The Editorial

This issue contains a variety of articles concerned with library and information science. The areas covered include: ICT usage in libraries, marketing and use of library resources, plagiarism information collaboration, information literacy and electronic resources. While most of the articles relate to experiences in Tanzania two focus on Nigeria.

The first article by A. Fidelis discusses usage of information and communication technology in support of innovative Library Services in Universities. It argues that a majority of library staff are moderately skilled in the usage of ICTs used to offer innovative library services at UDSM Library such as virtual desk services, electronic resources and databases, chat with a librarian, literature searches, QR code access, ask a librarian, and institutional repositories.

The second article by L.F. Osinulu et. al., discusses marketing strategies used by librarians in a Nigerian state university library. The paper argues that user survey studies, books, interlibrary loan services and improved borrowing privileges are prevalent marketing strategies used by librarians. It also observed that unstable Internet connectivity and inadequate funding are the major challenges constraining effective marketing of library products and services.

The third article by D. Mbilinyi and J. Msuya discusses academic staff and students' level of knowledge on plagiarism. Forms of plagiarism commonly practiced by students and prevention strategies used are discussed. The fourth paper by H. Mungwabi examined use of ICTs in learning by undergraduate students at the university of Dar es Salaam library in Tanzania. The findings revealed that the level of ICTs application is high. However, students' searching incompetence   is a major factor constraining effective usage of ICTs in learning.

The fifth article by F. Ndumbaro explores how students' view collaborative information use and information use outcomes for credit-based group learning assignments. He notes that students' understanding of information use and outcomes reflect information sources they use learning tasks objectives and tasks dynamics. The study contributes to better understanding of what constitutes information use, outcomes and the role of information in supporting students' collaborative learning processes.

Article number six by E.F.Wema examined customer support services available for electronic resources. Study findings revealed that most users are only interested in some web-based electronic resources to enable them complete assignment questions, while a few prefer to use subscribed journal databases to assist them in their research work and writing up dissertations. Generally, users were satisfied with services related to access and use of electronic resources provided by librarians.

Article number seven by Zainabu Hassan Maro and Julita Nawe assessed the status   of information literacy in selected private secondary schools in Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania. The findings indicate that library orientation is the most popular method used to impart IL skills to students. However, bottlenecks such as lack of cooperation between librarians and teachers, inadequate IT facilities, inadequate library search skills among students including, an low level of awareness on the importance of IL in schools among decision makers and, failure to integrate

IL in the curriculum, inability by students to evaluate information accessed from the Internet, lack of IL policy, exclusion of IL in the timetable, inadequate number of librarians and financial constraints. The final article by Oyedipe, Wuraola Janet et. al., discusses library resources and service usage by part time undergraduates at Olabisi Onabanjo University, in Nigeria. Findings of this study indicate that library resources and services are available and accessible to the part time students and that certain print resources and services are used more than the others including electronic resources. Print services were considered satisfactory compared to electronic resources. Moreover, manual services were deemed readily available, accessible and highly used compared to electronic services.