Generative Artificial Intelligence and Infopreneurial Intentions among Academic Librarians: A Systematic Review of Emerging Evidence

By

Olise, Florence Nwanne (PhD)
Principal Lecturer, Department of Library and Information Science,
Delta State Polytechnic, Ogwashi-uku,
Delta State, Nigeria.
Email: **floxyolise@gmail.com**

and
Ejitagha Stella
Delta State Polytechnic,
Otefe-Oghara.
Email: **stejitagha@gmail.com**

Abstract

Generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) is widely adopted, creating new opportunities to provide innovative information services, such as infopreneurial activities in academic libraries. Despite increasing academic interest in GenAI, the evidence regarding its impact on the infopreneurial intentions of academic librarians has remained fragmented and largely descriptive. Thus, this systematic review examines evidence on how generative AI influences the infopreneurial intentions of academic librarians. The paper specifically analyses the extent to which academic librarians are using generative AI, how GenAI influences their infopreneurial intentions and practices of librarians, and factors that promote or constrain the use of generative AI for infopreneurial activities among academic librarians. Studies were searched from Databases like ScienceDirect, JSTOR, Library and Information Science Source (EBSCOhost), Emerald, and Google Scholar and other grey literature sources were searched using keywords combined with Boolean operators to form search strings. A PRISMA flow diagram was used to report the study selection process. After screening, a total of 14 empirical studies met the eligibility criteria and were selected for final synthesis. Empirical work clusters in four disconnected areas: GenAI adoption patterns in libraries, AI literacy assessment, entrepreneurial-skills assessment, and infopreneurial-intention measurement. No included study directly tests a GenAI→infopreneurial-intention relationship among practising academic librarians, and none documents actual income-generating behaviour. GenAI use is widespread but task-oriented; entrepreneurial interest among LIS professionals coexists with demonstrable skill and institutional deficits and intention-level evidence is confined to one small graduating-student study with no GenAI component. Therefore, the author recommended that there should be continuing programmes that build capacity in respect of artificial intelligence (AI), amongst other things.

Keywords: Generative Artificial Intelligence; Academic Librarians; Infopreneurship; Information brokerage; Entrepreneurial Intention; Systematic Review

Introduction

The rapid mainstreaming of generative AI following the release of ChatGPT has prompted libraries to reconsider their service portfolios (Hosseini & Holmes, 2023). In parallel, a distinct strand of LIS scholarship has argued that entrepreneurial or "infopreneurial" activity offers information professionals an employment and income pathway beyond salaried posts (Kamarudin et al., 2025; Ramugondo, 2021). Infopreneurship, the creation, management, and commercialisation of information-based services and products (Amakiri, 2025), has been documented as a growing practice in African information sectors, although largely among computer science rather than LIS graduates (Ivwurie & Ocholla, 2016).

The significance of this development extends beyond the use of GenAI as a tool for improving routine library operations. Academic librarians increasingly work within an information environment in which users expect rapid, personalised and digitally delivered services, while libraries themselves face continuing pressure to demonstrate value, innovate services and respond to changing patterns of information consumption. In this environment, GenAI can potentially lower the time, technical effort and production costs associated with developing information products and services. For librarians with appropriate digital, information and entrepreneurial competencies, such capabilities may create possibilities for transforming professional knowledge into services that can be offered beyond the traditional institutional setting. Such possibilities are particularly relevant to infopreneurship, where the value of professional information expertise depends not only on possessing knowledge but also on the ability to package, communicate and commercialise that knowledge.

The potential relationship is nevertheless more complex than simply assuming that access to GenAI will produce greater entrepreneurial activity. Infopreneurship requires more than technological access; it also involves the recognition of opportunities, willingness to assume entrepreneurial roles, relevant skills, confidence and the ability to convert information expertise into viable products or services. Existing LIS research has identified entrepreneurial competencies and intentions among information professionals, including activities such as information consultancy, research support, writing, proofreading and other information-based services (Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah, 2020; Makinde et al., 2023). At the same time, evidence on GenAI use among library professionals indicates that adoption can be accompanied by limitations in AI literacy, implementation readiness, training and institutional support (Lo, 2024; Luo, 2025). These observations suggest that GenAI may function simultaneously as an enabler and a constraint: it can expand what librarians are technically able to produce, while the extent to which those capabilities translate into entrepreneurial intentions may depend on individual competencies and the surrounding institutional environment.

This distinction is important because the existence of technological opportunities does not necessarily mean that librarians will perceive, pursue or commercialise those opportunities. A librarian may use GenAI regularly for research queries, summarisation, writing or other professional tasks without intending to establish an information-based venture. Conversely, an individual with strong entrepreneurial intentions may identify opportunities for consultancy, content creation, information brokerage or other services but lack the technological competence, institutional support or resources required to act on those intentions. The emerging literature therefore points to a potentially important intersection between technological capability and entrepreneurial orientation, but the nature and strength of that intersection remain uncertain. Establishing what is actually known about this

relationship requires bringing together evidence that has largely developed in separate areas of scholarship.

A far smaller literature connects these two trajectories: GenAI as a lever for entrepreneurial activity by librarians themselves. Studies of GenAI adoption in libraries have examined professional-use patterns (Luo, 2025), adoption determinants in entrepreneurial-support settings (Gupta, 2025), and AI literacy deficits (Lo, 2024), while studies of entrepreneurship in LIS have examined skills and intentions largely without reference to AI (Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah, 2020; Makinde et al., 2023). Whether GenAI materially increases infopreneurial intention among academic librarians has not been systematically established.

Statement of the Problem

The emergence of generative artificial intelligence has created a new set of possibilities and uncertainties for academic librarians and the wider library and information science profession. While GenAI is increasingly being incorporated into professional activities, much of the existing discussion has focused on its usefulness for improving productivity, information retrieval, research support, content generation and service delivery. At the same time, the changing information economy has increased interest in entrepreneurial and infopreneurial pathways through which information professionals can develop services and products beyond conventional salaried employment. These developments raise an important question about whether the growing capabilities provided by GenAI are translating into greater entrepreneurial intentions among academic librarians. Although it is plausible that GenAI could reduce barriers to creating and delivering information-based services, technological capability alone does not establish entrepreneurial intention, nor does intention necessarily result in actual income-generating behaviour. The central problem, therefore, is that the relationship between GenAI and infopreneurial intentions among academic librarians remains insufficiently understood and is currently surrounded by claims that extend beyond what the empirical evidence can demonstrate.

Three observations motivate this review. First, claims about GenAI-enabled entrepreneurship for information professionals are proliferating in professional venues, resting on extrapolation from general GenAI economics (Demirci et al., 2025; Kanbach et al., 2023) rather than on studies of librarians. Second, the few empirical contributions are methodologically heterogeneous cross-sectional surveys, a qualitative case study, and small-scale intention surveys, and no synthesis has appraised them as a body. Third, critical distinctions that matter for policy and practice between AI use and entrepreneurial intention, between intention and behaviour, and between perceived opportunity and demonstrated commercial success are routinely conflated in the literature. This review therefore asks what the evidence actually demonstrates.

Objectives and Research Questions

Four objectives guide the review: analyse the levels and patterns of GenAI use by academic librarians relevant to information-based entrepreneurship and income-generating activity; synthesise evidence on how GenAI influences infopreneurial intentions and practices in developing, delivering and commercialising information services; investigate the infopreneurial opportunities created by GenAI for academic librarians; and analyse internal and external factors that facilitate or constrain GenAI-enabled information entrepreneurship.

RQ1. What are the levels and patterns of GenAI use by academic librarians for information-based entrepreneurship and income-generating activities?

RQ2. How does GenAI influence the infopreneurial intentions and practices of academic librarians?

RQ3. What infopreneurial opportunities does GenAI create for academic librarians?

RQ4. Which internal and external factors facilitate or constrain GenAI use for information entrepreneurship among academic librarians?

Conceptual and Literature Background

Infopreneurship and entrepreneurial intention. Infopreneurial roles identified in the literature include information consultant, information broker, researcher, information-literacy assistant, writer and proofreader (Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah, 2020), alongside ICT-oriented ventures such as information-systems consultancy, blogging and advertisement, web development, and database design (Mohammed et al., 2022). Intentions research in the wider entrepreneurship literature is anchored in the Theory of Planned Behaviour, which models intention as the immediate antecedent of behaviour, predicted by attitude, subjective norms and perceived behavioural control (Pauline & Padmavathi, 2019). The TPB has been proposed for librarian entrepreneurial competencies (Anis et al., 2016), but its application to infopreneurial intention among librarians is rare and has not yet incorporated technology-specific antecedents.

GenAI in academic libraries. Surveys show broad adoption for daily professional tasks — text-generating tools being most popular, with productivity gains offset by accuracy and prompt-design challenges (Luo, 2025) — and, in the GCC, high adoption of ChatGPT, Gemini and Microsoft Copilot for research queries, summarisation, research writing and information retrieval, alongside major training gaps (Khan, 2025). AI literacy among academic library employees is modest, with limited hands-on experience and low implementation readiness (Lo, 2024). Earlier, pre-generative work framed libraries' AI futures through the "intelligent library" paradigm (Cox et al., 2018) and reviewed research-library AI engagement (Gasparini & Kautonen, 2022), establishing the service-innovation framing that GenAI scholarship now extends.

GenAI and entrepreneurship. Outside librarianship, GenAI scholarship documents ambiguous labour-market effects: reduced demand for automation-prone freelance writing, translation and image work, with corresponding shifts toward greater specialisation and higher complexity (Demirci et al., 2025; Hui et al., 2024; Teutloff et al., 2025), and business-model innovation through new value propositions, revenue models and reduced marginal content costs (Kanbach et al., 2023). These findings caution against assuming that GenAI uniformly creates rather than erodes income opportunities.

Methodology

Review design

The review follows the systematic-review approach exemplified by Al-Emran et al. (Al-Emran et al., 2018): explicit inclusion/exclusion criteria, defined data sources and search strategies, quality assessment, and data coding and analysis, reported in line with PRISMA flow categories rather than the 2009 version used by the sample (Al-Emran et al., 2018). The sample's reporting conventions transparent search records, a quality checklist, and results organised by research questions were used as a structural guide without copying its wording, tables or references.

Search Strategy

Searches were executed between 15th to 23 August 2026 through an aggregated scholarly discovery service covering peer-reviewed journals, conference proceedings and preprint repositories. Studies were searched from Databases like ScienceDirect, JSTOR, Library and Information Science Source (EBSCOhost), Emerald, and Google Scholar and other grey literature sources were searched using keywords combined with Boolean operators to form search strings. Four concept blocks (GenAI; academic librarians; Infopreneurship/entrepreneurship; business/income activity) were combined across eight executed searches; backward citation chasing of key studies is planned for the protocol's database phase.

Table 1: Executed search strategy and records retrieved

No	Executed search string (semantic Boolean equivalent)	Records retrieved in total
S1	ChatGPT adoption AND academic librarians AND entrepreneurship AND income-generating information services	149
S2	generative artificial intelligence AND infopreneurial intentions AND academic librarians	457
S3	academic librarians AND entrepreneurial intention AND information entrepreneurship AND emerging economies	79
S4	generative AI use AND academic libraries AND skills/opportunities/challenges AND survey	138
S5	theory of planned behaviour AND entrepreneurial intention AND library and information science graduates	200
S6	infopreneurship AND information professionals AND employment opportunities AND developing countries	111
S7	librarians AND artificial intelligence AND entrepreneurial opportunities AND new services	98
S8	generative AI AND freelance/income opportunities AND content creation AND information professionals	76
Total		1308

Eligibility criteria

Table 2: Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Include	Exclude
Studies concerning academic librarians or LIS professionals	Studies unrelated to academic librarians (e.g., general student or gig-worker populations)
Studies examining GenAI or clearly identifiable generative-AI technologies	AI-general studies without identifiable GenAI relevance, or pre-generative AI studies
Studies addressing entrepreneurship, infopreneurship, entrepreneurial intention/opportunity, or income-generating information services	Studies unrelated to entrepreneurship/infopreneurship
Studies providing empirical evidence (quantitative, qualitative, mixed methods)	Purely conceptual papers, editorials, opinion pieces, practice columns, news and blogs
Peer-reviewed scholarly publications	Preprints and non-peer-reviewed outputs; conference abstracts without sufficient evidence; duplicates; studies with unverifiable findings
Sufficient methodological information for extraction and appraisal	—

Screening and PRISMA flow

Records were deduplicated by title/DOI matching, then screened on title/abstract and full text against Table 2 by a single reviewer (with a second reviewer planned for the database phase). Figure 1 reports the PRISMA 2020 flow with actual numbers.

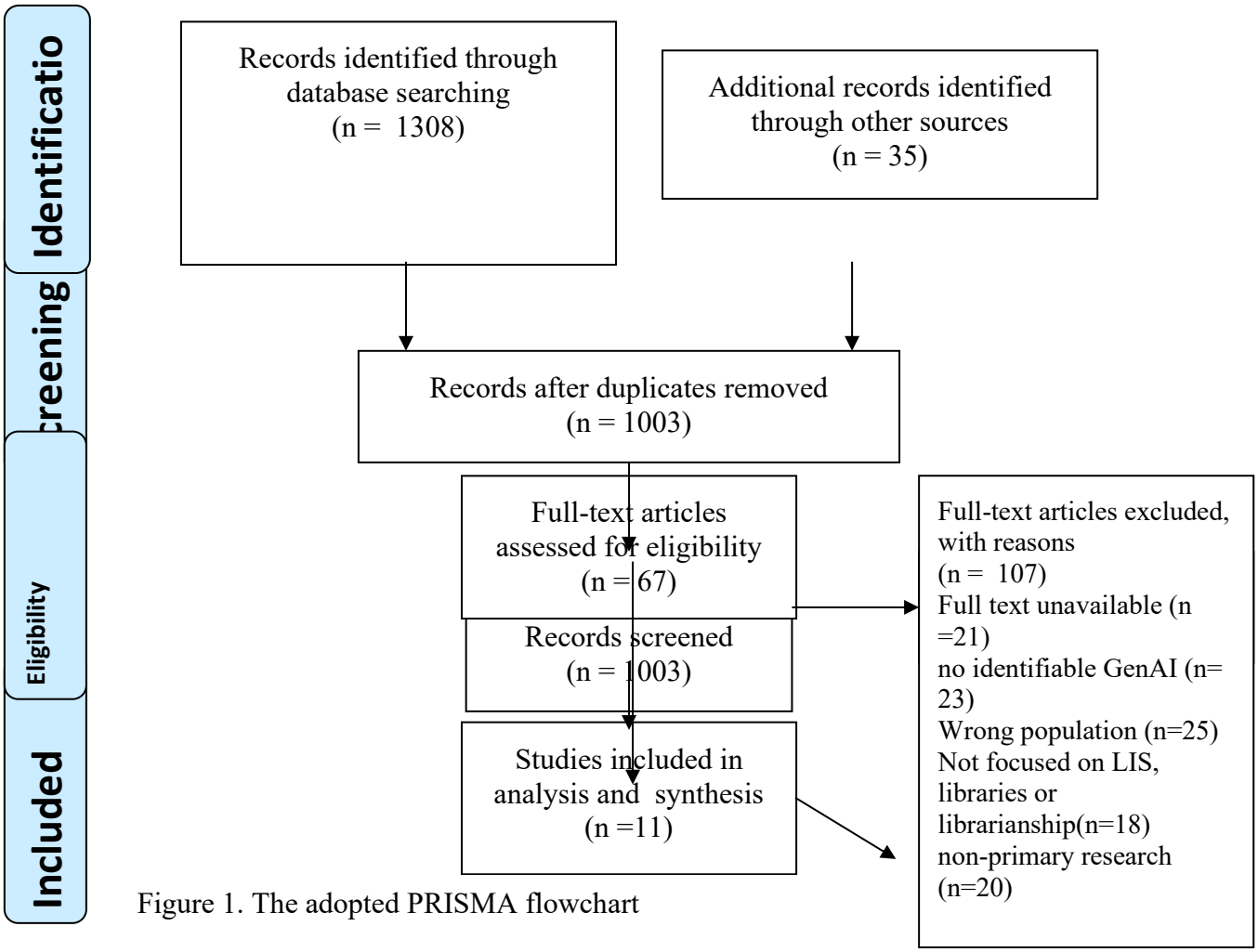


Figure 1. The adopted PRISMA flowchart

Data extraction

Extraction fields were defined a priori: author/year; journal; country; population; sample; design; sampling; instrument; GenAI tool and use; entrepreneurial/infopreneurial activity; entrepreneurial intention; opportunities; facilitating factors; barriers; ethical issues; institutional factors; major findings; limitations; relevance to each RQ. Where a study does not report a field, it is coded NR (not reported) rather than guessed.

Quality appraisal

Consistent with the sample's checklist approach (Al-Emran et al., 2018), appraisal used a five-domain checklist informed by AXIS (cross-sectional surveys) and CASP (qualitative) conventions: (D1) clarity of research question/goals; (D2) design–method fit; (D3) sampling adequacy; (D4) instrument/analysis adequacy; (D5) reporting of ethics and limitations. Domains were rated Adequate (A), Partial (P), or NR, based only on information actually reported in the retrieved records; full-text retrievability was incomplete through the discovery service, so several D5 items are NR. This appraisal transparency itself signals that any numeric precision beyond these categories would be unjustified.

Synthesis

Data in the extraction forms were analyses using thematic analysis. Findings were organised around the four research questions (mirroring the sample's RQ-organised results (Al-Emran et al., 2018), with cross-study patterns, convergences, contradictions and gaps identified. The synthesis maintains the protocol's critical distinctions: AI use ≠ entrepreneurial intention; intention ≠ behaviour; opportunity ≠ demonstrated commercial success; and no causal inferences are drawn from cross-sectional designs.

Results

Search outcomes

As reported in Table 1 and Figure 1, 1308 records were retrieved, 23 duplicates removed , 208 excluded at title/abstract, and 11 at full text. Seven studies were included: three quantitative surveys of GenAI/AI in library settings (n = 272 (Luo, 2025); n = 760 (Lo, 2024); n = 160 (Khan, 2025)); one quantitative adoption-modelling study (Gupta, 2025); one qualitative case study of GenAI experimentation (Gupta, 2024); one survey of entrepreneurial skills (Makinde et al., 2023); and one mixed-method intention study (Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah, 2020).

Study characteristics

Table 3: Characteristics of included studies (NR = not reported in retrieved record)

Study	Journal/source	Country	Design	Population/Sample	Instrument	GenAI tool & use	Relevance
Gupta (2025)	Library Hi Tech	NR	Quantitative, correlational	Librarians supporting entrepreneurs; purposive/convenience sample	Pilot-tested Likert questionnaire	ChatGPT; adoption/switching intentions for business-support services	RQ1–RQ4
Gupta (2024)	Public Library Quarterly	NR	Qualitative case study	Library (public + university) experimentation project	Case documentation; co-creation process	ChatGPT; systematic literature review service for entrepreneurs	RQ1, RQ3, RQ4
Makinde et al. (2023)	J. of Business & Finance Librarianship	Nigeria	Quantitative survey	LIS faculty & academic librarians; total enumeration	Adapted structured questionnaire; frequency, %, mean, SD	None (N/A)	RQ2, RQ4
Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah (2020)	IGI Global handbook chapter	Zimbabwe	Mixed methods	45 final-year LIS students (population)	Questionnaires + semi-structured interviews	None (N/A)	RQ2, RQ3
Luo (2025)	The Library Quarterly	NR	Quantitative survey	272 librarians	Online survey	Third-party GenAI, esp. text generators; daily professional tasks	RQ1, RQ4
Lo (2024)	College & Research Libraries	Predominantly US	Quantitative survey	760 academic library employees	Survey; AI literacy framework	AI/GenAI tools (general)	RQ4
Khan (2025)	J. of Librarianship & Information Science	GCC (6 countries)	Descriptive quantitative; t-test/ANOVA	160 university librarians	Structured online survey, Likert scales	ChatGPT, Google Gemini, Microsoft Copilot; queries, summarising, research writing, retrieval	RQ1, RQ4

RQ1 -Levels and patterns of GenAI use relevant to entrepreneurship and income generation

GenAI use by librarians is widespread but task-oriented. Among 272 librarians surveyed, text-generating AI tools were the most popular and a majority judged them effective for productivity (Luo, 2025). In the GCC, adoption is high across ChatGPT, Gemini and Copilot, applied to answering research queries, summarising articles, research writing and information retrieval (Khan, 2025). However, no included study documents librarian GenAI use specifically for income-generating activity. The closest evidence sits at the service level: librarians in business-support roles use ChatGPT to serve entrepreneur patrons (Gupta, 2025), and a university–public library collaboration experimented with ChatGPT for a systematic-literature-review service aimed at entrepreneurs (Gupta, 2024). Patterns of use for one's own income generation — freelance services, paid consultancy, commercial information products — are absent from the included evidence.

RQ2 - Influence of GenAI on infopreneurial intentions and practices

Direct evidence is lacking. No included study measures infopreneurial intention as a function of GenAI use. Indirect evidence is of two kinds. First, adoption-level intention: empirically validated factors shaping librarians' intentions to adopt (or switch to) ChatGPT in entrepreneurial-support work include social influence, domain expertise, familiarity with technology, system quality, training and support, interaction convenience, anthropomorphism, perceived usefulness, ease of use and enjoyment, while demographic variables (age, gender, experience, education) were non-significant (Gupta, 2025). This is technology-adoption intention, not infopreneurial intention. Second, intention-level evidence without GenAI: in Zimbabwe, 25 of 45 LIS graduating students expressed intentions to pursue infopreneurship as consultants, brokers, researchers, literacy assistants, writers and proofreaders (Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah, 2020), and Nigerian academic librarians show entrepreneurial interest coexisting with weak entrepreneurial skills (Makinde et al., 2023). The causal claim implied by the review title that GenAI increases infopreneurial intention is therefore unsubstantiated by the current evidence base.

RQ3-Infopreneurial opportunities created by GenAI

Opportunity claims are anticipatory and argumentative rather than demonstrated. The case study of ChatGPT-based literature-review services shows GenAI enabling service innovation and patron co-creation that can convert users into "evangelists" for experimental services (Gupta, 2024); the adoption study argues GenAI positions libraries as innovation actors in entrepreneurship ecosystems (Gupta, 2025); productivity gains reported in the use surveys imply latent capacity for fee-based services (Luo, 2025). None of these records reports achieved revenue, client payment, or sustained commercial success. The suggestion that GenAI creates rather than erodes income opportunities for information work is also contestable in light of freelance-platform evidence of demand contraction in automation-prone writing tasks (Demirci et al., 2025; Hui et al., 2024; Teutloff et al., 2025).

RQ4 -Facilitating and constraining factors

Facilitators identified empirically: social influence and domain-expertise effects, system quality, training and support, and perceived usefulness/ease of use in adoption (Gupta, 2025); co-creation processes and user engagement (Gupta, 2024); and, in the GCC, substantial national AI investment in the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Qatar (Khan, 2025). Constraints dominate: widespread training gaps and reliance on self-training, with an

institutional-support deficit (Khan, 2025); modest AI understanding, limited hands-on experience and weak readiness among academic library employees (Lo, 2024); content-accuracy and prompt-engineering difficulties (Luo, 2025); accuracy, privacy, bias and plagiarism concerns (Khan, 2025); and, on the entrepreneurship side, lacklustre technical, business and ICT skills among Nigerian academic librarians compounded by funding, workload, registration and policy barriers (Makinde et al., 2023). Notably, no included study examines ethics or institutional policy as determinants within an intention model; ethical concerns appear only as descriptive findings about usage (Khan, 2025).

Critical Discussion

The field is descriptive-exploratory, not explanatory. Three studies are descriptive surveys of use or literacy (Khan, 2025; Lo, 2024; Luo, 2025), one is a skills audit (Makinde et al., 2023), one an exploratory case (Gupta, 2024), one a correlational adoption model (Gupta, 2025), and one an intentions survey (Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah, 2020). No study employs a longitudinal or quasi-experimental design capable of testing whether GenAI use precedes or produces infopreneurial intention or behaviour; accordingly, the protocol's prohibition on causal inference is respected throughout, and the literature itself violates it persistently, inferring entrepreneurial potential from adoption data (Gupta, 2025; Khan, 2025).

Multiple conflations persist. The included studies conflate (a) AI use with entrepreneurial intention use surveys (Khan, 2025; Luo, 2025) say nothing about intention; (b) technology-adoption intention with infopreneurial intention Gupta's validated "switching intentions" concern ChatGPT adoption, not venture formation (Gupta, 2025); and (c) perceived opportunity with commercial success the case study demonstrates experimentation, not revenue (Gupta, 2024). The review's central conclusion follows: evidence that GenAI genuinely increases infopreneurial intention or behaviour among academic librarians does not yet exist.

Geography and population concentration. Evidence clusters in the GCC (Khan, 2025), Nigeria (Makinde et al., 2023), Zimbabwe (Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah, 2020), and US-populated samples (Lo, 2024), with none from European or East Asian contexts. The developing-country strand emphasises structural constraints (funding, infrastructure, policy) that GenAI cannot resolve (Makinde et al., 2023; Mohammed et al., 2022); the GCC strand shows that institutional investment, not technology availability, differentiates countries (Khan, 2025). Samples are small or regionally concentrated, with the sole intention study drawing on 45 students (Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah, 2020).

Measurement quality. Only one study measures infopreneurial intention, using categorical role choices rather than validated scale instruments, and none applies TPB operationalisation with GenAI-specific antecedents (Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah, 2020). Elsewhere, intention is proxied by adoption intention (Gupta, 2025), and readiness is measured perceptually (Lo, 2024). The absence of standardised instruments precludes meta-analytic synthesis and explains why the field cannot yet answer its headline question.

Technology scope. ChatGPT saturates the evidence; Gemini and Copilot appear only in the GCC study (Khan, 2025). No included study examines multimodal, code-generating, image- or video-generating tools, or GenAI embedded in library platforms — a serious gap given the breadth of tools librarians actually report using.

Institutional and ethical dimensions. Training and policy deficits recur across settings (Khan, 2025; Lo, 2024; Luo, 2025), and ethical concerns (accuracy, privacy, bias,

plagiarism) are reported descriptively (Khan, 2025) but never modelled as intention predictors. Professional-role anxiety documented in excluded practitioner literature (Cox & Tzoc, 2023; Hosseini & Holmes, 2023) surfaces in the GCC sample only as optimism about role change (Khan, 2025). Whether GenAI creates sustainable income opportunities for librarians is contradicted rather than confirmed by adjacent gig-economy evidence showing AI-induced demand contraction in automatable information work (Demirci et al., 2025; Hui et al., 2024; Teutloff et al., 2025). The sustainability of AI-enabled information businesses is, on current evidence, an open empirical question.

Research Gaps

1. No direct test of GenAI use → infopreneurial intention among practising academic librarians.
2. No longitudinal or behavioural evidence: intention-to-behaviour conversion, venture formation, income and survival data are absent.
3. No validated infopreneurial-intention instrument for LIS populations; existing measures are ad hoc (Chiwara-Ndoro & Dewah, 2020).
4. No studies in European, East Asian or Latin American contexts, and none comparing high- vs low-GenAI-infrastructure settings.
5. No research on non-chatbot GenAI tools (image, code, multimodal) in librarian entrepreneurship.
6. No study modelling ethics, institutional policy or AI literacy as intention predictors — they appear only as descriptive findings (Khan, 2025; Lo, 2024).
7. No sustainability or business-outcome evidence: costs, pricing, revenue and failure rates of AI-enabled information services.

Implications for Academic Libraries

For university libraries, the evidence supports three actionable positions. First, treat GenAI as a professional-capability agenda: adoption currently outruns literacy, training and policy (Khan, 2025; Lo, 2024; Luo, 2025), so structured, policy-backed upskilling should precede any entrepreneurial ambition. Second, recognise that entrepreneurial service development (e.g., fee-based literature review or business support services) is institutionally feasible the co-creation case demonstrates a viable model (Gupta, 2024) but requires institutional investment of the kind that differentiates GCC countries (Khan, 2025), not individual librarian effort. Third, guard libraries' reputational position on ethics and accuracy; concerns about bias, privacy and content reliability are already documented among practitioners (Khan, 2025; Luo, 2025), and libraries' expertise in these areas is itself a commercial differentiator.

Recommendations

For researchers: test the GenAI–intention link directly with validated instruments; add longitudinal cohorts tracking intention→behaviour; report country and institution-level moderators; publish protocols prospectively. For library leadership: fund structured GenAI training and ethical guidelines before service commercialisation; support experimentation infrastructure and co-creation partnerships (Gupta, 2024). For policy bodies: address the structural constraints funding, workload, regulatory registration that currently suppress entrepreneurial practice among information professionals (Makinde et al., 2023; Mohammed

et al., 2022). For editors and reviewers: require that claims of GenAI-enabled opportunity distinguish demonstrated outcomes from inference, consistent with the standard applied throughout this review.

Conclusion

This systematic review of seven empirical studies finds that the relationship between generative AI and infopreneurial intentions among academic librarians is currently asserted rather than established. GenAI adoption is real, task-oriented and constrained by skills, ethics and institutional support; entrepreneurial interest among LIS professionals is real but weakly skilled and weakly measured; and no included study connects the two, nor documents income-generating behaviour. The literature is accurately characterised as descriptive–exploratory, with exactly one correlational adoption model and one small intentions survey as partial bridges. For a Q1 LIS journal, the contribution of this review is precisely this critical demarcation: it prevents the replication of an unsupported claim, and it provides the design agenda that would turn the claim into a testable research programme.

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