

# Advancing Scholarly Publishing Through Artificial Intelligence: A Paradigm Shift

<sup>1,2</sup>Muskan Dubey, <sup>1,2</sup>Arun Kumar Dubey and <sup>1,2</sup>Ravindra P Veeranna

<sup>1</sup>Xavier University School of Medicine and Xavier University School of Veterinary Medicine, 1000 Woodbury Road, Woodbury, New York 11797, United States of America

<sup>2</sup>Xavier University School of Medicine and Xavier University School of Veterinary Medicine, Santa Helenastraat, Oranjestad, Aruba

Corresponding Author: Ravindra P Veeranna (raviravindra1@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

The landscape of scholarly publishing is undergoing a transformative shift through the influence of Artificial Intelligence (AI). With technology's pervasive impact, AI is revolutionizing research creation, sharing, evaluation and accessibility. Historically labour-intensive scholarly processes are being reshaped by AI's efficiency and accuracy. This transformation spans research inception, content production, peer review and dissemination. AI's role in drafting, enhancing peer review, enabling personalized content recommendations and global accessibility is explored. While AI's integration marks a significant technological leap, ethical considerations and human oversight remain essential. This article delves into AI's recent strides in scholarly publishing, emphasizing its collaborative role alongside human expertise.

## KEYWORDS

AI, scholarly, peer review, predictive analytics, metadata extraction, transformation, quality control, publication

*Copyright © 2024 Dubey et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.*

## INTRODUCTION

The world of scholarly publishing, once characterized by traditional processes and print journals, is undergoing a profound transformation at the hands of Artificial Intelligence (AI). In an age where technology touches every facet of our lives, it comes as no surprise that AI is revolutionizing how research is shared, evaluated and accessed<sup>1</sup>.

The AI revolution is rapidly advancing and it is crucial to understand and address these developments by setting out standards, guidelines and policies<sup>2</sup>. As AI becomes more prevalent, it will have the potential to impact generations in various ways, providing them with the means to evaluate its benefits and threats. However, the proliferation of AI applications, tools and services is causing a debate within the scientific and scholarly community<sup>3</sup>.

Scholarly activities have historically been labor-intensive, often constrained by time-consuming manual processes. However, the integration of AI has introduced a new era of efficiency, accuracy and accessibility. This transformation is not only streamlining existing processes but also reshaping the very essence of scholarly communication<sup>4</sup>.



The AI's impact is felt across the entire lifecycle of scholarly publications, from inception to dissemination. For authors, AI helps to formulate hypotheses, conduct research, refer methodologies, interpretation and articulation of findings, develop drafts and create visuals. For peer reviewers, AI helps to identify potential issues, provide linguistic improvements, while for the editors AI aids in initial screening of the manuscripts for similarity and overall quality, locate reviewers or for copy editing<sup>5</sup>.

For readers, AI benefits for effortless information extraction, customized articles, providing answers to queries, etc. Overall the outcomes from the AI are profound: Faster publication cycles, more informed decision-making, personalized content recommendations and global accessibility. It also assists publishers in predicting a manuscript's potential impact, facilitating strategic decisions regarding acceptance and marketing<sup>6-8</sup>.

Ethical considerations and data privacy remain vital aspects of this AI-driven revolution<sup>9</sup>. There are concerns about the gradual erosion of human judgment with the increasing colonization by AI technologies. Therefore, balancing the power of AI with human oversight is essential to preserve the ethical foundation of scholarly publishing. The combination of AI with scholarly publishing is not just a technological shift; it signifies a change in mindset. As AI becomes more sophisticated, the scholarly community must embrace the opportunities it offers while remaining steadfast in upholding the principles of rigorous research, critical analysis and ethical conduct<sup>10</sup>.

In conclusion, the AI revolution is a growing concern that requires careful consideration and action. It is essential to establish standards, guidelines and policies to ensure the ethical use of AI in various aspects of society, including research, publishing and review. By doing so, we can ensure that AI remains a valuable tool for ideation and writing, while also addressing the ethical implications of its use<sup>11</sup>.

This article summarizes into the recent advancements in scholarly publishing through AI-driven tools and platforms. We explore the facets of scientific writing, metadata extraction, recommendation systems, impact assessment and beyond. While, AI is the driving force, human ingenuity remains paramount in steering this transformative journey.

## **SCIENTIFIC WRITING AND REVIEW**

The AI-driven tools streamline scientific writing and reviews. Automated writing assistants like OpenAI's ChatGPT aid researchers in generating drafts, abstracts and summaries, boosting productivity and content quality<sup>7</sup>. AI-powered language models further assist authors with linguistic improvements, grammar and articulation of findings. In the peer-review process, they identify potential issues and offer suggestions for clarity and coherence<sup>8</sup>. These tools expedite publication timelines and ease reviewer burdens, enhancing efficiency in the peer-review process.

ChatGPT is a tool that can assist medical researchers and scientists in various aspects of research, including writing articles, abstracts and summarizing data, providing suggestions for structure, references and titles and generating full drafts of papers. However, no article on critical care medicine has been published using this application<sup>12</sup>. The challenges of writing a manuscript on this topic compared to other medical disciplines remain unknown. ChatGPT can generate text on various topics and it has recently written a letter to the editor. While it cannot generate new ideas, it can organize and develop them, creating an initial draft. However, this is a starting point for human-based development, as the automatic text generated is not a substitute for the knowledge, creativity and critical thinking of human experts. For literature searches, ChatGPT and AI's research assistants can assist researchers by finding academic papers, summarizing their conclusions and highlighting areas of uncertainty<sup>13</sup>. This can help physicians quickly understand the current state of knowledge on a particular topic and identify potential gaps that need to

be addressed. However, the provided summary may be generic and do not critically analyse differences among studies<sup>14</sup>. ChatGPT is a promising tool for scientific research in academic writing and the research process itself. It is efficient for conducting comprehensive literature reviews and generating computer codes, saving time for research steps that require human intelligence. The ChatGPT can generate high-precision queries for systematic reviews, despite transparency issues and unsuitability for high-recall retrieval. It also improves language and communication skills, speeding up the publication process and ensuring faster availability of research results. This is particularly relevant for non-native English speakers, as there are already existing English editing services provided by academic publishers. This practice can promote equity and diversity in research<sup>15,16</sup>.

### **AUTOMATED METADATA EXTRACTION**

Metadata enrichment, a pivotal aspect of efficient literature management, is being accelerated through AI. Machine learning algorithms extract key metadata from manuscripts, facilitating accurate categorization, indexing and search ability. This expedites the discovery of relevant research and enhances the overall user experience<sup>17</sup>.

### **ENHANCED SEARCH AND DISCOVERY**

This systematic review aimed to identify peer-reviewed articles on artificial intelligence in education, indexed in three international databases: EBSCO Education Source, Web of Science and Scopus. The search was conducted in November, 2018, with an initial 2656 records identified. After removing duplicates, it was decided to limit articles to those published between 2007 and the year of the introduction of iPhone's Siri, an algorithm-based personal assistant. The corpus was also limited to articles discussing artificial intelligence applications in higher education only. The review was conducted after removing duplicates and removing duplicates, ensuring the trustworthiness of academic journals and the rigorous review processes<sup>18,19</sup>. The AI-driven recommendation systems are transforming how readers discover scholarly articles. These systems analyze user preferences, reading patterns and historical data to provide personalized content recommendations<sup>20</sup>. This fosters serendipitous discoveries and encourages cross-disciplinary exploration.

### **QUALITY CONTROL AND PLAGIARISM DETECTION**

The AI-powered tools are augmenting the quality control process by identifying instances of plagiarism and ensuring the originality and integrity of scholarly works<sup>5</sup>. These systems employ advanced algorithms to compare submissions against vast databases, enhancing the credibility of published research. The study used systematic review software EPPI-Reviewer Footnote 6 to extract data from articles. A coding system was developed to include article information, study design and execution and how artificial intelligence was used. Articles were also coded on the challenges and benefits of AI and its definition. Descriptive data analysis was performed using R statistics software using the tidyr package<sup>21</sup>.

### **ARTICLES PER YEAR**

There was a noticeable increase in the papers published from 2007 onwards. The number of included articles grew from six in 2007 to 23 in 2018 journals the papers included in the sample were published in 104 different journals. The greatest number of articles were published in the International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education (n = 11), followed by Computers and Education (n = 8) and the International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (n = 5)<sup>22</sup>.

### **LANGUAGE TRANSLATION AND ACCESSIBILITY**

The AI is bridging language barriers by enabling real-time translation of scholarly content. This expands the reach of research to non-native English speakers and promotes inclusivity in the global scientific community<sup>23</sup>.

## PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The AI-based predictive analytics offer insights into a manuscript's potential impact, aiding publishers in strategic decision-making regarding acceptance, marketing and dissemination. This data-driven approach enhances the visibility and influence of scholarly works<sup>24</sup>.

## AI-ENABLED OPEN PEER REVIEW

Open peer review, empowered by AI, allows for transparent and collaborative assessment of manuscripts. This inclusive approach fosters constructive feedback, enriches discussions and promotes community engagement<sup>25</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

The integration of AI into scholarly publishing is catalyzing an era of unprecedented efficiency, accessibility and innovation. As AI continues to evolve, its potential in shaping the future of scholarly communication is limitless. However, ethical considerations, data privacy and the need for human oversight remain critical. The AI tools should be used to assist, not replace. They augment human expertise, enhancing efficiency and accuracy while maintaining human judgment's vital role in complex decision-making. The harmonious collaboration between human expertise and AI-driven tools holds the key to a dynamic and vibrant scholarly publishing ecosystem.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to thank Mr. Siva Dallavalasa and Mr. SubbaRao V. Tulimilli, Department of Biochemistry, JSS Medical College, JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSSAHER), Mysuru for reviewing and editing of this article.

## REFERENCES

1. Elliott, A., 2019. *The Culture of AI: Everyday Life and the Digital Revolution*. Taylor & Francis, Abingdon, United Kingdom, ISBN: 9781315387161, Pages: 268.
2. Dwivedi, Y.K., L. Hughes, E. Ismagilova, G. Aarts and C. Coombs *et al.*, 2021. Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy. *Int. J. Inf. Manage.*, Vol. 57. 10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2019.08.002.
3. Cockburn, I.M., R. Henderson and S. Stern, 2019. The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Innovation: An Exploratory Analysis. In: *The Economics of Artificial Intelligence: An Agenda*, Agrawal, A., J. Gans and A. Goldfarb (Eds.), University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, ISBN: 9780226613475, pp: 115-148.
4. Wang, C., Y.K. Cho and C. Kim, 2015. Automatic BIM component extraction from point clouds of existing buildings for sustainability applications. *Autom. Constr.*, 56: 1-13.
5. Kaebnick, G.E., D.C. Magnus, A. Kao, M. Hosseini and D. Resnik *et al.*, 2023. Editors' statement on the responsible use of generative AI technologies in scholarly journal publishing. *AJOB Neurosci.*, 14: 337-340.
6. Foltýnek, T., N. Meuschke and B. Gipp, 2019. Academic plagiarism detection: A systematic literature review. *ACM Comput. Surv.*, Vol. 52. 10.1145/3345317.
7. Wu, T., S. He, J. Liu, S. Sun, K. Liu, Q.L. Han and Y. Tang, 2023. A brief overview of ChatGPT: The history, status quo and potential future development. *IEEE/CAA J. Autom. Sin.*, 10: 1122-1136.
8. Abdul Razack, H.I., S.T. Mathew, F.F.A. Saad and S.A. Alqahtani, 2021. Artificial intelligence-assisted tools for redefining the communication landscape of the scholarly world. *Sci. Ed.*, 8: 134-144.
9. Mantelero, A., 2018. AI and big data: A blueprint for a human rights, social and ethical impact assessment. *Comput. Law Secur. Rev.*, 34: 754-772.
10. Dwivedi, Y.K., N. Kshetri, L. Hughes, E.L. Slade and A. Jeyaraj *et al.*, 2023. "So what if ChatGPT wrote it?" Multidisciplinary perspectives on opportunities, challenges and implications of generative conversational AI for research, practice and policy. *Int. J. Inf. Manage.*, Vol. 71. 10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2023.102642.

11. Zhai, X., X. Chu, C.S. Chai, M.S.Y. Jong and A. Istenic *et al.*, 2021. A review of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education from 2010 to 2020. *Complexity*, Vol. 2021. 10.1155/2021/8812542.
12. King, M.R., 2023. The future of AI in medicine: A perspective from a chatbot. *Ann. Biomed. Eng.*, 51: 291-295.
13. Hutson, M., 2022. Could AI help you to write your next paper? *Nature*, 611: 192-193.
14. Suverein, M.M., T.S.R. Delnoij, R. Lorusso, G.J.B.B. Bruinsma and L. Otterspoor *et al.*, 2023. Early extracorporeal CPR for refractory out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 388: 299-309.
15. van Dis, E.A.M., J. Bollen, W. Zuidema, R. van Rooij and C.L. Bockting, 2023. ChatGPT: Five priorities for research. *Nature*, 614: 224-226.
16. Huh, S., 2023. Are ChatGPT's knowledge and interpretation ability comparable to those of medical students in Korea for taking a parasitology examination?: A descriptive study. *J. Educ. Eval. Health Prof.*, Vol. 20. 10.3352/jeehp.2023.20.1.
17. Garg, P., A. Mohanty, S. Ramisetty, P. Kulkarni and D. Horne *et al.*, 2023. Artificial intelligence and allied subsets in early detection and preclusion of gynecological cancers. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta Rev. Cancer*, Vol. 1878. 10.1016/j.bbcan.2023.189026.
18. Ali, M. and M.K. Abdel-Haq, 2021. Bibliographical Analysis of Artificial Intelligence Learning in Higher Education: Is the Role of the Human Educator and Educated a Thing of the Past? In: *Fostering Communication and Learning With Underutilized Technologies in Higher Education*, Ali, M.B. and T. Wood-Harper (Eds.), IGI Global, Hershey, Pennsylvania, ISBN: 9781799848479, pp: 36-52.
19. Conrad, J.G., 2010. E-Discovery revisited: The need for artificial intelligence beyond information retrieval. *Artif. Intell. Law*, 18: 321-345.
20. Huh, J., M.R. Nelson and C.A. Russell, 2023. ChatGPT, AI advertising, and advertising research and education. *J. Advertising*, 52: 477-482.
21. Sousa, H.V.D., Í.V.D. Sousa, I.D.S. Manoel, A.S. Rodrigues and D.A. Mafra *et al.*, 2023. Data analysis, the spread of the Coronavirus in Brazil, an introduction to programming in R language [In Portuguese]. *Rev. Contribuciones Las Cienc. Sociales*, 16: 15254-15258.
22. Shukla, A.K., M. Janmajaya, A. Abraham and P.K. Muhuri, 2019. Engineering applications of artificial intelligence: A bibliometric analysis of 30 years (1988-2018). *Eng. Appl. Artif. Intell.*, 85: 517-532.
23. Lund, B.D., T. Wang, N.R. Mannuru, B. Nie, S. Shimray and Z. Wang, 2023. ChatGPT and a new academic reality: Artificial Intelligence-written research papers and the ethics of the large language models in scholarly publishing. *Assoc. Inf. Sci. Technol.*, 74: 570-581.
24. Priem, J., P. Groth and D. Taraborelli, 2012. The altmetrics collection. *PLoS ONE*, Vol. 7. 10.1371/journal.pone.0048753.
25. Kelly, J., T. Sadeghieh and K. Adeli, 2014. Peer review in scientific publications: Benefits, critiques, & a survival guide. *Electr. J. Int. Fed. Clin. Chem. Lab. Med.*, 25: 227-243.