INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, DUTSIN-MA, KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study examined information seeking behaviour of undergraduate students in Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria. The objectives were to find out the information needs of undergraduate students in the Department of Library and Information Science, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Nigeria among others. Quantitative research methodology and descriptive survey design was employed for the study. Population was 165 undergraduate students of the department of Library and Information Science, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma. Total enumeration sampling technique was used for sample selection. Self-developed questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. Tables, frequency and percentages were used for data analysis.50% was used as benchmark for decision making Findings revealed that information needs of undergraduate student of the Department of Library and Information Science, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma are; information on course related issues, information on health issues, information about lecture period, and information about accommodation, information about security related issues among others. Purposes for seeking information by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Nigeria are for academic purposes, for assignment, for preparation for continuous assessment test and examination; and for leisure. The information seeking behaviour of undergraduate students of the Federal University, Dutsin-Ma are; direct searching, undirected searching, passive searching, active searching, focuses searching, chaotic searching, interactive searching and berrypicking seeking behaviour. Problems associated with information seeking experienced by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria are lack of sufficient time, lack of skills for searching for information online among others. It concluded that undergraduate students have the strong desire to excel in their academic pursuit due to the passion for seeking for information to satisfy identified problems. It recommends among others that relevant information sources that will enhance the satisfaction of the identified information needs of the undergraduate students should be selected and acquired by the University Library authority.

Keywords: Information needs, Information seeking, Information seeking behaviour, Information search behaviour

Introduction

Information seeking is the end point of the need to solve or address a pressing problem. Information seeking is usually triggered in an attempt to find solution to a problem which required access to information in order to facilitate decision making. People seek for information for the attainment of set goals and objectives. More so, undergraduate students seek for information perennially while academic programme lasts. Attainment of academic excellence becomes a mirage when information is not sought for coping with rigour of academia. Scholars (Savolainen, 1996; Wilson, 2000) defined information seeking from different perspectives within the context in which the study was conducted. Information seeking is a special case of problem solving. It includes recognizing and interpreting the information problem, establishing a plan of search, conducting the search, evaluating the results, and if necessary, iterating through the process again (Hearst, 2009). Repeated patterns exhibited by groups of individuals or individuals while seeking for information thereby becomes the established information seeking behaviour.

Information seeking behaviour is goal oriented. It is a drive towards searching, accessing and using information for clearly identified and set goals similarly to the goals of undergraduate students in Federal University, Dutsin – ma, Katsina State Nigeria. Information seeking behaviour is goal- determined behaviour and the concept of problem-solving sheds more light on it (Wilson, 2005). It explained the multiple search episodes that usually occurs as information seekers moves through the problem-solving stages of problem recognition, problem identification, problem resolution and the actual solution statement. The information seeking behaviour is considered as a human behaviour to search for information in purposeful way to find the gap (Maamiry, 2018). It is paramount for undergraduate students to search for information in the hope to graduate with a befitting class of degree, to complete written assignment, prepare for continuous assessment and also end of semester examination. Nowadays it is the prerequisite of the libraries to know the information-seeking behavior of the users (Humbhi, Tareen & Humbhi, 2022). When this established it becomes a blueprint for services provides according to their needs and for developing a workable intervention for users of the library thereby identifying the information behaviour of users both undergraduates and post graduates.

Information behaviour is the established manner in which individuals search for and use information. Information behavior is a field of information science research that seeks to understand the way people search for and use information (Wilson, 1981) in various contexts. It can include information seeking and information retrieval, but it also aims to understand why people seek information and how they use it. Information behaviour is an umbrella that hovers over the information search behaviour.

Information search behaviour refers to the manner and steps taken by undergraduate students to seek for information to satisfy their information needs. In essence information search behaviour also known as querying, refers to well-defined, targeted information seeking for a clearly articulated information need. It also encompasses searching when the there is no need for specific items but the information need and type of information is clearly identified. Information search

behaviour is the micro-level behaviour employed by the information searcher in interacting with information system of all kind. Researchers (Fulton & McGuinness, 2016) have made it known that, the way students organize learning and search for academic information could be considered very crucial to their overall performance at the end of the day. Information search behaviour comes to limelight due to the need for information and it is a paramount aspect of undergraduate studies. Information need is the willingness and urge to get information through any source to meet a need. Is an individual or a group's desire to locate and obtain information to satisfy a conscious or unconscious need.

Information need refers to individual user needs regarding information needed by each person. Information need is understood as evolving vague awareness of something from missing and as culminating in locating the information that contributes for understanding and meaning (Doraswamy, 2017). The need for information among undergraduate students is ever constant. This is as a result of the fact that the students will have to study towards the completion of the programmes. In as much as this is the goals and aspirations of all students, there would always be the need for information. Though this information needs would continue to evolve as long as there are assignments and assessment to carry out by these groups of students. Therefore, this study intends investigating the information need among undergraduate students in Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Information is the foundation for attainment and accomplishments of set goals and objectives. Information is new knowledge, which leads to a change in actions of people expose to it. The concept of information needs and information seeking behaviour of undergraduate has been of great concern to stakeholders especially in the developing countries. The establishment of every library is for utilization by its targeted users. The Federal University library statistics has shown that there is low use of library resources; hence the need to carry out this study to understand the academic community information needs and information seeking behavior of the undergraduate students in Federal University Library, Dutsin- Ma in order to be able to provide specific needs to meet the needs of the students.

The information explosion brought about by the development and deployment of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has brought about various ways of codifying information and information retrieval which has later constitute a great challenge to these undergraduates in their pursuit to achieve academic excellence. It is reported that the way students organize their learning and search for academic information could be considered very crucial to their overall performance at the end of the day. Despite the important roles played by information needs and information seeking, to the best knowledge of the researcher no single study has been conducted in the context of the Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria on the undergraduate information needs and seeking behaviour since its inception. It is expected that this study will showcase the sources mostly consulted and the most sought information by the undergraduates in the process of seeking information. This will enable the

researcher to suggest recommendations on how the university library can facilitates such information sources. It is against this backdrop that this study intends examining the information needs and information seeking behaviour of undergraduates in the Federal University, Dutsin-Ma.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study were to;

1. Find out the information needs of undergraduate students in the Department of Library and Information Science, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria.
2. Determine the sources through which undergraduate students in the Department of Library and Information Science Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria seek for information.
3. Identify the information seeking behaviour of undergraduate students in the Department of Library and Information Science Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria.
4. Investigate the purposes for seeking information by undergraduate students in the Department of Library and Information Science Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria.
5. Identify the problems associated with information seeking experienced by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria.

Literature Review

In the modern era, individuals require information for personal usage, professional progress, and social survival. The scholars believe that information needs are not homogeneous for everyone it differs from person to person. Undergraduates comprise a highly complex information community, composed of many identities and with a range of interests and skills. Emerging technologies continue to play a critical role in undergraduates' information behaviors. While prior literature has focused on the academic information needs of students, emerging technologies have brought to light the considerable role of their everyday life information behaviors. This paper seeks to explore the information needs and behaviors of undergraduates, in particular the current and incoming graduating classes. With increased focus on meeting everyday life information needs and continued appreciation and understanding of the versatility of emerging technologies in the lives of undergraduates, libraries will increase their value to this information community and better meet their needs. According to Kalbande (2019) information is a cornerstone of modern civilization on which practically everyone relies.

Humbhi, Tareen &Humbhi (2022) investigated information needs and Information-seeking behavior of undergraduate students form the remote area perspective and observed that nowadays it is the prerequisite of the libraries to know the information-seeking behavior of the users and provide the services according to their needs. The prime purpose of the current study is to examine the information needs, information sources, information-seeking behaviors. As well as find out the challenges the undergraduate face while using the library. The survey research method was used to collect the data. With the help of a structured questionnaire, the data was collected and a random

sampling method was used for this purpose. The results of the study revealed that 220(62%) undergraduates need information for their semester work and 102 (29%) need job-related information.

Moreover, 155 (44.2%) undergraduates used social media to get their needed information, and 130(37.1%) followed by a discussion with friends. 80 (22.85%) of undergraduate students visit the library for study purposes, 70(20%) visit the library for reading newspapers and for political information. While seeking the needed information, undergraduate students have reported different barriers such as poor internet connectivity, lack of ICT facilities, not being aware of the usage of OPAC, and ICT knowledge limitation. The findings of the current study will be helpful for librarians towards the restructuring of information literacy programs to enhance the current information-seeking behavior of undergraduate students. It may inform the higher authorities about the obstacles faced by the undergraduate students in information-seeking and thus stimulate them towards the up-gradation of internet and ICT facilities in the institutions. This study addressed the gap in the literature on information-seeking behavior in the Context University of Balochistan. It uncovered characteristics that both limit and enhance undergraduate students' use of the library. To assist their learning, the insights could lead to the creation of a stable information literacy program at the University of Balochistan.

Sources of information utilized can be multifarious. For instance, Thindwa, Chawinga & Dube (2019) stated that undergraduate students need information for various reasons. However, it is not a straightforward activity in retrieving the relevant information for accomplishing various needs. The research therefore justified as it aims at understanding information needs of undergraduate students who are drawn from security organizations. The main objective of this study was to analyse information needs, sources and seeking patterns of security studies at Mzuzu University. The study adopted a mixed methods approach by sending a questionnaire to 108 students and conducting a set of three focus group discussions. The study was informed by Kuhlthau's information search process model. The study found that most students preferred Internet as a source of information.

Information seeking behaviour is heterogeneous and determined by individuals' characteristics traits. In alignment with this assertion, Kumar& Kumar (2021) observed that university library being considered as knowledge hub caters to the information needs of diverse categories of users like students, research scholars, scientists, teachers, etc. by providing access to wide variety of learning resources. Apart from print resources university libraries are increasingly adding electronic resources like E-Books, E-Journals, E-Theses, databases, E-Standards, Institutional repositories, consortia, online public access catalogue and other networked resources to their collections which have been widely used nowadays as primarily for teaching, learning as well as research activities. Since the undergraduate students are not involved in any kind of research work thus presumed to make use mostly of books/notes/ e-books to fulfill their academic needs. The present review study was conducted to ascertain the kind of information resources

mostly used by the undergraduate students and further to know their awareness level about resources & services of the library. It is basically a systematic review of studies conducted in the past to know their awareness level, information seeking behavior and attitude towards different resources used in achieving the academic goals. It recommended that further study will also try to find out whether the academic level of study has any difference with regard to use of different resources and services.

Miraj, Chuntain, Said, Osei-Bonsu & Rehman (2021) explored how the scholarly accomplishments of students might increase due to specific fundamental causes. The academic performance of the student was prioritized as a dependent variable, and the independent indicators chosen were information seeking, IT ability, reading/writing capacity, and resilience. At the same time, age, gender, marital status, and family income were included in the control variables. The research subject samples were limited to (N = 288) postgraduate students from three mega universities in Islamabad, Pakistan. Forward regression analysis was performed in this research to decide the impact of the indicators. The results indicate that information seeking affects academic performance positively and significantly. Essentially, the study revealed that information technology (IT) skills make a fundamentally positive and significant impact on academic performance. Reading and writing influenced academic performance considerably. In addition, resilience affected academic performance emphatically and essentially. Further, this research also noted the relationships between information-seeking behaviours, IT ability, reading/writing capacities, and resilience capabilities and the academic performance of students. These variables have a positive impact on the academic performance of students.

Methodology

Quantitative research methodology was adopted for this study. This methodology is judged appropriate for this study in that it would allow for the elicitation of data that would answer raised questions for this study. Quantitative research is regarded as the organized inquiry about phenomenon through collection of numerical data and execution of statistical, mathematical or computational techniques (Adedoyin, 2020). Descriptive survey research design was adopted for this research. This research design is appropriate for adoption because this research is in line with the positivism research paradigm. The population of this study is the undergraduate students in the final year of study (400 Level) in the Department of Library and Information science Federal University, Dutsin-ma. Total enumeration sampling technique was used for selecting sample size of one hundred and sixty-five (165). Self-developed close- ended questionnaire by the researchers was used as instrument for data collection. Data collected was analyzed using frequency, tables and percentages.50% was used as the benchmark for decision making.

Result and Discussion

This section consists of the data presentation and analysis in line with the raised research objectives for this study. The data presentation and analysis is presented under the following sub-headings starting with the data presentation on the information needs of undergraduate students in the department of Library and Information Science Federal University, Dutsin-Ma.

Information needs of undergraduate students in Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

This research objective sought to find out the information needs of the undergraduate students of the 400 Level of the department of Library and Information Science. In order to achieve this objective, respondents were provided with options to tick as applicable to their opinions in terms of information needs. Table 4.1 contains the responses to the respondents to information needs of 400 Level of department of Library and information science, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma.

Table 4.1- Information needs of undergraduate students in Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

Information Needs of undergraduates students in LIS, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma	Frequency	Percentage
Information on course related issues	134	82.5%
Information on health issues	154	95.0%
Information about lecture period	129	79.6%
Information about accommodation	89	54.9%
Information about security related issues	78	48.1%
Information on academic resources	102	62.9%
Information related to finances	98	60.4%
Campus Services and facilities	88	54.3%

Source- Field Survey, 2024

Data analysis on the information needs of 400 level undergraduate students of the department of Library and Information Science, Federal University, Dutsin-ma, 134 (82.5%) indicated that needs.78(48.1%) of the study respondents stated that information about security related issues is equally one of their information needs required. 102(62.9%) specified that information on academic resources is also part of information needs essential to undergraduate students. 98(60.4%) of the respondents identified information related to finances as an information needs. 88(54.3%) specified campus services and facilities as one of the information needs of the undergraduate students who responded to the questionnaire. information on course related issues is one of their information needs. 154(95.0%) specified that they need Information on health issues. Also, 129(79.6%) of the respondents stated that information about lecture period constitutes

one of their information needs. 89(54.9%) of the respondents identified that information about accommodation is one of their information

Sources through which undergraduate students in Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria seek for information

This research objective sought to determine the sources through which the 400 Level undergraduate students of the Department of Library and Information Science seek for information. In order to achieve this objective, respondents were provided with options to tick as applicable to the sources information is sought from. Table 4.2 provides sources through which information is sought from by the 400 Level students of Library and Information Science, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma.

Table 4.2 Sources through which undergraduate students in Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria seek for information

Sources through which undergraduate students in Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria seek for information	Frequency	Percentage
University Library	98	60.4%
My Lecturers	110	67.9%
Fellow Course Mates	134	82.7%
Social Media	98	60.4%
Course WhatsApp group platform	77	47.5%
Internet	97	59.8%
Friends	65	40.1%

Source- Field Survey, 2024

Analysis of data collected to identified the sources of information used by the respondents shows that 98(60.4%) of the respondents used the university library as source for information. 110(67.9%) stated lectures notes is through which they get information. 134(82.7%) of the respondents indicated that fellow course mates were their source of information. 98(60.4%) of the respondents also identified the social media as another source of information. 77(47.5%) indicated that course WhatsApp group is another source through which information is gotten. Similarly, 97(59.8%) of the respondents also indicated the Internet as source through which they get information. While 65(58.9%) of the respondents identified friends as the source through which information is sourced.

Information seeking behaviour of undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

This research objective sought to establish the information seeking behaviour of 400 Level undergraduate students of the department of Library and Information Science. In order to achieve this objective, respondents were provided with options to tick as applicable to the how they seek for information to meet their information needs information is sought from. Table 4.3 contains information behaviour of the students.

Table 4.3- Information seeking behaviour of undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-Ma

Information seeking behaviour of undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria	Frequency	Percentage
Direct searching	54	33.3%
Undirected searching	78	48.15
Passive searching	45	27.75
Active searching	145	89.5
Focuses searching	59	33.9%
Chaotic searching	6	3.7%
Interactive Searching	37	22.8%
Berrypicking	29	17.9%

Source, Field Survey, 2024

Based on data analysis, 54(33.3%) of the respondents stated that direct searching is the information seeking behaviour exhibited in the search for information to satisfy information needs. 78(48.1%) of the respondents equally identified undirected searching as the information seeking behaviour. 45(27.7%) indicated that passive searching is the behaviour seeking exhibited when seeking for information. 145 (89.5%) of the respondents stated that active searching is the behaviour exhibited in the behaviour towards seeking for information. 59(33.9%) of the respondents picked focuses searching as their information seeki9ng behaviour. 6(3.7%) of the respondents identified chaotic searching as their information seeking behaviour. 37(22.8%) of the study respondents stated that interactive searching is the information seeking behaviour displayed when seeking for information to satisfy information needs. Likewise, 29(17.9%) of the respondents indicated that berrypicking seeking behaviour is reflected in the seeking behaviour shown in their search for information to satisfy a need.

Purposes for seeking information by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

This objective sought to identify the purpose for which the 400 level undergraduate students of the Department of LIS, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma seek for information. In order to achieve this objective, the respondents were provided with options to select those which reflect their opinion on the purpose for information seeking. Responses to this objective are reflected in table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Purposes for seeking for information by undergraduate students, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma

Purposes for seeking for information by undergraduate students, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma	**Percentage**	**Percentage**
For academic purposes	98	60.4%
For assignment	154	95.0%
For preparation for Continuous assessment test and examination	134	82.7%
For Leisure	56	34.5%

Source- Field Survey, 2024

Analysis of the data collected on the purposes for information seeking among 400level undergraduate students of the department of library and information science showed that 98(60.4%) of the respondents identified academic purposes as the reason for seeking for information. 154(95.0%) of the study respondents specified assignment as another purpose for seeking for information. 134(82.7%) is another purpose identified by the respondents as the justification for seeking for information. 56(34.5%) of the stated respondents indicated that information is sought for leisure purposes.

Problems associated with information seeking experienced by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

This research objective sought to determine the associated problems experienced by 400 Level undergraduate students of LIS, Federal university, Dustin –Ma while seeking information. To achieve this objective, options directly linked with problems to information seeking were provided. Responses of the respondents is provided in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Problems associated with information seeking experienced by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

Problems associated with information seeking experienced by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of sufficient time	123	75.9%
Lack of skills for searching for information online	87	53.7%
Lack of skills for query formulation	121	74.6%
Lack of proper understanding on how to seek and search for information	67	41.3%

Source- Field Survey, 2024

Based on data analysis, 123(75.9%) identified that lack of sufficient time is associated with the information seeking behaviour of 400 Level of Department of Library and Information Science. 87(53.7%) of the respondents stated that lack of skills for searching for information online is the problem experienced when seeking for information. 121(74.6%) of the respondent identified lack of skills for query formulation as the problem associated with information seeking among 400 Level undergraduate students of the department of Library and information science, federal University, Dutsin- Ma. While, 67(41.3%) of the respondents indicated that lack of proper understanding on how to seek and search for information is the problem experienced when seeking for information to satisfy identified information needs.

Discussion of Findings

This section consists of the discussion of findings which emanated through analysis of the data collected for raised research objectives. The discussion sis as follows in alignment with the research objectives starting with information needs of undergraduates' students in Federal university, Dutsin-Ma.

Information needs of undergraduate students in Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

Analysis of data revealed that eight typologies of information needs were identified as the information need of 400 level undergraduates' students of the department of Library and information Science, Federal University Dutsin-ma. These are information on course related issues, information on health issues, information about lecture period, and information about accommodation, information about security related issues, and information on academic resources, information related to finances and campus services and facilities.

Information need is ever constant for undergraduate students. This is because the aspiration for the attainment of different things is ever static.

This finding is alignment with the finding of Humbhi, Tareen &Humbhi (2022) who reported that information needs of undergraduates are undergraduates need information for their semester work and need job-related information and that undergraduates used social media to get their needed information, and 130(37.1%) followed by a discussion with friends.

Sources through which undergraduate students in Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria seek for information

Based on analyzed data, the sources of information through 400 level undergraduate students of the department of Library and Information Science, Federal university, Dutsin-ma source for information are; the University Library, My Lecturers, Fellow Course Mates, Social Media, Course WhatsApp, group platform, Internet and Friends.

Information is sourced from varied sources in as much as it solves the problem that triggered the information search. Information is required for everyday life and it can be retrieved from any source of information. The sources from where we get information are called information sources. An information source is a source of information for somebody. That is anything that might inform a person about something on provides knowledge to somebody.

Information seeking behaviour of undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

Data analysis revealed that the information seeking behaviour of 400level undergraduate students of the Federal University, Dutsin-Ma are; direct searching, undirected searching, passive searching, active searching, focuses searching, chaotic searching, interactive searching and berrypicking seeking behaviour.

Information seeking is the process engaged in by humans to change their state of knowledge. Information seeking behaviour refers to the way people search for and utilize information. It is a high-level cognitive process that is part learning or problem solving. To seek

information implies the need to change the state of one's knowledge. Because the new information formats of information sources and new information tools, users are expected to acquire new knowledge and skills in information searching.

Purposes for seeking information by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

Based on data analysis, purposes for seeking information by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria are for academic purposes, for assignment, for preparation for continuous assessment test and examination; and for leisure.

Seeking for information is essential because it reinforces effective learning, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. It enhances learning and understanding; this is because active seeking allows students to go beyond passive reception of information, leading to deeper comprehension and retention of knowledge for active learning of undergraduate students (Tanty, Fernando, Valencia & Justin, 2022). In the context of academic purposes, seeking behavior is crucial because it underpins effective learning, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. When undergraduate students evaluate sources and compare information, they develop analytical skills essential for academic success thereby fostering critical thinking skills. Seeking behavior helps students become autonomous learners who can identify informational needs and seek solutions proactively.

This encourage and foster independence and self-regulated learning. Similarly, seeking behaviour equips students especially undergraduates with the habits necessary for continuous learning beyond formal education; and improving problem-solving abilities. Effective seeking strategies are linked to higher performance because they facilitate access to quality resources and comprehensive understanding. Seeking behaviour is fundamental in academic contexts because it drives the active pursuit of knowledge, supports critical engagement with material, and fosters skills necessary for academic and personal development.

This finding implies that the ability and tendency to seek relevant, reliable information are central for academic success, as they influence how well students understand material, develop skills, and perform academically.

Problems associated with information seeking experienced by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

Based on data collected and analyzed, problems associated with information seeking experienced by undergraduate students Federal University, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria are lack of sufficient time, lack of skills for searching for information online, lack of skills for query formulation and lack of proper understanding on how to seek and search for information.

Studies have reported challenges experienced by pregnant women in accessing health information. Javanmardi, Noroozi, Mostafavi & Ashra-rizi (2019) mentioned that challenges faced by undergraduate students includes inability to make distinction between correct and incorrect information, insufficient interactions between women and healthcare providers, failure to access to various information resources.

Conclusion

Based on the findings for this study, it is concluded the study on information seeking behaviour have shed light on the various factors that affects information seeking behaviour among undergraduate students of the federal University, Dutsin-ma. It is evident that the undergraduate students have the strong desire to excel in their academic pursuit due to the passion for seeking for information to satisfy identified problems. The common motivation for information seeking is geared towards attaining academic excellence.

Recommendations

Based on findings the following are the recommendations for this study;

1. Relevant information sources that will enhance the satisfaction of the identified information needs of the undergraduate students should be selected and acquired by the University Library authority.

2. Other sources of information not identified by the students through which information can be sourced should be publicized through the staging of Seminar, workshop and trainings by the Information and Communication Section of the University Library.

3. Purpose for search for information for leisure ranked low among the purpose for which undergraduate of the department of Library and Information science use information. the LIS department should introduce a course in the curriculum and make it mandatory course for all students through the advocacy of University academic planning Unit.

4. Undergraduates' students of the department of Library and Information science and others should be taught on the rudiments involved in query formulation and how to search for information.

5. Academic Planning Unit of the university should device lecture time table that will be flexible to enable have enough time for the use of the information resources and service made available in the University library.

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