AI-DRIVEN COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENTS IN LIBRARY RESOURCES: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Vikas
Research Scholar,
Department of Library & Information Science, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
Email: vikaskumarjangra0@gmail.com

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Abstract: The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into library services presents a dual challenge: while AI tools offer opportunities to automate processes and enhance user access to information, they also introduce the risk of copyright infringement due to the potential for AI-generated content to unintentionally replicate copyrighted materials. This paper explores the complexities arising from this intersection, noting that current copyright legislation often lacks the capacity to fully address AI's nuances, thus leaving libraries potentially vulnerable. The analysis encompasses the multifaceted challenges libraries face, an examination of legal frameworks such as India's Copyright Act, 1957, and relevant case law, and the proposition of a multi-faceted strategy for resolution. This strategy advocates technological safeguards like copyright detection tools, the reform of policies and laws, education on copyright and responsible AI use, and collaboration among stakeholders, to enable libraries to leverage AI's benefits while mitigating copyright risks and ensuring a balance between innovation and respect for intellectual property rights

Keywords : Artificial Intelligence, Copyright, DRM, AI-generated content, Intellectual Property Rights
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1.0 Introduction
In the current era of digitalization, libraries have changed from quiet repositories of physical books to dynamic hubs of knowledge and innovation. As they embrace innovative technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), a new challenge has emerged: AI-driven copyright infringement. AI-powered tools, such as automated content analysis, machine translation, and text generation, have become invaluable assets for modern libraries. These tools simplify processes, improve accessibility, and provide new opportunities for learning. However, they also pose significant risks to copyright law. For example, AI-driven text generation tools can unconsciously produce content that mirrors copyrighted works, potentially leading to legal troubles for libraries.

The complex legal landscape surrounding AI and copyright further complicates the issue. Traditional copyright laws may not fully address the nuances of AI-generated content, creating a gray area that leaves libraries vulnerable to infringement claims. As AI technology develops it makes it more difficult to grow legal bases and thus it is hard to maintain things as they are. To address the above challenges, it is therefore important to analyze specific instances of AI-driven copyright infringement in libraries, to analyze the relevant legal regimes and to propose feasible solutions.

As long as we are aware of the risks and evaluate possible mitigation strategies, libraries can put AI to good use, with respect to intellectual property rights and ethical considerations. At its heart though, the integration of AI into library services is a double-edged sword. While opening enormous potential for innovation and innovation in other services, it is also introducing new copyright issues. By balancing technologies and legality, libraries may achieve the goal of AI being deployed to provide a form of knowledge dissemination that will not preclude intellectual property rights.

2.0 Research Objectives
- To identify and analyze the specific challenges that libraries face regarding AI-driven copyright infringement.
- To examine the current legal frameworks and their applicability to AI-generated content in libraries.
- To propose and evaluate practical solutions and strategies that libraries can implement to reduce the risk of AI-driven copyright infringement.
- To facilitate the development of the best practices and ethical guidelines for the use of AI in libraries,

ensuring compliance with copyright law and responsible AI implementation.

3.0 Research Methodology

This research utilizes a multi-faceted approach to investigate the intersection of AI and copyright in libraries. It begins with a comprehensive literature review by examining academic papers, legal documents, industry reports, and library policies to identify key trends, challenges, and best practices. The research then delves into examples of specific libraries that have implemented AI technologies and encountered copyright challenges, analyzing their approaches, strategies, and outcomes.

4.0 Literature Review

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into library resources has introduced a spectrum of opportunities and legal challenges, most notably concerning copyright infringement. The foundational concern arises from the training of AI models, which often relies on extensive datasets containing copyrighted materials. In 2018, Griffey's report, "*Library technology reports: Artificial intelligence and machine learning in libraries*", provided an early examination of AI's integration into library services, while also raising nascent concerns about the Considerations of legal and ethical ramifications (Griffey, 2018). This report highlighted the practical challenges libraries would face when integrating AI technologies, and set the stage for later research

The potential of blockchain technology to address copyright issues is also being explored, as evidenced by discussions in sources like the TechHQ article. Moreover, the compulsion for updated legal frameworks and ethical guidelines is emphasized by Yu (2019), who highlights the "copyright conundrum of artificial intelligence." Beyond legal and technological solutions, libraries must also prioritize ethical considerations and internal policy development, providing user education on the responsible use of AI tools. The ongoing monitoring of legal precedents and the evolution of copyright law is equally crucial.

As AI technologies advanced, the legal complexities surrounding their use became more pronounced. In 2023, the U.S. Copyright Office issued guidance on the copyright registration of works containing AI-generated material, clarifying that copyright protection is generally reserved for works of human authorship (U.S. Copyright Office, 2023). This guidance directly impacts libraries utilizing AI for content creation and service delivery, creating a clear line between human created works, and those that are AI generated. Also in 2023, Lemley & Casey explored the "fair use" doctrine regarding artificial intelligence training, a key legal battleground, in their work "Fair Learning" (Lemley & Casey, 2023). This work delved into whether the transformative essence of AI learning justifies the use of copyrighted material, a vital debate for libraries considering the execution of AI-driven services.

Simultaneously in 2023, Schultz's "Copyright and AI training data—transparency to the rescue?" highlighted the critical lack of transparency surrounding AI training datasets, leading to significant concerns for copyright holders and prompting numerous legal disputes (Schultz, 2023). This emphasized the requirement for clearer legal frameworks to address the unique characteristics of AI-driven data processing.

Beyond these specific publications, ongoing legal analyses of AI-Powered platforms, such as examinations of the legal implications of ChatGPT outputs, reveal a profound ambiguity regarding ownership and authorship. These analyses, exemplified in studies like "ChatGPT: A Case Study on Copyright Challenges for Generative Artificial Intelligence Systems," reveal the landscape surrounding AI and copyright remains in flux, libraries must remain vigilant in adapting their policies and practices. This requires ongoing discussions with AI developers, copyright holders, and legal experts, as well as a commitment to continuous learning and adaptation. Keeping Up-to-Date and adapting to the changing technological and legal landscapes, libraries can effectively navigate the challenges posed by AI-driven copyright infringements, ensuring both innovation and adherence to intellectual property rights.

5.0 Defining the Landscape: AI, Copyright, and Libraries

- **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** "Imagine computers that can learn and solve problems a bit like we do. That is essentially what AI is about. We are especially interested in how computers learn from data, which is called machine learning, and how they use complex networks to find patterns, known as deep learning. In libraries, this means things like smarter search tools that help you find exactly what you are looking

for, recommendation systems that suggest books or articles you might enjoy, and even chatbots that can answer your questions. As Russell and Norvig (2016) explain, AI is about making machines intelligent."

- **Copyright Law:** "Copyright is like giving creators ownership of their work. If you write a book, compose a song, or make a piece of art, copyright gives you the right to decide how it is used. The U.S. Copyright Office (2023) provides a great overview of these basics. Now, there's also this thing called 'fair use,' which allows some limited use of copyrighted material, like for teaching or research, but it gets tricky with AI. As Stim (2022) points out, navigating copyright can be complex. And a 'derivative work' is when you take someone else's work and make something new out of it, like turning a book into a movie. You need permission to do that, as outlined in the Copyright Act of 1976."

- **Library Resources in the Digital Age:** "Libraries have changed a lot. They are not just about books on shelves anymore; they also offer digital resources like e-books, online databases, and all sorts of other digital content. Libraries help people find and use these resources, and AI is making that even easier. The American Library Association (2021) highlights how libraries are adapting to the digital age. Of course, we need to make sure we're respecting copyright laws with all these digital resources."

- **AI in Libraries:** Think beyond robots and self-driving cars. AI is already quietly transforming libraries. We have AI-powered search engines that recognize your needs better than ever before, chatbots that answer your questions 24/7, and even AI tools that help librarians catalog and manage vast collections.

- **Copyright in the Digital Age:** Copyright is the legal framework protecting creators and their works, but AI complicates matters. Who owns the copyright to a poem written by a machine? How do we ensure AI respects the rights of artists and authors when it learns from their creations?

- **The Librarian as Navigator:** Librarians are no longer just keepers of books; they are becoming guides in this new digital landscape. They are the ones who can help us understand the rules of the game, ensuring that AI empowers, not infringes.

6.0 The Evolving Landscape of AI and Copyright in India

- **Current Legal Framework:** India's Copyright Act, 1957, is the primary legislation governing copyright (IPLINK ASIA, 2025; Kyodonews, 2023). However, this Act was formulated long before the rise of sophisticated AI, leading to ambiguities in its application to AI-generated content (IPLINK ASIA, 2025). A key point of discussion is whether AI can be recognized as an 'author'. According to Section 2(d) of the Copyright Act, 1957, an "author" in relation to a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work which is computer-generated is considered to be the person who causes the work to be created (Kyodonews, 2023; Indian Kanoon, n.d.). This implies a human element, raising questions about the copyrightability of works produced autonomously by AI. The Indian Copyright Office initially granted a copyright registration for an artwork co-authored by an AI called RAGHAV but later sought to cancel the registration, emphasizing the need for human authorship (IPLINK ASIA, 2025; Law.asia, n.d.).

- **Authorship and Ownership:** The debate around who owns AI-generated content—the AI developer, the user providing prompts, or the AI itself—is ongoing in India (Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, n.d.-a). While current laws lean towards human authorship, the "sweat of the brow" doctrine (where originality is judged by the skill and labor invested) has been a traditional consideration in Indian copyright law (iPleaders, 2024). However, its application to AI, where human input can be minimal in the actual generation process, is complex. Some suggest that the terms of use of specific AI tools might play a role in determining ownership (Mishra & Singh, 2025). The Ministry of Commerce & Industry has stated that the existing IPR regime is considered well-equipped to protect AI-generated works and there is currently no proposal to create a separate category of rights for AI-generated content (Press Information Bureau, 2024).

- **Fair Dealing and AI Training:** A significant challenge, as noted, is the use of copyrighted materials for training AI models. In India, Section 52(1)(a) of the Copyright Act, 1957, permits "fair dealing" with copyrighted materials for private study, research, criticism, or review purposes (Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, n.d.; Kyodonews, 2023). Whether the use of copyrighted data for training AI models falls under this exception is a heavily debated topic (Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, n.d.). The Delhi High Court, in cases like *The Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Oxford & Others. v. Rameshwari Photocopy Services & Others.* (the "DU Photocopy case"), has interpreted fair use in the circumstances of educational purposes (Managing IP, n.d.). However, the direct applicability of these precedents to large-scale data scraping by AI models is yet to be definitively established by Indian courts. There is an ongoing need to clarify whether Text and Data Mining (TDM) for training AI constitute fair use (Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, n.d.).

Notable Cases and Discussions:

- **RAGHAV Case:** An artist, Ankit Sahni, listed an AI tool named RAGHAV (Robust Artificial Intelligent Graphics and Art Visualizer) as a co-author of an artwork titled 'Suryast' (Law.asia, n.d.). While initially registered, the Indian Copyright Office later sought to withdraw the registration (IPLINK ASIA, 2025; Law.asia, n.d.), highlighting the legal uncertainty surrounding AI authorship.
- **ANI Media Pvt. Ltd. vs. OpenAI, LLC:** News agency ANI filed a suit against OpenAI in the Delhi High Court, alleging that ChatGPT used its content for training without authorization, leading to the generation of responses that attributed false information to ANI (TechPolicy.Press, n.d.; IPLINK ASIA, 2025). This case underscores the conflict between AI developers' need for vast datasets and content creators' rights. The Delhi High Court has framed issues for adjudication, including whether storing and using copyrighted data for training and generating responses constitutes infringement and if it falls under 'fair use' (TechPolicy.Press, n.d.).

7.0 Real-World Examples: How Libraries are Addressing AI-Driven Copyright Challenges

Example 1: The University of California, Berkeley Library, and the HathiTrust Digital Library

The University of California, Berkeley Library and the HathiTrust Digital Library partnered to pioneer the use of artificial intelligence in digital library initiatives. They made vast digital collections more accessible by employing AI for automated metadata generation and subject classification. However, this innovation raised copyright concerns related to using copyrighted works for AI model training and potential derivative work creation.

To mitigate these concerns, the library took proactive steps:

- **Fair Use Analysis:** A thorough fair use analysis was conducted to ensure that using copyrighted materials for AI training remain within legal boundaries.
- **Transparency:** The library-maintained transparency about its AI initiatives, informing the public about AI usage and addressing copyright concerns.
- **Collaboration:** Collaboration with other libraries and organizations fostered the development of best practices for AI and copyright in digital libraries.

This case study emphasizes the need for careful consideration and collaboration when implementing AI in libraries, particularly in navigating copyright concerns.

Example 2: The National Library of Sweden and the KB-Lab

The National Library of Sweden's KB-Lab is an innovation lab exploring AI in library services. One project uses AI for text and data mining of digitized collections, uncovering hidden connections and patterns for new research insights. This raised copyright concerns around reproducing and distributing copyrighted works during text and data mining.

To address these concerns, the library implemented the following:

- **Legal Review:** A legal review was conducted to ensure conformity with copyright law in text and data mining activities.
- **Data Security:** Strict data security measures were implemented to safeguard copyrighted materials.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Ethical guidelines for AI research were developed to ensure respect for creators' rights and responsible AI use.

Example 3: The New York Public Library and the "Copyright & AI" Initiative

The New York Public Library (NYPL) proactively addressed AI and copyright challenges by launching the "Copyright & AI" initiative to educate staff and the public about copyright issues related to AI. This initiative offers workshops, presentations, and online resources for fair use, authorship, and licensing.

The NYPL also advocates for policy reform supporting responsible AI use in libraries, submitting comments to the U.S. Copyright Office, and engaging with policymakers and stakeholders.

Example 4: The British Library and the "Living with Machines" Project

The British Library's involvement in the "Living with Machines" project explores AI's history and societal impact. The library examines AI's copyright implications, particularly regarding using historical texts for training AI models.

Additionally, the library develops tools and resources like the "Copyright for AI" guide to help researchers, and the public understand AI's copyright implications and promote best practices.

This case study highlights libraries' role in researching and guiding AI's copyright implications, advancing understanding, and supporting responsible AI development.

8.0 The Complexities of AI and Copyright: Understanding the Challenges

- **Scale and Speed:** AI's ability to process and generate vast amounts of content quickly makes it extremely difficult for libraries to monitor and control potential copyright infringements. Imagine an AI tool generating thousands of derivative works from your collection in minutes – how do you keep up?
- **Opacity of AI Algorithms:** Many AI systems work in a "black box" way. It is hard to understand how they use copyrighted material to create new content, making it difficult to determine if infringement has occurred.
- **Cross-Border Issues:** Copyright laws vary significantly across countries. If an AI tool accesses or generates content across borders, determining which laws apply and how to enforce them becomes very complex.
- **Lack of Clear Legal Precedents:** The law is still catching up with AI technology. There are many unanswered questions about how copyright applies to AI-generated work, leading to uncertainty for libraries.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Even if something is legally permissible, ethical questions remain. Should AI be used to create works that might displace human creators? How do we ensure AI respects the rights and intentions of original copyright holders?

9.0 The Evolving Role of Libraries in the Age of AI: Balancing Access, Education, and Advocacy

- **Balancing Access and Protection:** Libraries have a core mission to provide access to information, but they also have a responsibility to respect copyright law. AI can make this balancing act more difficult.
- **Staying Up to Date:** AI is a rapidly evolving field. Librarians need to stay informed about new AI technologies, copyright implications, and best practices, which can be a challenge.
- **Educating Users:** Libraries need to educate users (both patrons and staff) about AI and copyright. This includes explaining complex concepts and promoting responsible use of AI tools.
- **Advocacy and Policy:** Libraries may need to advocate for policy changes that support the ethical and legal use of AI in libraries and the broader information environment.

10.0 Practical Challenges

- **Resource Constraints:** Implementing and managing AI tools can be expensive. Libraries may need to invest in new technologies, training, and staff expertise.
- **Integration with Existing Systems:** Integrating AI tools with existing library systems and workflows can be technically challenging.
- **Data Management:** AI tools often require large datasets. Libraries need to manage these datasets responsibly, ensuring compliance with copyright and data privacy laws.

11.0 A Multi-Faceted Approach: Strategies for Managing AI and Copyright in Libraries

11.1 Technological Solutions

- **Copyright Detection Tools:** Invest in or develop AI-powered tools that can analyze content (text, images, code) to detect potential copyright infringements. These tools can help libraries monitor AI-generated content and ensure compliance.
- **Blockchain Technology:** Explore the use of blockchain for managing copyright ownership and licensing. Blockchain can make a transparent and secure record of rights, rendering it easier to track and verify ownership.
- **Watermarking and DRM:** For digital collections, consider using watermarks and Digital Rights Management (DRM) systems to Control and protect copyrighted materials and their use in AI

applications.

11.2 Policy and Legal Solutions

- **Advocate for Updated Copyright Laws:** Libraries can play an active role in advocating for updates to copyright laws that oversee the distinctive challenges presented by AI. This includes clarifying issues like authorship, ownership, and fair use in the context of AI-generated works.
- **Develop Clear Guidelines and Policies:** Create internal guidelines and policies for the management of AI and copyrighted materials. Policies should be applied to managing areas such as data usage, content generation and content attribution.
- **Promote International Cooperation:** Encourage collaboration and information sharing between libraries and organizations across borders to address the challenges of cross-border copyright infringement in the age of AI.

11.3 Educational Solutions

- **Training for Librarians:** Provide comprehensive training for librarians on AI technologies, copyright law, and best practices for using AI in library settings. This will enable them to provide guidance and make informed decisions.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate library users about copyright, AI, and responsible content creation. This can help promote a culture of value for intellectual property.

11.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

- **Collaborate with Other Libraries:** Share knowledge, resources, and best practices with other libraries facing similar challenges. This could potentially lead to more effective solutions and a united front on copyright issues.
- **Partner with Technology Providers:** Work with AI technology providers to develop tools and solutions that are tailored to the needs of libraries and address copyright concerns.
- **Engagement with Legal Experts:** Seek advice from legal professionals with expertise in artificial intelligence and copyright law to guarantee compliance and navigate complex legal issues.

11.5 Proactive Measures

- **Conduct Risk Assessments:** Regularly assess the risks associated with using AI tools in the library, considering potential copyright infringements and ethical concerns.
- **Stay Informed:** Keep abreast of the latest developments in AI technology, copyright law, and related ethical discussions to adapt strategies and policies as needed.
- **Promote Transparency:** Maintain open communication with users regarding the library's utilization of AI and copyright management practices. This builds trust and encourages responsible use.

12.0 Conclusion

In conclusion, it's clear that the rise of artificial intelligence is fundamentally changing what libraries look like. They're no longer just places to borrow books; they're becoming dynamic centers for information. However, bringing more AI into the picture also brings up some tricky new questions about copyright. Looking at how AI is being used now, the current laws, and what libraries are already doing, it's obvious we need a well-thought-out, multi-pronged strategy to navigate this new reality. Given AI's ability to quickly create content and its potential to get copyright protections, libraries need to have strong technological safeguards in place. This includes using advanced software to detect copyright issues and exploring new technologies like blockchain to better manage rights.

But technology alone isn't enough. We also need clear rules within libraries about how AI can be used and how data is handled. On top of that, libraries have a responsibility to actively push for updated copyright laws that specifically address AI-generated content and uphold the principles of fair use. Educating people is also crucial. Libraries need to promote digital literacy and teach both their staff and the public about the ethical use of AI. This will help foster a general respect for intellectual property rights. Tackling these challenges effectively requires everyone to work together. Libraries, AI developers, publishers, legal experts, and policymakers need to form partnerships to create consistent standards and effective ways to enforce them. By focusing on key areas like technological innovation, policy changes, education, and collaboration, libraries can significantly reduce the risks

of AI leading to copyright infringement. This will enable them to continue their essential mission of providing equal access to knowledge and promoting innovation. The goal is to make sure AI becomes a powerful tool for sharing information, not a way to violate intellectual property rights in the digital world. An ongoing commitment to learning, proactively identifying risks, and maintaining transparent practices will be essential for libraries to successfully navigate this rapidly changing technological and legal landscape.

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