

A Review on Revolutionising Management and Accessing of Artificial Intelligence in Libraries

Manjula Harobidi

Librarian, Government First Grade College, Alnavar

Email: libssgfgcn@gmail.com

Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180126

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 1

Pp. 120-122

January - 2026

Submitted: 17 Dec. 2025

Revised: 27 Dec. 2025

Accepted: 12 Jan. 2026

Published: 31 Jan. 2026

Abstract

A new era of librarianship is being ushered in by synthetic intelligence (AI), which is essentially altering how libraries provide services, work with sources, and satisfy patrons. This essay covers how AI is being utilised in Indian libraries, safeguarding recommendation systems, intelligent search, digitisation of material and digital customer support. The discussion acknowledges persistent issues with privacy, ethics, and rational implementation while highlighting improvements in library efficiency and user involvement through the use of current research and reasonable examples. It ends by outlining best practices and future directions for the long-term incorporation of AI into library settings.

Keywords: Smart Libraries; Educational Libraries; AI; Virtual Resources; Services for Libraries

Introduction

Libraries, long-standing sources of information, are undergoing unprecedented changes due to the quick advancement of technology. In addition to being more diverse, today's consumers are also more traumatised and digitally sophisticated. In response, AI provides libraries with ways to improve control over massive data volumes, automate repetitive tasks, and personalise services. This article examines the revolutionary impact of AI on library operations, examining how Indian and international institutions are changing their provider models to keep up with this shift. In order to help practitioners and policymakers navigate this technological change, the record maps current trends, difficulties, and satisfactory practices.

In the digital era, libraries must manage enormous volumes of material, deliver efficient services, and guarantee a flawless user experience. These challenges are always evolving. Automation and information technology have combined to radically modify conventional library systems. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one such game-changing technology that has the potential to completely overhaul library services and operations. As AI technologies become more widely used, similar worries are raised about the potential for AI systems to take the place of library jobs. AI will undoubtedly change academic libraries in the same way as Google's rise changed referral services, information literacy, online library catalogues, digitisation, and library systems, even if it is too soon to make firm predictions. We should predict that AI will offer breakthroughs and adjustments in libraries for universities, drawing from our experiences with earlier technological developments.

Overview of the literature:

AI is a collection of computing methods that mimic human methods, such as learning, making decisions, and comprehending language (Jyoti and Kumar, 2024). In an effort to automate cataloguing, enable digital collections, and enhance customer services, libraries across the region have begun integrating robots, device learning, and herbal language processing (Isiaka, 2023). The introduction of chatbots, sophisticated search structures, and predictive analytics are all outstanding accomplishments. Current research shows how AI may change customer evaluations, promote personalisation, and improve access to information (Palve and Arora, 2025; Patel, 2025). However, there are still a lot of issues, particularly with regard to privacy, ethical usage, and ensuring fair and honest access to AI-powered services.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

[10.5281/zenodo.18587349](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18587349)



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Manjula Harobidi, Librarian, Government First Grade College, Alnavar

How to cite this article:

Harobidi, M. (2026). A Review on Revolutionising Management and Accessing of Artificial Intelligence in Libraries. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(1), 120–122. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18587349>

Objectives:

- To highlight the improvements in library efficiency
- To outline the best practices and future directions of AI into library settings

Approach

Academic literature, a thematic analysis of industry reports, and a few case studies from Indian library settings are all included in the analysis. Peer-reviewed materials were sourced from basic journals; the case studies were chosen solely on the basis of their applicability to major AI trends in Indian libraries, including digitisation, digital assistance, and smart aid management. The report provides a solid picture of the opportunities and limitations presented by the AI of library science via triangulating evidence from each study and real-world examples.

AI programmes in libraries

The development of AI has led to an increase in library features. Customised recommendation engines and the use of historical usage and borrowing patterns now assist buyers in finding sources tailored to their interests, strengthening and enhancing the discovery process (Palve and Arora, 2025).

AI-powered automatic digitisation expedites the conversion of physical data into searchable virtual repositories, which is advantageous for maintaining unusual quantities and increasing accessibility (emin, 2025).

Chatbots and virtual reference assistants now handle ordinary queries around-the-clock, relieving librarians of their regular burden and giving customers immediate answers. Additionally, libraries are attempting with predictive analytics, which enables them to anticipate demand and optimise acquisition efforts. AI-integrated security structures, which often contain intelligent tracking and automated indications, strengthen each collection control and safety (Wakchore, 2024). Assistive technologies and AI-assisted translation are removing barriers for those with impairments or those who need multilingual access.

The benefits of integrating AI:

AI integration in libraries has produced significant operational benefits. Automation of categorisation, flow, and various repetitive jobs allows team of professionals to focus on excessive-impact work with users and community engagement. AI-enabled services increase customer happiness by providing timely, personalised instructions, intelligent healing tools, and quick online support. Value improvements emerge from increased resource allocation and less guide tactics. AI-supported digitisation apps are helping many libraries, particularly in India, to transcend socioeconomic and geographic gaps by bringing underserved or remote people inside the scope of library services (Tandel, 2024; Patel, 2025).

Tough circumstances and moral dilemmas:

AI carries with it extremely difficult circumstances. Adoption is frequently hampered by ageing infrastructure, financial limitations, and a lack of skills, particularly for smaller businesses. Records privacy is a serious issue; if AI's need for customer data is not carefully controlled, it might be dangerous. Because AI decision-making is opaque, bias may be revealed, necessitating constant attention to detail and frequent rule audits to ensure fairness (Chauhan, 2024; Subveerapandian and Gozali, 2024). Transparency and coverage should continue to be prioritised, particularly with regard to user permission and the security of statistics.

Illustrations and case studies from India:

Numerous educational libraries in India have become leaders in artificial intelligence. The significant library in Delhi uses system mastery to provide customers with personalised reading recommendations based on their borrowing history and availability, while also stimulating conversations about information privacy and the need for human supervision (Chauhan, 2024). AI-powered enhancements to the digital catalogue at Jawaharlal Nehru College (JNU) enable natural language search, which leads to more rapid and pertinent resource discovery and is in line with the NEP 2020 vision for digital-first education (Mallikarjuna, 2024).

The Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University library has incorporated artificial intelligence (AI) into robot ebook retrieval to minimise manual labour and AI-powered security systems to safeguard the priceless series. These illustrations demonstrate how resource safety and operational performance may be stabilised by AI automation (Wakchore, 2024). Regardless of financial and technological limitations, growing awareness and nationwide coverage promote the growing scope and importance of AI assignments in Indian libraries.

Conversation

Research and examples point to a clear change in library practices, from one-size-fits-all services to more virtual access and dynamically tailored offers. Even though many of the most significant libraries have automation and AI-assisted equipment, the fair use of such technology remains a challenge. Funding, ethical standards, continual staff training, and a readiness to improve procedures as technology and user expectations change will all be necessary for success. The next stage of library modernisation must be guided by both hope about what AI can learn and caution about unforeseen consequences.

Conclusion

The possibilities in library science are about to be redefined by AI technology. AI portrays libraries as dynamic, adaptable information centres for the future rather than as relics of the past by boosting operational efficiency, customising services, and attracting new person groups. To enhance such blessings fairly and sufficiently across a variety of libraries in India and throughout the world, constant vigilance on the moral, economic, and technical fronts is essential.

References

1. Dr. Ramdas B. Tekale, (2025). "The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Libraries: Transforming Access and Management", International Research Journal of Education and Technology, Volume 08, Issue 9, pp 186-190.
2. Chauhan, C. (2024). Artificial Intelligence in Libraries: Opportunities and Challenges. *Naveen Shodh Sansar*, 1(XLVIII), 258-262.
3. Emin, D. (2025). The Rise of Artificial Intelligence in Academic Libraries: Opportunities and Concerns. *Emerging Library and Information Perspectives*, 7(1).
4. Isiaka, A. O. (2023). Application and Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Library Services Delivery in Academic Libraries in Kwara State, Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 7998.
5. Jyoti, & Kumar, P. (2024). Reshaping the library landscape: Exploring the integration of artificial intelligence in libraries. *IP Indian Journal of Library Science & Information Technology*, 9(1), 29-36.
6. Mallikarjuna, C. (2024). Integrating Artificial Intelligence in Academic Libraries. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 44(2), 124-129.
7. Palve, P., & Arora, G. (2025). AI-Powered Library Management System. *International Journal of Research & Technology Innovations*, 10(4), 497-505
8. Patel, T. (2025). AI-Powered Digital Libraries 2025: Expanding Global Reach and Access to Knowledge. LinkedIn
9. Subaveerapandiyani, A., & Gozali, A. A. (2024). AI in Indian Libraries: Prospects and Perceptions from Library Professionals. *Open Information Science*, 8(1), 1-13.
10. Tandel, B. (2024). Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools Used In Libraries. *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, 5(6), 4195-4199.
11. Wakchaure, M. (2024). Application of Artificial Intelligence for Library Security and library automation in higher education system in India in National Education Policy 2020: A study. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Technology & Innovation*, 14(2), 501-510.