

**VIRTUAL COMPUTING AND JOB PERFORMANCE OF NIGERIAN NAVY PERSONNEL****<sup>1</sup>Prof, Sam Otamiri and <sup>2</sup>Egeonu, Ahuruezeama Favour****<sup>1</sup>Department of Office and Information Management, <sup>2</sup>PhD Student, Department of Office and Information Management, <sup>1&2</sup>Faculty of Management Sciences  
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Nigeria***samotamiri@yahoo.com***ABSTRACT**

*The study examined the relationship between virtual computing of Nigerian Navy Personnel with specific focus on Eastern Naval Command. The objective of the study was to examine how virtual documentation relate with measures of job performance of Nigerian Navy personnel. The study adopted the explanatory cross-sectional survey research. The population of the study consisted of three hundred and thirty-eight (338) personnel of the Nigerian Navy in Eastern Command. The sample of this study consisted of one hundred and eighty-three (183) respondents. The sample size was obtainable by the application of the Taro Yamene formula. Structured questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection after face-validation. Cronbach Alpha was used to test the internal consistency of the instrument. Out of 183 copies of the questionnaire administered, a total of 153 were retrieved. Arithmetic mean was used for the univariate analysis while the test of hypotheses was done using Correlational Statistical tool such as Spearman Rank Order Correlation and Partial Correlation. The findings revealed that virtual documentation have significant positive relationship with job performance of Nigerian Navy personnel. The study concluded that virtual documentation enhances job performance of Nigerian Navy personnel. Among other things, the study recommended that the Nigeria Navy should increase their use of computers/laptops in carrying out office documentation for speedy production of documents as well as the safe keeping of documents for training and development, naval patrol, marine criminals arrest, hand-over and attestation.*

***Keywords: Virtual Computing, Job Performance, Marine Security, Custom Law Enforcement, Training and Development***

**INTRODUCTION**

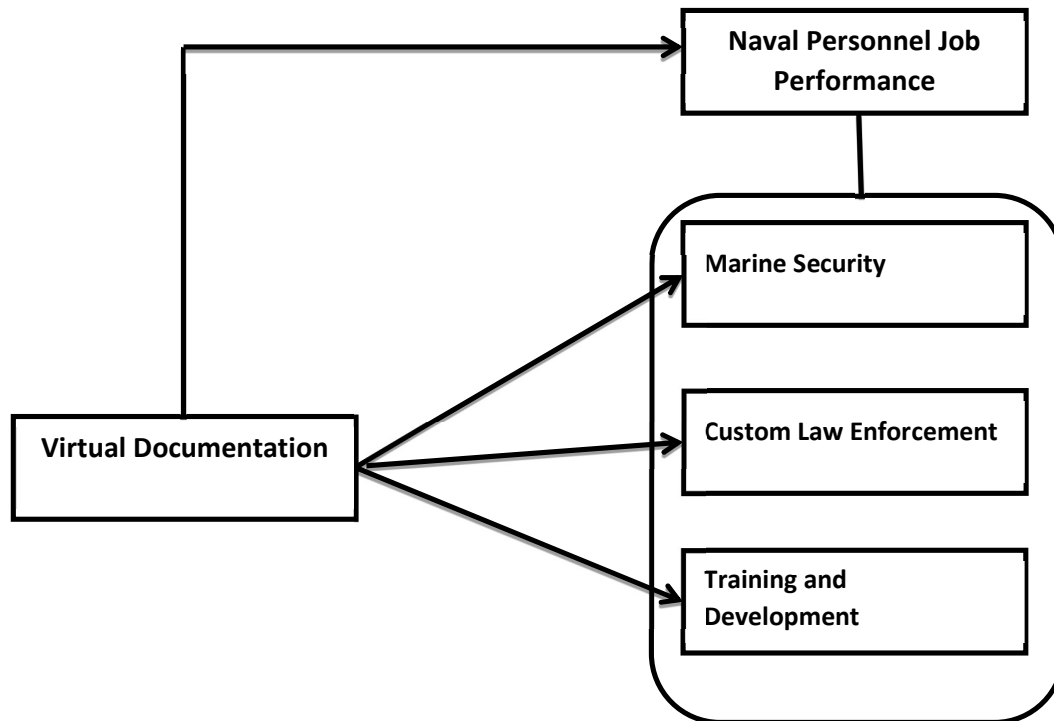
One of the major issues that necessitated this study is the inability of Nigerian Naval personnel to optimally perform their duties. Incessant incidents of maritime insecurity and violations such as piracy, hijacking, trafficking, and failed enforcement of customs laws are suggestive of poor performance on the part of Nigerian Naval personnel. In spite of the continuous presence of the Nigerian Navy in the waterways, it appears that activities of maritime criminals have remained unabated as vessels get attacked and even hijacked repeatedly. According to maritime report from AllAfrica (2021, p. 1), "Over the years, Nigeria and the Gulf of Guinea were known to be the hotbed of piracy and maritime crimes and criminality. Put simply, Nigeria was rated number one in pirates attack in the Gulf of Guinea by the International Maritime Bureau (IMB). The IMB in a report last year had said Nigeria led the table of pirate attacks with 21 recorded incidents between January and June 2019, as against 31 for the period of 2018, thereby beating Indonesia, which recorded 11 attacks, Venezuela six attacks and Peru with four attacks in six months." In addition to insufficient training and dearth of maritime security infrastructure, one of the factors that appears to be militating against the job performance of Naval personnel in Eastern Naval Command is poor documentation (Aderemo & Mogaji, 2010; Igbokwe, 2012; Adler & Greve, 2019).

The researcher's participant observation as a Naval Officer suggests that in spite of the proliferation of computer today, the Nigerian Navy particularly has continued to manage documents on file jackets and registers. Even in offices where computer systems and laptops are used for data and

information management, administrative files are mostly stored in computers and storage devices that can only be accessed within the limits of the physical Naval office. This makes it difficult for Naval personnel to access certain information for carrying out their operations. Sometimes, paper-based documentation process gives rise to misplacement of important files which makes it difficult for proper arrest and hand-over of maritime criminals to be effectively executed (Yusuf & Chell, 2015). Unlike their counterparts in digitally-inclined climes, the Nigerian Navy has continued to use paper-based documentation predominantly.

Another issue that necessitated this study is the apparent gap in literature on how office documentation interacts with Naval Personnel job performance of Nigerian Navy in spite of previous research efforts. For instance, Galaletsang and Trywell (2012) examined the relationship between records management and service delivery in the Department of Corporate Services, Ministry of Health in Botswana. The study revealed that office documentation is a major determinant of the quality of service delivery in the Department of Corporate Services, Ministry of Health, Botswana. A similar research finding was obtained from a study done by Mwangi (2017) which identified office documentation policies and centralized paper-based office documentation practices hampered the service delivery of Laikipia County Government in Kenya. Gerry (2018) examined existence, relatedness and growth model of naval personnel in Nigeria. The study revealed the prospect of growth improves the performance of naval personnel in Nigeria. Going forward, Astika and Okol (2021) analyzed environmental factors for improving Navy resources performance in Nigeria. The study identified inadequate capacity building, insufficient equipment and lack of competence management as some of the factors limiting the performance of Naval officers in Nigeria. An earlier study done by Ogbonnaya (2019) identified inadequate provision of information and communication technologies as a factor militating against the success of Naval training programmes in Nigeria. This particular finding implies that digital infrastructure deficit cripples the success of Naval training programmes. The findings of these studies did not provide empirical explanation on how office documentation interacts with the job performance of Naval personnel.

A host of other studies have examined how office documentation impacts on the performance of personnel in various organizational settings such as education, bank, Government offices, within and outside Nigeria (Akor, 2013; Khairymustaffa et al., 2016; Baziruwiha, 2018; Oyedeji, 2020; Allison, 2021). The findings of these studies indicate that the adoption of digital technology in office documentation enhances employee performance in various sectors. However, they did not empirically explain how dimensions of office documentation such as paper-based documentation, premises-based electronic documentation and virtual documentation interact with the job performance of Nigerian Naval in terms of maritime security, custom law enforcement, and training/development. This suggests that the relationship between office documentation and Naval personnel job performance has not received adequate research attention within the context of Nigerian Navy. This literature gap gave credence to the study.

**Operational Frame Work****Virtual Documentation and Naval Personnel Job Performance**

Organizations are now grown to the extent where task cannot only be executed within office sphere. However, the adoption of virtual documentation in the Nigerian Navy has made personnel to be able to create, store, retrieve and access official document in any location they found themselves. This is because it depicts a format of organizational operation where the electronic creation, storage, distribution of administrative data/information are prominently anchored on on-demand web-based platforms. This for sure improves job performance such as maritime security (piracy reduction, safe seafaring and reduction in trafficking), custom law enforcement (naval patrol, arrest marine criminals and hand-over/attestation) and training/development (advancement courses, refresher course and mentoring). Virtual documentation allows computer users remotely access to access and use institutional or departmental software applications and records management systems using internet protocols beyond the school premises (Mckenna, 2020). Virtual documentation requires operating and utility systems, storage, memory, software, allocation and reassignment of input/output and other processes, data backup, automated problem solving and troubleshooting, and tools for monitoring and security. With virtualized computing system, the processing and storage of administrative data concerning staff management information, students' admission, computation of results, payment of school fees and clearance are hosted in servers rather than storing them in a laptop, desktop, or other storage facilities. In line with the above assertion, Mell and Grance (2011) averred that virtual documentation makes it possible for two or more staff to open and work on the same document simultaneously even when they are not in the same geographical location. Thus, documents typed or accessed in each office or unit of an organization are stored in the cloud which makes it possible for designated

personnel to access and use relevant files from anywhere in the world via internet connection. Virtual documentation enables office administrators and designated administrative or technical staff of organizations to carry out administrative computing functions via using approved network server so as improving naval personnel job performance in terms of maritime security (piracy reduction, safe seafaring and reduction in trafficking), custom law enforcement (naval patrol, arrest marine criminals and hand-over/attestation) and training/development (advancement courses, refresher course and mentoring). Furthermore, Mashandudze and Dwolatzky (2015) posit that through virtual documentation, users can download and use more than one operating system and perform a multitude of functions at the same time through a single mouse click and receive all the benefits of additional programs and hardware without having to purchase or install them on their own computer. Administrators of the system can check their organization's e-mail on the road. Virtual documentation has increasing possibilities and is capable of enhancing administrative performance with more options such as storage space, more software applications, performance and troubleshooting solutions, as well as data backup (Angeles, 2019; Mckenna, 2020). Virtual documentation makes a single computer device to act and perform like many computers when synchronized into the principal system through the help of cloud computing technology. The main advantage of using a virtual documentation is that the high-powered onboard resources of the workstation do not need to be transported to remote locations.

Lee (2014) postulates that one advantage of virtual documentation is that it can protect records from malicious code and viruses that could compromise the security of a team member or the entire company's documents. As long as the network itself is not vulnerable to attack, the remote machine provides security and protection for client machines because users are not required to install software on their local computers. If a virus is somehow installed on the remote machine, it cannot infect client computers on the network. This protection makes it easy for information technology professionals to maintain a virtual computer and remote computing network. Malicious login attempts can be tracked with analytics software, and the system can remain secure by using two-factor authentication for users with access to the network.

More so, Ozigbo (2015) averred that a database management system is intended to be utilized in an operating system (OS) environment that performs scheduling of jobs, processes input/output operations, manages auxiliary storage, and provides conventional data management facilities. The DBMS exists as a set of operational programs analogous to the control programs of an operating system. The overall operation of the DBMS, its scheduling and relation to other jobs running on the system is usually under the supervision of the operating system. Many of the operations that need to be carried out for the functioning of a DBMS (scheduling of application programs working with the database, database access) could be done either by the OS, or by the DBMS itself. This operations make personnel job very easy as much as improving the job performance.

Since documents are very essential in offices day to day activities, it is advisable for naval personnel at different level to ensure that they are competent in using google drive. Joseph (2018) postulated that google drive denotes a cloud storage service, and like any cloud storage service as its main purpose is to expand one's ability to store files beyond the limits of one's hard drive. On this note, secretaries should endeavour to store their respective job on it to enable then disseminate information timeously, enhance records management, establish and maintain good relationship with clients and equally accomplish task when due. Naval personnel who exhibit the attitude of storing their processed jobs in google drive, stand to bridge the gap of loss of information, thus, keeping effective records. Google drive encompasses Google Docs, Google Sheets, and Google Slides, which are a part of an office suite that permits collaborative editing of documents, spreadsheets, presentations, drawings, forms, and more. Job performance of naval personnel are enhanced when these sub variables of google drive are in place, thus promoting maritime security (piracy reduction, safe seafaring and reduction in trafficking), custom law enforcement (naval patrol, arrest marine criminals and hand-over/attestation) and training/development (advancement courses, refresher course and mentoring).

Official e-mailing improves job performance of naval personnel as it gives a chance to shy personnel and those who are reluctant to participate in activities to think about the wording of their message before sending it out. E-mailing has significantly improved the social network between personnel. Hassini (2006) opined that e-mailing makes it easy for personnel to share information and other social contents synchronously. It is also used as a medium of handing in assignments so as to enhance naval personnel job performance in terms of maritime security (piracy reduction, safe seafaring and reduction in trafficking), custom law enforcement (naval patrol, arrest marine criminals and hand-over/attestation) and training/development (advancement courses, refresher course and mentoring).

Ho<sub>1</sub>: There is no significant relationship between virtual documentation and maritime security by Nigerian Navy Personnel.

Ho<sub>2</sub>: There is no significant relationship between virtual documentation and custom law enforcement by Nigerian Navy Personnel.

Ho<sub>3</sub>: There is no significant relationship between virtual documentation and training/development by Nigerian Navy Personnel.

### **Socio-Technical Theory**

The socio-technical theory is attributable to [Eric Trist](#), Ken Bamforth and [Fred Emery](#), during the World War II era between 1939-1945, based on their work with workers in English coal mines at the [Tavistock Institute](#) in [London](#) in 1951. The theory is made up of two main constructs joined together – socio and technical. Socio has to do with people and society while 'technical' has to do with machines and technology. Socio-technical refers to the interrelatedness of social and technical aspects of an [organization](#).

This theory holds that business organizations are made up of human beings working together in social groups using equipment, tools, methodologies and knowledge to achieve desirable changes in the system and to bring about the achievement of corporate goals as well as outperforming competitors (Walker, et al., 2016). This theory holds that changes in organizations and the capacity of organizations to compete favourably in the market are influenced by demands from the external environment which impacts information systems changes in an organization. The socio-technical theory describes how societal changes provoke or necessitates changes in the techniques, procedures, infrastructure and technologies used in organizations (Norris & Moon, 2005). Organizations more than ever before are facing serious competition from sister establishment especially in the developed countries and as a way of coping and outperforming their competitors, individual organizations has to decide if they are still to keep records on paper-based, premises-based or virtual base so as to necessitate job performance.

The socio-technical theory is founded on two cardinal assumptions:

- i) "The interaction of social and technical factors create the conditions for successful (or unsuccessful) system performance" (Walker et al., 2016). These interactions are comprised partly of linear "cause and effect" relationships, the relationships that are normally 'designed', and partly from 'non-linear', complex, even unpredictable relationships, which are those that are often unexpected.
- ii) The second major principle of socio-technical theory is that "optimization of either socio, or far more commonly the technical, tends to increase not only the quantity of unpredictable, 'un-designed', non-linear relationships, but those relationships that are actually injurious to the system's performance" (Walker, et al., 2016). This second aspect of the theory implies that both the human and technological resources of an organization must be optimized concurrently for achievement of anticipated results.

The justification of the socio-technical theory as an additional theory for this study is based on the fact that the theory talks about how the interaction of social and technical factors (in this case, naval officers and virtual computing) create the conditions for successful or unsuccessful system performance. It therefore becomes pertinent to adopt a theory such as this since the work is aimed at getting empirical evidence on how virtual computing interacts with naval personnel performance.

### **Empirical Review**

Galaletsang and Trywell (2012) examined records management and service delivery: The case of department of corporate services in the ministry of health in Botswana. The study explores the role of records management in the delivery of public service in Botswana with specific reference to the Corporate Services Division at the Ministry of Health headquarters. This study used the case study approach and was complemented by triangulation of both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Data was obtained through questionnaires, interviews, observations and documentary review. The population for this study was 83; however only 59 (71.1%) were able to participate in it. Data collected through a questionnaire was analyzed to obtain some descriptive statistics while qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis to derive particular themes pertinent to the study. The two sets of results were compared and contrasted to produce a single interpretation and then conclusions drawn. The study findings established that the records management practices in the Corporate Service Division were not well entrenched thus undermining service delivery. This was evidenced by lack of awareness and existence of the records management policy, procedures manual based on RMU service standards from the Botswana National Archives; lack of security and preservation measures with rampant cases of missing files, folios and torn folders; delays in access and use of records; lack of elaborate electronic records management programme and low levels of skill and training opportunities in records management. In order to enhance service delivery, the study recommended that a regulatory framework for records management should be developed and implemented. It is also recommended that management together with the records manager should identify training needs for records users and records management personnel.

Mwangi (2017) investigated an examination of records management practices for improved service delivery in Laikipia County Government, Kenya. The objectives of the study were to establish records management practices in Laikipia County Government, identify records management policies in Laikipia County Government, determine the record management system in Laikipia County Government and suggest effective and efficient records management practices for Laikipia County Government. A descriptive research design was used in this study. The target population comprised of all the 101 employees of Laikipia County Government directly involved in the management of records. The sample size was determined through the census technique since the target population was small. A total of 101 respondents were selected for the questionnaire and five for interviews. Quantitative data and qualitative data were collected using questionnaire and interview schedule. Reliability and validity of the data instruments was ensured by conducting a pre-test to 10% of the target population of each department in Nyandarua County Government, making a total of 10 record officers. To analyze the data collected, descriptive analysis and content analysis methods were used and an appropriate computer software package (Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 22) was employed to assist in analysis. The major findings of this study were that: record management practices in Laikipia County Government were inefficient; the county government lacked RM policies; a centralized records management system was ineffective for Laikipia County government and the County Government faced major challenges in managing its records. The study recommends for formulation of Records Management policies, decentralization of Record Management systems, budgeting and training of Record Management practitioners in Laikipia County Government.

Gerry (2018) examined existence, relatedness, and growth (ERG) model of naval personnel in Nigeria. The study focus was on the existence, relatedness and growth (ERG) model that represents a major effort to understand need satisfaction. Two new relatedness concepts were proposed: respect from the organization and respect for one's supervisor. The need for personal freedom was proposed as a third concept reflecting an entirely new theoretical dimension untreated by the ERG conception. Questionnaire items on existing and proposed need concepts were administered to 630 Navy male enlisted personnel in 11 types of organizations. Factor analysis confirmed the empirical validity of the organizational respect concept, while regression analysis demonstrated its predictive power with two separate naval subsamples. The results refuted the other two proposed concepts, they provided unexpected support for two new relatedness concepts.

Nyamwamu (2018) examined records management practices in the administration of public institutions in Kenya: A case study of Kenya Reinsurance Corporation Limited. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the role of records management practices in the administration of public institutions with reference to the Kenya Reinsurance Corporation. The research employed the records continuum theoretical model and a mixed approach of both qualitative and quantitative methods to collect data. The research was conducted on a total population of 150 employees. The study sample included 50 members of staff. The sampling technique used was the stratified sampling technique with a non-probability sampling design, which enabled the identification of a sample that only included employees that directly dealt with records in the various departments at the institution. A questionnaire with carefully identified questions was used in gathering data from the sampled participants. The study findings show that classification and indexing are the most important records management practices undertaken to enable easy accessibility to information at the organization, heads of departments assist in managing operations at various departments regarding to records, and that effective management of records can enable easy access to information, fulfillment of financial requirement and accountability as well as effective organizational administration. The findings are of significance to managers, employees, and policy makers in matters regarding management of organizations.

Amakiri and Michael (2020) studied cloud computing and student's record management efficiency in Niger Delta University. The focus of this paper was to establish the empirical link between cloud computing and student's record management efficiency in Niger Delta University. Software as a service (Saas) and Platform as a service (Paas) were used to operationalize the predictor variable, while records accessibility and safety were used as measures of record management efficiency. The study adopted an exploratory research design. 301 staffers were sampled randomly with questionnaire. Data collected was inferential analyzed using spearman rank order correlation coefficient with the aid of SPSS. Result shows high correlation amongst all variables which means that increase cloud computing practices in the institution would enhance record's management efficiency. The study recommends therefore that management of Niger Delta University should leverage on available software service provides to store all students' records on cloud to avoid losses of records due to flood and undue physical environmental conditions. Also, cloud computing model should be utilized for efficiency in record management to create good public image for vantage competitive edge.

Astika and Okol (2021) studied the analysis of environmental factor for improving of navy resources performance in Nigeria. There are things that must be owned for every soldier to improve optimal performance, namely the development of competence. This scientific work is motivated by the importance of the role of management of Navy Resources which is closely related to performance, in this case, the Navy soldiers. Based on the results of the study, a person who has adequate experience and technical qualifications do not necessarily have a good performance, if the person

concerned is not able to show behavior that supports the implementation of the task. For this reason, the need for technical competencies can be developed through education and training aimed at improving knowledge and skills. For behavioral competencies alone can be done through various training programs and individual development aimed at changing behavior. Whereas organizational values that form institutional competencies can be instilled through indoctrination. It was found that management of competency-based warrior performance is a current method in the field of behavioral science, which can be used to improve the quality of Navy capital in order to support the realization of a minimum essential force. Considering that as part of the government's bureaucratic reform program, the Indonesian Ministry of Defense has adopted a competency-based personnel management system, so the Navy Institution must inevitably integrate it into the Navy personnel development system.

### Methodology

The study adopted the explanatory cross-sectional survey research. The population of the study consisted of three hundred and thirty-eight (338) personnel of the Nigerian Navy in Eastern Command. Information regarding the population of this study was obtained from the Personnel Unit of Nigerian Navy, Abuja. The sample of the study consisted of one hundred and eighty-three (183) respondents. The above sample size was obtainable by applying the Taro Yamene formula. The primary instrument for the study was questionnaire. The univariate analysis was done using Mean and Standard Deviation while the bivariate analysis was done using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

### Results

#### Virtual Documentation and Naval Personnel Job Performance

- Ho<sub>1</sub>: There is no significant relationship between virtual documentation and maritime security by Nigerian Navy Personnel.
- Ho<sub>2</sub>: There is no significant relationship between virtual documentation and custom law enforcement by Nigerian Navy Personnel.
- Ho<sub>3</sub>: There is no significant relationship between virtual documentation and training/development by Nigerian Navy Personnel

#### Correlations between Virtual Documentation and Naval Personnel Job Performance

		Virtual Documentati on	Maritime Security	custom law enforcement	Training/Devel opment	
Spearman's rho	Virtual Documentation	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	0.733**	0.674**	0.766**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
		N	153	153	153	153
	Maritime Security	Correlation Coefficient	<b>0.733**</b>	1.000	0.764**	0.711**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
		N	153	153	153	153
	custom law enforcement	Correlation Coefficient	<b>0.674**</b>	.0764**	1.000	0.639**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
		N	153	153	153	153
	Training/Development	Correlation Coefficient	<b>0.766**</b>	0.711**	0.639**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
		N	153	153	153	153

\*\* . Correlation is Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Source: SPSS Output, 2022**

Column two of table 1 above shows r value of 0.733 at a significance level of 0.00 which is less than the chosen alpha level of 0.05 for the hypothesis relating virtual documentation and maritime security. Since the significance value is less than the alpha level of 0.05, the null hypothesis ( $H_{01}$ ) which states that there is no significant relationship between virtual documentation and Maritime Security is rejected and the alternate hypothesis ( $H_{a1}$ ) is accepted. This implies that there is a significant strong positive correlation between relating virtual documentation and maritime security by Nigerian Navy Personnel.

Column three of table 1 above shows r value of 0.674 at a significance level of 0.00 which is less than the chosen alpha level of 0.05 for the hypothesis relating Premises-Based Documentation and custom law enforcement. Since the significance value is less than the alpha level of 0.05, the null hypothesis ( $H_{02}$ ) which states that there is no significant relationship between Premises-Based Documentation and custom law enforcement is rejected and the alternate hypothesis ( $H_{a2}$ ) is accepted. This implies that there is a significant strong positive correlation between Premises-Based Documentation and custom law enforcement by Nigerian Navy Personnel.

Column four of table 1 above shows r value of 0.766\*\* at a significance level of 0.00 which is less than the chosen alpha level of 0.05 for the hypothesis relating Premises-Based Documentation and Training/Development. Since the significance value is less than the alpha level of 0.05, the null hypothesis ( $H_{03}$ ) which states that there is no significant relationship between Premises-Based Documentation and Training/Development is rejected and the alternate hypothesis ( $H_{a3}$ ) is accepted. This implies that there is a significant strong positive correlation between Premises-Based Documentation and Training/Development by Nigerian Navy Personnel. These results show that Premises-Based Documentation brings about improved Training/Development.

**Virtual Documentation and Naval Personnel Job Performance**

The tests of hypotheses seven to nine revealed that there is a significant strong positive relationship between virtual documentation and job performance in terms of maritime security, custom law enforcement and training and development by Nigerian Navy Personnel. This implies that when Nigerian Navy Personnel engage the use of virtual documentation, their level of job performance will increase. Hence, increase in virtual documentation usage yields a corresponding improvement in job performance by Nigerian Navy Personnel. This finding is similar to the findings of Tagbotorf et al. (2015) who conducted an analysis of records management and organizational performance in Ho Polytechnic in the Volta Region of Ghana. Based on the survey results, it was observed that the institution's records management is shifting from manual to electronic system of managing records by using computers and internet. This allows the users to complete and submit the information on time management skills are recommended for all relevant employees of the institution for efficient records management to promote better institutional performance. Similarly, Baziruwaha (2018) examined records management practices and school administration performance in secondary schools in Rwanda. The research findings show that the types of records management practices such as lesson plans, scheme of works, attendance registers and students enrollment records helped to increase the school administration performance where 90% of respondents agreed that the practices of school records affect the school administration performance. The researcher recommended the school administrations to use ICT for recording school information for better school management in order to keep schools information update.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the results and discussion of findings, the study concluded that virtual documentation enhances job performance by Nigerian Navy Personnel. Naval Ratings and Officers can have their jobs highly beefed up effectively by employing the machineries of virtual computing.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the conclusions of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. The Nigerian Navy should utilize CD ROM to store special documents/records for short time storage, as lots of CD ROMs develop cracks and other signs of bad surface after a long time due to frequent/long time usage, weather condition and location of storage.
2. The Nigerian Navy should deploy Database Management Systems across their units and commands in order to enhance speedy information sharing and access, thereby promoting safe keeping of records/documents from maritime security, custom law enforcement and training and development.
3. Commands across the Nigerian Navy should adopt the use of Google Drive to take their information safety, sharing, and preservation to a higher level.
4. Units and Commands of the Nigerian Navy should hold digital trainings for their personnel to make them more digitally savvy, thereby enhancing the use of premises-based electronic documentation and virtual documentation.
5. The Nigerian Navy should provide more digital capital such as wifi, computer system/laptop, smartphones, et cetera across their offices nationwide, as these will enhance their adoption of premises-based electronic documentation and virtual documentation.

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