

The Editorial Note

Chief Editor

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Dear Esteemed Readers,

On behalf of the editorial committee and the editorial board, I would like to present to you our December 2025 issue. The diversity of articles in our current issues reflects different dimensions of LIS. The current issue contains 12 articles delineated as follows:

Sydney E. Msonde, Rhodes E. Mwageni, and Mboni A. Ruzegeza, in their study “AI Potentialities for Academic Libraries’ Service Delivery: A Literature Review,” explore the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) to revolutionise academic library services in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). The researchers conducted a thorough literature review to identify and analyse AI tools, including ChatGPT applications, in academic library services, guided by the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model. Moreover, Julius Tunsaje Tweve, in “A Case for Ethical Artificial Intelligence Use in Tanzania’s Academic Libraries,” examines the need for guidelines to promote the ethical use of AI in academic libraries. The article notes that, while librarians are generally aware of the ethical challenges associated with AI in service provision, numerous issues persist, including biases, discrimination, unequal access to information, digital divides, exclusion, misinformation, privacy violations, a lack of accountability, and gender inequality.

Furthermore, Emmanuel Okwu and colleagues, in “Integration of Augmented Reality for Digital Library Services: Opportunities, Challenges, and Future Trends,” investigate the integration of augmented reality (AR) technology in digital library services. They highlight the benefits of AR, including improved user experience and engagement, enhanced accessibility, and innovative content presentation. Key advancements are evident in hardware, such as smartphones and AR glasses, as well as software integrations with machine learning and AI. Challenges include technical limitations, financial constraints, user acceptance, digital literacy, and privacy concerns. On their part, Aneth David and her colleagues, in “Knowledge and Practices of Open Science among Tanzanian Scholars,” examine awareness and practices related to open science (OS) among Tanzanian scholars and identify significant challenges. The study found that 84% (n = 144) of respondents were aware of OS, primarily through peers and online platforms, with open-access (OA) publishing the most common practice. However, barriers to OS adoption included a lack of knowledge, insufficient institutional support, and data security concerns.

Juma James Masele, in his work titled “Moderating Role of Demographics on the Influence of Information, Video Quality, and Technology Ease of Use on Online TV Subscription in Tanzania,” examines how demographic variables—specifically age and gender—moderate the impact of information quality, video quality, and ease of technology use on online TV subscriptions. The findings indicate that the influence of video quality was insignificant unless moderated by age, showing a moderation effect of 0.123 for individuals aged 30-40, whereas it was insignificant for

those aged 40-60, with no noteworthy effect observed by gender. In another study, Abdallah Katunzi, Ndeti Ndati, and Jane Thuo explore the role of print media as watchdogs in their article “Watchdog of Natural Resources Governance: Information Transparency? Evaluating Print Media Oversight of Tanzania’s Burgeoning Extractive Industry.” They employ content analysis to examine how newspapers monitor Tanzania's extractive industry—a sector critical to the nation's economy yet fraught with governance and transparency challenges—by disseminating essential information. Also, focusing on media and information dissemination, Malima Pamba Zacharia and Innocent Mwalo analyse two Kiswahili newspapers in their study “Habari Leo and Mwananchi Newspapers and Information Dissemination of the 2019 Flood Disaster in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.” They assess how effectively these publications covered the 2019 flood crisis in Dar es Salaam. Additionally, Suma Fahamu Kibonde and Jackson Raymond Sawe contribute to the discourse on mass media-related information in their article “Media Information Role in Enhancing Sustainable Environmental Management Awareness: A Case Study of Chumbageni Ward in Tanga, Tanzania.” Their evaluation highlights the media's role in promoting sustainable environmental management, emphasising that information on waste management is a particularly prominent ecological issue, followed by climate change.

Oluwaseyi Esther Afolabi et al., in their study, “Influence of Job Motivation on Library Staff’s Performance in Selected Ogun State Universities, Nigeria,” investigate the impact of job motivation on the performance of library staff at selected universities in Ogun State, Nigeria. Using a descriptive research design survey, the authors demonstrate a strong, significant positive relationship between job motivation and library staff performance. In a related exploration, Bibire Nurat Badmus, Yemisi Tomilola Babalola, and Ruth Onajite Owolabi, in their article, “Environmental Literacy Influence on Pro-environmental Behaviour of Library Personnel in South-West Nigeria Public Universities,” examine the effect of Environmental Literacy (EL) on pro-environmental behaviour (PEB) among library personnel in the public universities of South-West Nigeria. The findings reveal that the level of PEB in these university libraries is relatively high, indicating that enhanced environmental literacy positively influences the pro-environmental behaviours of library personnel.

Zarina Ally Shuma, Tumsifu Elly Thomas, and Ulingeta Obadia Mbamba, in their work “Communication, Information Exchange, and Service Delivery Mobile Platforms and Agricultural Success among Dodoma and Singida Sunflower Farmers in Tanzania,” investigate the influence of mobile platform capabilities on communication, information sharing, and service delivery, and their effect on agricultural success among sunflower farmers. Their study, grounded in Human Capital Theory and Innovation Diffusion Theory, underscores the importance of farmers' innovativeness, technical skills, and personal relationships as key drivers of agricultural success. In their work, Nantale Jolly, Sumaya M. Kagoya and Ismael Kato, in “ICT Usage Mediation in Uganda of Management Proactiveness and Organisational Resilience: Empirical Evidence from Kampala SMEs,” investigate the relationship between management proactiveness and the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in enhancing organisational resilience within small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Kampala, Uganda. Their findings indicate that both management proactiveness and ICT usage are positively correlated with organisational resilience. Furthermore, they reveal that these factors together account for a significant portion of the variance in resilience, with ICT usage serving as a partial mediator between management proactiveness and organisational resilience.