Chapter 7  Summary of Findings

7.1 Conclusion
As research in earlier works and studies (Park, S.Y 2009, Nebebe & Tan 2007, Oruan M.K 2015, Al-Absi Ahmed 2011, Richaed J.H & Ben-Tzion K 2010) this study confirmed TAM to be a useful theoretical model in helping to understanding and explain user behavior especially in the teaching and learning environment to facilitate or inhibit learning. The results of the research testify of the fact that the model adequately represented the collected data according to the result of the data mining analysis. The latent variables added in the original model TAM in the education system is to better understand the factors that might cause behavioral intentions or actual use of ICTs in teaching and learning, or to understand the cause of other factors in TAM, such as attitudes, perceived ease of use and perceive usefulness.

The success rate of a new product and technology development may not seem to be an alright break through, it may be relatively low in its initial launch ideas. New products and technologies are not launch into market place just for launching seek. In recent years increase funding and research is geared towards understanding of customer acceptance of new products and technologies is limitless and expending. The research project focuses on;

- Develop a model that would enable understanding, of the technology acceptance decision making process at the individual user level. It would enable the development of technologies that would most likely to be accepted and provide guidance for the introduction and dissemination of information about such product.
- The model in the corporative sphere should ultimately reduce uncertainty when considering new technologies for product development programs. Research has shown that establishments that focus on how a product might be perceived by consumers have a higher probability of the product being accepted (Carbonell et al 2004) and cost effective tool for predicting and end-user acceptance of system.
7.2 Research Contribution and Future Work

These new latent variables in addition to the original model help in the following ways:

- The added variable help and make better understanding of hidden factors that inhibits the adequate use of ICTs in the educational sectors.
- Production is absolutely incomplete if it does not get to the final consumer, and more effectively the user utilizes it to its satisfaction. The implication is to give a vital feedback to the designers of hardware and software for articulate concepts and design that will pleasure the user.
- Adequately handles and reduce overheads cost like unproductive outcomes
- Such research will involve the users ideology in system design to better understand education ICTs or IT use and acceptance.
- A better understand of user acceptance of ICTs especially in the education sector leads to the development of general IT theory as well.

TAM from literature is a well regarded theory of technology acceptance and use that has been widely researched outside of education sector, but lately has become an important theoretical tool to improve the on growing application of IT for effective teaching and learning. Designers, purchasers and other key players in IT projects are characteristically advised to apply TAM to aid the design or purchasing process, training and informational sessions, implementation, and other activities. No doubt TAM has a strong track record in numerous industries and the question is when will it be a useful theoretical tool in the education sector?

TAM from the study predict and per harp expressly explain that effective teaching and learning with ICTs end-user acceptance are factors of:

- Pleasure or Affective domain conceptual behavior
- Availability of ICTs in an organization
- Inhibitors impeding progress

However, there is much room for improvement. Beside standardization, more test of certain relationships, and a good reporting of data for future use. The strong need
also to continue exploring new theoretically motivation variables and relationship that will aid and put added value to TAM.

More issue to be adhere to by researchers is to conduct studies for the purpose of identifying salient or more latent beliefs that educators have about the application of ICTs to improve teaching and learning. This will enable educators to probe about a wide range of theoretically interesting education beliefs, which could make room for robustness and more impact to the education system. The bottom line reveals that there is a great interest in TAM for application in the education system and huge opportunity for its success, but whether TAM will evolve to theory of ICT in education or not.

As viewed by Schofield this work hold strong opinion with the same view, leaders of institutions should be awaked to the growth impact of ICT in the educational system, and improve the models for integrating ICT into the curriculum. The mismatch attitude relating to the available technology with the manpower available. Reduce or eliminate the fragmented institutional planning where institutions fail to match the technology investment with an investment in people (Schofield 1995). This is lack due to lack of uniformity in both computer hardware and software within the organization.

Attitude to change in the positive direction is desirable but adopting to new behavior is always difficult especially using new technology in the classroom. Hence, training and re-training with enforcement should be adopted within the teaching and learning environment. More so this work support (Bates 2000) advocate that it is worthwhile to note that if ICT is to be integral part of the teaching and learning process then the institutions of learning must provide ample ICTs facilities for staff need to be provided free of charge and conscious effort to update users advantage of the flexibility of ICT. This work noting these discuss recommend as followed:

1. Government should urgently ensure that ICT innovation policy statements are translated in action and reality. A commission should be created to implement such policy and likewise supervise ICT applications.
2. Computer/ICT education should be a compulsory subject for all universities, as oppose to computer education being an elective course in high schools.

3. The three ties of government should fund adequately all universities, by proving necessary personnel, electricity, and motivation that will provoke exhibition of creativity among researchers, lecturers and students alike.

7.3 Problems and Limitations

This work and related literature shows the fact that various test of expended models of TAM allowed researches to test potentially important relationships not really specified in the original TAM, mostly in subjective norm (SN), this leads to a wide variety in model specification by various researchers which compromised with quantity and quality.

The terrain, environment and political situation of Nigeria as at when this work carried out influence extent of coverage, questionnaire administration and effective collection process. The attitude of the respondent relating to the fact that research work conducted as such does not yield implementation as recommended by the authorities concerned. A well noticeable influence is the fact that most lecturers in the said institutions do not have offices and had to spot for questionnaire administration.

Time and finances will also signify itself in such an endeavor, finance for manpower empowerment, time to encode and enter such data is a tricky task.