

Research

Information Needs of Teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos, Nigeria

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This study investigated the information needs and seeking behaviour of teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos. The research was guided by four objectives. The targeted population for the study was all the teenagers that used the state library board. Survey research design was adopted. The instrument for data collection was a questionnaire. The data collected were analysed using the Statistical Products and Service Solution (SPSS) version 21. The findings of the study revealed among others that: Most, Eighty- three (83) of the respondents strongly agreed that they need information on academics with 57.2 %.; Majority, Ninety- five (95) of the respondents strongly agreed that they seek information on education, for assignment and examination with percentage of 65.6%.; Most, Ninety-eight (98) of the respondents indicated that cyber café with the internet was readily available in the library with (68%). It was therefore recommendations among others that the Plateau State Library Board, Jos should embark on user education programme targeted at the teenagers on the use of library. This will assist the teenagers to know how to exploit the library resources effectively.

Keywords: Information, Needs, Seeking, Behaviour, Teenagers, Public, Libraries, Jos, Nigeria.

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BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Since the dawn of history, man had generally required information for his daily living, in decision and other aspects of life. According to, Ajiboye, & Tella, (2007) information is the life-blood of modern organization. Owing to the pervasiveness of information in the life of organization, some writers have tried to analysis organizational function in term of receiving, recording, arranging and giving information. At the top management levels, it is vital in planning and strategies decision making. Hence information is said to be data of value in decision making. It is critical resources that enable an organization to function and flourish. It is first among the

other corporate resources because decisions relating to others depend on it. But the collection, processing and dissemination of information are not trouble free; this is basically due to the nature of information.

Information is indispensable to all processes and is essential to natural development. It is both a national and international resource for social political, religious, economic, cultural as well as technological development. Information is important as the three basic necessities of life which are water, food and shelter and so should be given enough priority in order to achieve what is meant for. It is significant to note that information is useless unless it is used however, before information can be made use of, it has to be provided and the user of it has

to be aware of it. In other words, the use of information depends on its availability and accessibility to users.

Information can be seen as a resource that can liberate man. Every rational being needs some information for his or her day-to-day existence and overall well-being. Every rational being needs some information for his or her day-to-day existence and overall well-being. No wonder Apata and Ogunrewo (2010) view information as power and an important working tool for the advancement of human and society. Corroborating the above statement, Ekoja (2010) opined that information is required for individual growth and development and by extension, societal growth and change. He further said it is needed for personal, social and/or work –related activities of individuals and for the development of societies and states. Arising from this, information is a strategic resource for virtually every person or group of persons in organizations or establishments whether public or private.

We are living in the information Era, a concept that has been used to represent the influence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on every aspect of human endeavor. Another trait of the century is “information explosion” which is caused by the exponential growth of printed material every minute at the global level”. As the amount of available data grows, the problem of managing the information becomes more difficult, which can lead to information overload, which is the state of having too much information to make a decision or remain informed about a topic. This information explosion and overload gave birth to the concept of studying the information needs and seeking behaviors of different groups of users ranging from students, artisans, legislators and researchers in various fields (Idiegbeyan-Ose, Okoedion, & Nwadioha, 2014)

Information needs and information seeking behaviour of teenagers is the provision of desirable, up to date factual knowledge to the teenagers at the appropriate time to enhance their welfare and ways or patterns pursued by them in an attempt to resolve an information need or needs. Access to information is one of the human rights and each user of information should be able to get the right information he desires at the right time and place in the way he needs it. Information as a valuable commodity can be got from the library among other places and it is necessary that librarians satisfy user’s needs.

Knowledge of the information needs and information-seeking behaviour of users is vital for developing library collections, upgrading facilities and improving services to effectively meet the information needs of users. It is against this backdrop that this study investigates the information needs and information-seeking behaviour of teenagers in Plateau State Broad, library, Jos.

The public library service of the municipality is a critical interface between people and information resources. Although public libraries serve a range of educational,

cultural, recreational functions, empowering of individuals and communities, and supporting life-long education. The major role of public libraries at present is therefore seen as information provision.

Plateau State library Board started during the colonial rule (British Era) when Nigeria was still three regions. It was between 1939 -1945 the Second World War was on, with the war being fought, the Colonial masters felt it was right to reach out to Nigerians especially keeping them informed about the war. An idea of creating a room for this purpose was reached and reading room was created within the Northern region as a reading center for dissemination of information through pamphlets and other materials that were available for such purpose. Two hundred titles of pamphlets and books was sent into the centre in the beginning in boxes from the headquarters for about months and later replaced with new books.

In 1952, Northern regional library was established in Kaduna while that of Jos becomes autonomous because books were always received from the headquarters to promote literacy to the people. While in 1967, the county was divided into 12 states with Benue – Plateau State as one of them, these lead to the creation of creation of reading centres of Jos into Public Library by providing Library services to people which in turn developed them literarily.

In July 1977, an edit No. 4 establishing Plateau State Library Board came into being which was enforced immediately. The twelve states was later divided into 19 states, which separated Benue from Plateau. Plateau state were able to build a place of their own along North-Tafawa Balewa , Jos and it was commissioned same year as their library with two branch at Pankshin and Shandam respectively with about 44 staff .

During the Military administration in 1977, Military Government (Captain Suleiman) to Plateau State established an edit No.4 of 1977 which empowered the library (Plateau State Library Board) to take off as a board with a chairman Bard Members and a Secretary. UNESCO (2000) states that the “public library must offer to adults and children the opportunity to keep in touch with their times, to educate themselves continuously and to keep abreast of progress in sciences and arts. Its contents should be a living demonstration of the evaluation of knowledge and culture, constantly reviewed, kept up-to date and attractively presented. In this way it will help people form their own opinions, and develop their critical capacities and powers of appreciation. The public is concerned with the communication of information and ideas”.

In public libraries, the notion of book acquisition of teenager’s literature is important. Of greater value is how the books and other materials are presented to teenager for effective use. As a result, there is need for public libraries to meet the information needs and information seeking behaviour of teenagers. This would not only

enhance performance of the teenagers' use of libraries but would go a long way in improving the services rendered to teenagers in public libraries. In addition, it would provide easy storage, processing, retrieval, and dissemination of information. As information literacy becomes vital to functioning effectively in today's world, the public library has a responsibility in ensuring that the specific information and reference needs of teenagers are adequately addressed. Teenagers as reference client require skilled and considered assistance to locate information relevant to both their needs. The public libraries meet those needs through the children section of the public library. A children section is an important resource to which children and teenagers have easy access to information and utilization. It provides information in various formats. The children section provides pre-school programmes, storytelling, reading competitive, riddles and joke among others. The library performs vital function such as informational, educational, cultural and recreational services. Public libraries can play a major role in fostering teenagers the desire for education and helping them develop the skills for obtaining the kind of ever changing knowledge necessary to survive and prosper. Teenagers by all means need information knowledge, self-development, skill acquisition and to carry out a given assignment.

There has been a significant decrease in usage, membership and circulation statistics in the Plateau State Library Board during the past years (Plateau State Library Board Reports) Although numerous factors may have contributed to this, the problem can largely be attributed to the inability of the Municipality and library management to satisfy the needs of the users they serve. Thus, the library would need a deeper understanding of the information needs and information seeking behaviour of their users if they are to empower these communities to survive, develop and grow in the future.

An information need arises when an individual senses a problematic situation or information gap in which his or her internal knowledge and beliefs, and model of the environment fail to suggest a path towards the satisfaction of his or her goals (Case 2002), whilst information seeking behaviour is purposive seeking of information as a consequence of a need to satisfy some goal.

It is against this background that this study focused on the information needs and seeking behavior of teenagers in public libraries: a case study of the Plateau State Library Board.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Information literacy competency is essential in today's information- rich environment due to the rapid growth in information resources which comes in various media and

with the advancement in Information Communication Technology (ICT). Literature has also established the importance of information literacy, as a means of empowering people in all walks of life to access, evaluate and use information effectively and efficiently to achieve their personal, social, occupational and educational goals. However, observation and research indicate that teenagers encounter difficulty when using library resources which could be attributed to the fact that they lack search or retrieval competencies for exploiting resources caused by lack of consistencies in the usage of the library, thus, making the level of use of resources very low. Likewise, information retrieval tools are often used on a trial and error basis, thereby resulting in time wasting.

Knowing the fact that information is meant to transform the knowledge state of the user, it is necessary to understand the immediate and potential effect of wrong information sources and seeking behavior on information needs and use of teenagers. Information needs, as one of the challenges facing teenagers, may not be well met, due to poor information seeking behavior and wrong application of acquired information. Also, in as much information may be preserved for posterity, information found that has the contents of problem stated above is capable of confusing the future generation, and thus result little or no reliability of such information. Other problems associated with information needs, seeking behavior and use by teenagers are the following among others; complex information needs, lack of knowledge of available sources, inability to evaluate sources of information, information overloading (having too much information to cope with), insufficient search knowledge and ability, poor information seeking behavior, and wrong information application.

Therefore, it is pertinent to carry out a research to investigate the information needs and information seeking behaviors of teenagers in public libraries. A case study of Plateau State Library Board, Jos.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. What are the information needs of the teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos?
- ii. What are the purposes for information seeking behaviour by teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos?
- iii. What are the sources of information used by teenagers seek in Plateau State Library Board, Jos?
- iv. What are the problems faced by teenagers in seeking for information in Plateau State Library Board, Jos, Nigeria?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is meant to extend the frontiers of human knowledge and solve most of the problems encountered in public libraries when dealing with teenagers' information needs and seeking behaviour. The results of this study will contribute to Plateau State Library Board services and its users as follows:

- Inform staff, managers, council members, community leaders and others of the teenagers' information needs and seeking-behaviour;
- Indicate how the library can enhance teenagers in these areas by addressing their needs;
- The study would support plans for Public libraries development and input to improving library services rendered to teenagers so that they can meet these needs
- Make a portion of the teenagers aware of the resources presently available at the library;
- Contribute towards a revised collection development policy and mission statement;
- The study would serve as literature/reference material for researchers in future and input to the literature available in this area of study.

THEORETICAL MODEL

Models refer to a hypothetical description of a complex entity or process (Parker, 2007). A model in research is also viewed as a simplified representation of relationships between and among concepts (Smyth, 2004). In a larger context, a model is viewed as a representation of reality, it delineates those aspects of the real world the scientists

consider to be relevant to the problem investigated, it makes explicit the significant relationships among those aspects, and it enables the researcher to formulate empirically testable propositions regarding the nature of these relationships (Frankfort- Nachmias, 1996). Most models in the general field of information behaviour are of the former variety: they are statements, often in the form of diagrams that attempt to describe an information-seeking activity, the causes and consequences of that activity, or the relationships among stages in information-seeking behaviour. Rarely do such models advance to the stage of specifying relationships among theoretical propositions: rather, they are at a pre-theoretical stage, but may suggest relationships that might be fruitful to explore or test. Models of information behaviour, however, appear to be fewer than those devoted to the information-seeking behaviour or information searching.

- Wilson's model is clearly what may be described as a macro-model or a model of the gross information-seeking behaviour and it suggests how information needs arise and what may prevent (and, by implication, aid) the actual search for information (Wilson 1999). It also embodies, implicitly, a set of hypotheses about information behaviour that are testable: for example, the proposition that information needs in different work roles will be different, or that personal traits may inhibit or assist information seeking.

- However, Wilson (1999) admits that the weakness of the model is that all of the hypotheses are only implicit and are not made explicit. Nor is there any indication of the processes whereby context has its effect upon the person, nor the factors that result in the perception of barriers. However, he asserts, that the very fact that the model is lacking in certain elements stimulates thinking about the kinds of elements that a more complete model ought to include. The model to be used in this study is presented below:

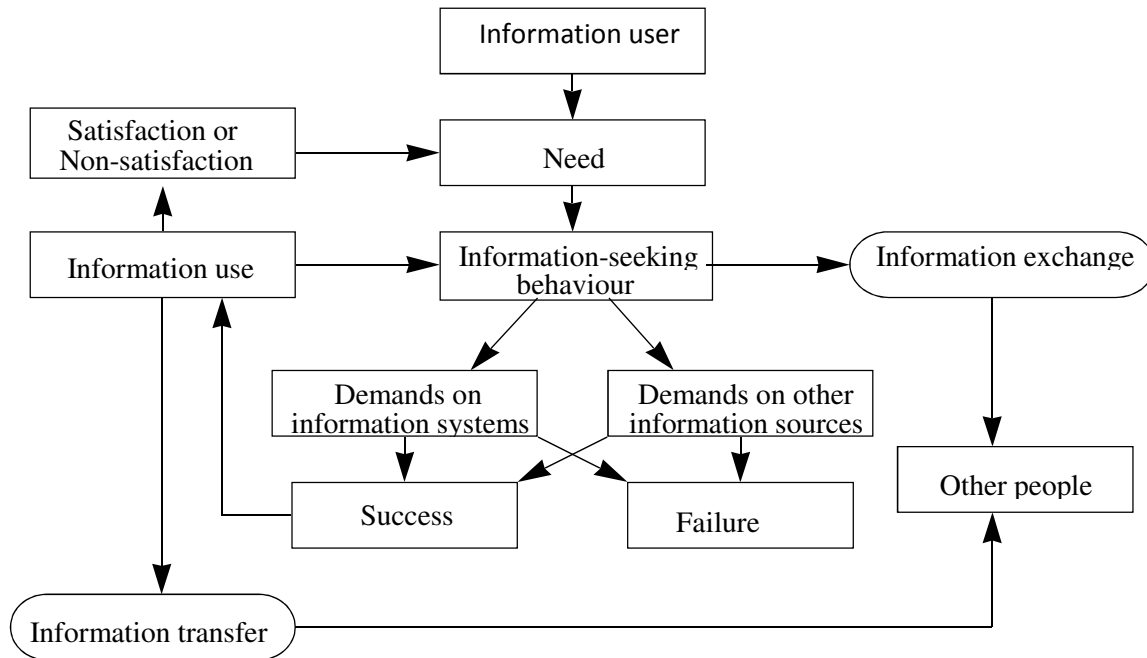


Figure 1: Wilson's first model 1981 of information-seeking behaviour

Source: Wilson T.D., 1999: P 251

The model seeks to capture the information seeking process. It is based upon two main propositions: one is that information need is a secondary need that arises out of needs of a more basic kind: and two is that in the effort to discover information to satisfy a need, the enquirer is likely to meet with barriers of different kinds. This model was essential in helping understand the information seeking process and the concepts of information needs and information seeking behavior.

INFORMATION NEEDS

Information need is an identified need for particular information so as to achieve an aim which could be assignment, examination, leisure or project. According to Aina (2004), information can be needed for recreation, leisure or meeting tasks that are considered crucial to survival or information that could meet day to day activities or even information that is necessary for the common good of the neighborhood, community and the nation in general. This means that information is usually needed for a purpose or different purposes. From Osuala (2005) information needs vary in relation to subject field of users, educational background, level of experience and functions performed. Similarly, Kumar (2008) opined that information needs vary from function to function, environment to environment, discipline to discipline and

even from age to age. Uhegbu (2007) noted that information need implies a lack of something which if present would further our welfare or make easier the attainment of whatever objectives one may have in mind. It is a state or process started when one perceives that there is a gap between the information and knowledge available to solve a problem and the actual solution of the problem (Miranda & Tarrapanoff, 2008).

INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

It is a truism that teenagers engage in information seeking in order to attain set objectives and solve certain problems. While seeking for this information, teenagers exhibit several verbal and non-verbal cues. These behavioural tendencies constitute information seeking behaviour. Wilson (2000) observed that in the course of seeking, the individual may interact with manual information systems (such as a newspaper or a library) or with computer-based systems (such as the World Wide Web). Information seeking behavior has been differently and separately defined by several authors as a conduct (Uhegbu, 2001, Ossai, 2011); as an activity and as an action (Majid and Kassim, 2000). As a conduct, (Uhegbu, 2001) described it as the way an individual conducts himself or acts when looking for or receiving or acquiring information. This conduct constitutes his utterances,

gestures, anxiety or anger displayed by an information seeker in his effort to purchase, acquire or receive news, data, stories or anything that may inform or misinform his knowledge or understanding of a concept. Information seeking behaviour as an activity denotes several procedures of identifying search terms, choosing information locating tools, carrying out the search, locating the information, retrieval and eventual utilization. As an action, information seeking behaviour involves a set of actions that an individual takes to express information needs, seek information, evaluate and select information and finally use this information to satisfy his or her information needs. Invariably, this also include the feelings and emotions exhibited in the assessment of the information and decision stage of either satisfaction/dissatisfaction with obtained information or re-search procedure.

Information seeking behavior from Smyth, (2004) is the purposive seeking for information as a consequence of a need to satisfy some goal. Ogba, (2013) defined information behaviour as actions, sentiments, mood swings and psychological reasoning carried out in the mood of information seeking by individuals; before, during and after information seeking which determines the environment of research, the information source, the information sourced and taken, the ability to conclude research and the mode of using the information sourced.

Whether or not information needs are pursued depends on the individual's ability to identify their need and then to express the need in terms that are searchable by themselves or a third party. (Davies, 2007). Smyth, R. (2004) remarked that the information seeking pattern of an individual is determined by the individual information environment, which consist of: background and characteristics of the individual; the nature and type of information need with which he/she is confronted; the type of availability of information providers; information providers capability in responding to a request and the degree and satisfaction perceived by an individual with the ability of one or more information providers to respond to his/her information needs.

Information seeking according to Smyth, (2004) is a basic activity indulged in by all people and manifested through a particular behaviour. It is also an aspect of scholarly work of most interest to academic librarians who strive to develop collections, services and structures that facilitate information seeking. In the words of Aina, (2004) the information seeking behaviour of users depends on education, access to library and the length of time a user devote to information seeking. He went further to say that no matter how comprehensive the resources and services of a library are, it is important that the services are publicized widely so that users could seek information from the libraries.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Two main categories of information sources are primary sources and secondary sources. A primary source is an original work created by a person who was directly involved in the subject of the work and gives first-hand information; secondary sources are works about primary sources which analyzes, report, summarizes, restructures an original work. The references found in secondary sources can also help you find primary sources (Spring, 2010). Primary sources comprise of: Diaries, Works of fiction, Autobiographies, Art objects Research articles written by those who performed the research, Artifacts; Secondary sources include like: Textbooks, Book reviews, Biographies Articles about other people's work. Information sources, in view of Popoola (2008), can be classified into two, namely: formal and informal. More often times, information sources could be classified into three: primary sources-journals, diaries, surveys, etc.; secondary sources-commentaries, dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc.; tertiary sources-text books, manuals, library catalogue, etc. He further enlightened that sources that are available to information seekers include but not limited to: journals, library, internet, encyclopedias, magazines, dictionaries, and other electronic resources. Meanwhile, various studies have been carried out on information sources available to information users.

Anna, Lundh (2008) carried out a study on relevance of information source and use of small scale traders in Ibadan Nigeria and maintained that information sources available to small scale traders are in different form; an effective business owner is expected to research on information from a variety of sources that can help in making decisions for business growth. Business information is one of the aspects of information industry. Leigh and Media (2013) explained that businesses need information to be successful, and that information can come from a variety of sources, both internal and external. Understanding the various sources of information and how to access them can help companies and their leaders stay on top of emerging trends and environmental factors that can affect their success. Access to these sources is also important.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research Design:

Survey Research Design was adopted for this study. According to Busher and Harter (1980), survey research design enables specific issues to be investigated through information gathering on people's opinions and believes over a wide population. Busher and Harter (1980) further claimed that survey research techniques can "save time

and money without sacrificing efficiency, accuracy, and information adequacy in a research process". This technique is relevant to this study because it enabled the researcher to properly sample opinions of teenagers on their information needs and seeking behavior.

Population and Sample

The population of this study consisted of all teenagers visiting the Plateau State Library Board, Jos, Nigeria. The total population of teenagers that visited Plateau State Library Board was one hundred and fifty (150). Hence, the questionnaire was given to every teenagers visiting Plateau State Library Board. The copies of the questionnaire were administered to the teenagers at the circulation desk.

Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument used for data collection was questionnaire. Questionnaire provides questions related to the objectives of the study, which were designed to elicit responses from respondents about themselves, other people and events in their environment. Data were collected with the aid of questionnaire to evaluate the information needs and seeking behavior of teenagers visiting Plateau State Library Board.

Validation of the Instrument

The questionnaire went through content validity check. Copies of the questionnaire were given to senior colleagues in the profession. The essence of this exercise was to ensure that the questions were clear, simple and appropriate for the study. On the basis of their suggestions and modifications, some of the items were

modified to suit the objectives of the study. A final draft of the questionnaire was then prepared and used for the study.

Reliability test

A reliability test of the study was conducted using test and re-test method. Twenty (20) teenagers that attend Imo state Library Board were used to test the reliability of the questionnaire. The reliability coefficient of $r=0.89$ was obtained, and the coefficient was considered high enough for reliability (Tiraieyari, Idris, Uli, & Hamzah, 2011)). This enabled the researcher to ascertain whether or not the questions asked were able to generate the required data. The questionnaire was then distributed.

Procedure for Data Collection

A permission letter was collected from the Head of Department of Social Science Education, University of Jos, to the Management of Plateau State Library Board to allow the researcher collect data for his study. Based on the sample size, one hundred and fifty (150) copies of the questionnaire were produced and administered to the teenagers at the circulation unit, as they come to the library by the researcher with the help of a trained research assistant who was employed for that purpose. The essence was to ensure high response rate and to explain certain items of the instrument to the respondents whenever the need arise. The field work was concluded in two (2) weeks.

Method of Data Analysis

Responses obtained from the questionnaire were coded using the Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) version 21 software. The statistical tool used for the analysis was Pearson's correlation co-efficient. Data were presented in tables and charts.

DATA ANALYSIS

Demographic Distribution of Respondents

Table 1 shows responses according to respondent's socio – demographic information.

Questionnaire Administration and Return Rate

Table 1: Response Rate

No of Questionnaire Administered	No of Questionnaire Return	Unreturned Questionnaires
150	145	5
100%	96.7%	3.3%

Distribution of Respondent by Demographic Factors

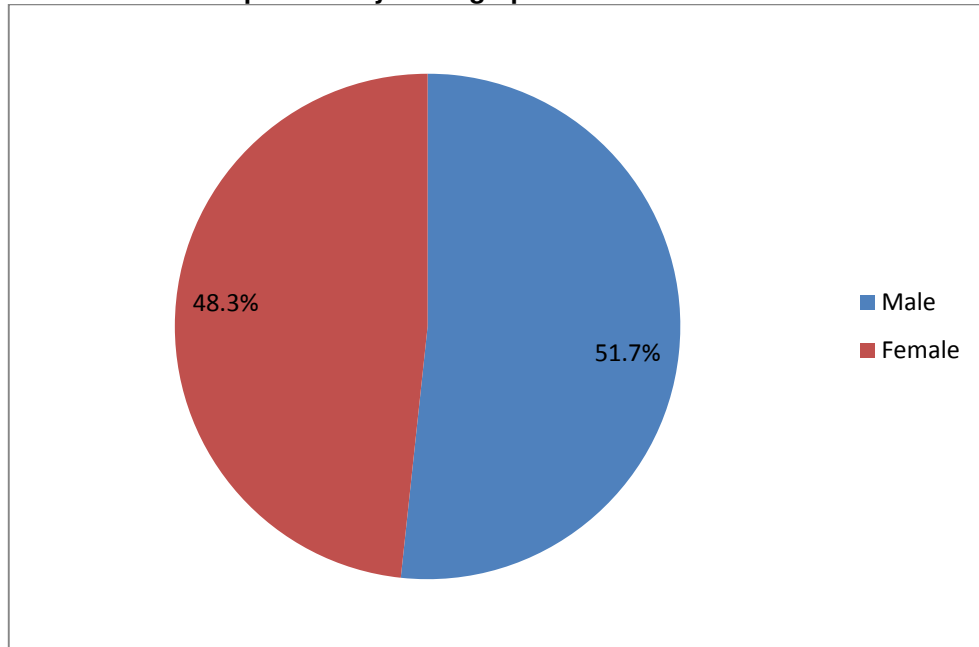


Figure 2: Gender Distribution of Respondents

Figure 2: Gender distribution of respondents shows that 51.7% (75) were male while 48.3% (70) were female; which shows that male teenagers responded more to the questionnaire than the female.

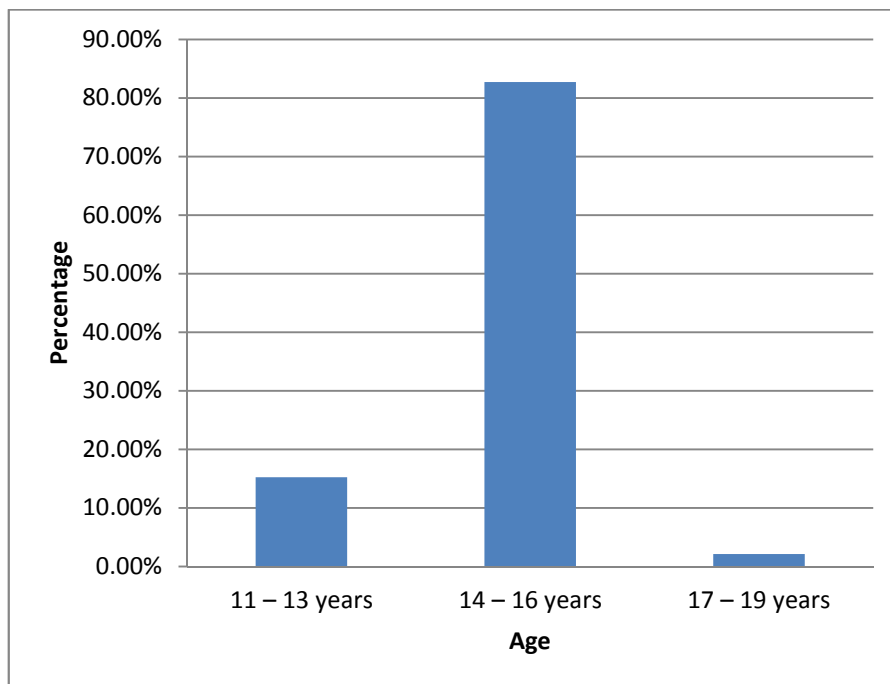


Figure 3: Age distribution of Respondents

Figure 3 shows the age distribution of respondents which indicated that 120 (82.7%) of the respondents were between ages 11 -18 years, 45 (22%) are from the age range of 14 – 16 years while 3(2.1%) are from 17 – 19 years.

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS**Research Question 1:** What are the Information Needs of teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos?**Table 2:** Information Needs of teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos
N=145

S/N	VARIABLES	RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Academics	SA	83	57.2 %
		A	41	28.3 %
		D	12	8.3 %
		SD	9	6.2 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
2	Entertainment	SA	70	48.3 %
		A	27	18.6 %
		D	30	20.7 %
		SD	18	12.4 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
3	Beauty	SA	18	12.4 %
		A	62	42.8 %
		D	38	26.2 %
		SD	27	18.6 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
4	Sport	SA	50	34.5 %
		A	45	31 %
		D	30	20.7 %
		SD	20	13.7 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
5	All of the above	SA	27	18.6 %
		A	70	48.3 %
		D	30	20.7 %
		SD	18	12.4 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%

Eighty- three respondents strongly agreed that they need information on academics with 57.2 %. This is followed by information on entertainment (48.3 %), sport (34.5 %), all of the above (18.6%) respectively. The least information needed by the teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos is information on beauty (12.4 %).

Research Question 2: What are the purposes for information seeking behaviour by teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos?

Table 3: Purpose for Seeking Information by the Teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos.
N=145

S/N	VARIABLES	RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Research	SA	52	35.9 %
		A	63	43.4 %
		D	18	12.4 %
		SD	12	8.3 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
2	Education	SA	95	65.6%
		A	35	24.1 %
		D	10	6.9 %
		SD	5	3.4 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
3	Personal development	SA	28	19 %
		A	60	41%
		D	42	30%
		SD	15	10 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
4	Social activities	SA	27	18.6 %
		A	70	48.3 %
		D	30	20.7 %
		SD	18	12.4 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
5	General knowledge	SA	42	30 %
		A	60	41 %
		D	28	19 %
		SD	15	10 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%

Ninety- five respondents strongly agreed that they seek information on education for assignment and examination with percentage of 65.6%. This is followed by information for research purpose (35.9%), general knowledge (30%). However, seeking information for personal development (19%) and information on social activities (18.6%) were the least, respectively.

Research question 3: What are the sources of information used by teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos?

Table 4: Information sources used by teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos.
N=145

S/N	VARIABLES	RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Serial Materials	SA	78	53 %
		A	42	30 %
		D	15	10 %
		SD	10	7 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
2	Reference Materials	SA	86	60 %
		A	34	23 %
		D	10	7 %
		SD	15	10 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
3	Text Books	SA	98	68 %
		A	34	23 %
		D	8	6 %
		SD	5	3 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%

Ninety-eight (68%) respondents indicated that Text Books was their main source of Information. This was followed by Reference materials (60%) and Serials materials (58%).

Research Question 4: What are the problems faced by teenagers in seeking for information in Plateau State Library Board, Jos?

Table 5: Problems Faced by Teenagers in Plateau State Library Board, Jos
N=145

S/N	VARIABLES	RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Information illiteracy	SA	14	9.5 %
		A	36	24.8%
		D	58	40.2 %
		SD	37	25.5 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%

Table 5: continues

2	Inadequate internet Search skill	SA	5	3 %
		A	10	7 %
		D	32	22%
		SD	98	68 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
3	Unstable power supply	SA	90	62 %
		A	20	14 %
		D	22	15 %
		SD	13	9 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
4	Lackadaisical attitude	SA	15	10 %
		A	30	21 %
		D	60	41.4
		SD	40	28 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%
5	Reliance on past knowledge	SA	28	19 %
		A	50	35%
		D	52	36 %
		SD	15	10 %
		TOTAL	145	100.0%

Ninety (62%) respondents strongly agreed on unstable power supply. This was followed by 28 (19%) Reliance on past knowledge, the 15 (10%) respondents claimed lackadaisical attitude, 14 (9.5%) stated Information illiteracy and 5(3%) respondents affirmed inadequate Internet search skill.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Table 2 shows the information needs of teenagers in Plateaus State Library Board, Jos. This indicated that the respondents' purpose for using the library was for academic purpose. This finding agrees with what Aina (2004) stated that every individual has information needs. Such information could be for recreation, leisure or meeting tasks that are crucial to survival. It also confirmed the position of Adebayo (2014) that the major information needs of teenagers are for academic purpose.

Table 3 shows the purpose for information by the respondents. There are different purposes of seeking information by teenagers in Plateaus State Library Board, Jos. Majority Ninety- five respondents strongly agreed that they seek information on education for assignment and examination with percentage of 65.6%. This finding corroborates with the works of (Ekoja, 2010) who on different occasions asserted that teenagers' purpose for

seeking information are usually many and complex.

Table 4 shows the teenagers' sources of information. This shows that the teenagers' major source for information was the Internet. This is because ninety-eight (68%) submitted that they used Internet often. This observation is in line with the works of (Bhatti, 2010) who claimed that teenagers often use the Internet when sourcing for information.

Table 5 shows the problems encountered by teenagers while seeking for information at Plateau State Library Board, Jos. This shows that Ninety respondents strongly agreed on unstable power supply with percentage of (62%). This finding corroborates the work of (Bawden, 2006) who indicated that constant power failure is very rampant in Nigeria.

CONCLUSION

The main purpose of the study was to determine the

information need and information-seeking behaviour of teenagers in Plateau State, using Plateau State Library Board, Jos, as a case study. The study found that the teenagers need access to sufficient, reliable and current information to meet their academic demands. Majority of the teenagers indicated that the major challenge they faced in using the library was constant power failure.

RECOMMENDATION

The Plateau State Library Board, Jos should embark on user education programme targeted at the teenagers on the use of library. This will assist the teenagers to know how to exploit the library resources effectively.

The library management should acquire more current and relevant books, and other new digital information services that will be of benefit to teenager's needs. This will motivate them in the use of the library.

There is the need for the library management to acquire generators to overcome the issue of constant power failure in the library

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