



Original Article

Artificial Intelligence Applications in Library and Information Science: A Comparative Study of Traditional Library Services and AI-Enabled Library Systems

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Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as an important technological development in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS). The increasing volume of digital information, changing information-seeking behaviour, and growing expectations of library users have encouraged libraries to explore intelligent technologies for improving information organization, retrieval, preservation, and dissemination. AI applications such as machine learning, natural language processing, automated cataloguing, intelligent recommendation systems, conversational chatbots, optical character recognition, and generative AI have created new possibilities for transforming traditional library services into intelligent and user-oriented information services.

The present study examines the applications of AI in Library and Information Science and compares traditional library services with AI-enabled approaches. A comparative evaluation framework is developed to assess selected dimensions, including cataloguing, classification, information retrieval, reference services, circulation, user assistance, digital preservation, and personalized information delivery. The study adopts a descriptive and literature-based comparative methodology using published research and professional guidelines concerning AI adoption in libraries. The comparative framework highlights the potential benefits of AI in improving operational efficiency, supporting information discovery, facilitating round-the-clock assistance, and expanding access to digital resources. At the same time, the study identifies important challenges, including financial constraints, data privacy, algorithmic bias, inaccurate AI-generated responses, copyright concerns, inadequate digital infrastructure, and the need for professional training. The study emphasizes that AI should complement rather than replace the professional judgement and service-oriented responsibilities of librarians. It recommends a phased approach to AI adoption, supported by institutional policies, staff development, evaluation mechanisms, and responsible data governance. The findings provide a conceptual basis for libraries seeking to modernize their services through appropriate and ethically governed AI technologies.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Library and Information Science, Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing, Library Automation etc.

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Introduction:

Libraries have traditionally played an important role in collecting, organizing, preserving, and disseminating information. Their services have evolved from handwritten catalogues and printed bibliographies to computerized library management systems, online public access catalogues (OPACs), institutional repositories, digital libraries, and electronic information resources. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has significantly changed the functioning of libraries by enabling faster processing, wider accessibility, and improved management of information resources.

The emergence of Artificial Intelligence represents another stage in this technological transformation. Unlike conventional automation, which primarily performs operations according to predefined rules, AI-based systems can support tasks involving pattern recognition, language processing, prediction, classification, and the generation of responses. These capabilities have potential applications throughout the library service environment.

In traditional libraries, cataloguing and classification require the intellectual and technical efforts of library professionals. Reference services depend substantially on the availability and expertise of librarians, while information retrieval often requires users to understand catalogue terminology, subject headings, and search techniques. AI-based tools can assist in these activities by suggesting metadata, interpreting natural-language queries, answering routine questions, recommending relevant resources, and identifying text within digitized documents.

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) recognizes the opportunities and ethical implications associated with AI in libraries. Its professional guidance emphasizes that libraries should consider privacy, transparency, equitable access, accountability, and the social implications of AI adoption. These principles are important because library services involve sensitive user information and a professional commitment to intellectual freedom and access to knowledge.

AI adoption, however, is not equally feasible for every library. Academic, public, special, and research libraries differ in their financial resources, staff expertise, collections, user populations, and digital infrastructure. Therefore, the implementation of AI requires a careful assessment of institutional requirements rather than the indiscriminate adoption of emerging technologies.

Against this background, the present study develops a comparative framework for examining traditional and AI-enabled library services, identifying potential improvements, implementation challenges, and strategies for responsible adoption.

Review of Literature:

The review of literature provides a foundation for understanding the development, applications, and limitations of AI in library environments.

1. Early Development of AI in Library Services:

The integration of intelligent technologies into libraries has developed alongside advances in information retrieval, expert systems, automated indexing, and machine learning. Earlier library automation



primarily focused on circulation, catalogue management, bibliographic records, and routine administrative activities. The development of intelligent systems expanded the possibilities for automated classification, document processing, and more sophisticated information discovery.

IFLA's statement on libraries and artificial intelligence discusses the potential of AI and machine learning to improve text recognition, collection discovery, categorization, and knowledge management. It also emphasizes that the benefits of automation must be considered alongside concerns regarding privacy, transparency, bias, and professional responsibilities.

2. Chatbots and Virtual Reference Services:

Yan, Zhao, and Mazumdar (2023) conducted a systematic literature review of chatbots in libraries. Their study examined published research on the development and application of library chatbots and identified important directions for further research. Chatbots can support routine enquiries concerning library opening hours, membership, circulation rules, databases, and research assistance.

AI-powered conversational interfaces can extend reference assistance beyond conventional service hours. Nevertheless, their effectiveness depends on the quality of the underlying information, the accuracy of responses, and the availability of appropriate escalation mechanisms when a question requires human expertise.

3. AI in Library Systems:

Tai and Ghosh (2025), in their perspective paper on integrating AI into library systems, discussed applications involving recommendation systems, information and

resource retrieval, and optical character recognition. These applications illustrate how AI can contribute to both technical processing and user-facing services.

AI-based recommendation systems may help users discover books, articles, and other resources based on subject interests or research needs. Optical character recognition combined with language-processing technologies can support the conversion and discovery of information contained in scanned documents. The usefulness of these applications depends on data quality, technological compatibility, and the nature of the library collection.

4. AI Adoption in Academic Libraries:

Recent research on AI adoption in academic libraries has examined technical services, reference and information services, circulation, collection development, information literacy, and professional development. A 2025 systematic review by Boateng and colleagues' research field, reported in *The Journal of Academic Librarianship* under the title *Adoption of artificial intelligence in academic libraries: A systematic review of current practices, challenges, and research opportunities*, identifies funding, institutional readiness, and staff competencies as important considerations for implementation.

The literature suggests that AI adoption is not simply a technological issue. It also requires organizational planning, staff training, appropriate institutional policies, and user-oriented assessment.

5. Ethical and Policy Considerations:

The IFLA resource *Entry Point for Libraries and AI* (2025) provides reflective questions for library professionals assessing the benefits and risks of AI technologies. It highlights the relationship between AI adoption



and fundamental library values, including privacy, openness, equitable access, and accountability.

Similarly, UNESCO's *Guidance for Generative AI in Education and Research* (2023) emphasizes human-centred approaches, data protection, institutional preparedness, and appropriate validation of AI applications. These considerations are relevant to academic libraries that support teaching, learning, and research.

6. Research Gap:

The reviewed literature demonstrates growing interest in AI applications in libraries. However, libraries need practical frameworks that compare traditional services with AI-enabled alternatives across multiple functional areas. Such comparisons can help institutions identify suitable starting points, determine staff-training requirements, assess risks, and establish priorities for technology investment.

The present study addresses this need by developing a comparative framework covering major library functions, their potential AI applications, expected benefits, and implementation considerations.

Objectives of The Study:

The present study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To examine the major applications of Artificial Intelligence in Library and Information Science.
2. To compare traditional library services with AI-enabled library services.
3. To identify the potential benefits of AI in technical processing and user services.
4. To examine the availability and relevance of selected AI technologies for library operations.

5. To identify the technical, financial, ethical, and organizational challenges associated with AI adoption.
6. To suggest measures for improving library services through responsible AI implementation.
7. To propose a practical framework for evaluating AI-enabled library services.

Scope and Limitations of The Study:

1. Scope of the Study:

The study covers the application of AI in academic, public, special, and research libraries. It focuses on the following functional areas:

- Acquisition and collection development.
- Cataloguing and classification.
- Indexing and metadata creation.
- Information retrieval and discovery.
- Reference and information services.
- Circulation and user support.
- Digital libraries and institutional repositories.
- Digitization, text recognition, and digital preservation.
- Research support and information literacy.
- Library administration and decision-making.

The technological areas considered include machine learning, natural language processing, conversational AI, recommendation systems, generative AI, and intelligent document processing.

2. Limitations of the Study:

The study is based on published literature, professional guidance, and a conceptual comparison of library services. It does not include a primary survey of librarians, interviews with library users, experimental



testing of AI tools, or direct performance measurements from selected libraries.

The comparative framework therefore evaluates the potential applicability of AI technologies rather than claiming that every application is currently implemented in all libraries. The availability, cost, accuracy, and functionality of individual tools may change over time.

Research Methodology:

1. Research Design:

The study adopts a descriptive and literature-based comparative research design. Traditional library services and AI-enabled approaches are compared across selected functional dimensions to identify possible improvements, limitations, and implementation requirements.

2. Sources of Information:

The proposed study draws on the following categories of information sources:

1. Peer-reviewed journal articles on AI and Library and Information Science.
2. Systematic literature reviews and conference papers.
3. Publications and policy documents issued by IFLA.
4. UNESCO guidance on generative AI in education and research.
5. Professional literature on digital libraries, information retrieval, and library automation.

3. Comparative Evaluation Framework

A structured checklist is developed to compare traditional and AI-enabled approaches using the following criteria:

- Level of automation.
- Speed of information processing.
- Search and discovery capabilities.

- Availability of user assistance.
- Personalization of information services.
- Accuracy and reliability.
- Privacy and data protection.
- Implementation and maintenance requirements.
- Need for professional intervention.
- Accessibility and inclusiveness.

4. Method of Analysis:

The selected dimensions are examined through descriptive comparison. For each dimension, the study identifies the traditional approach, possible AI-enabled applications, expected advantages, and relevant limitations.

No numerical performance scores or statistical significance tests are reported because original empirical observations have not been collected. A future empirical investigation may apply a validated checklist to selected libraries and use weighted scoring, usability testing, or user-satisfaction surveys.

Artificial Intelligence Applications in Libraries:

1. AI in Acquisition and Collection Development:

AI can support collection development by analysing circulation statistics, subject trends, user enquiries, resource usage, and gaps in existing collections. Predictive analytical techniques may help librarians identify changing information needs and assess the potential demand for particular resources.

For example, an academic library may analyse historical borrowing records and subject-wise demand to inform acquisition planning. Such recommendations should be reviewed by librarians because historical usage does not necessarily represent future academic



requirements or the needs of underrepresented users.

2. AI in Cataloguing and Classification:

Cataloguing and classification are essential technical services in library management. AI-enabled metadata extraction can identify information such as titles, authors, keywords, abstracts, document types, and publication details from digital resources.

Machine-learning systems may recommend subject headings or classification categories based on existing bibliographic records. Natural language processing can assist with extracting entities and identifying subject concepts from documents.

However, automated suggestions may contain errors, inconsistent terminology, or inappropriate classifications. Human verification remains important, particularly for specialized collections, multilingual resources, and records requiring adherence to established cataloguing standards.

3. AI in Information Retrieval:

Traditional catalogue searches often depend on keywords, titles, authors, subjects, and Boolean operators. AI-enabled information retrieval can support natural-language queries and semantic search.

A user might ask, “Find recent research articles about the use of artificial intelligence in agricultural extension.” A semantic search system may identify relevant documents even when their wording differs from the query.

AI-based search can potentially improve discovery by interpreting the meaning and context of a question. Nevertheless, users should be able to examine the original sources, evaluate relevance, and distinguish verified information from generated summaries.

4. AI-Based Reference Services:

AI chatbots can provide preliminary assistance for common library enquiries. They may guide users regarding membership, borrowing procedures, opening hours, access to electronic journals, database navigation, and citation support.

Such systems can offer assistance outside normal working hours and reduce repetitive enquiries. Complex reference questions, sensitive issues, and requests requiring critical evaluation should be referred to qualified library professionals.

5. AI in Circulation and User Services:

AI can complement existing library management systems by identifying unusual circulation patterns, forecasting demand, and supporting automated notifications. When integrated with authorized circulation data, intelligent systems may assist in predicting periods of high demand and improving service planning.

AI should not independently make consequential decisions about user eligibility, penalties, or access to library resources without transparent rules and appropriate human oversight.

6. AI in Digital Libraries and Institutional Repositories:

Digital libraries contain books, research papers, theses, reports, photographs, manuscripts, and other electronic resources. AI can support automatic tagging, document categorization, metadata enrichment, full-text indexing, and semantic linking.

AI-generated descriptions may help users discover resources that lack comprehensive metadata. Institutional repositories can also use text-processing tools to



identify subjects and extract selected information from research documents.

However, repository managers must preserve metadata quality, respect copyright restrictions, and distinguish machine-generated descriptions from verified bibliographic information.

7. AI in Digitization and Digital Preservation:

Optical character recognition (OCR) converts scanned page images into machine-readable text. AI-enhanced OCR may improve the processing of documents with complex layouts, damaged pages, or varied typography.

Natural language processing can subsequently support text extraction, document segmentation, indexing, and search. These applications are especially relevant to historical documents and regional-language collections.

Digital preservation also requires reliable storage, file-format management, integrity checks, backups, and long-term access policies. AI may support selected preservation tasks but cannot replace a comprehensive digital preservation strategy.

8. AI in Research Support and Information Literacy:

Academic libraries increasingly assist students, faculty, and researchers with literature discovery, reference management, research data, citation practices, and scholarly communication.

Generative AI can help users formulate search strategies, summarize documents, compare concepts, and understand unfamiliar terminology. However, generated citations may be incorrect, summaries may omit important qualifications, and answers may contain unsupported statements.

Librarians therefore have an important role in teaching AI literacy, source verification, responsible prompting, copyright awareness, and the ethical use of AI-generated material.

Comparative Analysis of Traditional and AI-Enabled Library Services:

The following comparison is a conceptual evaluation framework based on the literature reviewed. It does not represent the results of direct testing of particular library software packages.

Table 1. Comparative Analysis of Library Functions

Sr. No.	Library Function	Traditional Approach	AI-Enabled Approach
1	Acquisition	Manual analysis of user requests and circulation records	Predictive analysis of usage patterns and subject demand
2	Cataloguing	Librarian-created bibliographic records	Automated metadata extraction and record suggestions
3	Classification	Manual assignment of classification numbers and subjects	Machine-assisted subject and classification recommendations
4	Indexing	Manual selection of keywords and descriptors	Automatic keyword extraction and semantic indexing
5	Information retrieval	Keyword, title, author, and Boolean searches	Natural-language and semantic search
6	Reference service	Direct assistance by librarians	Chatbots for routine enquiries and preliminary guidance



Sr. No.	Library Function	Traditional Approach	AI-Enabled Approach
7	Circulation	Rule-based transactions and notifications	Intelligent demand forecasting and automated support
8	User assistance	Printed guides, manuals, and staff assistance	Conversational guidance and context-sensitive help
9	Digital repositories	Manual metadata entry and document organization	AI-assisted tagging, indexing, and document analysis
10	Digitization	Conventional scanning and OCR	AI-enhanced text recognition and layout analysis
11	Research support	Librarian-guided literature searching	AI-assisted discovery, summarization, and query formulation
12	Administration	Manual reporting and descriptive statistics	Predictive analytics and decision-support tools

Interpretation: AI has the potential to support many established library functions. Its greatest value may arise where large volumes of information, repetitive processing, or complex discovery requirements create substantial

demands on staff. The extent of improvement depends on the quality of implementation, institutional resources, and the availability of appropriate human oversight.

Table 2. Comparative Assessment of Selected AI Applications

AI Application	Principal Library Use	Expected Benefit	Major Limitation
Machine learning	Classification and usage analysis	Identification of patterns and automation of selected tasks	Data quality and bias
Natural language processing	Search, indexing, and text analysis	Improved discovery and query interpretation	Ambiguity and language limitations
Conversational AI	Reference and user support	Continuous assistance for routine questions	Incorrect or unsupported answers
Recommendation systems	Resource discovery	More relevant suggestions	Privacy and personalization bias
Generative AI	Summaries, explanations, and research assistance	Faster preliminary information processing	Hallucinations and unreliable citations
AI-enhanced OCR	Digitization and full-text access	Improved discovery of scanned content	Recognition errors and complex layouts
Predictive analytics	Collection and service planning	Better-informed operational decisions	Uncertain predictions and historical-data bias

Source: Author's conceptual synthesis based on the reviewed literature.



Advantages of AI in Library and Information Science:

1. Improved Operational Efficiency:

AI can assist in repetitive tasks such as metadata extraction, document categorization, routine enquiry handling, and selected administrative processes. This may allow librarians to devote more time to research assistance, information literacy, collection development, and specialized reference work.

2. Enhanced Information Discovery:

Natural-language and semantic search can make library resources easier to discover, especially for users who are unfamiliar with controlled vocabulary or advanced search operators.

3. Extended Availability of Services:

Conversational systems can answer frequently asked questions at any time, provided that the service is appropriately configured and maintained. This can be particularly useful for distance learners and users accessing electronic resources outside library working hours.

4. Personalized Information Support:

Recommendation systems may help users identify relevant books, articles, and databases based on declared interests or legitimate patterns of resource use. Personalization should be transparent and should not unnecessarily collect or expose users' reading histories.

5. Improved Access to Digitized Collections:

AI-assisted OCR and text processing can help make scanned documents searchable. This creates opportunities for improving access to historical materials, institutional publications, and regional-language resources.

6. Support for Data-Informed Decisions:

AI-based analysis can assist in identifying collection-use patterns, service

demand, and resource gaps. Librarians and administrators can use these insights alongside professional judgement when planning budgets and services.

Challenges in The Implementation of AI:

1. Financial Constraints:

The implementation of AI may require expenditure on software, cloud services, hardware, integration, staff training, security, and maintenance. Smaller public and academic libraries may have difficulty allocating adequate funds for these activities.

2. Data Privacy and Confidentiality:

Library records can reveal users' reading interests, research topics, borrowing patterns, and information-seeking behaviour. Feeding such data into external AI platforms without suitable safeguards may create privacy risks.

Libraries should adopt data-minimization practices, review vendor terms, establish access controls, and avoid sharing identifiable patron records with unauthorized systems.

3. Algorithmic Bias:

AI systems may reproduce biases present in their training data. This can affect subject recommendations, search rankings, language coverage, and the representation of different communities.

Libraries should evaluate whether AI tools serve diverse users fairly and provide appropriate mechanisms for correcting inaccurate or discriminatory results.

4. Inaccurate Information and Hallucinations:

Generative AI may produce plausible but incorrect explanations, references, and summaries. Users may mistakenly interpret such responses as verified information.



AI-generated answers should therefore be checked against original documents, authoritative databases, and trusted sources. Systems used for library reference services should clearly communicate their limitations.

5. Inadequate Infrastructure:

Some libraries lack reliable internet connectivity, suitable computing facilities, integrated digital collections, or sufficiently structured bibliographic data. These limitations can prevent effective AI adoption.

Before implementing AI, libraries should evaluate their existing infrastructure and identify the technical improvements required.

6. Lack of Professional Training:

Librarians may require additional knowledge of AI literacy, prompt design, data protection, algorithmic bias, metadata quality, and output verification.

Professional development is essential to ensure that staff can assess AI tools critically rather than relying on their outputs without verification.

7. Copyright and Intellectual Property:

The use of copyrighted books, articles, databases, and digitized materials in AI systems raises questions concerning permissions, licensing, ownership, and reuse. Libraries must review applicable copyright provisions, licence agreements, and institutional policies before uploading or processing protected content.

8. Dependence on Commercial Platforms:

Dependence on proprietary services may create vendor lock-in, recurring subscription costs, restrictions on data portability, and uncertainty regarding future service availability.

Where feasible, libraries should compare open-source and commercial options,

examine interoperability, and establish plans for data export and service continuity.

Findings of The Study:

The literature-based comparative assessment leads to the following findings:

1. **AI has applications across major library functions.** Potential uses include cataloguing, classification, indexing, information retrieval, reference services, digital preservation, and research support.
2. **Information discovery is an important area of opportunity.** Natural-language processing and semantic search may improve access for users who face difficulties with conventional catalogue search techniques.
3. **AI can support, but does not eliminate, professional work.** Automated metadata and generated responses require review where accuracy, accountability, or specialist knowledge is important.
4. **Conversational AI can extend routine assistance.** Chatbots may improve the availability of basic information, while complex enquiries still require access to qualified librarians.
5. **Data quality influences system performance.** Inconsistent bibliographic records, incomplete metadata, and inadequate digitization can reduce the effectiveness of AI applications.
6. **Ethical governance is essential.** Privacy, fairness, transparency, copyright, and accountability must be considered before AI systems are introduced.
7. **Institutional readiness affects adoption.** Funding, infrastructure, staff competencies, and organizational support



are important factors in successful implementation.

8. **AI literacy is becoming an important professional competency.** Librarians need the skills to evaluate AI outputs, explain their limitations, and guide users toward responsible information practices.

These findings are derived from the literature and comparative framework; they should not be interpreted as statistically measured outcomes from a survey or controlled experiment.

Suggestions and Recommendations:

Based on the comparative assessment, the following measures are recommended.

1. Develop an Institutional AI Policy:

Every library planning to use AI should establish a policy covering acceptable uses, privacy, copyright, data retention, accountability, output verification, and human oversight.

2. Adopt AI in Phases:

Libraries should begin with limited-risk applications, such as drafting internal documentation, improving metadata suggestions, or answering approved frequently asked questions. More complex applications should be introduced after appropriate testing.

3. Strengthen Digital Infrastructure:

Libraries should maintain reliable connectivity, structured bibliographic databases, digitized resources, secure systems, and appropriate backup arrangements before deploying advanced AI services.

4. Provide Training for Library Professionals:

Training programmes should cover AI fundamentals, natural-language search, generative AI, prompt design, source

verification, data protection, copyright, and bias awareness.

5. Improve User Education:

Libraries should provide demonstrations, online guides, workshops, and practical instructions explaining how to use AI tools responsibly and verify AI-generated information.

6. Maintain Human Oversight:

AI-generated catalogue records, classification suggestions, summaries, and reference responses should be reviewed according to their importance and risk. Users should have access to human assistance when automated support is insufficient.

7. Ensure Accessibility and Inclusiveness:

AI services should consider users with disabilities, varying levels of digital literacy, and different language needs. Regional-language support is particularly important for Indian public and academic libraries.

8. Protect User Privacy:

Libraries should collect only the data necessary for service delivery, disclose relevant data practices, review third-party systems, and provide appropriate safeguards against unauthorized access or reuse.

9. Evaluate AI Performance Regularly:

Libraries should assess AI tools through accuracy testing, usability studies, user feedback, response quality, accessibility checks, and cost-benefit analysis. Performance should be reviewed periodically rather than assumed from vendor claims.

10. Encourage Collaboration:

Library associations, universities, software developers, information scientists, and professional training institutions should collaborate to develop affordable, interoperable, and locally relevant AI solutions.



Proposed Framework for Evaluating AI-Enabled Library Services:

The study proposes a practical checklist that can be adapted by libraries before or after introducing AI.

Table 3. Proposed AI Evaluation Checklist

Sr. No.	Evaluation Criterion	Key Question
1	Functional suitability	Does the tool address a clearly identified library need?
2	Accuracy	Are the results correct and verifiable?
3	Usability	Can users operate the system easily?
4	Integration	Can the tool work with the existing ILMS or repository?
5	Privacy	Is user information protected?
6	Security	Are appropriate access controls and safeguards available?
7	Accessibility	Can users with different needs access the service?
8	Language support	Does the system support relevant languages?
9	Cost	Are implementation and maintenance costs sustainable?
10	Staff readiness	Are librarians trained to operate and evaluate the system?
11	Transparency	Are the system's limitations and data practices explained?
12	Human oversight	Can users obtain professional assistance when necessary?

Libraries may adapt this checklist to local requirements and assign weights to individual criteria. Any resulting score should be reported with its evaluation method, sample, testing conditions, and limitations.

Future Scope of The Study:

Further research can examine AI adoption in selected university, college, public, and special libraries through primary data collection. A survey of librarians could identify the AI tools currently in use, the frequency of their application, staff training needs, and institutional barriers.

Usability testing could compare traditional catalogue searching with AI-assisted semantic search. Researchers could also measure the accuracy of automated metadata, the quality of chatbot responses, and the accessibility of AI-enabled services.

In the Indian context, further studies may investigate the use of AI in regional-language collections, government libraries,

agricultural university libraries, institutional repositories, and libraries operating with limited financial and technical resources.

A subsequent empirical study could develop a weighted evaluation model and test it across selected libraries using a standardized checklist, user-satisfaction measures, and documented performance indicators.

Conclusion:

Artificial Intelligence offers significant opportunities for the development of modern Library and Information Science services. Its applications in cataloguing, classification, indexing, information retrieval, reference assistance, digitization, and research support may improve the efficiency and accessibility of library operations.

The comparative framework presented in this study indicates that AI-enabled approaches can complement traditional services by supporting repetitive tasks, facilitating information discovery, and extending routine



user assistance. However, these benefits depend on the quality of data, technological infrastructure, professional competencies, and institutional preparedness.

AI also introduces challenges involving privacy, algorithmic bias, copyright, inaccurate generated information, financial sustainability, and dependence on external platforms. These issues require clear policies, regular assessment, and appropriate human oversight.

The future of libraries should therefore be based on responsible technological integration rather than the replacement of established professional practices. Librarians will continue to play a central role in evaluating information, protecting users' rights, organizing knowledge, and providing reliable assistance. By combining appropriate AI applications with professional expertise, libraries can develop more accessible, efficient, inclusive, and user-centered information services.

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