

Ethics of AI in Creative Fields: Boundaries of Inspiration and Originality

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Abstract: Introduction of generative artificial intelligence into creative industries is challenging the stipulated concepts of authorship, originality, and aesthetics in ways they have never been warped. This article explores the moral aspects of AI-enhanced creative tools in the visual arts, music, and literary fields and addresses some of the critical questions of intellectual property ownership, cultural contexts, and artistic originality. Investigating novel frameworks of technological promise and current regulations, it exemplifies significant contradictions through the multidisciplinary discourse of legal dogma, philosophical inquiry, and the statements of stakeholder witnesses. Modern AI systems exhibit extraordinary ability in producing creative content competitive with human production, but pose sophisticated challenges related to cultural homogenisation, creator permission, and economic displacement within the creative vocation. The debate includes varied career points of view, from veteran artists welcoming AI as co-collaborators to new creators voicing existential fears regarding technological replacement. Legal structures are at pains to address the unheralded scale and automated character of machine training procedures, while the philosophical underpinnings of creativity come face-to-face with fundamental rethinking. The creative provenance framework proposed presents a holistic solution with a focus on transparency, accountability, and cooperative human-AI connections that maintain artistic heterogeneity while allowing for technological innovation.

Keywords: Creative Provenance, Intellectual Property Rights, Generative Artificial Intelligence, Cultural Preservation, AI-Assisted Creativity.

INTRODUCTION

The advent of advanced generative artificial intelligence systems has radically altered creative industries, creating new paradigms that defy traditional thinking about authorship, originality, and artistic value. Advanced text-to-image synthesis algorithms show impressive ability in generating photorealistic images that match human artistic expression in both technical accuracy and aesthetic value. Creative Adversarial Networks (CAN) are an important innovation in this area, surpassing conventional generative methods in style deviation scores while keeping aesthetic quality measures at or above human evaluation levels (Elgammal, A. *et al.*, 2017). This technology has come at a critical juncture when the lines between machine generation and human inspiration have grown increasingly blurred, raising fundamental ethical questions around AI-facilitated creative expression.

The artistic process has been historically understood as a uniquely human realm, essentially based on individual experience, cultural environment, and subjective artistic vision. Recent AI systems, though, with large-scale training on comprehensive corpora of human-generated works, exhibit unprecedented capabilities to combine, reorganize, and produce original creative results that force even fundamental ideas about creativity into question. The LAION-5B dataset is a prime example of this scale, with 5.85 billion

image-text pairs and filtering processes maintaining quality control while ensuring linguistic diversity in 100 various languages (Schuhmann, C. *et al.*, 2022). This blurring of lines between technology and artistry calls for prompt scrutiny of ethical frameworks over AI's increasing role in creative industries.

The core questions arise of intellectual property rights, consent of creators, and cultural heritage. When AI models are trained using copyrighted work without direct permission from the creators, intricate legal and ethical matters arise relating to ownership, fair use principles, and derivative work definitions. The LAION-5B dataset exhibits enormous scale implications, having 240 terabytes of filtered content that needs advanced filtering mechanisms to preserve quality while resolving safety issues (Schuhmann, C. *et al.*, 2022). Concurrently, AI's ability to homogenize artistic expression by recognizing and reproducing patterns at unprecedented levels threatens the real preservation of artistic diversity and protection of marginalized artistic voices.

This article sets ethical standards for AI-facilitated creativity through a detailed exploration of legal precedents, stakeholder opinion assessment, and realistic framework design for responsible deployment. It weaves together philosophical research, intellectual property law, and cultural studies methods to cultivate advanced strategies

responding to transparency, consent, and collaboration in the age of generative AI. Creative Adversarial Networks exhibit the technical possibility of producing art that intentionally varies from stylistic norms acquired while still sharing quantifiable aesthetic value, pointing toward directions for preserving creative diversity within AI systems (Elgammal, A. *et al.*, 2017). Such findings shape wider conversations regarding the balance of technological innovation and cultural preservation, as well as the protection of creator rights.

LEGAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF CREATIVE RIGHTS

The legal environment of AI-generated creativity is found in a dynamic tension between settled intellectual property traditions and advancing technological possibilities. Conventional copyright law, initially developed for human authors, faces immense hurdles in embracing the intricacies of machine-created content and enormous datasets needed in AI training procedures. Recent studies exploring generative artificial intelligence's effect on intellectual property rights show inherent loopholes in current legal frameworks, especially concerning the automated aspect and unprecedented volumes of current AI training practices (Al-Busaidi, A. S. *et al.*, 2024). Modern copyright doctrine, based on principles enunciated before digital reproduction technology, confronts unparalleled challenges from AI systems able to scan and synthesize hundreds of millions of creative works in mere seconds. The fair use doctrine, initially designed to counterbalance creator rights with the greater good of society, is especially problematic when applied to AI training processes that run across enormous datasets. Recent research into copyright and intellectual property limits proves that existing legal frameworks are unable to handle the confluence of domains of innovation and knowledge development through generative AI systems (Al-Busaidi, A. S. *et al.*, 2024). Courts have started discussing issues about whether using copyrighted content to train AI for fair use, or whether products generated are derivative works that are entitled to original copyright protection.

Recent judicial decisions imply an evolving judicial system grappling with consistent responses

to these new challenges. The sheer size and mechanized nature of modern AI training cycles present jurisdictional issues, as a single training run processes material from multiple countries with differing copyright regimes. Observations of the effects of generative AI on copyright models prove daunting challenges to reimagining innovation frontiers, especially when AI systems analyze copyrighted content without the express permission of creators (Al-Busaidi, A. S. *et al.*, 2024).

Philosophically, AI-created creativity undermines Romantic concepts of artistic genius and personal expression prevalent in Western philosophy since the eighteenth century. Investigating musician-AI collaboration facilitated by emotionally-intelligent musical instruments indicates fundamental changes from creativity as personal expression towards creativity as collaborative practice, requiring new conceptual tools for grasping artistic value and authorship (Turchet, L. *et al.*, 2024). These affect-sensitive systems exhibit abilities for musical interaction in real time beyond mere pattern matching to involve affective computing concepts.

Originality as an idea itself becomes tricky in the context of AI systems learning from existing human productions. If human creativity has always consisted of starting from where culture left off, then AI systems performing high-level pattern recognition and recombination might be best seen as continuations of rather than departures from conventional creative activities. Research into musician-AI collaboration shows that affect-sensing intelligent musical instruments can be used to support human-AI collaborative creative processes that maintain human emotional content and yet utilize machine learning strength (Turchet, L. *et al.*, 2024).

Various jurisdictions have started to work on developing particular regulations concerning AI-generated content, with new legislative frameworks highlighting the methods of transparency and human control of their outcomes. These shifting legal frameworks are indicative of an increasing awareness that traditional intellectual property law needs to be adjusted and changed, but not abrogated in the face of AI-mediated creativity.

Table 1: Legal system preparedness and adaptation challenges for AI creativity governance (Al-Busaidi, A. S. *et al.*, 2024; Turchet, L. *et al.*, 2024)

Legal Aspect	Current Challenge
Traditional Copyright Law	Cannot accommodate machine-generated content
Fair Use Doctrine	Complex application to AI training processes
International Jurisdictions	Varying copyright protections across countries
Creator Consent Requirements	Absent in most training datasets
Judicial System Response	Developing coherent approaches
Legislative Frameworks	Emphasizing transparency and oversight
IP Rights Impact	Fundamental gaps in legal structures

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES

Voices from the Creative Community

To gain insight into the pragmatic implications of AI on creative occupations, in-depth interviews were undertaken with artists, musicians, writers, and designers at all stages of their careers and in all areas of artistic discipline. These interviews depict a multifaceted range of opinions regarding AI-supported creativity, from active uptake to existential fear of professional replacement. Recent in-depth examination of artificial intelligence breakthroughs in creative fields before 2025 proves dramatic changes in professional outlook, with creative professionals more and more acknowledging opportunities and risks posed by new technologies (Anantrasirichai, N. *et al.*, 2025).

Visual creatives exhibit perhaps the most extreme reactions to generative AI technologies. Established artists with solid market bases may articulate interest in AI as a design instrument, perceiving text-to-image generation technology as advanced tools for ideation and exploratory work. Studies investigating AI developments in creative sectors indicate that professional practitioners with more than fifteen years of experience are more open to adopting AI tools into initial design stages than nascent practitioners (Anantrasirichai, N. *et al.*, 2025). Conversely, emerging artists and those dependent on commercial illustration work express significant anxiety about AI's impact on livelihoods, particularly as clients increasingly adopt generative tools for projects that previously required human illustration services.

The pervasive availability of artistic knowledge accessible to and synthesizable by AI systems questions at its core whether such systems trained on large datasets of human artistic excellence can actually generate novel works or only recombinations of advanced styles and motifs. Examination of creative industry trends shows that AI systems exhibit incredible skills in style synthesis and pattern recognition, but questions

linger regarding authentic innovation as opposed to advanced mimicry (Anantrasirichai, N. *et al.*, 2025).

The music industry poses special challenges for AI ethics because of the mathematical aspects of musical composition and intricate rights management systems. Jazz and classical composers tend to welcome AI as an assistive collaborator for experimentation and arrangement, whereas popular music producers worry about AI's ability to copy and substitute human songwriting processes. General autoregressive modeling strategies like Perceiver AR show potential for handling long-context musical sequences beyond the limits of usual sequence modeling (Hawthorne, C. *et al.*, 2022). More advanced architectures permit more advanced musical understanding and generation, allowing both collaborative and single-sided creative uses.

Long-context autoregressive modeling research shows contemporary AI models can decode musical sequences with unprecedented temporal comprehension, facilitating more sophisticated cooperative interactions between human music makers and AI tools (Hawthorne, C. *et al.*, 2022). Human composers leveraging orchestration with AI note improved workflow productivity while keeping apprehensions about emotional impact and cultural plausibility in AI-generated musical material.

Literary experts expose perhaps the most subtle views on AI creativity, usually separating between AI's value for research and ideation purposes versus actual composition roles. Veteran writers commonly detail employing AI for sorting out writer's block, creating alternative plot options, and testing character development scenarios. Nevertheless, anxiety regarding AI training on copyrighted material without the permission of authors is still top of mind, and recent controversy surrounding the training of AI on books without publisher approval has mobilized literary circles

around the issues of fair pay and artistic integrity. Analysis from the creative industries suggests that authors exhibit different patterns of adoption, and

technical authors have higher rates of acceptance than literary fiction writers (Anantrasirichai, N. *et al.*, 2025).

Table 2: AI adoption and resistance across different creative professional categories (Anantrasirichai, N. *et al.*, 2025; Hawthorne, C. *et al.*, 2022)

Professional Category	AI Adoption Pattern
Classical Composers	Collaborative embrace
Jazz Musicians	Exploration partnership
Popular Music Producers	Replacement concerns
Technical Writers	Higher acceptance rates
Literary Fiction Authors	Lower acceptance rates
Commercial Illustrators	Livelihood anxiety
Visual Artists	Polarized responses
Designers	Mixed perspectives

ETHICAL FRAMEWORKS AND CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

The incorporation of AI into creative work challenges intrinsic questions regarding cultural heritage, artistic variety, and the democratization of creative expression versus homogenization. These issues demand thorough examination through several ethical perspectives to come up with holistic means of undertaking accountable AI deployment in creative endeavors. The enormous size of modern training sets illustrates this challenge, where in-depth picture-text pairs amount to 5.85 billion and represent biases inherent within content sourced from the internet (Schuhmann, C. *et al.*, 2022).

One of the greatest issues with AI-created creativity is its potential to homogenize cultural expression through the amplification of dominant patterns at the expense of silencing minority voices and alternative aesthetic traditions. The LAION-5B dataset reflects this challenge with its makeup, as 240 terabytes of filtered content passed through advanced filtering mechanisms to ensure quality standards while trying to preserve linguistic diversity in 100 different languages (Schuhmann, C. *et al.*, 2022). Yet, these huge datasets will necessarily encompass representational distortions inherent in internet content, potentially reproducing certain cultural viewpoints within AI-generated work. Filtering itself, while indispensable for maintaining quality, could potentially eliminate culturally relevant yet less popular forms of artistic production.

Studies into Generative Adversarial Networks for artistic purposes find both promise and limitations within contemporary AI systems for preserving artistic variety. GANs can perform stunningly well in generating art and music, but there are still deep

issues around how AI networks trained on current cultural works can create truly diverse and innovative works of art instead of merely duplicating biases present in training data (Sharma, S., & Bvuma, S. 2023). Such systems converge to statistically average representations and risk obliterating idiosyncratic elements that constitute the unique voices of artists and cultural specificities. This mean-spirited regression is especially threatening for the maintenance of minority artistic practices and experimental styles that diverge from dominant aesthetic norms.

Transparency becomes the principle for ethical AI creativity, but its realization in practice is hampered by the sophistication of the system and the competitive pressures confronting technology firms. Existing generative AI systems give little information regarding training datasets, so that creators cannot know how their works can have impacted AI output or choose to exclude themselves from training procedures. The LAION-5B dataset, though a breakthrough regarding open dataset creation, remains a challenge when it comes to creator attribution and consent controls due to the retrospective nature of most content-gathering processes (Schuhmann, C. *et al.*, 2022). Informed consent becomes especially difficult in the face of a temporal disparity between data production and AI training environments. Most works included in training databases were produced before the existence of generative AI, so retrospective meaningful consent is impossible to secure. This creates a temporal disconnection experienced by millions of creative works and requires new methods for creator rights and compensation models.

The economic effect of AI creativity cascades out to affect entire creative ecosystems, not just

individual artists. Whereas AI can democratize parts of creative production, allowing those without standard artistic training to create high-end works, it also risks established professional routes and economic frameworks underpinning creative occupations. Research into Generative Adversarial

Networks establishes that AI systems can attain high technical levels of skill in creative tasks, but there are open questions as to the economic impact on human creators and the human value proposition in an AI-enriched world (Sharma, S., & Bvuma, S. 2023).

Table 3: Cultural implications in contemporary AI training approaches (Schuhmann, C. *et al.*, 2022; Sharma, S., & Bvuma, S. 2023)

Cultural Factor	Impact
Dataset Composition	5.85 billion pairs
Content Processing	240 terabytes
Language Diversity	100 languages
Cultural Perspectives	Potentially perpetuated
Minority Voices	Risk of marginalization
Mainstream Expressions	May be excluded
Cultural Specificities	Risk of erasure

IN THE DIRECTION OF CREATIVE PROVENANCE

An Ethical Framework for AI Creativity

Based on the breakdown of legal, philosophical, and practical problems, this part suggests a holistic framework for "creative provenance"—a mechanism for tracing, recording, and accrediting the different sources and processes in AI-facilitated creative work. This process prioritizes transparency, accountability, and respect for creative heritage while facilitating ongoing innovation in AI-mediated art. The emergence of new techniques in artificial intelligence has made it a requirement to rethink copyright and intellectual property regimes, especially in terms of attribution and ownership of creative content generated by machines (Israhadi, E. I. 2023).

Provenance of creativity builds on the concept of data provenance from computer science, but also covers the entire life cycle of creative material, from original inspiration to AI processing before final output. Such a framework necessitates rigorous documentation of the sources of training data, algorithmic change, human intervention, and creative choices that lead to end-products of art. The influence of AI advances on intellectual property regulations proves the necessity for detailed tracking mechanisms able to cope with the intricate relationships between human creativity and machine learning mechanisms (Israhadi, E. I. 2023). Legal analysis also discloses strong shortcomings in existing frameworks when dealing with AI-generated content, specifically concerning attribution chains and derivative work categorization.

The provenance system exists at several levels, namely dataset provenance to support source tracking and permissioning of training data, model provenance to record AI architectures and training procedures, and creative provenance to record human creative contributions and post-processing adjustments. This multi-layered design facilitates both technical responsibility and artistic authorship alongside creator compensation and rights management mechanisms. Studies of fairness-aware machine learning engineering have found that present-day AI systems tend to have inadequate mechanisms for transparency, with studies demonstrating large variations in the algorithmic decision-making processes within various demographic groups and creative fields (Ferrara, C. *et al.*, 2024).

Incorporating creative provenance involves creating standardized metadata schemas that are able to record AI-supported creative process complexity. Blockchain-based systems of attribution provide possible solutions for making immutable records of creative input and transformations, while embedded metadata standards make tracking possible across work lifecycles. API-level tracking systems can automatically record use of AI systems and human edits, while semantic tagging systems detect stylistic and thematic influences within training data and outputs. Fairness-aware machine learning research indicates that complete tracking systems must take rigorous attention to bias detection and mitigation approaches to provide fair treatment for various creator communities (Ferrara, C. *et al.*, 2024).

Effectively functioning creative provenance systems necessitate collaboration between multiple stakeholder groups, with AI platform providers employing transparent logging systems and offering detailed dataset documentation. Creative professionals will require training and tools to learn and apply provenance systems, and legal and regulatory agencies need to evolve existing intellectual property law to support provenance-based attribution systems. Academic institutions should incorporate creative provenance principles into art studies, educating future creators about how to negotiate AI-facilitated creative spaces responsibly. The creation of artificial intelligence's application to copyright law implies that the proactive adoption of provenance systems may assist in responding to most new emerging legal

issues prior to disputes occurring (Israhadi, E. I. 2023).

Instead of sitting AI as a substitute or tool only, the creative provenance system focuses on collaborative partnerships that utilize both human imagination and machine capability. Successful partnerships usually encompass ideation collaborations where AI designs ideas for human tuning, technical augmentation where AI performs repetitive work while humans concentrate on conceptual aspects, style exploration facilitating experimentation with novel artistic styles, and scale amplification, facilitating individuals to get outcomes that would take team collaboration in the past.

Table 4: Technical and Organizational Elements of Comprehensive Creative Provenance Systems (Israhadi, E. I. 2023; Ferrara, C. *et al.*, 2024)

System Component	Function
Dataset Provenance	Track sources and permissions
Model Provenance	Document AI architectures
Creative Provenance	Record human inputs
Blockchain Attribution	Immutable contribution records
Embedded Metadata	Lifecycle tracking
API-Level Tracking	Automatic logging
Semantic Tagging	Influence identification
Bias Detection	Requires consideration

CONCLUSION

The advent of advanced generative artificial intelligence systems in creative spaces requires rich ethical frameworks to weigh technological advancement against preservation of culture and protection of creator rights. Legal frameworks in place are insufficient for meeting the challenges of machine-generated work, notably in attribution, consent, and derivative classification of works. The enormous size of current training data, including billions of creative content in multiple languages and cultures, heightens fears of representational bias and cultural homogenization. Creative professionals show diverse reactions to AI incorporation, with veteran professionals tending to welcome collaborative potential, while young creators show reasonable fears of economic replacement and authenticity in art. The proposed creative provenance model is a cognitive path to the future, where emphasis is placed on institutionalizing creative provenance, open attributing procedures, and human-AI interactions where the agency of an individual artist remains intact, but where computational power is exploited. It must be put in place with concerted

action among different groups of stakeholders, including the creators of technology, the law, the school system, and the creative communities. The key to success is the development of standardized metadata schemes and blockchain-based attribution solutions, and comprehensive educational courses that enable creators to succeed in creative settings that are AI-enhanced. The model values transparency over opacity, collaboration over displacement, and diversity over homogenization, guaranteeing that technological progress serves and not replaces the underlying human imperative to produce meaningful artistic works that express cultural diversity and personal creativity.

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