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Online Information Retrieval Strategies adopted by Internet Users in Avoiding Perceived Occupation Maladjustment

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Abstract

The study investigated the online information retrieval strategies adopted by internet users in avoiding perceived occupation maladjustment in Enugu State Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. Sample size for the study was 344 respondents using Yaro Yameni formula. Online Information Retrieval Strategies Occupation Maladjustment Questionnaire (OIRSOMQ) was the major instrument for data. Trial tested method was used to determine the reliability of the instrument and the index obtained was 0.79 using Cronbach Alpha method. Data collected were analyzed using mean statistics and standard deviation. Based on the analysis, the following major findings were made: that secondary school students in Enugu North Local Government Area are very aware of online information retrieval opportunities for perceived occupation maladjustment, all the students to a high extent use online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment and all the listed items are the hindering factors to the use of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students Based on the findings, among the recommendation was that more online facilities should

be made available for more improvement in online information retrieval strategies adopted by users in avoiding perceived occupation maladjustment among students among others.

Keywords: ICT, Online Information Retrieval Strategies, Internet Users, Occupation Maladjustment

Introduction

As a result of technological advancements, Nigerian economy has continued to expand. This expansion has resulted in changes in the nature of many jobs as well as the need for occupational information. Based on the above premise, it becomes necessary that students should be exposed to a wide range of occupations while in school to ensure enough stimulation for occupation development decision. In this contemporary time, the sourcing of occupation information using old literatures, brochures, and workers is becoming archaic as it is not dynamic and does not stand the test of time. Consequently, occupation information is affected. Online information retrieval becomes inevitable in communicating users in avoiding perceived occupational maladjustment (Ogbodo, 2013).

Online information is an electronic way of getting supportive either through a live Webcam session (with a provider such as skype) or via telephone (Suler, 2010). Online therapy experience helps in achieving ones needs and goals. Perhaps, having relationship difficulties, dealing with a loss, struggling through a life transition or, simply have some questions and need a few brief consultations. It is directive in its approach, similar to coaching, in that you will be offered skills to deal with some of your difficulties. It is also a professional service delivered via a private conference portal. It is a service of written exchanges with a professional, and does not depend on quickness of thought or speed of typing; the client will work with the online information at his or her own pace.

Maladjustment is the result of insufficient responses to demands that may occur throughout the life span and result in impaired functioning, distress, and/or poor health. The term maladaptive refers to processes (e.g., specific behaviours, patterns of thought or emotion that yield negative outcomes) whereas maladjustment is the result or outcome of this process (Kuppens, Allen, & Sheeber 2010).

Maladjustment appears more frequently demonstrated among secondary school students probably because teachers no longer care for them. Blair, (2010) noted that one out of every three secondary school student is maladjusted in one way or the other. It has also been estimated that 12 percent of the world's secondary school going children are so emotionally upset as to require the services of educational psychologists, sociologists or guidance and counselling (Mutekwe & Mutekwe, 2013). The authors also noted that not all maladjusted students create disciplinary problems for the teacher. Some of the students who are maladjusted do not necessarily attract much attention in the school and classroom.

Though maladjustment behaviour may be difficult to define due to the differences in cultural standards as every culture has its accepted behavioural patterns and norms. However, maladjustment behaviour can be explained to mean a shift away from age long appropriate behaviour which significantly affects individual growth and societal development (Ughamadu & Enueme, 2012). That is, any behaviour tagged maladaptive runs contrary to generally accepted pattern of behaviour for the age and environment of the individual and this behaviour negatively affects him and other persons around. Maladjustment according to Asogwara (2019) is one who is poorly adapted to his environment that include his home, friends, family, society, and the people he mixes around with because of physical (sometimes of physical handicap) or psychological reasons. This mentioned reasons hindered the children to adjust properly in any given situation

and to have or establish normal relationship. Maladjustment according to Wright (2018) is defined as an inability to adjust to the demands of interpersonal relationships and the stresses of daily living. This implies that maladjustment is the inability to react successfully and satisfactorily to the demands of one's environment. Maladjustment in the context of this study therefore is the inability of secondary school students to react successfully and satisfactorily to the demands of their environment. This ugly situation requires managing strategies to mitigate students' maladjustment problems.

Managing strategies are necessary and essential to retrieval the maladjustment behaviour of public secondary school students. Suggestion from participants in a study on managing strategies in terms of intervention revealed that, because more often than not, some of the students who are extremely maladjusted in several ways often find themselves bewildered, frustrated, and discouraged in regular classes which are designed for levels too high for them, the use of strategies might be worthwhile option to mitigate the effects of students maladjustment problems (Mutekwe & Mutekwe, 2013).

Maladjustment behaviours to be addressed in secondary schools, strategies are therefore important. Strategy is defined as a carefully devised, plan of action to achieve a goal (Sinclair, 2016). It is a plan of action intended to accomplish a specific goal (Leo, 2013). The author went further to define strategy as the art of using similar techniques in achieving a particular goal. As an operational definition in this study, strategy refers to a carefully devised plan of actions to curb maladjustment behaviour in public secondary schools.

Experts in various field of study have formulated strategies to prevent or rather reduce the instances of maladjustment behaviours. According to Mutekwe & Mutekwe (2013), the strategies

that can be used in curbing maladjustment behaviours include; the use of remedial classes, creating an enabling learning environment, and the use of psychodrama counselling.

Therefore, in this research, utilization of e-counselling in dissemination of occupation information among undergraduates in the Federal Universities means making use of audio in providing occupation information to undergraduates of Federal Universities in South East of Nigeria. It means to put to use or turn to profitable account. A process of maintaining the use, delivery and cost-effectiveness of dissemination of occupation information services.

Occupation is a progress or general course of action of a person through life or some phase of life (Onuigbo, 1998). Omeje (2007) perceives occupation as an occupation or profession especially one requiring special training followed as one's life work, It can also be defined as the totality of occupation which an individual occupies throughout his life or the totality of occupation(s), jobs, positions throughout a persons' working life service (Ikechukwu & Ilomuanya, 2010), Seligman (1980) indicated that the term "occupation" as used in the field of counselling has a broad meaning. Technically, it refers to "a sequence" of roles or positioning including work, leisure and educational pursuits (which) may encompass a number of occupations, vocations or job one person engages into including his or her working life. Achebe (1983) has it that a close examination of the definition indicates that "occupation" includes a number of closely related terms such as occupations, jobs, positions and work, which tends to confuse the neophyte so that they are used synonymously. Occupational information is valid and usable data given to an individual to help him to become purposeful and effective in his occupation related behaviour. It provides exposure and experiences to students for enabling them to make more appropriate educational and vocational decisions when required. The purpose is not to pressurize the individual into making a choice but to broaden the knowledge of self and environment necessary for

stimulating the individual for improving potentials as one matures. Uba (1993) noted it is used to help the individual to understand the need to plan rather than to drift. It equally helps in broadening the individuals' outlook, and also helps to increase his appreciation of alternatives and their consequences so that he may choose wisely, make sound decisions and consciously control his behaviour. Uba (1993) further noted that through occupation information other necessary information's or education that can be offered to students to help individuals becomes aware of their natural call and to perform a particular role in the world is gained.

Occupation information provides exposure and experiences for students to enable them to make more appropriate educational decisions when required. Operationally, occupation information is totality of ways in which one learns about work or a process of facilitating occupation development in all students' experiences as well as experiences in the business, industrial sector and home. Operationally, occupation implies a long, if not a lifetime commitment to moving upward through a series of related occupations and status according to a schedule. They are therefore associated with situations in which occupational mobility is considered the norm. This means a professional growth in an occupation. For instance, a non education graduate can grow in the teaching occupation to the stage of having it as occupation. Thus occupation involves not only a systematic education for initial occupational experience in which each occupation is considered as technical and social preparation for the succeeding ones.

Previous efforts and programmes for correcting these behavioural problems may be defective in inculcating expected desirable behaviour probably because the needed strategies to curb the menace are lacking. It is based on this background that the researcher sought to determine the online information retrieval strategies adopted by internet users in avoiding perceived occupational maladjustment in Enugu North Local Government Area of Enugu State

Statement of the Problem

One of the most dramatic advancements in this 21st Century is the usage of Information, Communication Technology (ICT). This technology has offered opportunities in information among which is online information retrieval which enables individual to provide supportive. Observations have shown that online information retrieval is convenient to both the teacher and the student. It has been considered effective in information process and it has also been criticized in terms of its absence during retrieval, difficulties in maintaining confidentiality, security, lack of availability of online information retrieval facilities like Computer System, Cell Phone among others which lots of students and teachers can or cannot afford to buy. Also some hindering factors to utilization of online information retrieval like irregular power supply, computer literacy level of teachers, and insecurity of online information retrieval facilities have also been identified. It also includes students awareness level of online information opportunities for perceived occupation maladjustment, extent of usage of online information in for perceived occupation maladjustment, conclusively, strategies for enhancing the usage of online information in for perceived occupation maladjustment like, lack of provision of sufficient personal computers connected to the schools' network, lack of provision of schools' computer laboratory with Word Wide Web and so on.

Presently there is a shift from conventional face to face information approach to a more dynamic, flexible, and a more convenient approach called online information. Literature sources point to the fact that information has additional benefits unrealized by office based treatment because it allows students to attend sessions at a higher rate, and enables them to work with teachers at their own pace, helps students who live in areas where there are no much teachers, disabled students, those living in rural areas and those who may have difficulty reaching appointments during normal business or school hours to have access to information.

On the contrary, it seems that online information cannot be effectively utilized in the occupation maladjustment because individuals still make wrong occupation choice as a result of ignorance or lack of information service. It would therefore appear that online information lacks face to face effective information between the teachers and the students. Also, it's maintenance of students' confidentiality since it is online service. Moreover, it appears that constant power failure, unavailability of facilities like computer system, cellular phone, internet connection; web browser and poor student's awareness level of online information opportunities hinder the effective utilization of online information in occupation.

The researchers seem worried that if appropriate measure is not taken, it will affect the national development and the development of Enugu North Local Government Area of Enugu State in particular. Thus, if the online information retrieval strategies adopted by internet users in avoiding perceived occupation maladjustment are not employed, the future of the nation will be jeopardizing. It is against this back-drop that the present study sought to investigate the online information retrieval strategies adopted by internet users in avoiding perceived occupation maladjustment in Enugu North Local Government Area of Enugu State.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the online information retrieval strategies adopted by internet users in avoiding perceived occupation maladjustment in Enugu North Local Government Area of Enugu State. Specifically, the study tends to:

1. Find out the availability of online information retrieval facilities adopted by internet users for perceived occupation maladjustment in Enugu North Local Government Area.

2. Find out students' awareness level of online information retrieval opportunities adopted by internet users for perceived occupation maladjustment in Enugu North Local Government Area.
3. Find out the extent of usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in Enugu North Local Government Area.
4. Identify hindering factors on usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in Enugu North Local Government Area.
5. Identify strategies for enhancing the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students in Enugu North Local Government Area.

Research Questions

In line with the stated specific purposes of this study, the following five research questions are posed to guide the study.

1. What are the online information retrieval facilities available for perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in Enugu North Local Government Area?
2. What is awareness level of online information retrieval opportunities for perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in Enugu North Local Government Area?
3. What is the extent of usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in Enugu North Local Government Area?
4. What are the hindering factors to the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in Enugu North Local Government Area?
5. What are the strategies for enhancing the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in Enugu North Local Government Area?

Method

Design of the Study

This is a descriptive survey research design. A descriptive survey is aimed at collecting data on, and describing in a systematic manner, the characteristics features or facts about a given population (Nworgu, 2006). This design also involves collection of data concerning the current status of the subject under study (Abugu, 2014). This design is considered suitable for this study because it will allow or give the researchers the opportunity of gathering data on the online information retrieval strategies adopted by internet users in avoiding perceived occupation maladjustment in Enugu North Local Government Area of Enugu State, from a sample considered to be significant representative of the population.

Area of the Study

The study was carried out in Enugu North Local Government Area of Enugu State. Enugu North is made up of nine (9) public secondary schools. Enugu North Local Government has one of the biggest market called Ogbete Main Market and New Market. It is the administrative center of the State with a reasonable percentage of civil servants and business men and women. The strategic location of Enugu North that constitutes the city center of Enugu capital city makes it accessible and popular to Enugu indigenes and visitors.

Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised all the public senior secondary school two (SS II) students in Enugu North Local Government Area. The total population is two thousand four hundred and sixty four (2,464) SS II students in nine (9) secondary schools in Enugu North Local Government Area of Enugu State. (Source: Post Primary School Management Board (PPSMB), Planning, Research and Statistics Department (PRSD), 2018/2019).

Sample and Sampling Technique

A sample size of three hundred and forty four (344) was used for the study, using Yaro-

$$\text{Yameni formula } n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where n = Sample size

N = Population size

e = 5% level of significance

To determine the sample size, we apply the formula:

$$n = \frac{2464}{1+2464(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{2464}{1+2464(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{2464}{1+6.16}$$

$$n = \frac{2464}{7.16}$$

$$n = 344.1341$$

$$n = 344$$

A simple random sampling technique was used to draw 5 public senior secondary schools out of 9 public senior secondary schools in Enugu North Local Government Area. In each of the sampled schools, 69 students will be selected from four schools while 68 in one school using balloting of without replacement. This was given a total of 344 sampled.

Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument for this study was a questionnaire titled: Online Information Retrieval Strategies Occupation Maladjustment Questionnaire (OIRSOMQ), which was constructed in accordance with the research questions. The instrument was made up of two sections A and B.

Section A dealt with the demographic (bio-data) data of the respondents such as school and gender, while section B consisted of thirty five (35) item. The respondents are requested to tick [✓] in a space provided against their choice in each of the questionnaire item. The response options will be of a four point rating scale of Strongly Agreed (SA) = 4, Agreed (A) = 3, Disagreed (D) = 2, Strongly Disagreed (SD) = 1. The questionnaire items was made up of thirty five items; cluster A sought information on online information retrieval facilities available for perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students, cluster B explored awareness level of online information retrieval opportunities for perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students, cluster C explored the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students, cluster D explored hindering factors to the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students while cluster E explored strategies for enhancing the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students .

The instrument was subjected to face validated by three experts, two from Guidance and Counselling Unit and One from Measurement and Evaluation in Department of Educational Foundations and Science Education respectively, all from University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The experts were requested to scrutinize the items in the instrument with regards to their appropriateness and comprehensiveness in addressing the specific purposes of this study, research questions. The thirty-five instruments were finally rewritten by the researchers integrating the suggestions and corrections pointed out by the experts.

To determine the internal consistency of the instrument, the validated instrument was trial tested using twenty (20) students in Enugu South Local Government Area which is outside the area of study at an interval of two weeks. The instrument when duly completed by the respondents

was collected and analyzed. The data collected was analyzed using the Cronbach Alpha method to ascertain the internal consistency of the items and reliability coefficients of 0.78, 0.99, 0.91, 0.83 and 0.88 were obtained from the five clusters respectively. The overall reliability co-efficient was 0.79. The result indicated that the instrument was reliable and therefore considered appropriate for use.

Method of Data Collection

The researchers distributed the questionnaire directly to the respondents and collected back copies on completion. This method was used to avoid time wastage and to reduce loss of instrument which may have arisen from late returning and non-returning of the questionnaire. The research assistants were briefed on the modalities for administration and retrieval of the instrument. Two research assistants were used by the researchers for both distribution and retrieval of the instrument from the respondents. The data will be collected when the school were in session to enable the researcher to get an accurate feedback from respondents.

Method of Data Analysis

The data collected was analyzed using mean statistics and standard deviation in order to determine the degree of respondent's agreement or disagreement on each of the scaling statement in the questionnaire, normal values were assigned to different scaling statement as follows:

Strongly Agreed (SA)	=	4
Agreed (A)	=	3
Disagreed (D)	=	2
Strongly Disagreed	=	1
Mean of response \bar{x}	=	$\frac{\sum fx}{N}$
	=	$\frac{4+3+2+1}{4}$

$$= \frac{10}{4}$$

$$= 2.50$$

Therefore, any item response with mean rating of 2.50 and above was regarded as “Agreed” while any mean rating below 2.50 was regarded as “Disagreed”.

Results

Research Question One

What are the online information retrieval facilities available for perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in Enugu North Local Government Area?

The data for answering research question one presented in table 1 below.

Table 1: Mean Ratings of the Responses on online information retrieval facilities available for perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools (N=344)

S/N	Item Statement	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
1	Computer System	3.87	0.33	A
2	Cellular Phone	3.65	0.48	A
3	CD – Rom	3.17	0.70	A
4	Internet connection	3.89	0.31	A
5	Web browser	3.50	0.65	A
6	Flash Drive	3.62	0.68	A
7	Facebook	3.46	0.67	A
8	Telegram	3.54	0.58	A
9	WhatsApp	3.27	0.70	A
	Cluster Mean	3.55		

A = Agree; Criterion Mean = 2.50

From the data presented in Table 1 above, it was revealed that the grand mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on the 9 items in the table is 3.55 on 4-point rating scale. This indicated that the respondents agreed that all the 9 identified items in the above table are the online information retrieval facilities available for perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools in Enugu North Local Government Area. The standard deviation values

of the 9 items ranged from 0.31 to 0.70 which indicated that the responses of the respondents are close to one another and the mean.

Research Question Two

What is awareness level of online information retrieval opportunities for perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools in Enugu North Local Government Area?

The data for answering research question two presented in table 2 below.

Table 2: Mean Ratings of the Responses on awareness level of online information retrieval opportunities for perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools (N=344)

S/N	Item Statement	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
10	Using messaging via internet connectivity to retrieval online information	3.88	0.38	A
11	Using classroom forums in online information retrieval	3.70	0.60	A
12	Using WhatsApp online information to guide people in making occupation maladjustment.	3.56	0.80	A
13	Using Psychometric test instruments stored in CD-Rom in appraising students career choice	3.24	0.75	A
14	Online information through film modeling of various types of occupation	3.46	0.94	A
Cluster Mean		3.57		

A = Agree; Criterion Mean = 2.50

From the data presented in Table 2 above, it was revealed that the grand mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on the 5 items in the table is 3.57 on 4-point rating scale. This showed that the respondents agreed that all the 5 identified items in the above table are the awareness level of online information retrieval opportunities for perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools in Enugu North Local Government Area. The standard deviation values of the 5 items ranged from 0.38 to 0.94 which indicated that the responses of the respondents are close to one another and the mean.

Research Question Three

What is the extent of usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools in Enugu North Local Government Area?

The data for answering research question three presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Mean Ratings of the Responses on the extent of usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools (N=344)

S/N	Item Statement	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
15	Using Facebook to retrieval occupation maladjustment information.	2.72	0.74	HE
16	Sourcing career information via internet.	3.88	0.31	HE
17	Using WhatsApp in messaging to source online information.	2.97	0.81	HE
18	Using Mobile Phones to extend online information	3.72	0.65	HE
19	Utilizing computer to share online information.	2.94	0.67	HE
20	Using 2go to disseminate online information	2.80	0.70	HE
21	Sourcing career information via E-mail.	3.86	0.42	HE
22	Using Twitter to share online information.	2.94	0.92	HE
Cluster Mean		3.23		

HE = High Extent; Criterion Mean = 2.50

Table 3 shows that the grand mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on the 8 items in the table are 3.23 on 4-point rating scale. This indicated that the respondents agreed that all the 8 identified items in the above table are the extent to which the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools in Enugu North Local Government Area. The standard deviation values of the 8 items ranged from 0.31 to 0.92 which indicated that the responses of the respondents are close to one another and the mean.

Research Question Four

What are the hindering factors to the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools in Enugu North Local Government Area?

The data for answering research question four presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Mean Ratings of the Responses on the hindering factors to the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools (N=344)

S/N	Item Statement	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
23	Irregular supply of electricity on secondary schools	3.83	0.60	A
24	Inadequate procurement of ICT facilities necessary for online information	3.78	0.55	A
25	Computer literacy level of instructors	3.84	0.57	A
26	Insecurity of online information facilities in schools	3.81	0.59	A
27	ICT maintenance experts are not easily available	3.85	0.47	A
28	Poor maintenance of online computer facilities.	3.79	0.55	A
29	Irregular updating against Virus attack of online computer facilities.	3.80	0.54	A
Cluster Mean		3.81		

A = Agree; Criterion Mean = 2.50

The data presented in Table 4 above showed that the grand mean rating of the responses of the respondents on the 7 items in the table is 3.81 on 4-point rating scale. This showed that the respondents agreed that all the 7 identified items in the above table are the hindering factors to the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students in Enugu North Local Government Area. The standard deviation values of the 7 items ranged from 0.47 to 0.60 which indicated that the responses of the respondents are close to one another and the mean.

Research Question Five

What are the strategies for enhancing the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools in Enugu North Local Government Area?

The data for answering research question five presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Mean Ratings of the Responses on the strategies for enhancing the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools (N=344)

S/N	Item Statement	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
30	Schools' computer laboratory should have Word Wide Web (www)	3.83	0.60	A
31	Internet headsets should be put in a very good condition.	3.84	0.57	A

32	Providing sufficient personal computers connected to my schools' network.	3.82	0.49	A
33	There is the need to equip the school internet network with full multimedia equipment	3.87	0.46	A
34	Functional Web camera should be provided to every school.	3.78	0.57	A
35	There is enough internet facilities in my schools' computer laboratory	3.86	0.42	A
Cluster Mean		3.83		

A = Agree; Criterion Mean = 2.50

Table 5 shows that the grand mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on the 6 items in the table are 3.83 on 4-point rating scale. This indicated that the respondents agreed that all the 6 identified items in the above table are the strategies for enhancing the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students in Enugu North Local Government Area. The standard deviation values of the 6 items ranged from 0.42 to 0.60 which indicated that the responses of the respondents are close to one another and the mean.

Discussion

The results revealed the online information retrieval facilities available for perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools in Enugu North Local Government Area. The analysis revealed that the mean ratings all the students on the availability of items 1 to 9 that is computer system, Cellular Phone, CD –Rom, internet connection, Web browser, Flash drive, Facebook, Telegram and WhatsApp are more than 2.50. This by implication showed that all the 9 items are the available online information retrieval facilities for perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students in Enugu North Local Government Area. This is in line with the postulation of (Ani, 2006) who stated that the use of computer to compliment the effort of human labour has brought about improved performance in the technological advancement. He also noted that we live in a fast-changing world and if Nigerians must not be left behind, there is need to up-grade terminals to microcomputer and maintain them

and keeps pace with the technological development which has a significant impact on the information industry and is an important factor in information planning.

In respect to the data analyses in Table 2 the students are very aware of online information retrieval opportunities for perceived occupation maladjustment. The analysis showed that the students are very aware of those online information retrieval opportunities, that is using messaging via internet connectivity to retrieval online information, using classroom forums in online information retrieval, using WhatsApp online information to guide people in making occupation maladjustment, using Psychometric test instruments stored in CD-Rom in appraising students career choice and online information through film modeling of various types of occupation. This is in line with Grohol (2011) which stated that ICTs have become within a very short time one of the basic building blocks of modern society. Many countries now regard understanding of ICTs and mastering the basic skills and concepts of ICTs as part of the core of education, alongside reading, writing, and numeracy.

Regarding research question three, Table 3 shows the mean and standard deviation of the ratings of students on extent of usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among internet users in secondary schools. The analysis showed that the mean ratings of all the students to items 15 to 22 which include using Facebook to retrieval occupation maladjustment information, sourcing career information via internet, using WhatsApp in messaging to source online information, using Mobile Phones to extend online information, utilizing computer to share online information, using 2go to disseminate online information, sourcing career information via E-mail and using Twitter to share online information are within the range of 2.72 to 3.88 implying that all the students to a very high extent use online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment and also, to a high extent use some others. This

is in line with Mallen, Michael, David and Vogel (2005) which stated that the provision of professional mental health information services concerns via the internet is regarded as online information. Services are typically offered via email, real-time chat, and video conferencing. Some counsellors and clients use online information in conjunction with traditional psychotherapy, and a growing number of clients are using online information as a complete replacement of traditional office visits.

The results also showed the mean ratings of students on the hindering factors like irregular supply of electricity on secondary schools, inadequate procurement of ICT facilities necessary for online information, computer literacy level of instructors, insecurity of online information facilities in schools, ICT maintenance experts are not easily available, poor maintenance of online computer facilities, and irregular updating against Virus attack of online computer facilities. The analysis revealed that the mean ratings of all the students are more than 2.50 bench mark mean implying that they agree that items 23 to 29 are the hindering factors to the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students. It showed students towards relying on online information retrieval now that the awareness of information as a source of online information is drawing on us gradually, it falls in consonance with the postulation of Omeje (2007) who opined that the purpose is not to pressure the individual into making a choice but to broaden his knowledge of self and environment so that he can be stimulated into reaching his potentials as he matures. Again, this is in agreement with the assertion of (Elleven & Ellen, 2004) who noted that while online formation has been considered effective in retrieval process, it has also been criticized in terms of its absence of verbal and non verbal cues, difficulties in maintaining confidentiality and security, overall effectiveness, technological difficulties and in its limits of being able to guarantee the retrieval credibility.

Analysis of data showed the mean ratings of strategies for enhancing the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school such as schools' computer laboratory should have Word Wide Web (www), internet headsets should be put in a very good condition, providing sufficient personal computers connected to my schools' network, there is the need to equip the school internet network with full multimedia equipment, functional Web camera should be provided to every school and there is enough internet facilities in my schools' computer laboratory. The analyses showed that the mean ratings of the students to items 30 to 35 are more than 2.50 bench mark mean. This implies that all the students agreed that items 30 to 35 are strategies for enhancing the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school. It indicated that there are many strategies for enhancing the usage of online information, among such strategies are provision of sufficient personal computers connected to the schools' network, provision of enough internet facilities in the schools' computer laboratory and so on. This is in line with the earlier work of Umendu (2006) who observed that when computer is being introduced as part of the instructional materials used for curriculum implementation, there will be a better understanding of the subject matter by the students and the stress on teachers would be reduced to a great extent. Also, this is in line with the work of Williams (2002) who observed that through the internet and World Wide Web have existed for nearly forty years but its use in the dissemination of online information is a fairly new innovation.

Conclusion

The study has indeed revealed the online information retrieval strategies adopted by internet users in secondary schools in avoiding perceived occupation maladjustment in Enugu North Local Government Area of Enugu State. Online information retrieval facilities available for

perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students include; computer system, Cellular Phone, CD –Rom, internet connection, Web browser, Flash drive, Facebook, Telegram and WhatsApp. Secondary school students are very aware of online information retrieval opportunities for perceived occupation maladjustment. All the students to a high extent use online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment. Hindering factors to the use of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students include; irregular supply of electricity on secondary schools, inadequate procurement of ICT facilities necessary for online information, computer literacy level of instructors, insecurity of online information facilities in schools, ICT maintenance experts are not easily available, poor maintenance of online computer facilities, and irregular updating against Virus attack of online computer facilities. Strategies for enhancing the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students include: schools' computer laboratory should have Word Wide Web (www), internet headsets should be put in a very good condition, providing sufficient personal computers connected to my schools' network, there is the need to equip the school internet network with full multimedia equipment, functional Web camera should be provided to every school and there is enough internet facilities in my schools' computer laboratory.

Educational Implications of the Study

The findings of the study have many notable implications for education. Based on the findings of the study the researcher deduced some educational implications among which are as follows:

In the light of the above submission the study has found out that the students in the Enugu North L.G.A of Enugu State are aware of those online information retrieval opportunities for

perceived occupation maladjustment. Meanwhile, there should be provision of more online facilities for effective online information usage by the State and the school authority. Another finding of the study is that the students to a high extent use online information retrieval opportunities for perceived occupation maladjustment which means that they can easily acquire and disseminate online information. There is then need to put more effort in making sure that the usage is constant by the students

It is also discovered that students agree that items listed in table 4 above are the hindering factors to the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students therefore, it is the duty of the State Government and the teachers to make sure they try and eradicate those hindering factors to ensure smooth utilization of online information in the various secondary schools in Enugu State.

The final finding of the study is that students agree that items listed in table 5 above are strategies for enhancing the usage of online information retrieval in perceived occupation maladjustment among secondary school students. It becomes necessary for the school and the State Government to work on how to eradicate such strategies which will enhance smooth utilization of online information. In general, since many secondary schools computer laboratories are connected to the internet while few are not, it becomes a minor problem. The reason is because when the students have the awareness of online information it helps them to improve but when the awareness dawns on the students, they cannot help themselves due to their inability to operate a computer.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions drawn from the study, the following recommendations were made for implementation by the government:

1. More online facilities should be made available in the various Secondary schools in Enugu North L.G.A and Enugu State at large for more improvement in online information retrieval strategies adopted by users in avoiding perceived occupation maladjustment among students.
2. Students in Enugu North L.G.A are very aware of retrieval opportunities for online information dissemination and should be more exposed to gain more knowledge on that.
3. The students utilize career information more than their teachers meanwhile the teachers should be provided with more and stable facilities which will aid them to become better in usage than they were before and to become ahead of the students in online information utilization.
4. The hindering factors to the usage of online information should be taken care of organization such as MTN, GLO, and ZAIN should be made to be involved in schools internet connection programme. Government should mandate Power Holding Company of Nigeria to give each secondary schools one transformer to ensure regular power supply.
5. The strategies for enhancing utilization of online information should be provided by the State Government and the school authority, also there should be organization of Parents-Teachers / Counsellors Association (PTA) for more improvement.

Limitations of the Study

Just like any other research work, this study was faced with some difficulties;

Firstly, because the study is a survey and not empirical one, the veracity of the result depended solely on the respondents' subjective disposition and cooperation as the researcher had to use the data as provided.

Secondly, the attitude of some respondents in the completion of the questionnaire posed a limitation, some of the respondents were unaware of the use of online in sourcing information dissemination and majority were aware of that.

Thirdly, some of the respondents didn't know what to answer exactly but just ticked the questionnaire without considering whether they were doing the right thing or not but majority of the respondents have the knowledge of what the questionnaire and online information is all about and gave the appropriate answer. This disposition no doubt affected their response.

Fourthly, the major limitation the researcher encountered during the research work was due to COVID-19 that delayed the researcher from visiting the selected respondents as agreed for the collection of the questionnaires. These made it difficult for the researcher to get at the respondents whenever he wanted and of course it delayed the work.

However, those odds notwithstanding the work were eventually carried out and the needed data got. Hence, the attendant difficulties were overtaken by the joy that the objective of the study was achieved thereby bringing the work to a rewarding end.

Suggestions for Further Studies

Based on the findings and limitation of this study, the following are suggested for further research.

1. A replication of the present study using more samples in other Local Government in the State with different background from that of the present study should be conducted.
2. A study using a larger representative sample of teachers and students should be carried out.
3. Appraisal of the use of online information in another location with a different background from the present study should take place.

4. Influence of online retrieval in enhancement of online information.

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