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Library Orientation Programmes in the Era of Artificial Intelligence (AI): Redefining the Librarian's Role.

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ABSTRACT

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Academic libraries use orientation as one of their marketing tools to introduce their clientele and potential patrons to the services and resources at their disposal. However, the means to measure the impact of the orientation programme are not clear, as students still find it difficult to use the library effectively, especially in this era of AI where library use is inferior. In library parlance, artificial intelligence (AI) is the application of computers and the utilization of computer-based products and services in the performance of different library operations and functions, or in the provision of various services and the production of output products. Librarians need complex skills and abilities to collaborate and adapt, intending to use information and communication technology to manage information and serve users effectively. This paper analyses libraries' prospects and challenges in using artificial intelligence (AI) in an era where students use different AI tools instead of using physical libraries with information resources. The re-defining of the role of librarians in the area of skills and effective utilization of various ICT tools in the delivery of service is the hallmark of this paper. The AI librarians must have the skills to operate robotics that provide service to users; Grammarly, Elicit, virtual tours apps, interactive tutorials, Gamification, virtual reality Zotero, Mendeley, Qullibox, Chatbots, Blockchain, checking AI assignments or research work with plagiarism tools, Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, big data, machine learning, open data, mobile libraries, and other things were discussed in this paper.

Keywords: Robotics, Academic Libraries, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Librarians, ICT tools, and Orientation Programme

Urhiewhu L O, et al. 2024

Introduction

This paper, a significant contribution to the AI impact to librarianship. We started this paper by asking some questions that worry some layman in the society 5.0 or academic community about who is a Librarian? What are they even doing in the library? Why are Librarians giving special place in the academic community during orientation programme in higher institutions all over the world? Why do we need Librarians when I can easily search information ourselves through Google or any other platforms? Do we really need Librarians in AI Era?

The aforementioned questions among others motivated the researchers, which is why they want to address the issues of redefining the Librarian's role/ skills in AI era. The librarian is a resource that drives other resources and becomes the spearhead in disseminating information in society or academic community. The definition of a librarian is also contained in Law No. 43 of 2007 which reads "Librarian is someone who has competence obtained through librarianship education and or training and has the duties and responsibilities to carry out library management and services. Society 5.0 is a human-centered society that balances economic progress with solving social problems through a system that effectively integrates cyberspace and physical space(Fukuyama, 2018: 34). Currently, librarians are required to think creatively and prioritize innovation. Libraries are now required to continue to be creative in developing various new activities and creativity in order to develop the library. Libraries have a history dating back centuries, serving as guardians of knowledge and fostering intellectual growth. Libraries have long been a cornerstone of human civilization, serving as repositories of knowledge, cultural hubs, and learning centers(Oname, & Alex-Nmecha, 2020). However, in the age of artificial intelligence (AI), some have questioned the relevance of libraries.

The tranquil image of a librarian engrossed in books, guiding hushed patrons through rows of dusty shelves, has undergone a remarkable transformation. In an era of lightning-fast technological progress, where Artificial Intelligence (AI) spreads its wings of innovation, even the most established domains will have to adapt or fade into obscurity(Dudley, 2021). The essence of being a librarian in the age of AI lies not just in adapting to change, but in embracing it as an opportunity to thrive in the future. As AI-enabled technologies continue to transform libraries, librarians act as artists, meticulously crafting an experience that combines the old and the new.

The advent of information technology is a great booster to this era. The library is established to enhance learning, information dissemination for the purpose of learning, teaching, research, recreation and as a custodian of the recorded knowledge to man, its obligation is to disseminate information to the users(Jenkins & Zhang, 2024). Traditionally, users may

think of libraries as housing books and manuscripts, but may forget that they are repositories of a variety of cultural artifacts, from coins to postage stamps to films and digital resources. They are places where myriad of activities take place: exhibitions of precious printed material, readings by living authors, conferences of working scholars, sleep for weary undergraduates, and collaborative brainstorming on the developing information technologies and how best to exploit them for the benefit of the scholarly community. Some Nigerian universities have attempted to upgrade and maintain suitable standards and have built a collection designed principally to meet users' needs of information. In this regard, their primary responsibility is to satisfy the instructional and research needs of students, staff and other researchers in the university community. To observe how effectively these functions are being performed, one should measure the library target in the light of the objectives of the institution of which it is a part.

The institution itself exists in order to afford students and researcher the opportunity of obtaining information. This is why library orientation from time to time is very important in an academic community. The adoption of information technology will not only reduce the labour intensity of organizing information resources and other activities in the library and thus enhance the efficiency and productivity, but it 'will also strengthen users education and information skill by providing library users with a wide range of flexible bibliographic source which are easy to organize, search and retrieve(Kaith, 2021). According to Aina (2024) stated that libraries should strive to always ensure that the users are satisfied with the services offered by them. In fact, the ultimate value of any information should be taught of in terms of users that make use of the information and the subsequent impact of information on the users. Hence, some sources of information or access are preferred to others, based on their nature of coverage, presentation of articles or areas of access to the information in the source. In line with above scholarly thoughts from librarians the researchers want exploring AI tools as advantage to libraries in different ways or some services AI cannot replace in the libraries. As the literature reviewed in this conference paper highlights, libraries possess enduring qualities that make them indispensable in the age of AI

Concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

The phrase "artificial intelligence" frequently conjures pictures of talking robots or computers. An area of computer science known as artificial intelligence focuses on how computers learn (machine learning), interpret information, and perceive the world through their eyes, including character recognition, image analysis, 3D perception, and eye function modeling. It also includes speech recognition, speech production, understanding

Urhiewhu L O, et al. 2024

and use of natural language (native language processing), and expert systems, which are gaining more and more attention. According to Williams (2019), “the impact of ai on library services, information technology, and libraries” artificial intelligence is the programming and development of computers to execute tasks requiring human intelligence, such as speech recognition, decision-making, visual perception, language translation, conversing, and emotional feelings. (Johnson, 2021). (Keshav, 2020) claimed that the research and development of computer systems or machines are part of the subject of artificial intelligence. That displays some aspects of human information, such as learning new ideas and tasks, reasoning about a task and reaching beneficial conclusions, processing natural language, understanding and perceiving visual scenes, etc. The artificial intelligence of computers or other machines can be either powerful or weak. Artificial solid intelligence allows computers to think and act like people, and it also allows them to learn from their mistakes.

Relevance of Libraries in the Age of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Digital Literacy and Access: While AI technologies have enhanced digital access to information, the digital divide persists, limiting equal access to knowledge. Libraries play a pivotal role in bridging this divide, ensuring everyone, regardless of socioeconomic status, has access to information and digital resources (Omran, 2020). Through initiatives such as public computer centers and digital literacy programs, libraries empower individuals to develop essential digital skills, navigate online platforms, and critically evaluate information (Smith, 2020). Thus, libraries continue fostering digital inclusion and promoting equitable knowledge access in the AI era.

Preservation of Cultural Heritage: Libraries have long been custodians of cultural heritage, preserving historical documents, manuscripts, and rare artifacts. Beyond knowledge repositories, libraries serve as vibrant community spaces that foster engagement, learning, and collaboration.

Despite the proliferation of online platforms, physical libraries remain vital community hubs where individuals can gather, participate in workshops, attend lectures, and engage in meaningful discussions (Gostimirović, 2023). Libraries provide platforms for **lifelong learning, supporting individuals of all ages in their educational pursuits**. Through “**book clubs, author talks, and educational programs, libraries create social connections and facilitate the exchange of ideas, which AI cannot replicate**.”

Libraries contribute to community engagement and social cohesion: They serve as inclusive spaces where people can gather, interact, and exchange ideas.

Libraries offer programs and events that unite diverse communities, promoting dialogue, understanding, and cultural enrichment. In an AI-driven world, where human connection is sometimes overlooked, libraries act as vital hubs for fostering interpersonal relationships and nurturing a sense of belonging.

Libraries play a crucial role in mitigating the potential biases of AI systems: As AI algorithms become increasingly prevalent in decision-making processes, there is a growing concern about the perpetuation of biases within these systems. Libraries can act as trusted intermediaries, curating information from diverse sources and providing unbiased perspectives. By offering access to a wide range of resources, libraries enable individuals to critically evaluate information and make informed decisions, thus counteracting the potential pitfalls of AI-generated content.

Libraries empower individuals by promoting critical thinking and lifelong learning: In an era where information is abundant but often fragmented, libraries serve as gateways to knowledge, guiding users through the vast digital landscape. They equip individuals with the necessary skills to navigate and assess information effectively, encouraging intellectual curiosity and fostering lifelong learning habits. Libraries provide guidance and support, ensuring that individuals can adapt to technological advancements

In summary, the advent of AI may have transformed how we access and interact with information, but libraries continue to embody timeless relevance in an AI-driven society. Through their expertise in information retrieval and organization, libraries ensure the reliability and accuracy of resources. Libraries bridge the digital divide by promoting digital literacy and equitable access to knowledge. They preserve cultural heritage and provide serendipitous discoveries that enrich our world understanding. Moreover, libraries remain **indispensable community spaces that foster engagement, learning, and collaboration**.

Redefining the Librarian’s Role in Era AI in Academic Libraries

These advances offer tremendous potential, but it’s critical to remember that AI is a tool, not a replacement. Librarians remain the heart and soul of libraries, their expertise and human touch are irreplaceable. The future lies in collaboration, with AI augmenting and enhancing the librarian’s role, freeing them to focus on personalized guidance, community engagement, and fostering a love of learning(Thomas, 2021).

Building trust is also fundamental. Libraries must be transparent about how AI is used, ensuring privacy and

Urhiewhu L O, et al. 2024

ethical considerations are paramount. Open communication and community engagement will be crucial in fostering a sense of ownership and excitement around these transformative technologies.



Stahl (2021) Artificial Intelligence is the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. He added that AI will probably not make human workers obsolete, at least not for a long time, he stated.

“The fact that academic libraries have librarians working therein, and are employed means they have a job for which they are paid to take care of themselves and their families as the case may be, thus the fear of losing their jobs and the tension being so high due to the emergence of Artificial Intelligence. The authors see AI as an added advantage to academic libraries and librarians because it will expose them to the technologies which they will integrate into the services that they carry out(Stahl,2021 Page 9)

According to Exlibris, a ProQuest company on its whitepaper written about Artificial Intelligence in the libraries stated that the adoption of AI will help to provide valuable experiences to their patrons in today’s hyper-connected digital world, play a critical role in updating, and expanding their value proposition and also help academic libraries reach their potential in the digital age. In 1950, John McCarthy invented the term Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a technology set to simulate human reasoning in AI systems. He went further to state that:

.... every aspect of learning or any other feature of intelligence can in principle be so precisely described that a machine can be made to stimulate it. An attempt will be made to find how to make machines use language, form abstractions, and concepts, solve kinds of problems now reserved for humans, and improve themselves ..., Humans are still on it...

However, while some scholars and professionals think of redundancy in their jobs, others think and see reasons for the solution which AI can solve in an understaffed academic library where members of staff are grossly reduced as a result of retirements of older staff, death of members of staff, lack of employment and some librarians leaving for a greener pasture. So, the ability of a computer program to learn and think would rely on the intelligence of a human, who will operate on it and still direct what library services it will perform to enhance the services rendered to the users and other library patrons who may visit the library on other purposes.

Kaith (2021) opined that in the world of AI jobs data sourcing has to do with the collection and classifying of data from various internal and external sources, data Annotators, Data Labelers, and Data Analysts. These are some of the jobs AI will create with some created already. And Jobyss (2021) asked a simple question – if all these are the job prospects that AI will create, why do people still live in fear of losing their jobs? In the same vein Dudley (2021) stated that a number of people aren’t very accommodating of AI because they worry that AI automation will steal and destroy their jobs, the truth is that Artificial Intelligence creates a whole lot of jobs and opens up many avenues, therefore, the author stated that World Economic Forum reported that AI automation would create 97 million new jobs by 2025. In all of these jobs that will be created by AI, the AI model absolutely will be trained to function very well by humans who through this training gain employment and still have the ultimate control even as data analysts will work surfing through loads of data and convert it into something more meaningful (Gasparini, & Kautonen, 2023).

According to Williams and Miller(2019)Artificial Intelligence still needs humans to make decisions based on the available information that AI models cannot make decisions on themselves. Humans are still very much relevant in this aspect and in the world of machines. On this, the researchers support other authors to state that AI is a job creator since the machines cannot on their own take decisions, move around the library on their own without being programmed by humans, they cannot repair themselves when faults develop and correct errors when they occur. All of these will be tackled by humans. Artificial Intelligence according to Oname and Alex-Nmecha (2020) is one of the emerging trends and applications of computing in libraries that involves programming computers to do things, and libraries do more rather than taking over the jobs of librarians. These programs are and will still be done by humans in order to control what the machines do as they carry out their jobs. AI may be faster than humans in doing their work the fact still remains that they are machines and will always be answerable to humans their creators, directors, and manipulators when it has to do with changing their original function.

Academic Librarians and AI

Among the various types of libraries is the academic library which are libraries domiciled in the tertiary institutions of learning. The librarians from all these changes need to be aware and work in line with the 5th law of Ranganathan that the library is a growing organism (Munyengeterwa, Richards, & Eaton, 2023). The changes in society affect the library/librarians and spur them to face these changes. At the stage where AI is today, the academic librarians are also adjusting to get things right rather than thinking of losing their employment. The seven (7) jobs which AI will change are

- Content Indexing- AI tools will improve consistency and quality because concepts will be identified and corresponding keywords assigned
- Document Matching- machines match documents better than humans
- Death of citation- the use of AI algorithms will help to create a better mapping system for citations
- Content summarization-this will be done automatically through condensing documents to shorter versions.
- Quality of service- directly or indirectly academic librarians have been involved in AI even when they make use of chatbots that answer questions from researchers on new arrivals and published books, programmed voice messaging, etc
- The impact factor of the future- the publications, journals, and other activities of researchers will be documented using a good algorithm.
- Better Operational Efficiency

Different sailors of the economy are beginning to adapt to changes due to these emerging technologies and such will take place among the academic librarians in the Academic Libraries(Baker, 2019). This is important because these new technologies will help to improve services, expose talents among the librarians, increase expertise, and fast-track activities carried out in the libraries. The emergence of this technology is not to take jobs away from librarians but rather to augment human decision-making and other activities. To the researchers of this conference paper, humans are seen in all-around intelligence which includes decision making that involves the building of AI, which means the humans are still superior(Pearl, 2019).

Other benefits of AI in our Academic Libraries and In general as highlighted by HCL (Hindustan Computers Limited) Technologies. AI drives down the time taken to perform a task. It enables multi-tasking and eases the workload for existing resources:

- AI enables the execution of hitherto complex tasks without significant cost outlays.

- AI operates 24 hours the 7 days of the week without interruption or breaks and has no downtime.
- AI facilitates decision-making by making the process faster and smarter.
- Automation with AI a number of professions will be totally automated, thus in no measure including the academic libraries.
- AI technology coordinates data delivery, analyzes trends, develops data consistency, provides forecasts, and quantifies uncertainties to make the best decisions for forms/organizations (<https://10xds.com/blong/benerii>)
- AI will eliminate jobs, it will create a demand for new job positions. For AI to function properly, humans will be needed to check work, improve it, and manage it (Cunha, & Aparac-Jelušić, 2018).

Application of Artificial Intelligence in Library Practices (AAILP)

AI for Cataloguing: Application of AI for cataloguing has concentrated on descriptive cataloguing because it is regarded as rule-based (AACR2). Artificial intelligence techniques can be applied through two approaches for cataloguing of information materials. First, a human-computer interface, in which the cataloguing effort is split between the intermediary (human) and the support system (AI); and second, a system with full cataloguing abilities integrated with an electronic publishing system, in which text is generated digitally, it can then be passed through knowledge-based systems, and the cataloguing process is done with little or no human intervention. Researchers have faced stern challenges in every endeavour to transform AACR2 into the highly structured guidelines required for coding into the system (Afolayan, *et al*, 2020). Digital libraries can utilize expert systems in the process of cataloguing and going through digital collections. The use of this digital library based expert system will enable patrons to go through the collection, read through the resources, and download the preferred information through the online system. The application of data mining aids the usage of intelligent library retrieval in cataloguing processes. Also, data mining can be used in online library systems to help establish users' information needs. They help library users' choice of appropriate keyword/expression in information retrieval. Several studies focus on the user-centred structure of recommender systems for library catalogues and also in other library divisions (Mogali, 2014).

Also, classification is an integral process in the organization of knowledge. The following includes the application of AI tools for classification in the library: BIOSIS was developed as an indexer aid which uses a knowledge-base. It also uses a substantial amount of procedural knowledge to ascribe information materials to subject classifications automatically. BIOSIS utilises the

Urhiewhu L O, et al. 2024

details in the titles of biological materials to allot as many classifications as probable just like they would be allotted by human indexers. AI applications take good advantage of the structured indexing languages and practical information representation that may be utilised. Coal SORT is a conceptual browser which has no procedural knowledge but is designed as a searching or indexing tool. Coal SORT is mostly composed of the software that users require to exhibit parts of it, and also move about the conceptual structure and a framework-based semantical network. Environmental Pollution Expert (EP-X) looks like a coal SORT. A Knowledge-Based approach is used by both systems to concentrate on improving the interface. The knowledge base of EP-X comprises of a model group that expresses the structures known as the pragmatic relationship between concepts and a hierarchical frame-based semantic network of concepts (Mogali, 2014).

Different categories of techniques have been used for semantic analysis of texts and multimedia objects. Artificial neural networks, Symbolic machine learning, statistics-based multivariate analysis, graph-based clustering and classification, and evolution-based programming are among the widespread techniques used. In this information age, researchers opine that these techniques will function as good substitutes for traditional processing, analysing, and summarizing large amounts of diverse and dynamic multimedia information. The result of a semantic analysis procedure could be denoted in the form of semantic networks, decisions, predicate logic or rules. Distribution of activation-based inferencing methods is often used to navigate various large-scale knowledge structures, which can help in cataloguing and classification of library information resources (Afolayan, *et al*, 2020).

AI for Circulation (OPAC): Artificial intelligence can help with easy retrieval of library materials in the OPAC at the circulation area. NLP can assist in retrieving relevant information from catalogues, databases, indexes and help to reduce language barriers. Users can state their information requirements during the information retrieval process in their natural language, making the search and retrieval process easier and more fruitful. This enables users to state complex retrieval languages. Library users may not recognise the indistinctness of their search and retrieval strategy/method; this can be solved by the use of AI assistive technology in search tools. The usage of NLP for Dialog database searches would facilitate library users to search Dialog databases directly, with little or no assistance from information professionals. A clientele using an electronic catalogue in a library may desire to have the catalogue understand a particular keyword or a complete sentence. Human librarians are well trained in search & query as well as natural language, which puts them at an advantage and can act as an intermediary between the machine and the library clientele. Some

URLs or web addresses are also case sensitive or have specific instructions that must be followed for perfect retrieval of the needed information resources. Library clientele need to become computer literate to take advantage of these new tools in the library (Afolayan, *et al*, 2020).

Nowadays, the provision of an array of digital library resources and services is growing in libraries, though libraries still continue to acquire great quantities of printed information materials. The combined pressure of providing both electronic and print-based information resources and services has led to severe constraints on expertise and space in many libraries, especially academic or research libraries. The application of AI tools can help solve these problems. The Comprehensive Access to Printed Material (CAPM) at the Johns Hopkins University Library in the United States is an on-demand and batch scanning system that permits real-time surfing of printed material through a web interface. The CAPM system is engaged by the user, which initiates a robot to retrieve the requested item. The robot will convey the information material to another robotic system that will open the material and automatically turn the pages. By using existing scanners, indexing software developed by the Digital Knowledge Base, and optical character recognition (OCR) software, the CAPM system will not only allow for scanning through images of text, but also allow for searching and analysing of full-text produced from the images (Yu, Gong, Sun and Jiang, 2019). AI for Reference Services: Intelligent systems are developed to refer library patrons to information resources likely to answer their reference queries within the library system. More work has been done on systems for reference services than on any other service or section in the library to enable users to obtain information resources and have their reference queries answered in real-time through developed digital reference resources and services in libraries (Chemulwo and Sirorei, 2020). The aim of these systems is to guide library patrons to a suitable reference resource, especially when a librarian is not available to help them. Some reference referral systems cover a particular or restricted subject area (highly specialised domain or subject area), while some cover knowledge as a whole (general reference in its coverage). The reference service is a crucial activity of any library and the artificial intelligence tools will function as a complement to the reference librarian. The following are some of the examples of the application of artificial intelligence tools for reference services: AMSWERMAN is an agricultural knowledge-based system that answers reference queries or questions about topics in agriculture. It narrows down the subject of the query and the type of tool needed using a series of menus. It can function as a front end to external databases or as a consultation system with CD-ROM reference tools (Mogali, 2014).

PLEXUS is a referral tool developed for public libraries. It is knowledgeable about the reference process, information retrieval, and reference sources, also about specific subject areas, as well as the library's clientele. REFSEARCH is a recommender system that provides users with recommended information resources to lookup for certain questions. Users can be taught reference skills through the system. It can also be used as a computerised aid for practicing reference librarians and other information specialists. POINTER was one of the first effective operational applications of an AI system for reference services. It is a computer-assisted reference program that guides the library user to the exact reference sources needed. Online Reference Assistance (ORA uses several technologies, such as videotext, computer assisted instruction modules, and knowledge-based systems, to simulate the services of an academic reference librarian for questions of low and medium level. ORA consists of directional transactions like library locations, services, and policies. All the above systems are advisory systems for locating reference information resources (Mogali, 2014).

AI for Collection Development: AI tools can be utilised in selecting vendors or book dealers for library materials. An intelligent system to identify a vendor or book seller can be designed based on previously successful transactions in supplying publications of a specific kind. Such tools would be of particular importance in the procurement of information materials that are less routine, such as conference proceedings, publications in foreign languages or other countries, and certain technical reports, among others. Also, studies have revealed that AI systems have also been developed within the librarianship profession to assist in the process of selection. Such systems include: The Monograph Selection Advisor, which is an innovative effort in applying this emergent technology to building library information resources. Specifically, the system modeled the item-by-item decision task that a subject bibliographer carries out in selecting monographic resources. The system's knowledge base must be sufficient and the interface features must be sufficiently simple to ensure that the library can obtain the desired results from the AI system.

AI for Indexing: Indexing of library resources, especially periodicals, is another area where AI tools are being designed. The basis for document retrieval is indexing. The purpose of indexing is to enhance precision (ensuring that the fraction of the retrieved material is appropriate); and recall (the percentage of appropriate materials retrieved). The keywords which have been determined by an expert (indexer) or a body as being fundamental to human thought on a specific topic will be programmed into the electronic database in a way that will generate the citation on the computer screen for an article or material whenever a searcher inputs these keywords in the proper sequence into the system. Indexing a periodical article entails identifying key

components, translating them into verbal descriptions, and choosing and allocating controlled vocabulary terminologies that are conceptually equal to the verbal descriptions. The purpose of automating the cognitive features of indexing is to enhance consistency and indexing quality. The indexing systems can automatically select the proper favourite terms to allocate the appropriate subdivisions based on the information provided by the indexer (Afolayan, *et al*, 2020).

As the applications become more enormous, pressing and diversified, several well-known information retrieval challenges have gotten much more critical in this network-centric information age. The most essential technique in IR comprises recognising vital characteristics in material. For example, automatic indexing & natural language processing are often used to spontaneously excerpt significant words or phrases from information materials, while texture, colour, or shape-based indexing and segmentation techniques are frequently employed to identify images. Speech recognition, voice recognition, and scene separation techniques can be used to identify important descriptions in audio and video streams in audio and video applications. The intelligent system can make interpretations and, based on the inference, it can take suitable action. The Med Index is an example of an AI indexing system used in the library for indexing activities. The main constraint of the indexing system is the variety of ways a subject can be stated (Afolayan, *et al*, 2020).

Challenges of Adopting AI in the Academic libraries

Artificial Intelligence is a game-changer and an umpire towards the attainment of technological development in our academic libraries and other organizations/industries of the world. However, in changing the games, there are challenges that will be inevitable and hinder the demands of library users and the up-to-date of the librarians on the technological know-how on how to stay relevant in today's digital information age, AI to be specific (Daniel, 2021). These challenges are:

Finance: This challenge is a huge one because it commands most of the happenings around other problems. Artificial Intelligence if adopted in the academic libraries requires first of all the money to set it up, and put on the ground the gadgets for its maintenance.

- **Training/Workshop Attendance:** The librarians need to be trained to face these new technologies. It is these pieces of training and workshop attendance that will give them the hope of not going to be displaced. When they are fully prepared before the adoption or set up of AI. It is through training they will overcome the challenge of computing power and bias which is one of the biggest challenges facing AI. Bias

Urhiewhu L O, et al. 2024

in data is an issue when an in-depth AI will be used, hence they will be sure of the security of their jobs and set to drive the system.

- **Lack of Regular Orientation:** This is an issue because orientation is not carried out for the librarians and libraries to know exactly the nature and the fallacies involved in the establishment of AI rather the librarians are being fed with fake and unverified information that has kept them wondering and agitated about their employment.
- **Exlibris (n.d)** pointed out the following challenges that the librarians and libraries will also face (a) Emerging skill gaps (b) Provision of a faster, better user experience that develop real-world skills and hands-on studying, even the students need this experience.
- **Technical Knowhow and Slow Learning Curves among Library Staff:** More and more libraries are expressing interest in implementing highly innovative processes and technological applications. However, the majority of libraries do not understand or know how the tools function and the adoption rates remain stiff among library personnel. The use of AI tools and technologies is being hampered by skill gaps in digital literacy skills.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Artificial intelligence from all that the scholars have stated has come to stay and so should be embraced, work towards the best practices to tackle whatever problems that may arise in its adoption.

Definitely, the traditional kind of jobs carried out in the academic libraries will be disrupted. This article pointed out the jobs and reasons why AI will not take over the work done by librarians(HCL Technologies, 2022).

The fear of being replaced by AI robots is totally understandable but we cannot neglect that advanced technologies will open up new horizons for librarians which will equally enable them to solve current challenges, maintain new innovative positions, etc. In the era of artificial intelligence, libraries have demonstrated their enduring usefulness.

The way we access and consume information has changed as a result of the digital revolution, but libraries have embraced technology and made adjustments to stay important institutions in our society. They have developed into access points to enormous digital archives, providing a wealth of materials and services to supplement the powers of artificial intelligence. As curators of collections that preserve our society's history and culture, libraries act as guardians of knowledge. In addition to encouraging a sense of community and intellectual discovery, they offer people a physical location where they may interact with books, study materials, and interactive technologies. Libraries stand as dependable sources, providing their users with fair and trustworthy information in an age of information overload and algorithmic prejudice.

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