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Artificial Intelligence Generated Works in Library Collection: Phenomenon, Ethics and Policies

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ABSTRACT

This study centres round the ethical grounds of including AI-generated works into library collections. AI-generated works are in continuous microscope of criticism in regards of ethics, ownership, nature of intellectuality, industry; even existential questions are associated here. However, there are works that compliment AI-generated Authorship. In such a changing phenomenon, how libraries and librarians develop critical arguments and ethical jurisprudence for the library collection development with AI-generated works is the focal point of this study. The present study cites three cases of libraries' inclusion of AI-generated books in global context and then produces a number of examples where the phenomenon of material selection policies is compared. These three cases showcase three different approaches with the chances of debates of ethics. The ethical dilemmas a modern library faces are traced with logical and gradual understanding of mentioned cases. Different codes of ethical practices have been the moral standard while creating an Ethical AI Collection Decision-Making Framework (EAICDF).Within such ethical decision-making framework, the study proposes a model framework policy for collection development for the libraries.

KEYWORDS:AI-generated works; Algorithmic authorship; Library; Ethical librarianship; Collection development policy

1 INTRODUCTION

The third technological revolution channelizes the whole world into the phenomenon of algorithmic processes where any creation and production of human intellect are engaged with inevitable presence and assistance of artificial intelligence. For instance, a deep learning algorithm statistically analyses Dutch painter Rembrandt's portraits and creates new paintings in his style in a project named, The Next Rembrandt project (ING, 2016). Similarly, the short story narrative generator algorithm having all of the possible dimensional components that a conventional literary work might have, such as narratives, characters, places, and writing styles, can be produced via BRUTUS (Bringsjord & Ferrucci, 1999; Pérez & Sharples, 2004). Long ago, in 1957 Isaac Asimov expressed his concern about the encounter between humans and robot-based writing technologies.

"Soon it, or other robots, would take over the original writing, the searching of the sources, the checking and cross-checking of passages, perhaps even the deduction of conclusions" (Asimov, 1957).

Thus the concept of AI authorship or algorithmic authorship comes into scenario and becomes flooded in recent times. Tim Boucher begins to write his "AI Lore Books" in August 2022, he tries to venture into a series of unique, captivating e-books culminating dystopian pulp science fiction with a fantastic world built with artificial intelligence (Boucher, 2023). Such AI assisted writings are possible with AI media like Midjourney for image generation and ChatGPT and Anthropic's Claude for construction, outlines and text generation. In recent years, there is a boom in production of AI generated books – from "Bridging the AI Gap" by Abhinav and Raghav Aggarwal to

Ammaar Reshi's "Alice and Sparkle" – BOTs and GPTs assist authors to venture their dream works into realities. Hence, the production of AI generated works and algorithmic authorship is becoming mainstream gradually, libraries and librarians all over the world must respond to the considerations and policy making to include such books in their collection development policies.

2 TERMINOLOGIES

ISO 1087 (ISO, 2019) defines terminology as "the systematic collection, description, processing and presentation of concepts and their designations". Therefore, the concepts with all their encompassing facets, in the case of Artificial Intelligence application in the writing industry, enumerate some definitive terminologies. In the realm of AI, Generative AI (GAI) refers to systems that have the ability to create original content, such as text, images, music, video, table, and process through the input data or prompts provided by users (Hutson and Harper-Nichols, 2023). Generative AI are those AI based tools whose function is to generate responses or work as per prompt or given instructions by extracting data from its database which it has been trained upon and/or from articles, books, newspapers, and other public web pages which are available on the internet. They are trained on a massive amount of data which allows them to generate responses in simple language for questions asked to them (Davenport & Mittal, 2022).

2.1 AI-generated Work: A work whose core content—text, images, and/or translations—is created by an artificial intelligence (AI)-based tool, rather than entirely by a human author. The United States Copyright Office (USCO) has said that a work generated by an AI after receiving a human-entered prompt is not copyrightable because the human exercised limited "creative control" over the artistic process (United States Copyright Office, 2023).

2.2 AI-assisted Work: A work that has been created by AI and altered by a human that the final work constitutes human authorship. These modifications can vary from the mere arrangement of AI-generated works to material alterations of an AI-generated work. However, only the human modifications are copyrightable; the underlying AI-generated work alone is not protectable and must be disclaimed (Lavenue et al., 2024).

2.3 Algorithmic Authorship: It refers to human and machine, especially, LLMs interactions in their everyday work, how they interpret and attribute meaning to AI-generated content, and how these interactions reshape practices and perceptions of knowledge production. With the gradual updating of human-machine interaction, algorithmic authorship in academia becomes an academic discourse (Gretzky & Dishon, 2025).

3 OBJECTIVES

This study clearly aims at its objectives as –

A. To understand the definition of Artificial Intelligence assisted works as well as Algorithmic Authorship in general,
B. To understand the market and industry of AI generated works or books,
C. To avenue the ethical considerations of inclusion for AI generated works into library collection, and
D. To frame a model Collection Development Policy for the librarians' point of view.

4 CURRENT AI-GENERATED E-BOOK INDUSTRY

Over the past few years, Generative AI has transformed from research labs to mainstream industries, reshaping how people interact with technology. Further, advances in deep learning and reinforcement learning, especially transformer models, provide systems like ChatGPT and Stable Diffusion to generate human-like text and realistic images. These breakthroughs sparked widespread interest because they showed that AI could create content, making it useful in writing, design, and coding.

According to the YouGov survey in the United States, Millennial support for AI-assisted book writing, including line 41% editing and 25% reading (Reitz, 2025). It is suggested younger generations see space for AI for book writing in practical roles (Webb, 2025). In the BookBub survey, it is evident that ethics matter most, as 45% of authors are currently using AI in some part of their work, while 48% reject it, and another 7% remain undecided (Robertson, 2025). Also the Author Guild survey shows that 91% of authors voice for readers should be told when AI has been part of a book's creation (AI generated, 2023).

In India BharatGen's e-vikrAI is a standout, using images to automatically generate product titles and descriptions for Indian e-commerce, capturing local context. Sarvam-1 is a compact language model trained on ten of the most widely

spoken Indian languages. An Indian start-up, Abhinav and Raghav Aggarwal lead by has claimed to have created rules and algorithms, which allowed Artificial Intelligence to author a book – the world's first instance of an entire book written by a machine. Subhash Chaudhary's "The First AI-Generated Book" is a well-known novel, where a group of scientists tries to write a book through AI. This book is an entertaining and inspiring look into the potential of AI, and the limitless possibilities of its applications.

5 PHENOMENON: LIBRARIES AND AI-GENERATED BOOKS AT CROSSROAD

While LLM becomes a critical influence in the publication of academic books, journals and related materials (De Angelis et al., 2023), the publishing industry itself is on the verge of a paradigm shift, influenced by GAI's ability to produce unique content. Bhaskar (2020) asserts that the impact of AI on publishing is far-reaching, affecting both business strategies and content creation strategies. The author further articulated that advanced AI like Google's Gemini, Open AI's ChatGPT or Jenni or Deepseek can now translate and even write text, diminishing the fine line between human and machine authorship. Similarly, the publishers need to adapt to this new phenomenon where machines contribute to the core product. According to Vinay (2023), the adoption of AI tools has enabled publishers to streamline their workflows, reduce costs and improve the quality of their content, as these tools allow them to automate certain tasks done by humans.

The CRAAP Test is a systematic tool designed to evaluate the reliability of information sources, particularly in the context of research and academic writing (Blakeslee, 2004). The acronym "CRAAP" stands for Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy, and Purpose, each of which serves as a guideline for assessing the credibility of a source (Figure 1). Developed by Sarah Blakeslee and librarians at California State University, Chico, in 2004, the test is widely utilized in educational settings to help students and researchers discern trustworthy information from the vast array of online content. For libraries such test is important for consideration and selection of AI-generated works because such works, often created with minimal human oversight and published at scale, systematically undermine each of these pillars.

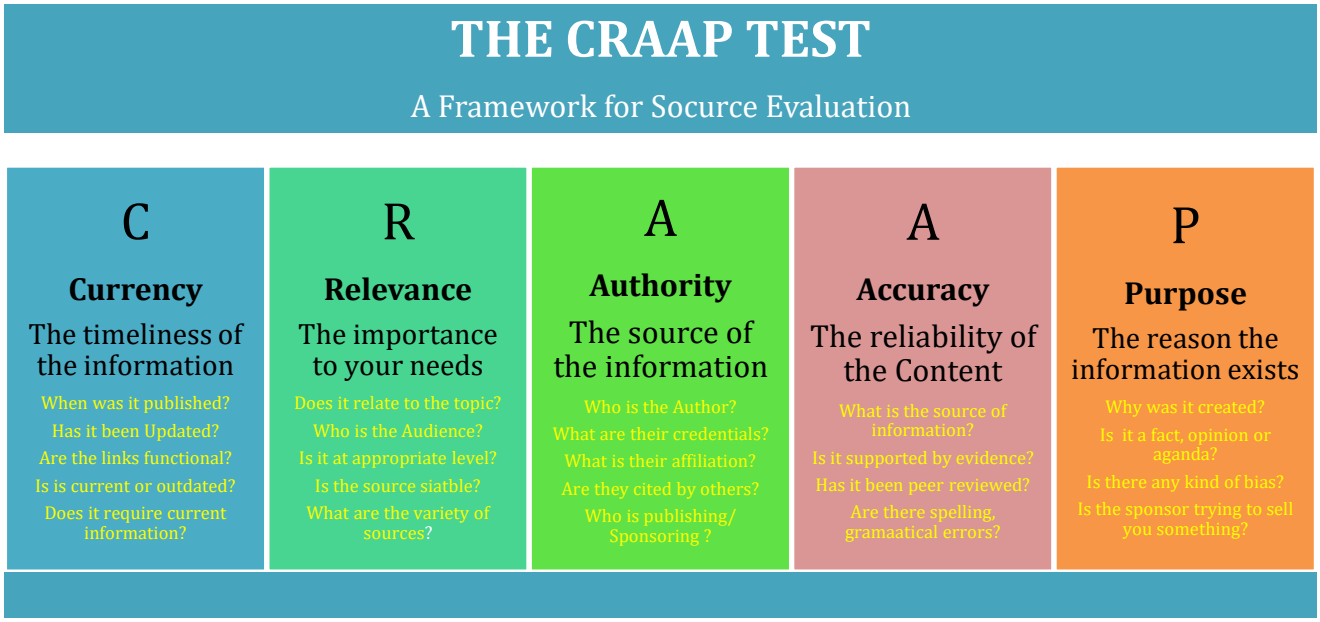

Figure 1: CRAAP Test Frameworks for the librarians

The academic libraries should run a CRAAP test where existing traditional methods of considering the authenticity of bibliographic information are acting as a scrutiny against the selection of AI generated Works and their complete bibliographic information. In the act of such comparisons and continuous scrutiny, different levels of challenges appear as they put questions to the ethical principles of Collection Development (Table 1).

Table 1: CRAAP criterion and AI generated works Challenges

CRAAP Criterion	Traditional Principle (For Human-Authored Works)	AI-Generated Book Challenge
Currency ***The timeliness of the information.***	The publication date is a key indicator of freshness. Information is expected to be current or explicitly historical.	AI models have a fixed **knowledge cut-off date** and no inherent understanding of time. A book generated in 2024 might be based on 2021 data, presenting outdated information as current with no warning.
Relevance ***The importance of the information for the user's needs.***	Content is created with a specific audience and depth of coverage in mind. Its value to a researcher is discernible.	AI generates text that is **relevant-sounding** but often generic and superficial. It is designed to match keyword patterns, not to provide meaningful, insightful, or appropriately targeted content for a specific research need.
Authority ***The source of the information and their credentials.***	The credibility of the author and publisher is paramount. Expertise, affiliations, and accountability are central to establishing trust.	This is the most significant challenge. **AI books have no author** in the traditional sense. The listed author is often a pseudonym or fabricated persona. There is no expert to hold accountable for errors, and the publisher is typically an automated platform with no vetting role.
Accuracy ***The reliability and truthfulness of the content.***	Information is supported by evidence, citations, and a fact-checking or editorial process. It can be verified against other sources.	AI is designed to be **plausible, not truthful**. It is prone to **"hallucinations"** (confident fabrications). Citations and sources are often entirely fabricated, making verification impossible. There is no inherent fact-checking mechanism.
Purpose ***The reason the information exists.***	The purpose (to inform, persuade, sell) is often clear or can be discerned by evaluating the author/publisher. Bias is identifiable.	The primary purpose is not to educate but to **generate revenue** with minimal investment. The bias is not a clear perspective but the **amplified, obfuscated bias of the training data**. The intent to inform and the intent to deceive are masked by the same coherent prose.

6 CASE STUDIES

This study cites some cases where libraries find ethical dilemma and ethical considerations to include AI Generated books in their collection development. In early 2025 it has been seen evidently by many library professionals that AI generated content is already negatively impacting many of library collections. Even digital library services like Overdrive and Hoopla in extensively collect and promote low quality, AI-generated digital works (Maiberg, 2025).

6.1 Prohibition on AI-Generated works:

In Indiana, USA, a public library named, Jasper-Dubois County Public Library has a specific AI-Generated works policy in their collection development policy which clearly advocates for human creativity and human knowledge, negating any "...purchase, acquire, or accept donations of books that are primarily generated, authored, or written by artificial intelligence"(*JDCPL - Collection Development Policy*, 2024). Similarly, the Cranston Public Library in Rhode Island states in their material selection criteria that "Works that are entirely written by or narrated by artificial intelligence (AI) will not be considered for the collection"(CPL, 2024).

6.2 Partially allowed:

A curious situation has been found in case of the North Olympic Library System of Washington where the library completely excluded AI-generated materials but allows AI-assisted or AI-narrated works of human authorship. NOLS (2024) clearly states –

> "NOLS will make reasonable efforts not to purchase AI-generated content, or AI-generated audio editions of human-created works. AI-generated content inadvertently added to the collection will be labelled as such in the catalogue record but will not be weeded unless it meets one or more criteria for weeding (poor circulation, damaged, superseded, etc.)."

6.3 Fully allowed with content designation:

The Kenosha Public Library in Wisconsin applies their selection criteria to human-authored and AI-generated materials equally, but states- *"Artificial intelligence-generated content is*

designated accordingly and is not misrepresented as human-generated content" (Kenosha Public Library, 2024).

However, a list has been explicitly prepared on the different cases where AI-generated works and AI-assisted works related to library collection development policies all over the world has been cited (Table 2).

Table 2: Compression of different library CDP where AI-generated works topiced

	Library / System	Country / State	Policy Stance	Policy Language / Notes
1	**Harris County Public Library**	USA – Texas	**Exclude**	"AI-generated materials are generally excluded from the collection."
2	**Ocean State Libraries (eZone)**	USA – Rhode Island	**Exclude**	"OSL seeks to avoid all AI generated content in the eZone."
3	**Jasper–Dubois County Public Library**	USA – Indiana	**Exclude**	Policy: library does not purchase, acquire, or accept donations of AI-generated books.
4	**Pasadena City College – Shatford Library**	USA – California	**Exclude**	Collection policy lists AI-generated books explicitly in selection considerations.
5	**Williamson County Public Library (Local Authors)**	USA – Tennessee	**Exclude**	"WCPL is not accepting AI-generated content" (local author program).
6	**Waterloo Public Library**	Canada – Ontario	**Mixed**	Will avoid AI-generated purchases; inadvertent AI items labeled; AI-assisted works permitted.
7	**Austin Public Library**	USA – Texas	**Selective Include**	"Will make selective choices of AI-generated content or AI-generated audio editions…"
9	**Wichita Public Library**	USA – Kansas	**Mixed**	Considers AI-generated materials under selection criteria; not a blanket ban.
11	**DeKalb Public Library**	USA – Illinois	**Include (Conditional)**	AI staff policy permits AI-assisted outputs with human oversight; not outright banned.
12	**Crandall Public Library**	USA – New York	**Include (Conditional)**	AI policy requires human review; permits AI-assisted materials with oversight.
13	**York County Library (Local Authors)**	USA – Pennsylvania	**Exclude**	Local author guidelines exclude AI-generated submissions.
14	**National Library of Australia**	Australia	**Mixed (Framework)**	AI Framework: addresses governance, copyright, and AI in collection practices.
15	**Houston County Public Library System (HOUPL)**	USA – Georgia	**Include (Staff Policy)**	Staff AI policy published; governs AI use; AI-assisted works not excluded.
16	**ReadersFirst (Sector Summary)**	USA/Canada (multiple systems)	**Varied**	Sector coverage: some libraries exclude, others permit with labeling.
17	**The Digital Librarian (Sector Analysis)**	International (summary)	**Varied**	Documents pressures and examples of exclude/permit/label models.
18	**York County Libraries (General)**	USA – Pennsylvania/New York region	**Exclude (some local-author)**	Some county systems explicitly exclude AI-created local author works.
19	**Library of Congress (National Guidance)**	USA	**Mixed (Guidance)**	National-level stance: emphasizes copyright transparency; no ban but regulatory context.
20	**Multiple Local Author Collection Policies (Aggregated)**	USA – Various counties	**Exclude**	Many county/local libraries reject AI-generated books in their local author programs.

7 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF AI-GENRATED BOOKS IN LIBRARY INCLUSION

The ethical setback begins with "libraries can responsibly use AI technologies to advance their social mission" (IFLA FAIFE, 2020). The ethical issues that centres round the current discussion are-

a) ***Organised Shelf Arrangement:*** A strong tension existed between the library's mission to document cultural and technological shifts and the fear that collecting AI works might grant them non-equivalent legitimacy. Should we place an AI-generated work on the shelf next to a human-authored work?
b) ***Metadata Crisis:*** What should be written in the author field? The software, the company, the author? Should librarians create a new MARC field for 'AI model used' and another for 'prompt text'?
c) ***Evaluation Dilemma:*** A traditional evaluation criterion for book selection is invalid here. Questions like "Is the prompt significant?", "Does the algorithm run through an accurate and right dataset?" What are the roles of a human editor?' arises.
d) ***Displacement of Human Intellect:*** Librarians expressed anxiety about contributing to the displacement of human creators, the environmental cost of AI, and the potential for enabling academic dishonesty if students could simply access AI-generated "scholarship."
e) ***Quality control of AI-generated text:*** Keeping the library collection free of erroneous or subpar additions may intact the quality control. An AI hallucination in a work of fiction may annoying but harmless. The ramifications of an AI hallucination in a medical text might be disastrous!
f) ***Transparency in item labelling:*** A pseudonym is frequently used in AI-generated titles to conceal their AI origins. Libraries ought to maintain and label such authorship transparently and such collection may be displayed with proper disclaimer and instruction.
g) ***Prohibition of adding into main collection:*** The library may not be adding AI-generated content to its collection since it has decided that it is incompatible with its goal and principles.

A lucid decision-making framework of ethical collection of AI-Generated Works may be retrieved in such connection. To help librarians navigate this new complexity, the Ethical AI Collection Decision-Making Framework (EAICDF) is suggested as a structured paradigm (Table 3). Three essential layers are integrated into EAICDF: collection development principles, i.e., provenance, relevance, inclusivity, and preservation; library professional ethics (IFLA, 2012; American Library Association, 2017), and AI ethics principles (transparency, accountability, and fairness). The methodology gives librarians a methodical way to assess if and how AI-generated works ought to be incorporated into academic library collections by bringing these dimensions into alignment.

Table 3: Ethical dimensions and AI related policy implications

Framework Layer	Key Components	Application in Library Context
Ethical Foundations	- AI Ethics (transparency, accountability, fairness) - Library Ethics (ALA Code, IFLA Guidelines, NEP 2020, DPDP 2023)	Establishes moral responsibility in evaluating AI-generated works.
Collection Development Core	- Provenance - Authority - Relevance - Inclusivity - Preservation Value	Reinterprets selection criteria for AI outputs with uncertain authorship and synthetic origins.
Ethical Dimensions of AI Works	- Authorship & Attribution - Authenticity & Provenance - Intellectual Property & Copyright - Bias & Representation - User Impact - Preservation & Sustainability	Provides librarians with checkpoints to assess ethical risks and benefits of AI works.
Decision-Making Mechanism	- Evaluation Questions (e.g., Who is the author? Can provenance be verified? Does bias exist?) - Policy Filters (align with ethics + institutional goals)	Functions as a decision compass, balancing access, authenticity, and responsibility.

Policy Outcomes	- Acquisition Guidelines - Metadata Standards (AI disclosure labeling) - Usage Notes for Users - AI Literacy Programs - Preservation Policy	Translates ethical evaluation into actionable institutional practices.

8 COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

Academic libraries have long anchored research, teaching, and learning—upholding a bunch of ethical and professional expectations along the way. Now, toss AI into the mix, and things start to get complicated. Suddenly, these libraries are juggling questions about who even counts as an "author," what's authentic, who owns what, where biases creep in, and what to do with all these new types of materials for the long haul. Most importantly, the policy doesn't ditch AI-created works or pretend they're just business as usual. Instead, it treats them as legit—if sometimes complicated—resources that call for transparency, ethical review, and a good dose of user education (Tanzi, 2025). Basically, they get treated like the fascinating, occasionally unpredictable artifacts they are.

The present study also recommends a full-fledged model Collection development policy on AI-generated works.

MODEL ACADEMIC LIBRARY COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY ON AI-GENERATED WORKS

A. Preamble

Let's be honest: the expectations placed upon academic libraries have gone through a complete transformation in recent years. Gone are the days when libraries were just guardians of massive book stacks or silent study zones. The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) has kicked the door wide open for new types of content—think AI-generated texts, images, datasets, audio-visual media, even funky human–AI mash up. While these innovations bring exciting possibilities for research and learning, they also serve up a slew of knotty ethical, legal, and operational puzzles that can't be ignored.

Academic libraries today sit at the crossroads of tradition and transformation. As keepers of scholarly resources and champions of authentic academic exchange, libraries face mounting pressure to curate collections that are comprehensive, equitable, and squarely focused on institutional missions—without compromising on ethics or transparency. The present policy is crafted to provide practical structure and guidance for the evaluation, selection, and stewardship of these novel AI-generated works.

2. Purpose and Policy Objectives

To frame a proactive, ethical approach to AI-generated content, this policy sets out several key objectives:

2.1 Defining Collection Scope

Clearly articulate which AI-generated works merit inclusion in library holdings—ensuring alignment with academic priorities.

2.2 Establishing Rigorous Evaluation Standards

Specify criteria for the legal, ethical, and scholarly review of AI-generated works, going beyond surface-level checks.

2.3 Promoting Transparency

Insist on clarity regarding authorship, AI participation, and the origins of content to foster trust and accountability.

2.4 Guarding Against Misinformation and Bias

Implement safeguards to filter out works that may inadvertently reinforce bias or propagate errors.

2.5 Facilitating Strong Governance

Construct robust decision-making structures involving multiple stakeholders from within and beyond the library.

2.6 Enhancing User Literacy

Recognize that users must be equipped to navigate and critically interpret AI-generated knowledge, not just consume it passively.

3 Policy Framework and Implementation

3.1 Scope of Inclusion

- AI-generated works are eligible for collection if they directly advance research, teaching, or institutional learning objectives.
- Priority is given to outputs with transparent documentation of their AI origins and demonstrable academic value.

3.2 Authorship and Attribution

- Mandatory disclosure of origin: Every work must clearly state if it is human-authored, AI-generated, or a collaboration.
- Cataloging records will flag the involvement of AI, ensuring end-to-end transparency and making it straightforward for users to recognize the nature of each item.

3.3 Authenticity and Provenance

- Only source works from reputable academic publishers, trusted institutional repositories, or established AI-focused research groups.
- Whenever feasible, provide detailed provenance information—such as creation tools, methodologies, and training datasets used—strengthening the reliability of the resource.

3.4 Intellectual Property and Copyright

- Works must have clearly defined intellectual property rights and licensing statements. This ensures lawful acquisition, preservation, and use.
- Items lacking clarity on ownership or permitted usage will not be considered for inclusion; the library will not risk legal complications or compromise users' rights.

3.5 Bias, Representation, and User Awareness

- All AI-generated works undergo careful review for content bias, misrepresentation, or reinforcement of problematic stereotypes.
- User guidance notes will accompany content, outlining the known limitations and possible caveats associated with AI-generated material, empowering more critical information consumption.

3.6 Metadata and Discoverability

- Robust, explicit metadata detailing AI authorship and provenance will become standard for all catalog entries of AI-generated works.
- Existing bibliographic coding, such as MARC 21, Dublin Core, and BIBFRAME, will be adapted or expanded to accommodate new provenance descriptors and make AI content efficiently searchable.

3.7 Preservation Strategies

- AI works will be categorized according to their scholarly enduring value:
    - **Long-Term Preservation:** Reserved for items deemed foundational to the academic record.
    - **Ephemeral or Experimental Works:** Collected with a temporary mandate and periodic review timeline to ensure ongoing relevance.

3.8 Information and AI Literacy Initiatives

- AI-generated resources will not be relegated to the background; they will feature actively in information literacy curricula and programming.
- Workshops and instructional sessions will be developed to help users critically dissect, evaluate, and responsibly interact with AI-generated knowledge.

4 Oversight and Governance

- The **Library Ethics and Collection Development Committee (LECDC)** will supervise the inclusion and management of AI-generated works.
- Committee composition:
    - Librarians with collection development expertise
    - Faculty representatives from diverse disciplines
    - IT and AI specialists
    - Legal advisors familiar with IP and copyright law
- Key responsibilities:
    - Ethical review and assessment of proposed acquisitions
    - Final approval or rejection of new AI-generated works
    - Updating policy guidelines in response to shifts in technology and legal standards
    - Conducting annual audits of the library's AI-related holdings to ensure ongoing compliance and relevance

5 Implementation and Review Mechanisms

- Institutionalize the policy within existing acquisition, cataloging, and metadata workflows.
- Deploy an evaluation checklist for every potential addition, covering provenance, authorship, intellectual property, bias, user impact, and preservation relevance.

- Formal review of the policy shall occur biennially, allowing timely adaptation to emerging legal requirements and technological advancements.

6 Expected Outcomes

By implementing this framework, the library ensures that AI-generated works are:

- **Ethically Vetted:** Entries reflect fairness, transparency, and a rigorous review process.
- **Legally Sound:** Every item complies with copyright and licensing standards.
- **Academically Valid:** Acquisitions demonstrably support institutional missions around research and learning.
- **User-Centric:** Collections are structured to foster critical thinking and informed engagement with emerging AI-driven knowledge.

7 Conclusion: Guiding Scholarly Communication in the Age of AI

The adoption of this policy marks a pivotal step in redefining library stewardship for a digital, AI-fueled era. Libraries now serve as essential curators and mediators—balancing the promise of technological innovation against the imperatives of ethical responsibility, transparency, and user empowerment. Through clear standards and ongoing vigilance, academic libraries can ensure that their collections remain not just cutting-edge, but also trustworthy and academically meaningful for generations to come.

9 CONCLUSION

With the advent of Machine Learning (ML), Artificial Intelligence (AI) and NLP, the socio-economic lives of people are changing. So changes the sociology of reading habits, publishing industry, authorship and sociology of librarianship. The definition of books from clay tablet to page to software to AI-generated has evolved drastically. The librarian needs to think without any bias how they treat the document, especially in that case, AI-generated documents. In practice, three different pathways have been followed since 2024 - a) prohibition of AI-generated materials by some librarians, b) once acquired, librarians don't want to consider such work for selection further but never weed out existing ones, and c) wholeheartedly accept such work for library collection with further labelling of AI-generated Works (Tanzi, 2025). The present study advocates the third path of enlightening libraries and librarians with positive acceptance of sociological change.

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