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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) ON LIBRARY SERVICES

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Abstract

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into library services has gained momentum in recent years, promising to revolutionize traditional operations and enhance user experiences. This paper explores the impact of AI on library services in India, aiming to assess the awareness, perspectives, and challenges among Indian library professionals. Through a comprehensive review of literature and analysis of existing AI applications in libraries, the research examines AI's potential benefits, including enhanced efficiency, improved accessibility, data-driven decision-making, and personalized user experiences. However, challenges such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and ethical considerations need to be carefully addressed for responsible AI implementation. The study emphasizes the need for librarians to prepare for the future of AI by educating themselves and stakeholders, experimenting with AI tools, and staying informed about emerging trends and innovations. Despite concerns about AI potentially replacing human intelligence, its thoughtful integration holds the power to transform library services in India, offering new opportunities for innovation and growth.

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence (AI), Library Services, AI Tools, Automation

1.Introduction

In recent years, the integration of **Artificial Intelligence** (**AI**) into library services has gained momentum. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a growing trend in libraries, enabling computers to perform tasks that would require human intelligence. The ultimate goal is to develop machines that rival human intelligence, impacting librarianship. AI applications include expert systems for reference services, book reading robots, and virtual reality for immersive learning. While it may seem alienating to librarians, AI will enhance library operations and services, making them more relevant in a digital society.

AI has the potential to revolutionize the library sector by significantly enhancing routine operations and services. Traditionally, library functions involve repetitive tasks performed by professionals, ranging from user services to technical undertakings like cataloguing and metadata management. However, these tasks are time-consuming and often detract from professional growth and library enhancement opportunities.

The emergence of smart or "intelligent" libraries, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has led to increased reliance on AI. This paper explores the perspectives of Indian library professionals regarding the use of AI in libraries. It aims to understand their knowledge, awareness, and views on AI, as well as the challenges and opportunities it presents.

1.1 Definition

What is AI?

a) Artificial intelligence, or AI, is technology that enables computers and machines to simulate human intelligence and problem-solving capabilities.

b) Artificial Intelligence (AI), a term coined by emeritus Stanford Professor John McCarthy in 1955, was defined by him as "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines". Much research has humans program machines to behave in a clever way, like playing chess, but, today, we emphasize machines that can learn, at least somewhat like human beings do.

1.2 How to prepare for AI in library services

In order to be ready for the integration of AI into library services in the future, librarians must educate both themselves and their clients about the fundamentals of AI as well as its potential drawbacks. Engaging with AI stakeholders and users is crucial to understanding their requirements, expectations, feedback, and concerns. Additionally, in order to fully understand the potential and constraints of AI tools and technologies, librarians should experiment with them. They should also assess the effects and results of AI in terms of effectiveness, relevance, variety, quality, accessibility, usability, and satisfaction. In order to modify their tactics and talents appropriately, they need also keep up with the latest developments in AI, including its new and developing applications, possibilities, problems, and innovations.

1.3 AI applications in library services

A number of library functions, including cataloguing, categorization, recommendation, reference, discovery, and preservation, can benefit from the use of AI.

- AI may assist librarians, for instance, in automating the development and extraction of metadata, improving the calibre and consistency of bibliographic entries, and spotting and fixing mistakes and inconsistencies.
- Based on a user's interests, behaviour, and context, AI may assist librarians in making tailored and pertinent suggestions for their clients.
- Using natural language processing and semantic analysis, artificial intelligence (AI) may help librarians respond to a wide range of complicated and varied requests. Moreover, by employing data mining and machine learning, AI may assist librarians in finding fresh and developing subjects, patterns, and trends in the information environment.
- Using image recognition and optical character recognition, AI can assist libraries in digitising and preserving their holdings.

1.4 AI tools in Libraries:

- **OpenAI GPT**: A natural language processing model for text-related tasks.
- **TensorFlow and PyTorch:** Open-source frameworks for building and training machine learning models.
- Amazon Rekognition: Cloud-based service for image and video analysis.
- **IBM Watson Discovery:** Platform for AI-powered search and analytics.
- Library Discovery Systems: Incorporate machine learning algorithms for improved search relevance and recommendation accuracy.
- Koha ILS: Open-source ILS supporting AI-based features.
- LibraryThing: Social cataloging web application for book recommendations.
- OCLC Wise: Cloud-based library services platform using AI for workflow automation and personalized user experiences.
- Google Cloud Vision API: Machine learning-based image analysis tool.
- **Bibliotheca's cloud Library:** Future integration of AI-driven features for personalized book recommendations and user engagement.

1.5 Benefits of AI in library services

AI can offer several benefits to librarians and their patrons, such as improving the efficiency and accuracy of library data, increasing the relevance and diversity of resources and services, expanding access to information, and supporting innovation and learning. AI can reduce manual and repetitive tasks for librarians, minimize errors and inconsistencies in data, provide tailored recommendations to patrons, enable interactions with the library anytime and anywhere, and facilitate the discovery of new knowledge.

Significant benefits of AI on libraries. Here are five key ways:

- 1. **Information professionals:** AI is being used to improve the accuracy of search results and library catalogs. Librarians are involved in designing these AI tools and educating the public on how to use them.
- 2. **Library operations:** AI is automating routine tasks such as data migration and shelf management. Some libraries are experimenting with robotic storage and retrieval systems.
- 3. User services: AI chatbots are being used to answer user questions and provide personalized recommendations. Libraries are also using AI to improve accessibility to digital materials.
- 4. **Data and AI literacy:** Libraries are helping patrons develop the skills they need to understand and use AI.
- 5. Library analytics: AI is being used to analyze library data in real time, which can help librarians improve services and make better decisions.

2. Objective

The primary objective to examine the impact of AI on library.

- > Assess the awareness and knowledge of Indian library professionals regarding AI.
- > Explore their perspectives on AI's potential benefits and challenges within libraries.
- > Investigate ethical considerations related to AI adoption.
- > Identify AI tools and services already implemented in Indian libraries.

3. Review of Literature

The few relevant reviews were found as bellows:

1) Hussain, A. (2023) Artificial intelligence (AI) is one of the emerging technologies of this time. It has been associated with several trades like business, defense, health and education, but its role in library services will foster intelligent decisions. AI is a widely used technology in library services that can transform the best services in the age of information technology. This paper aims to highlight the use of AI in library operations. Several research have been undertaken on this subject, but that only address a few applications. This paper highlights the pros and cons of AI in library services are still creating question marks addressed in this paper. This study will help the policy stakeholder, librarians and scholars in the field to address these issues before the deployment of AI in library services.

2) Okunlaya, R. O (2022) Artificial intelligence (AI) is one of the latest digital transformation (DT) technological trends the university library can use to provide library users with alternative educational services. AI can foster intelligent decisions for retrieving and sharing information for learning and research. However, extant literature confirms a low adoption rate by the university libraries in using AI to provide innovative alternative services, as this is missing in their strategic plan. The research develops (AI-LSICF) an artificial intelligence library services innovative conceptual framework to provide new insight into how AI technology can be used to deliver value-added innovative library services to achieve digital transformation. It will also encourage library and information professionals to adopt AI to complement effective service delivery.

3) Yusuf, T. I.(2022) Due to the growing presence of artificial intelligence (AI) in developed countries, this paper looks at the adoption of artificial intelligence for effective library services in academic libraries in Nigeria. The paper describes the concept of artificial intelligence while tracing its origin. It further established the advantage of adopting artificial intelligence in academic libraries which include user-friendly, infinite functions, ability to take complex work among others; and the challenges faced by library management towards the adoption of artificial intelligence which include financial uncertainty, job loss, technological disadvantages among others. The paper concluded that the adoption of AI in academic libraries is setting a new level of efficient and effective library service delivery but the adoption in developing countries such as Nigeria is low due to some of the identified challenges. The paper recommended that government and library management must come together to proffer the way forward for academic libraries in terms of meeting up with the latest standard of the use of AI in libraries; Library staff should be exposed to training and retraining in the use of artificial intelligence in delivering of libraries' services; among others.

4. Significance of the Research Paper

Understanding the impact of AI on library services is crucial for several reasons:

• Enhanced Efficiency: AI can automate routine tasks, allowing librarians to focus on more strategic activities.

- **Improved Accessibility**: AI-powered systems can enhance user experience by providing personalized recommendations and efficient search results.
- **Data-Driven Decision-Making**: AI analytics can inform collection development, resource allocation, and service improvements.
- **Challenges and Ethical Concerns**: Addressing biases, privacy, and transparency in AI adoption is essential for responsible implementation.

5.AI's Impact on Library Services:

A deeper look at some of the key points mentioned, exploring the "how" and "why" behind the impact of AI on libraries:

- Enhanced Search and Discovery: Imagine a library search that understands your intent, not just your keywords. AI-powered algorithms go beyond simple keyword matching. They use Natural Language Processing (NLP) to analyze the context of your search and identify synonyms, related concepts, and even the sentiment behind your query. This leads to more relevant and accurate search results, saving you time and frustration.
- **Personalized Recommendations:** No more wandering the stacks aimlessly! AI can analyze your borrowing history, ratings on library resources, and even search queries to suggest new books, articles, or audiobooks that align with your interests. This "intelligent recommendation" system acts like a personal librarian, guiding you towards hidden gems within the library's collection.
- **Content Curation and Management:** Librarians are information heroes, but even they can be overwhelmed by the vast amount of digital content. AI steps in by automating tedious tasks like metadata tagging (adding descriptive labels to resources) and content classification. This frees up librarians' time for more strategic tasks like collection development and user engagement initiatives.
- **Text and Data Mining:** Libraries are treasure troves of information, but unlocking hidden insights from massive datasets can be challenging. AI-powered text mining tools can analyze vast amounts of textual data, like scholarly articles or historical documents. They can identify patterns, trends, and relationships that might be missed by the human eye. Imagine using AI to uncover connections between seemingly disparate research areas a powerful tool for researchers and knowledge seekers.
- Virtual Reference Assistance: Need help finding a specific book or navigating a research database? Forget waiting in line! Chatbots powered by AI can answer your basic inquiries, guide you through library policies, and even point you towards relevant resources. These virtual assistants are available 24/7, offering extended support beyond traditional library hours.

These are just a few examples. AI's potential in libraries extends to:

- **Preserving cultural heritage:** AI can analyze and restore damaged historical documents or photographs, ensuring their survival for future generations.
- **Breaking down language barriers:** AI translation services can translate library resources into multiple languages, making information accessible to a wider audience.
- Optimizing resource allocation: AI can analyze user data to predict demand for specific resources, allowing libraries to make informed decisions about acquisitions and collection development. Challenges and Considerations:

While AI offers a wealth of benefits, it's important to acknowledge the challenges:

- **Data privacy:** Libraries need to ensure that user data collected by AI systems is used responsibly and ethically, with user privacy as a top priority.
- Algorithmic bias: AI algorithms can perpetuate biases present in the data they are trained on. Libraries need to be vigilant in mitigating bias to ensure fair and equitable access to information.

The Future of AI in Libraries:

The future of libraries is bright with AI. As AI technology continues to evolve, we can expect even more innovative applications in libraries, such as:

- **Personalized learning experiences:** AI-powered tutors can provide tailored learning support to patrons of all ages.
- **Immersive virtual reality experiences:** Imagine exploring historical sites or even the human body through VR experiences curated by AI.

By embracing AI, libraries can transform from repositories of information into dynamic hubs of learning and discovery, empowering individuals and communities in the digital age.

6.Conclusion

Indian library professionals recognize the potential benefits of AI in libraries. However, concerns persist about AI replacing human intelligence. Factors such as user privacy, funding, staff expertise, and alignment with institutional goals play a crucial role in successful AI implementation. Ethical considerations, including bias and discrimination, intellectual freedom, and transparency, must be carefully addressed. Already, Indian libraries have adopted AI tools like smart shelving and optical character recognition.

In summary, AI has the power to transform library services in India, but its responsible and thoughtful integration is essential for maximizing its benefits while mitigating risks.

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