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By

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate information seeking behaviour and use by researchers of administrative staff college of Nigeria (ASCON). Survey design was adopted for the study and twenty-two (22) departments were selected with a total population of 380 researchers out of which 226 were selected using random sampling technique. Questionnaire was the major data collection instrument used which was complemented with interview and observation. Data collection were analysed using descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages. The findings revealed that the major information needs of the researchers were on financial matters and job opportunities 125(59.5%), education and professional 150(71.4%). The sources of information available to the researchers were the internet 110(155.4%), textbooks 150(71.4%), Newspapers/Magazine 125(59.5%), and Newsletters/ bulletin 120(71.4%). Information was used for research purposes 170(81%). Journals 160(76.2%), conference proceeding 160(76.2%) and textbooks 158(75.3%) were used frequently. Shortage of staff 200(95.3%) and inconsistent power supply, 155(73.8%) were some of the identified problems. The researchers need to seek for the information to respond to both internal and external changes by making good research work that would shape the future of the organisation. Therefore, training facilities is should be made available particularly in the use of the emerging information technologies by the various department where the ASCON

researchers work. Researchers should also be exposed to new sources of information in other to help them improve their productivities.

Introduction

Most developed countries in the world make use of the available information judiciously for the growth of such country. Garbado (2018) says that information and the use of it in research development of knowledge is a main subject of human civilization. The primary principal in this process is information science "assessment of need of information" or recognition of information needs and findings information about behaviour; that is a great duty of information science and library science. On the other hand, Thilagavathi and Thirunavukkarasu (2015) defines assessment of need of information by this way, the application of patterns and skills which can recognize suitable information and needed person or group and plans supply and guarantee.

Research platform should be provided with the following objectives: providing specialized information resources for researchers, The possibility of researchers' participation in joint research project, the possibility of pay-per-service for private sectors, prevention of parallel researchers in order to reduce the expenditure setting up a-joint data base including specialist' fascistic, laboratory, exploratory and research-based facilities, international cooperation In the development of scientific potentials, leading the scientific community toward researches which are needed in the development and facilitating the process of such researches, easier access to experimental facilitates of country, application and commercialization of research results facilitating the exchange of technical, information and laboratory experiments, practice of organizing the group research activities of country, the possibility of mutual advantage to use one another's facilities, Professors', researchers', Ph.D and M.A. students' application of the researchers, optimum use of each other's academic potentials Lltlanmawii and Verma (2016).

Information seeking behaviour can be described as the way an information users conducts himself or acts when searching, receiving or acquiring information. The utterance, gesture, age, zeal or any other attribute displayed by an information user in his efforts to purchase, acquire or receive news constitute seeking behaviour. Omah and Urhiewhu (2019) defined information seeking as the act of individuals who intentionally ask for or search about context that is pertinent to the individual need. It is the individual that initiates events by structuring a question. This definition contains the interactive events that include specified queries and professional mediation amid the seekers and the record

like reference transaction in information centeres and libraries. Nwone and Mutula (2018) approach to information seeking is that of a user centred one. This indicates that each individual is a definable state with regard knowledge and that the existing state can be uttered by some actions of information professionals or specialists. From this approach, one would expect an information seeker to specifically define his/her goals, objectives, knowledge and problem in such a way that a description can be represented and utilise in comparism with similar document representations for retrieval purposes. This knowledge can be translated in specific discrete information needs. The above provide help in conceptualizing the process by which people recognize information need and seek to meet that need (Ahiauzu and Okon, 2015).

Statement of the problem

Unfortunately very little is known about the information needs and seeking behaviour of the researcher in ASCON and Nigeria in particular. The Administrative Staff College of Nigeria (ASCON) imparts knowledge to administrators and public servants and ensure that administrators and public servants are up to date with relevant knowledge and skill that will enable them perform effectively in their respective places of work. To achieve this goal, researchers of ASCON need constant access to information sources and systems that will assist them to come up with relevant information and their projects conceptualization, design and implementation. All these probably account for the seemingly low impact of this group of researchers in ASCON productivity capacity as relates to their work. Information can play a vital role in assisting the researchers in solving this problem, through the acquisition and application of new knowledge relating to their field.

Objectives of the study

The major objectives of this study are to determine:
1.   identify the information needs of researchers in ASCON.
2.   find out the information seeking behaviour of the researchers in ASCON.
3.   identify the purpose of use information of researchers in ASCON.
4.   examine the frequency of use of the information sources by the researchers.
5.   identify the factors hindering the researchers use of these information source

Research questions

In order to achieve the specific objectives the research study seeks to answer the following questions.

1.   What are the information seeking behaviour of researchers in ASCON?

2.   What are the information needs of the researchers in ASCON?

3.   What are the purpose of using information?

4.   What is the frequency of using information?

5.   What are the factors hindering the researchers in ASCON in using information sources?

Scope of the study

The research will focus on staff and researchers of ASCON which constitute the core researchers of ASCON. It will look into the frequency of use of the library, the type of materials they make use of and how much they depend on the library. The research also dwells on the library in order to discover the type of materials in stock and the currency of such materials. These are the interested information sources: electronic resource, newspapers, magazines, CD-ROM databases, journal and reference materials.

Literature review

Studies by Adedigba (2005) reported that researchers rely heavily on literature as the major source of scientific information and that information is the live wire of research. Uhegbu (2007) said that, needs for information arise because a scientist wants to know the latest events happening in his field. According to Thilagavathi and Thirunavukkarasu (2015) there are primary and secondary attentions that determine the information needs of scientists. In a similar view Odeinde (2006) emphasized that: the needs and use of information ultimately differ because of differences in personal Characteristics and disciplinal factors.

Okonoko, Odiachi and Marcus (2021) reported that researchers seek information basically on learning, research activities, career progression, self-development, condition of service/promotion guideline and so on. Also, the authors noted that researchers seek information they needed by consulting journals, e-resources, books, bibliographies, internet, interacting with friends and colleagues, index/ abstracts etcetera. It was also noted researchers majorly use information to get materials for learning and research activities, advancement for their professional career as well as for their promotion and condition of service.

Omeiza and Lanre (2017) conducted a study on information needs and seeking behaviour of Higerian stored institute in Nigeria and discovered that the researchers in this institute seek information majorly on job interviews, preparation for promotion, current awareness and to write seminars and conference papers. The study also revealed that the researchers consult different sources of information like books, journals, almanacs, abstracts as well as online databases. Furthermore, it was noted that the researchers used the internet frequently than visiting the library physically. This was as result of obsolesce materials in the library which could not meet their information needs. Challenges such as poor internet connectivity, hike in purchasing materials/information resources and obsolesce information in the library were identified hiccups faced by the researchers especially when seeking for information.

Okonoko, Ojukwu and Mazah (2015) revealed in their study that majority of the researchers in Nigerian libraries seek for information on research matters, employment, businesses, industrial training, health, sports etcetera. The study also indicated that

textbooks are the majorly consulted materials by the researchers in the libraries and use for research enhancement, personal use, career progression and promotion exercise. In addition, Makinde, Jiyane and Mugwisi (2020) reported in their study on information seeking behaviour among researchers in Nigeria and found that researchers at federal institute of industrial research Oshodi regularly seek information mainly from journals, knowledgeable persons, books, review articles, interaction with colleagues and the Internet was the mostly often information source. Furthermore, the study noted that researchers used information especially for carrying out research work, solving personal needs, general awareness as well as attending to users' needs. Outdated materials, inadequate e-resources, lack of well catalogued books and poor power supply were identified challenges to the use of information needs by the researchers.

Obi, Akanbi and Kehinde (2018) conducted a study on information needs and seeking behaviour among students of army school in Nigeria and found that the major information need of the students were prepare for examination, assignment completion, personal career enhancement, academic achievement, and that the library and internet are the majorly used sources of information. The study further noted that the main reason at which the respondents seek information is specifically to update their knowledge as well as improve professional and academic activities. The main problems affecting the information needs of the students were insufficient opening hours at the library, inadequate ICT facilities, poor internet connectivity, lack of ICT skills and others. More so, Adeyalo and Ogunniyi (2020) reported in their study on undergraduates' information use, needs and seeking behaviour in Nigeria and found that the students mostly source for information of from the internet, textbooks, newspapers as well as magazines. Also, the main information needs of the students were purposely for academic work, preparing for examination and knowledge updating. It was further revealed in the study that a majority of the students accessed information via individual internet subscription and few of them depend on school Wi-Fi. erratic power supply, inadequate materials in the library and obsolesce information materials were some identified problems encountered by the students in the sampled institutions. Similarly, Oluwaseye, Akanni and Busuyi (2017) conducted a study on medical students' information needs seeking behaviour at Unibadan College of Medicine and found that the major information need of the students are information relating to

medical activities and that the reason for seeking information is to complete assignment, conduct medical research, while the internet was ranked as the highly used sources of information among respondents. Challenges such as poor power supply, lack of current materials were some of the problems affecting the respondents information needs.

The research quality of a researchers is measured by the excellence of its library facilities, quality of information communication technology infrastructure, supportive institutional framework, qualified staff, diversity and levels of research funding, links with the international scholarly community and industry, provision of grants for young researchers, mentionship programmes, availability of digitized local content, functional collaborative and multidisciplinary research, among other chance teristics (Mutula, 2009). Devi and Dlamini (2013) stated that researchers and technologists use information as background for their research activities in order to avoid duplication of effort. He posited that in order to meet the information needs of users adequately, emphasis must be placed on the study of their characteristics.

Research methodology

Survey design was adopted for this paper twenty-two departments were selected with total population of 380 researchers out of which 226 were selected using random sampling technique questionnaire was the major instrument used which was complemented with interview and observation. Data collection were analysed using descriptive statistics of frequency count and percentages.

Table 1: Sample size

Department	Total population	Sample 60%	Approximately
Human resources management studies (HRMS)	15	9	9
Business management department (HMD)	17	10.2	10
Administrative department (AD)	54	32.4	32
General Service department of local government studies (GSDS)	12	7.2	07
Directorate department	67	4.2	4
Financial department	48	28.8	29
Procurement department	07	4.2	4
Library	17	10.2	10
Medicare department	25	15	15
Audit department	12	7.2	7
Public service examination maintenance department (PSEMD)	04	2.4	'2
Economic of finance management studies (EFMS)	16	9.6	10
Public administration and management studies (PAMS)	15	9	9
Computer information technical management studies (CITMS)	21	12.6	13
Supplies department	5	3	3
Ventures department	20	12	12
Printing department	06	3.6	4
Business/ secretariat department (BSD)	04	2.4	2
Technical and maintenance service department (TMSD)	44	26.4	26
BPRS	13	7.8	8
Port Harcourt Department	04	2.4	2
Abuja department	14	8.4	8
Total	**380**	**219.6**	**226**

Result and discussion of findings

Table 2: Demographic profile of respondents

Variables		Frequency	%
Gender	Male	95	45.2
	Female	115	54.8
	Total	210	100
Age	12-25yrs	98	46.7
	26-35yrs	40	19.0
	36-45yrs	25	11.9
	45-55yrs	27	12.9
	56-65yrs	20	9.5
	Total	210	100
Marital status	Single	60	28.6
	Married	125	59.5
	Divorced	25	11.9
	Total	210	100
Highest educational qualification	NCE	25	11.9
	OND	20	9.5
	First degree	85	40.5
	HND	15	7.1
	M.SC/MAM.E	35	16.6
	PH.D	20	9.5
	Others	10	5.0
	Total	210	100
Religion	Christianity	55	26.2
	Islam	105	50
	African traditional religion	4S	21.4
	Others	5	2.4
	Total	210	100

From the data collected, there were 155(54.8%) female respondents and 95(45.2%) male respondents that participated in the study. This indicated that there were more female researchers than their male counterparts in the ASCON. The average age of researchers in ASCON was between 18-25 years 98 (46.7%) this indicated that researchers in ASCON used for the study were young men and women in their productive age. Highest number 125(59.5%) of the respondents were married while those that-were not married recorded 60(28.6%) respondents. For academic qualification, those that bagged first degree had the highest 85(40.5%) number of the respondents while those that had others qualification or the others recorded the least 10(5.8%) number of the respondents. It was noted that half of

the respondents practice Islamic religion 1'05(50%) while the others recorded the least 5(2.4%).

Answers to the research Questions

Research question 1: What are the information needs of the researchers in ASCON?

Table 3: Information needs of the researchers in ASCON

S/N	Information needs	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree Agree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A	Economic	80	38.1	55	26.2	30	14.3	45	21.4	210	100
B	Financial matters	95	45.2	30	14.3	45	21.4	40	19.0	210	100
C	Job opportunities	85	40.5	40	19	70	33.3	15	7.1	210	100
D	Training opportunities	30	14.3	25	11.9	105	50	50	23.8	210	100
E	Educational	88	41.9	62	29.5	30	14.3	30	14.3	210	100
F	Professional	65	31	25	40.5	25	11.9	35	16.6	210	100
G	Political	50	23.8	50	23.8	55	26.2	55	26.2	210	100
H	Government policies	90	42.9	40	19	40	19	40	19	210	100
I	Current affairs	90	42.9	40	19	40	19	40	19	210	100
J	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	100

The five Likert scale was used to Collect responses; strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and for the purpose of presenting the result,   strongly agreed and agreed were merged, while strongly disagree and disagree were merged. From the results obtained, it could be observed that 135(67.5%) of the respondents agreed that they needed economic information as against 75(32.5%). Financial matters and job opportunity recorded the same number of the respondents 125(59.5%) as against 85(40.5%). However, 155(73.8%) of them did not need information on training opportunities while few 55(26.2) of the respondents were of the view that they needed information concerning training opportunities. Equal number 150(71.4%) of the researchers agreed that the needed information on education and professional as against 60(28.6%). A slightly higher percentage 100(47.6%), of the respondents search for political information. Information on government policies and current affairs also recorded equal number of the respondents 130(61.9%) as against 80(38.1%). From the interview conducted about the type of information the ASCON sought for in their libraries, some sought for information concerning their job, research publications, while some sought for academic information.

Research Question 2: What are the information seeking behaviour of researchers in ASCON?

Table 4: Information Seeking Behaviour

Source	Daily		Twice		Once a week		Twice a month		Monthly		Occasionally		Never		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Friends/colleagues	20	9.5	30	14.3	80	38.1	25	11.9	20	9.5	15	7.1	20	9.5	210	100
Conference proceedings	30	14.3	40	19	40	19	20	9.5	60	28. 6	15	7.1	5	2.4	210	100
The internet	110	52.4	15	7.1	15	7.1	10	4.8	10	4.8	5	2.4	45	21.4	210	100
CD -Rom data base	10	4.8	12	5.7	15	7.1	20	9.5	30	14.3	111	52.9	12	5.7	210	100
Textbooks	150	71.4	10	4.8	10	4.8	10	4.8	10	4.8	10	4.8	10	4.8	210	100
Newspapers /magazines	125	59.5	5	2.4	5	2.4	10	4.8	10	4.8	35	16.7	20	9.5	210	100
Newsletter /bulletin'	150	71.4	10	4.8	10	4.8	15	7.1	15	7.1	5	2.4	5	2.4	210	100
TV	155	73.8	5	2.4	5	2.4	5	2.4	5	2.4	5	2.4	30	14.3	210	100
Radio	155	73.8	10	4.8	10	4.8	15	7.1	5	2.4	5	2.4	5	2.4	210	100
Patent	25	11.9	88	41.9	10	4.8	15	7.1	5	2.4	27	12.9	40	19	210	100
Notice board association / clubs/ society	15	7.1	90	42.9	8	3.8	33	15.7	5	2.4	5	2.4	54	25.7	210	100

Table 4 showed that they sought information from friends/colleagues once a weak with the response rate of 80. (38.1%), conference proceeding, had 60(28.6%) monthly. It was not surprising that 110 (55.4%) of those researchers seek the internet information daily. The reason unique be that they were all researchers, where it was of primary, importance that they must do some research. Textbooks 150(71.4%), Newspaper/magazine 125(59.5%), Newsletters/bulletin 120(71.4%), TV 155(73.8%) and radio 155(73.8%) were the information sources seeking for everyday by the respondents, while they seek for notice by sand/ association/ class/society twice a week with the response rate of 90 (42.9%).

Research question 3: What are the purposes of using information?

Table 5: Purpose of using information

S/N	Information needs	Strongly Agree		Agree		Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A	General information	82	39	58	27.6	27	12.9	43	20.5	210	100
B	Research purposes	158	75.2	12	5.7	20	9.5	20	9.5	210	100
C	Personal interest	110	52.4	26	9.5	40	19	40	19	210	100
D	Sources for alternative information	50	23.8	22	10.5	69	32.9	69	32.9	210	100
E	For job opportunities /occupation	190	90.5	10	4.8	5	2.4	5	2.4	210	100
F	Education	122	58.1	15	7.1	15	7.1	58	27.6	210	100
G	Business	100	47.6	30	14.3	55	26.2	25	11.9	210	100
H	Economic	90	42.9	40	19	20	9.5	60	8.6	210	100
I	Politics	72	34.3	72	34.3	16	7.6	50	23.8	210	100
J	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The purpose of using information by researchers were measured using a Likert scale, classified into strongly agree (SA) Agree (A), Disagreed (D) and strongly Disagreed (SD). About 140 (66.7%) (82+58 = 140) of them agreed that they used general information as against (33.3%). Information was used for research purposes with the response rate of 170 (81%) while 40 (19%) of the respondents disagreed, personal interest had 130 (61.89%) as against 80 (38.1%) it was noted that highest number of researchers used information purposely because of job opportunities/occupation with the response rate of 200 (95.3%) as against 10 (4.7%). Education 137 (65.2%). and Business 130 (61.9%) recorded the slightly highest response rate of the respondents.

Research question 4: What is the frequency of using of information?

Table 6: Frequency of Using Information Sources

S/N	Information Needs	Daily		Twice		Once a week		Twice a month		Monthly		Occasionally		Never		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	210	100
a	Friends/colleagues	35	16.7	25	11.9	70	33.3	15	7.1	10	4.8	28	13.3	27	12.9	210	100
b	Journals	160	76.2	5	2.4	5	2.4	10	4.8	10	4.8	10	4.8	10	4.8	210	100
c	Conference proceeding	160	76.2	10	4.0	10	4.8	10	4.8	10	4.8	5	2.4	5	2.4	210	100
d	The internet	95	45.2	15	7.1	10	4.8	30	14.3	8	3.8	8	3.8	42	20	210	100
e	CD-ROM databases	15	7.1	15	7.1	12	5.7	20	9.5	24	11.4	109	51.9	15	7.1	210	100
f	Text-books	158	75.3	12	5.7	8	3.8	8	3.8	8	3.8	8	3.8	8	3.8	210	100
g	Newspapers/magazines	130	61.9	14	6.7	10	4.8	10	4.8	10	4.8	5	2.4	31	14.8	210	100
h	Newsletter/bulletin	20	9.5	20	9.5	20	9.5	10	4.8	120	57.1	10	4.8	10	4.8	210	100
i	TV	40	19	40	19	30	14.3	25	11.9	25	11.9	25	11.9	25	1.9	210	100
j	Radio	65	31	28	13.3	20	9.5	22	10.5	5	2.4	5	2.4	65	31	210	100
k	Patent	34	16.2	24	11.4	18	8.6	77	36.7	18	8.6	19	9.0	20	9.5	210	100
l	Notice board/ Association/ clubs/society	50	23.8	114	54.3	4	1.9	4	1.9	16	7.6	11	5.2	11	5.3	210	100

A large percentage of the researchers is ASCON consultant journals 160(76.2%), conference proceedings 160(72.2%), the internet 95(45.2%). Textbooks 158(75.3%) and Newspapers/ magazines 130(61.9%) everyday while CD-ROM databases were consulted occasionally 109(51.9%). And the majority of the respondents 114(54.3%) consulted notice board/association/ clubs/ society twice a week 65(31%) of them consulted radio daily and TV had 40(19%) respondents.

Research question 5: What are the factors hindering the researchers in ASCON in using information sources?

Table 5: Factors Affecting the Researchers on Using Information

S/N	Factors	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
a	Inadequate funds	65	31	50	23.8	45	21.4	50	23.8	210	100
b	Shortage of staff	180	85.7	20	9.5	5	2.4	5	2.4	210	100
c	Inconsistence	100	47.6	55	26.2	25	11.9	30	14.3	210	100
d	Government	52	24.8	48	22.9	100	47.6	10	4.8	210	100
e	Time constraint	142	67.6	28	13.3	20	9.5	20	9.5	210	100
f	Language barrier	135	64.3	25	11.9	25	11.9	25	11.9	210	100
g	Communication problem	90	42.9	90	42.9	15	7.1	15	7.1	210	100
h	Inadequate ICT facilities	96	45.7	92	43.8	11	5.2	11	5.2	210	100
i	Lack of organized information	89	42.4	91	43.3	15	7.1	15	7.1	210	100
j	Irregular internet connectivity	40	19	40	19	100	47.6	30	1.43	210	100

The five Likert scale was used to collect responses; strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and for the purpose of presenting the result, strongly agreed and agreed were merged, while strongly disagree and disagree were merged. Problem associated with the information seeking behaviour and information use of researchers for decision-making revealed that shortage of staff 200 (95.25), inconsistent power supply 155 (73.8%), Time constraints 170 (80.95), and language barrier 160 (76.2%) were the major inhibitors facing the researchers in ASCON (Table 4.7). The respondents were asked to describe other problems associated with their information needs and seeing behavior according to the response of the researchers from the interview conducted the following problems were mentioned: poor maintenance culture, lack of up dated information, security of data fraud, and in adequate information resources in the library. Generally, it was observed that the material resources available in the library were grossly inadequate and the available

information resources were old and obsolete for present day research activities. The different types of materials consulted were checked and the library statistical records some of the researchers were satisfied with the resources consulted while some of them were not satisfied, this shows that the library materials, were fairly adequate.

Discussion of findings

General characteristics of the respondents results indicated that female were more than the male counterparts and the average age fell between 18-35 years 138 (65.7%). This showed that researcher in ASCON were dynamic young men and women still in their prime. This probably accounts for the reason why ASCON is one of the most dynamic body highly recognized in Nigeria. The result sought to know their status, it was noted that about half of them were married. This was in line with the view of Green (2007) that married people are mostly responsibly in administration of any organization that tends to achieve its goals and objectives. The highest qualification was first degree 85(40.5%). The data analysis showed that those that practiced Islam religion were more than Christianity and others religion. The respondents needs various information for their daily needed such as economic, financial matters job opportunities and educational information Okonkoko, et al., (2015) stated in his study that nearly all researchers made several decisions every day and most of those decisions were highly significant with effective consequences on their organizations. Since the researchers in ASCON work in different types of establishments, their information needs and usage might differ. For instance, the academics will tend to use more academic information than others, while some may be interested in financial matters, educational information and professional information.

This view corroborates the opinion of Olayinka, Glenrose and Tinashe (2019) that three factors influence the use of information and information sources in organizations namely: (a) the characteristics of the task environment, specifically the availability of various sources in the environment, length/ brevity of sources (b) accuracy, subject content and (c) the extent to which sources provide informality that enables users to justify or accounts for official decisions. Most of the researchers depended on formal sources (printed/textbooks) of information than informal sources while something for information. This view corroborates the findings Ismail, Mahesar and Idrees (2017) that the rank order

of information sources actually used by researchers were printed media, television, informal sources (friends e.t.c.) radio and organizations. The researchers consulted more than one printed information sources which are textbooks journal magazines/Newspaper etc. This is often possible where all those sources were available so that when information is not found in one, they could almost always search for information in the other. To support this, Taylor (2006) stated that where individuals were exposed to information from more than one channel, their information seeking behavior increased. However, the finding contradicts Ozioko and Eke (2010) findings on the information needs and information's seeking behaviour of researchers in Nigeria where the results revealed that the most prominent way by which information is sought by these groups of users is by interactions between colleagues and literature searches conducted via university library.

The researchers do conduct literature searches in libraries mostly in their establishments, but interaction between colleagues as regard information search is minimal. Harrison (2009) ascertained that scientists preferred obtaining information by talking and listening, but Hess (2009) had earlier on stated that the degree of dependence upon scientific literature compared to verbal sources varied and was greater with pure scientists than for applied scientists. They may not familiar with online search corroborates the view of Akinola (2009) when he stated that "I have frequently most peculiar, in efficient and totally illogical fashion" Aina (2004) opined that end users are not necessarily aware of online, CD-ROW or even if they are, they need convincing facts they actually should use it. According to Joshi and Nikose (2020), it may be that most of them are not trained on how to use these tools. Information seeking behaviour is significantly influenced by the nature of the institution in which the user works, the searcher's job, subject and rank of academic training. This view was also corroborated by Bhatti (2008) who accepted that information needs and processors depends on workers task. The task imposes information requirements that must be met, if the task is to be completed. The respondents used information for various purposes such as general information, research purposes, person interest, others were for job opportunities/occupation, education and business. This result show that libraries (as the custodian of knowledge) play a major role in the provision of information to meet the different needs of the researchers. The results also show that researchers have to utilize the benefits consigned to library usage to avoid being obsolete

with conformity as emphasized by Olayinka, Glenrose and Tinashe (2019). The researchers still prefer searching for information's from journals and textbooks, magazines and Newspapers perhaps the researchers would want to use the internet Table 4. and Table 6 explained this further; 110(52.4%) of them used the internet, and 95(45.2%) of the respondents used internet daily. In support of this, Williams (2008), reports that journalists, despite their exposure to the internet in the U.K, fewer than 1 in 5 seek for information using the internet, Williams (2008) therefore, considers the reason for this to be mainly due to familiarity and conservative attachment to the traditional sources. This could also be the case with the information seeking behaviour of ASCON researchers in Nigeria. The study revealed inadequate funds shortage of staff, inconsistent power supply, time constraint and language barrier. Were the most problems affecting the researchers.

Conclusion

Information is a very vital tool to support operation and decision making in any research organization, the researchers will as a result of the information sources provided benefit a lot and will be able to function better as a researchers involved in the training and promoting their progressions. And researcher information seeking behavior involves active or purposeful information as a result of the need to complete their work, prepare for immediate changes, discussion on different workshops, conference, meeting and seminars.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made based on the findings of the study:

1. Training facilities in the use of the new information technologies should be made available by the various establishments where the ASCON researchers work.

2. That there should be an establishment of adequate library in all organization where the ASCON researches work.

3. That establishment of a National Database for assessment of professional information should be encouraged

4. There should be adequate subscription to journal by ASCON researchers

5. Researchers should be exposed to new sources of information in other to help them improve their productivities.

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