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Article:	**Information Seeking Behavior among the Final Years Students Department of LISAS at the University of Sindh Jamshoro, Pakistan**
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ABSTRACT

Present study investigates the Information Seeking Behavior among the final years students department of LISAS at the University Of Sindh Jamshoro Pakistan the main objectives of the study were 1. To Know how Frequently LIS Student visit library 2, To investigate purpose of seeking information of LIS students and what type of information resources they usually access. 3. To identify which type of information formats used by LIS students. 4. To find out the problems faced by the LIS students while seeking information the study is based on survey method. The researchers have created a well-structured questionnaire after analyzing a number of academic works. The targeted the population consisted of final-year students in the Department of LIS at the University of Sindh Jamshoro. In order to get to the inference. Simple random survey method was used to collect the data. In order to collect the data investigators visited BLIS class rooms and distributed 85 questionnaires and response rate were 100 % The information gathered from the responses was evaluated using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), version 23, to analyze the data. Frequency and percentile technique have been employed to analyze the data. It was revealed from the data that (52 %) of LIS Students visit the library on daily basis, followed by 30 (35 %) who visit the library 2-4 times a week it was also indicated that (52 %) access books as most required information sources, followed by 18 (**21%**) who access databases while 10 (11 %) mostly access Journal articles, on the response about the statement the information formats used by the LIS Students it was revealed from the data that (47 %) Students use Lecture Notes as a easily available information format while (35 %) students use internet as a convenient information format. Study also reveals the response about problems faced by the participants it was revealed from the data that (47 %) participants indicated that lack of latest information material is the major problem in seminar library faced by the students while (35 %) responded in favor of the statement about inadequate facilities in the library is second major problem. This study will be beneficial for the policy makers, Librarians and HODs of the departments to set different criteria and facilitate for student

Keywords: 1. LIS 2. Information 3. Seeking Behavior 4. Seminar Library 5. University of Sindh

Introduction:

Every person in the information age requires information to meet their demands for personal, professional, and educational purposes. Every person's life depends on information, whether it is a small piece of knowledge or academic knowledge. Whether this information is necessary to understand the cost of groceries, train schedules, and names of medical professionals or students of any subject, as well as academic material about "artificial intelligence (Ilhaq and Tausif), The most popular informational resource available to civilizations with literacy is the library. The most popular informational resource available to civilizations with literacy is the library. The type of information being sought and the methods for obtaining it must be understood by librarians. Because of the cost of acquiring and preserving print journals and electronic the library has a responsibility to offer and maintain effective services for media. When a person discovers information, it is understood that they may need to When he or she finds oneself in a challenging circumstance and can no longer function in the knowing that he or she has" (Talja, 1992). All of an individual's actions in respect of channels of information and sources, including both active and passive information and searching of information use, is referred to as information behavior, Wilson (2000). Information behavior is described as "a study of how people need, seek, give, and use information in different contexts, including the workplace and everyday life" by Pettigrew, Fidel, and Bruce (2001). The improvement in information access, storage, organization, and transmission across the globe as a result of latest development in information and communication technology (ICT) has allowed people to better meet their own information demands. The employment of these technologies and their effects alter users' patterns of information-seeking behavior. The act of specifically seeking out information to fulfill a particular need or objective is known as information seeking behavior, or ISB. It is a fundamental characteristic of human conduct, particularly in the modern era when a wealth of knowledge is easily accessible. ISB can happen in a variety of settings, including the workplace, home, and daily life.

Information seeking Behavior

Information seeking behaviour refers to the actions taken and the resources accessed by a person after determining their informational needs and their use of the information subsequently acquired. Information-seeking studies Concerns about how people use information in their work lead to certain behaviour Environments. The act of seeking information results from a need that is seen by the information consumer who places expectations on formal or informal information to meet it either successful or unsuccessful, depending on the sources or services used (Garg, 2016).The process through which people try to alter their level of knowledge is called information seeking. It is a sophisticated cognitive process that involves both problem-solving and learning. Seeking information suggests that one must adjust their level of understanding. Users are anticipated to get new knowledge and skills in information searching due to current information formats and information sources also find new information tools (Kaushik, 2011).

The current study, however, highlighted "information-seeking behavior of LISAS students in the department of library, information science and archive studies at University of Sindh Jamshoro". It aims to understand what information sources these students are interested in, as well as their goals, methods, and challenges they faced when looking for information.

University of Sindh Jamshoro

Pakistan's second oldest university was founded under the University of Sindh Act No. XVII of 1974. Legislative Assembly of Sindh passed the bill of the university. In the start till 1951, the university performed only as an examining body. In 1951, The university was relocate to Hyderabad city where it was made functional as a full time teaching institutions and embarked on the journey to educate masses materializing the its charter and dream of disseminating knowledge. Given the severe shortage of qualified instructors in the nation, the Department of Education—this was eventually elevated to the rank of faculty—was established as the nation's first teaching department. The establishment of departments in basic science disciplines and other humanistic divisions began progressively during the mid-1950s. The University of Sindh is responsible for conducting examinations for these universities. The construction of the current Allama I.I. Kazi Campus, located at Jamshoro around 17 kilometers away from Hyderabad, commenced in the late 1950s. The current operation of the university is governed by the Act of 1972, which grants increased autonomy and representation to professors. There are a total of 60 educational institutions, including institutes, centres, and departments, that provide degree programmes in 121 different fields of study. These institutions operate under different academic faculties. Since 2001, degree programmes in many fields like biotechnology and genetic engineering, environmental science, law (a 5-year LLB degree and a 2-year LLM degree), anthropology and archaeology, and forestry have been introduced. The institution of Sindh, Laar Campus in Badin, commenced operations in 2007, while the Mirpurkhas campus of the institution was established in January 2010. The Dadu Campus of the university has been operational since 2012. The Thatta and Larkana Campuses have been operational since 2013. Furthermore, the university is linked with a total of 74 public sector colleges offering both undergraduate and postgraduate degrees, as well as 14 private colleges and 15 law colleges.

Department of Library and Information Science and Archive Studies

The Department of library and information science, archive studies of the University of Sindh, Jamshoro, is the third oldest institution in Pakistan that offers education in the discipline of library and information science. The institution was founded in 1965, initially offering a certificate course. In 1966, this course was elevated to the level of a diploma Course at the undergraduate level. These courses significantly contributed to the establishment of the postgraduate diploma in library and information science in 1970 and subsequently the Master in Library Science in 1974. This department is also available as an elective/minor discipline within the undergraduate programme of library science. The Bachelor of Science (4-Year) programme in library and information science was implemented starting with the academic session of 2014. The department initiated the M.Phil. and Ph.D. programme in 2007 (Department of library and information science, 2023).

Literature Review

There have been several studies on information-seeking behavior. Due to the impossibility of covering all the studies, only a subset of the literature has been reviewed. Naveed and Hassan (2021) examined the information requirements of agriculturalists specializing in citrus cultivation at rural region of Sargodha. Respondents were interviewed in person using revised questionnaires. The findings indicate that the farmers' information requirements encompass various aspects such as land preparation, fertilizer application, pest

and disease management, weather conditions, irrigation practices, protection of citrus trees, utilization of superior varieties, avoidance of fruit drop, government policies, pricing, and engagement with buyers and merchants. Information needs were mostly fulfilled through prior knowledge and fellow agriculturalists. The primary obstacles hindering farmers' access to information included limited accessibility, lack of knowledge, financial constraints, inadequate education, few visits from extension staff, and language barriers.

Sambo and shehu (2021) in his study he evaluated the information-seeking behavior of students in their final year at federal lavel, state, and private colleges in Kwara State, Nigeria. Students who had registered for the libraries' last year's made up the study's population. A total of 2,426 people (50%) were selected using purposive sampling. 4,852 users who had registered for the previous year made up the total population of the respondents. The data was gathered via a questionnaire. Out of the 2,426 administered questionnaires, 1,713 (or 71%) were finished and submitted. Data analysis using descriptive statistics was done using percentages, frequency tables, and counts. The study's findings showed that in the final year, students' purposeful knowledge seeking was driven by their academic advancement.

Rafiq, et,al (2021) carried a quantitative investigation of girls students living under the premises of university and nearby private hostels in Lahore. For this investigation, survey research methodology was employed. According to the study's findings, students living in residence halls seeking information for academic pursuit, concerning safety, self-help issues, and social circle concerns. Female residents met their daily information needs primarily through mobile phones, social media, the internet, and interpersonal relationships. The most significant obstacles to obtaining information about daily life were natural reluctance, cultural differences, time constraints, language barriers, and the identification of reliable information. Jamshed (2020) conducted quantitative research on the information-seeking behavior of female lawyers in the province of Punjab, utilizing a questionnaire and survey methodology to collect data. The majority of respondents required information for case preparation, according to the study. Bear behaves Online legal resources were the most popular. The majority of attorneys requested information from There is printed material. The principal issues are the absence of a distinct law library which should have quality books and journals. As indicated by respondents, Ali and Jan (2020) The publication conducted a comprehensive study of the latest research papers on information requirements and seeking. They are published on a global level. The Library & Information Science in Pakistan Journal (PLISJ), LISTA, Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), and other accessible databases. We retrieved data from databases to gather relevant studies. A significant emphasis has been placed on the study subject in the Punjab province. India has generated a multitude of information studies. The information retrieval patterns exhibited by library users

Faizan, Munshi, and Ansari (2019) the current study investigates how LIS students behave when looking for information at Aligarh Muslim University's Department of Library and Information Science. The questionnaire and survey methods have both been used in this study to obtain data. A survey of about 60 students enrolled in the Bachelor of Library & Information Science (BLISc) and Master of Library & Information Science (MLISc) programs indicated that all respondents referenced books for their research and academic demands. The results also demonstrate that students use many information formats in addition to preferring to use both printed and digital media. Students have utilized multiple resources, such as textbooks, the

Internet, lecture notes, etc., to fulfill their academic objectives. Additionally, it was shown that students mostly seek knowledge in order to adequately prepare for the examinations. The findings also indicate that preferably use Google search engine when utilizing a straightforward keyword searching method. Nevertheless, students have encountered difficulties in accessing information due to inadequate information retrieval skills and a scarcity of up-to-date resources in the library.

Munshi et al. (2017), a significant proportion of participants expressed a preference for utilizing both printed materials and electronic resources. This preference allows users to access a wide range of information resources. Students have utilized a variety of resources for scholarly objectives, such as textbooks, online sources, lecture notes, and other relevant materials. It has been observed that individuals primarily seek knowledge with the intention of adequately preparing themselves for academic assessments.

Manhique and Varela (2016) investigated undergraduate students' information seeking behaviour at Mozambique's Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) to discover the information resources most regularly accessed by students as well as the elements that influence on behavior of information seeking. According to findings of study, students underutilize the electronic resources provided by UEM, preferring to use the physical library over the electronic ones.

Oladiran and Ogunleye (2014) investigated "Information requirements and seeking behavior of University of Lagos, Nigeria, distance learning students". The majority of students seek for information in the financial, educational, and sporting fields, according to the study. The institution should encourage and train students to use electronic sources to satisfy their individual information

Pareek & Rana (2013) in this study examined "information-seeking habits and library usage of Banasthali University research scholars". The study's main goal was to identify the participants' information needs and gauge their familiarity with the library services at their disposal. The study gathered information on the information needs of researchers. Out of 150. data was collected from 100 researchers using both open and closed methods. Findings show that instruction in utilizing library resources and services is essential to assist researchers in meeting some of their information needs.

Objective of Study

1. To Know how Frequently LISAS Student visit library
2. To investigate the purpose of seeking information of LISAS students and what type of information resources they usually access.
3. To identify which type of information formats used by LISAS students.
4. To find out problems faced by the LISAS students while seeking information

Methodology

The study is based on survey method. The researchers have created a well-structured questionnaire after analyzing a number of academic works. The targeted the population consisted of final year students in the Department of LIS at the University of Sindh Jamshoro. In order to get to the inference. Simple random survey method used to collect the data. The information gathered from the responses was evaluated using to comprehend information-seeking behavior of the students, including demographic data, use of the seminar library,

preferred information resource formats, search engines, and problems faced by the LIS students while seeking information, along with issues that the students experience. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), version 23, to analyze the data. was used to analyze 85 questionnaires and was used to determine percentages, frequencies, tabulations, etc. Investigators visited BLIS class rooms and distributed 85 questionnaires.

Use of Seminar Library

The Seminar Library Department of Library, Information Science & Archive Studies of about four thousand above of Books are preserved in its collections. There are students with nighty sitting capacities available in this seminar library. The library's environment is very calm and study able for the students. This library has only one room to house the entire collection: books, periodicals, and newspapers. The library has a hall of 25X30 sq. ft. ft., and 20 shelves are available. The library has several collections of different languages. Ms. Sahar is providing the other services in the library. According to the library classification scheme (DDC) Dewey decimal classification, this library is classified. The catalog is being processed because the librarian uses library automation software, KOHA. All books are labeled with spine slips. Also, twenty computers are available in this library. It is closed access for the user.

Data Analysis

Frequency for Visit Library

The survey participants were asked if users visit the library daily and weekly, or monthly. As shown in table 1, (52 %) of LIS Students visit the library daily, (35 %) who visit the library 2-4 times a week while (11 %) who visit weekly, and (5 %) who visited monthly. It has indicated that the library is mostly utilized by Students.

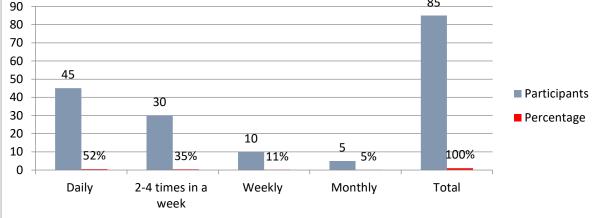| S.No	Frequency	Participants	Percentage
1	Daily	45	52%
2	2-4 times in a week	30	35%
3	Weekly	10	11%
4	Monthly	5	5%
	Total	85	100%

Figure.1 Frequency of Visit of Seminar Library

The graphical representation shows, out of 85 participants 54 (52 %) of LIS Students visit the library on daily basis, followed by 30 (35 %) who visit the library 2-4 times a week while 10 (11 %) who visit weekly, and 5 (5 %) who visit monthly. It indicated that the library is mostly utilized by Students.

2. Information Resources they usually Access

Table. Access of information resources

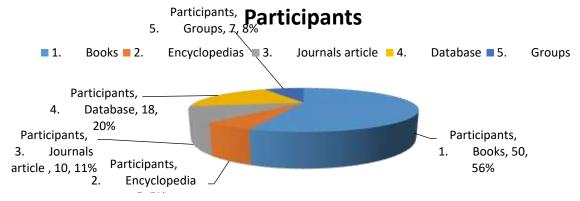| S.NO	Information	Participants	Percentage
	Books	50	**58%**
	Encyclopedias	05	**5%**
	Journals article	10	**11%**
	Database	18	**21%**
	Groups discussion	07	**8%**

Figure.2 Information Resources they usually Access by students

Table - 2 shows that 50 (52 %) access books as most required information sources, followed by 18 (**21%**) who access databases while 10 (11 %) mostly access Journal articles, and 7 (8 %) get the information from group discussion and 5 (5 %) access encyclopedia where the get information for completing assignments. It indicates that the books are the major sources of information from where student get information.

3. Information Formats used by LIS Students

Table 3: Information Formats used by LIS Students:

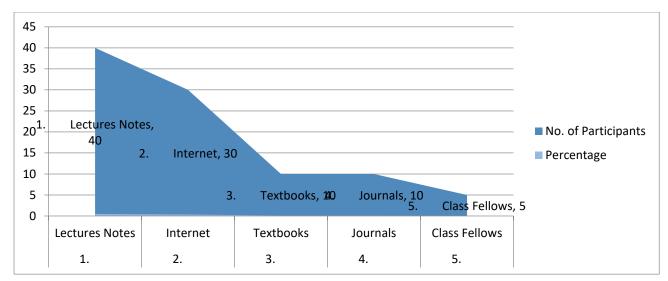| S.NO	Information Formats	No. of Participants	Percentage
1.	Lectures Notes	**40**	**47%**
2.	Internet	**30**	**35%**
3.	Textbooks	**10**	**11%**
4.	Journals	**10**	**11%**
5.	Class Fellows	**5**	**5%**

Figure: 3 Information Formats used by LIS Students

Table 3 indicates the information formats used by the LIS Students it was revealed from the data that 40 (47 %) Students use Lecture Notes as a easily available information format while 30 (35 %) students use internet as a convenient information format and 10 (11 %) students use textbooks as information format whereas 10 (11 %) students get the help of class fellows**.**

4. Purpose of Seeking Information

Table 4

S.NO	Statement	No. of Participants	Percentage
1.	To keep up-to-date	**40**	**47%**
2.	Preparing examination	**30**	**35%**
3.	General awareness	**10**	**11%**
4.	Preparing research	**10**	**11%**
5.	Class Fellows	**5**	**5%**

Table 4: indicates the purpose of seeking information. The data reveals that 40 (47 %) respondent want to keep up to date while 30 (35 %) preparing for examination whereas 10|(11 %) seek information for general awareness and 5 (5 %) seek information for class fellows to help them.

5. Problems faced by Participants

Table 5: problems faced by the participants

S.NO	Problems	No. of Participants	Percentage
1.	Lack of latest informationmaterial	40	47%
2.	Inadequate facilities in thelibrary	30	35%
3.	Don't know how to searchinformation	10	11%
4.	Information sources are noteasily accessible	10	11%
5.	Information sources are notrelevant to needs	5	5%

Table-5 shows the result about problems faced by the participants it was revealed from the data that 40 (47 %) participants indicated that lack of latest information material is the major problem in seminar library faced by the students while 30 (35 %) responded in favor of the statement about inadequate facilities in the library is second major problem and 10 (11 %) responded that they do not know how to search information in the seminar library whereas 5 (5 %) indicated that information sources are not relevant to our needs.

Conclusion and Discussions

Academic, professional, and personal factors all interact to shape information seeking behavior among students and professionals in the Department of Library, Information Science & Archive Studies (LISAS). These people frequently demonstrate great information literacy abilities as well as a propensity for using online tools and specialized databases. It is required to undertake a targeted research study or survey inside LIS department of University of Sindh Jamshoro to obtain a deeper understanding of ISB. Such studies can provide insightful information about the particular requirements, preferences, and difficulties this group has when looking for information. The educational and professional experiences of LISAS students and professionals can be improved by creating information literacy programs and library resources that are tailored to address these needs.

Recommendation and Suggestion

The following suggestions are made. Internet facilities such as bandwidth, internet providers and router should be improve, and library users should be orientate on library etiquettes in order to curb problem of noisy in the library.

i. To improve efficiency and service delivery, the library should have more computers and a backup power source.

ii. It's important that university libraries have complete internet access so that library users may do their research more efficiently, as well as hold regular orientation events for all library users.

iii. Neither one of the library's services should be considered more significant than To that end, university libraries should make a concerted effort to assist final year researchers and other library users in achieving their academic goals, as well as encouraging them totake use of other services that.

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