.

Part IV: Find out the influence of computer system and time management; finally

Part V Find out the influence of computer system and the e-commerce, each part contained five items except part IV which contained three items. These gave a total of 23 items in all.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study adopted a descriptive survey design using questionnaire. It was design to elicit information on respondent's socio-demographic characteristics; their experience is using computer systems, and the benefit they derive from using computer system. The study drew on computer users who were comprised of businessmen and women, the unemployed graduates, traders, policemen, teachers, ATM users, Internet users (e-commerce) etc. the sample comprised 701 respondents randomly selected from Yola town and Jimeta – Adamawa – Nigeria.

INSTRUMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS:

The instrument use to generate data for the study was a researcher developed a questionnaire titled "The Influence of Computer System on Nigerian's Urban Economy". The researchers distributed the questionnaires with the help of research assistants. The researcher also trained the research assistants by explaining the essence of the study, location of the formats for responding to the items in case of questions from the respondents in Jimeta Yola – town, the researchers and

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the research assistant distributed copies of the questionnaires to the respondents. Repeated visits were made for the collection of copies of the completed questionnaires. Out of the 822 copies of the questionnaires distributed, 121 copies were missing or not well completed (Not used), 701 copies were returned and used for data analysis.

To enhance computation, SPSS 14.0 package (Chi-square) and manual calculation (Table 7) was used to answer the research questions and the options were weighted on the range from Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A) Disagreed (DA), and Strongly Disagreed (SD), that is the likert rating scale.

TABLE 1 – 4: BIO-DATA INFORMATION

Table 1: Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	559	79.7	79.7	79.7
	Female	142	20.3	20.3	100.0
	Total	701	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field study 2016

Table 2: Age range

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-23yrs	25	3.6	3.6	3.6
	24-29yrs	40	5.7	5.7	9.3
	30-35yrs	418	59.6	59.6	68.9
	36yrs and above	218	31.1	31.1	100.0
	Total	701	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field study 2016

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Table 3: Marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	574	81.9	81.9	81.9
	Married	127	18.1	18.1	100.0
	Total	701	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field study 2016

Table 4: Years of using computer system

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-5yrs	88	12.6	12.6	12.6
	6-10yrs	372	53.1	53.1	65.6
	11yrs and above	241	34.4	34.4	100.0
	Total	701	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field study 2016

TABLE 5 – 9: RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Research Question I: Does the introduction of computer system have influence on Nigerian's urban economy?

Table 5: Urban economy and the use of computer system.

Row * Column Crosstabulation

		Computer system has improved the standard of living of Nigeria urban dwellers.		Every sector of the economy in Nigeria has benefited from Computer system		Computer systems is NOT affordable to all and expensive to buy		Computer systems brings inflation in Nigeria		Computer system is made for rich people		Total	
		Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count
Column	Strongly Agreed	105	58.8	55	39.7	4	28.2	2	39.1	34	34.2	200	200.0
	Agreed	77	52.3	64	35.3	5	25.1	7	34.8	25	30.5	178	178.0
	Disagreed	13	51.4	7	34.7	51	24.7	63	34.2	41	30.0	175	175.0
	Strongly disagreed	11	43.5	13	29.3	39	20.9	65	28.9	20	25.3	148	148.0
Total		206	206.0	139	139.0	99	99.0	137	137.0	120	120.0	701	701.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	374.879[a]	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	428.532	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	139.711	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	701		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.90.

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Source: Field study 2016

Research Question II: Does computer system provide job opportunities to Nigerian's in urban area?

Table 6: Job opportunities and the use of computer system.

Row * Column Crosstabulation

		Computer system provides source of income to Nigerians.		Computer system has reduced the rate of unemployment opportunity in Nigeria.		Computer system has provides employment opportunity in Nigeria.		The use of Computer system in nigeria encourages small scale business.		Computer system has reduced poverty in Nigeria		Total	
		Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count
Column	Strongly Agreed	74	69.9	82	84.0	83	83.1	80	76.0	12	17.9	331	331.0
	Agreed	58	56.2	66	67.5	75	66.8	54	61.1	13	14.4	266	266.0
	Disagreed	7	11.2	14	13.5	14	13.3	12	12.2	6	2.9	53	53.0
	Strongly disagreed	9	10.8	16	13.0	4	12.8	15	11.7	7	2.8	51	51.0
Total		148	148.0	178	178.0	176	176.0	161	161.0	38	38.0	701	701.0

Source: Field study 2016

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.044[a]	12	.020
Likelihood Ratio	23.905	12	.021
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.537	1	.060
N of Valid Cases	701		

a. 2 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.76.

Research Question III: Does the introduction of computer system reduces the rate of crime in Nigeria.

Table 7: Crime and the use of computer system.

S/No.	Sub Questions	SA	A	D	SD	Total
1.	Computer system encourages dishonesty among Nigerian's.	12 (47)	21 (40)	66 (37)	67 (42)	166
2.	Computer system has increase the rate of good relationship.	79 (48)	67 (41)	15 (37)	8 (43)	169
3.	The use of Computer system assists in reporting criminals (e-mails, twitter, facebook etc.) in society to low enforcement agents.	86 (50)	59 (42)	12 (39)	19 (45)	176
4.	Computer system has increase the rate of crime in Nigeria.	14 (33)	10 (28)	41 (26)	51 (30)	116
5.	Computer system has increase fraudulent activities in Nigeria.	7 (19)	12 (18)	21 (16)	34 (19)	74
		198	169	155	179	701

Source: Field study 2016

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Research Question IV: What influence is the introduction of computer system on peoples' time management.

Table 8: Time management and the use of computer system.

Row * Column Crosstabulation

		Row						Total	
		Computer system is time consuming		Computer system encourages time management		Computer system enhances proper planning and execution of private and public programmes.			
		Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count
Column	Strongly Agreed	11	54.9	146	110.1	96	88.1	253	253.0
	Agreed	18	50.5	116	101.4	99	81.1	233	233.0
	Disagreed	74	26.2	16	52.6	31	42.1	121	121.0
	Strongly disagreed	49	20.4	27	40.9	18	32.7	94	94.0
Total		152	152.0	305	305.0	244	244.0	701	701.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	241.416[a]	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	235.649	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	95.249	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	701		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.38.

Source: Field study 2016

Research Question V: Does the influence of computer system (e-commerce) improve commercial activities in Nigeria.

Table 9: e-commerce and the use of computer system

Row * Column Crosstabulation

		Row										Total	
		The use of Computer system (internet) in Nigeria encourages large - scale business.		The use of Computer system (internet) encourages supply and demand of product in Nigeria.		The use of Computer system (internet) encourages business men/women to cross check & cross match the prices of product.		The use of Computer system gives details information about the new products.		Computer system improves the rate of business transaction.			
		Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count	Count	Expected Count
Column	Strongly Agreed	106	89.9	56	57.5	62	65.3	45	64.8	51	42.5	320	320.0
	Agreed	59	73.6	54	47.1	57	53.4	60	53.1	32	34.8	262	262.0
	Disagreed	11	13.5	9	8.6	6	9.8	16	9.7	6	6.4	48	48.0
	Strongly disagreed	21	20.0	7	12.8	18	14.5	21	14.4	4	9.4	71	71.0
Total		197	197.0	126	126.0	143	143.0	142	142.0	93	93.0	701	701.0

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Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.828ᵃ	12	.001
Likelihood Ratio	32.975	12	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.457	1	.227
N of Valid Cases	701		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.37.

Source: Field study 2016

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to investigate the influence of computer system in urban dwellers. The nature of activities for which they use computer system and benefits derived from it were examine. It was found that the influence of computer system significantly is seen as improve the standard of living of Nigerian's in urban dwellers, provide source of income to Nigerians, reduce the rate of unemployment in Nigeria, provide employment opportunities in Nigeria, reduce poverty in Nigeria, increase the rate of good relationship, assist in reporting criminals, encourages time management, enhances proper planning and execution of private and public programmes, and improves the rate of business transaction. On the influence of computer system, it is reported in this study that a majority of graduate who have been idle and jobless now engaged themselves in computer business center, Café business (e-registration) with regards to the use of computer system, it was reported that it had a significant influence towards crime reduction in urban dwellers in Nigeria.

The results in table 1-4 above shows that (65) of the respondents age falls within 18 – 29 years and (636) of the respondents age falls within 30 years and above. The result also shows that (88) respondents have 1 – 5 years of using computer system while 613 of the respondents have 6 and above years of using computer. It also show that 559 of the respondents were male while only 142 of the respondents were female, 574 of the respondent are single while 127 of the respondents are married.

The result for item I in table 5 above shows that the introduction of computer system has influence on Nigerian's urban economy. This shown with the number of strongly agreed and

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agreed (182) greater than the number of disagreed and strongly disagree (24) responses. The result also revealed that every sector of the every sector of the economy in Nigeria has benefited from computer system. This indicated with the number of responses on strongly agree and agree (119) greater than the number of disagree and strongly disagree (20). Result also shows (90) respondents disagree and strongly disagree with item 3 in table 5. On the level of inflation, the result shows that computer system do not brings inflation in Nigeria. This is indicated with (128) respondents disagreeing and strongly disagreed. The table further shows that computer is not made for rich people only, this is shown with (59) respondents in support and (61) against.

The result in table 6 shows that computer system provides source of income to Nigerian's with (132) agreeing and strongly agreeing with the statement while only (16) respondents disagreeing and strongly disagreeing. Moreover, (148) respondents indicated that computer system has reduce the rate of unemployment in Nigeria while (30) respondents disagree and strongly disagreed with the statement. The table further shows that computer system has provide employment opportunity in Nigeria. This is shown with (158) respondents in support and (18) against. Computer system encourages small scale business. This indicated with the number of responses on strongly agree and agree on this item (134) greater than the number of disagree and strongly disagree (27). It is also evident from result that computer system has reduced poverty in Nigerians (literate) with (15) respondent agreeing and strongly agreeing against respondents disagreeing and strongly disagreeing with these items therefore against (13) respondents disagreeing and strongly disagreeing with these items therefore, the overall results shows that P = 0.020 at 0.05 significant levels and at 12 degree of freedom. This means that the computer system provide job opportunities to Nigerians in urban areas.

In item 1 (table 7), it is clear that Computer system do not encourage dishonesty among Nigerian's. This is evident with the number of responses to disagree and strongly disagree which is (133) greater than the number of strongly agree and agree (33). Item 2, reveal that the Computer system has increase the rate of good relationship in Nigeria. This is shown with the number of strongly agree and agree which is (146) greater than the number of disagree and strongly disagree (23). On item 3, (145) of respondents strongly agree and agree that the use of Computer system assist in reporting criminals (e-mails, twitter, and facebook) in society to low

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enforcement agents while only (31) of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree with the statement. In the same table, item 4 shows that Computer system has not increase the rate of crime in Nigeria by disagree and strongly disagree (92) against strongly agreed and agreed (24). On the issue of increasing fraudulent activities, the result indicate that only (19) respondents indicated their support for this statement by strongly agree and agreeing with item 5 as against (55) respondents who disagree and strongly disagree. The result obtained on the value of (X_0 Obs. = 289.6) is greater than the value of (X_0 Crit. = 21.026) at 0.05 significant levels at 12 degree of freedom. This indicates generally that the introduction of computer system in Nigeria has significantly reduced the rate of crime.

In table 8 above, it is clear that the computer system is not time consuming. This is evident with the number of responses to disagreeing and strongly disagreeing which is (123) greater than the number of strongly agree and agree (29) respondent. The respond to the second item shows that the computer system encourages time management. This indicated with (262) strongly Agreed and Agreed as against (43) disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, the result on item 3 in table 8 confirmed by indicating that computer system enhances proper planning proper planning and execution of private and public programmes with only (49) respondents disagreeing and strongly disagreeing with item in support of the statement in item 3 in table 8 (195) who agree and strongly agree. The result obtained on the value of p = 0.000 at 0.05 significant levels at 6 degree of freedom. This indicates clearly the influence of using computer on people's time management.

Result in table 9, item above shows that the use of computer (internet) in Nigeria encourages large – scale business. This has proved with the number of Strongly Agreed and Agreed (165) greater than the number of disagree and strongly disagree (32) responses. The result in item 2 also revealed that the use of computer system (internet) encourages supply and demand of product in Nigeria. This is shown with the number of responses on Strongly Agreed and Agreed (110) is greater than the number of responses on disagreed and Strong disagreed (16). The result item 3 shows that the use of computer system (internet) encourages business men/women to crosscheck and cross match the prices of product across the nation. This is shown with (119) respondents in supports and (24) against. Item 4 in table 9, shows that the use of computer system provides full information about the new products. This indicated with the number of

responses on strongly agree and agree (105) is greater than the number of disagree and disagree (37). Finally, computer system improves the rate of business transaction. This is shown with number of strongly agreed and agreed (83) respondents in support and with (10) respondents against.

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