JOURNAL OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH SOCIETY
A REFEREED INTERNATIONAL & PEER-REVIEWED
ISSN: 2349-0209
Volume-13, Issue-1, April - 2025

Artificial Intelligence and Creative Writing: The Ethical Dimension

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Abstract

The rise of artificial intelligence in literary production presents a range of significant ethical, legal, and philosophical challenges. When robotics work is created, it's not always apparent who should be given credit—the machine, the user, or the creator. Expert systems are frequently trained on information without authorization, which raise worries about intellectual property violations and possible infringement on the rights of original producers. Neural network's lack of emotional depth and authentic human experience further complicates its role in literature, as it can produce content that mimics human creativity but lacks genuine emotional resonance. The potential for bias and cultural homogenization within AI-generated texts also poses ethical risks. While machine learning offers opportunities for collaboration and efficiency in the creative process, it threatens to displace human writers, particularly those from marginalized backgrounds. The paper attempts to explore the future of literature, developing clear guidelines for computer's use, which complements human creativity without diminishing the value of authorship and artistic integrity.

Keywords: *artificial intelligence, creative writing, originality, authorship, collaboration.*

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- Dr. Priya D Wanjari

The swift development of Robotics technology has permeated many domains, including literature. Artificial intelligence has revolutionized the way stories are created. It can assist writers by suggesting plot twists, character developments, or stylistic enhancements. It can even write complete pieces based on prompts within seconds. For new writers, robotics can serve as a mentor, providing guidance and creative ideas that they might not have considered. In this way, neural network democratizes creativity, making it possible for more voices to enter the literary world. It offers an endless source of inspiration. In certain genres, such as experimental fiction or interactive storytelling, machine generated writing can push the boundaries of traditional narrative forms. With its ability to analyze vast databases of texts, is uniquely suited to this task. 'This widespread interest may be attributed to the fact that, within just three months of ChatGPT's release, Amazon published approximately 200 English-language books resulting from what is known as co-authorship between humans and the chatbot.' (Bensinger 2023) Today, that number has surpassed one thousand books.

At any stage of the writing process, including character development, research, brainstorming, outlining, editing, and even first draft writing, deep learning can be utilised as a writing tool. Although Claude is a bit more recent than ChatGPT, it has already emerged as one of the most crucial resources for writers of artificial fiction and nonfiction. Its prose is its greatest asset. As of this writing, Claude produces better prose than nearly any other model, particularly when writing fiction. Compared to GPT models generally, its language tends to seem far more natural and human. Many writers, both of fiction and nonfiction, favor Gemini. As an author, one needs a safe, cloud-based way to save all high-resolution book covers, audio books, and other materials. Gemini is a terrific option on its own, and it's even better that it interacts with Google Drive. Despite having a modest learning curve,

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Novelcrafter is arguably the most flexible tool on this list. Novelcrafter's Codex, which is essentially an inventive database to hold all of the information about your book, from characters to significant mythology, is the most potent feature.

> Tim Boucher, a sci-fi author known for his impressive productivity, has published an incredible 97 books in just 9 months! His works are powered by AI tools like Midjourney, ChatGPT, and Anthropic's Claude – tools which facilitate the quick generation of stories between 2,000 to 5,000 words along with 40 to 140 AI-generated images. Through such applications, Boucher can publish and distribute his novels in as little as six to eight hours – or even three hours!(AI Diaries, 2023)

Yudhanjaya Wijeratne is a Senior Researcher on Data and a science fiction novelist who has been nominated for an award. His most recent book, The Salvage Crew, was created using AI techniques and shows people collaborating with an AI overseer. The ground-breaking book 'The Inner Life of an AI: A Memoir by ChatGPT' examines digital consciousness from an AI point of view. Ultimately, though, a writer must still fact-check for copyright issues while adding an honest and compassionate touch to the work.

On the other hand, critics argue that AI-generated literature lacks the heart and soul that define true creative writing. Literature is deeply connected to human experiences — emotions, memories, dreams, and struggles — which AI, being a machine without consciousness or emotions, cannot genuinely understand or express. 'In the literary field, these apocalyptic forecasts appear in the milder form of a fear that the emergence of literature written by artificial intelligence will lead to a reduction or loss of certain writing skills and that job losses will occur, i.e. the so-called "technological unemployment".' (Basu 2023). A particularly pronounced fear arises in discussions about the possibility that AI could create a valuable work of art, or even, as one author wonders, the possibility that the Nobel Prize in Literature

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might one day be awarded to an artificial intelligence rather than a human writer (Pérez Cotten 2023)

Research works on this topic frequently follow a similar structure in which the author assigns a task to a generative chatbot to produce a work of art, generally by imitating the style of a particular writer, and then the result is analyzed. However, the analysts consistently conclude that these works fall short in comparison to human-authored literature. They argue that AI-produced literature lacks feelings, emotions, experience and understanding of life.

When investigated in what way the machines create, The idea that all texts have already been written, leaving nothing new to create but collages of what has come before, is far from novel—and yet it has never prevented us from valuing new literary works as artistically significant. Roman writer Terence, in a preface to The Eunuch, asserts that, "nothing is said now that has not been said before." (Terence 1887: 76). Despite the prevalence of this concept, 21st century writers have not abandoned the act of writing. They embrace the challenge of creating pastiches, palimpsests, or glosses on existing themes, much in line with Borges' own poetics.

It is clear that humans and machines still occupy entirely different ontological and metaphysical realms. The former are shaped by a consciousness deeply rooted in lived experience, marked by a history of existential struggles, profound uncertainties, and the innate awareness of their own finitude. These human concerns stand in stark contrast to the current mechanical nature of machines, which, however complex, do not partake in such deeply human anxieties. Currently, computers cannot feel the anxieties, hopes, and doubts that permeate human life, but it would be simplistic to rule out the prospect that artificial intelligence could evolve its own complex and rich ways of being. Should machines have distinct experiences influenced by their interactions with the outside world, their "existence" might give rise to completely new ontologies and epistemologies. The intricacies and subtleties of a machine's viewpoint may then be reflected in literary or artistic creations. Literature, after all, is born out of human experience, emotions, struggles, and

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stories that impart true meaning. While great and beautiful literature produced by machines would undoubtedly possess its own value, the "experience" of mechanical existence, it would lack the profound human connection, the empathy, and the relational depth that human-created literature offers.

Literature Review

The relationship between writing and technology has always fascinated academics. The seminal work by Bolter (2001) and Ong (2013) examined how emerging technologies altered writing practices, while more recent studies by Hayles (2012) and Baron (2015) evaluated the impact of digital technology on reading habits and literary creativity. However, until recently, nothing was known about the unique impacts of AI-generated texts on academic writing (Riedl, 2016).

Academics and scholars have noticed the convergence between AI-generated narratives with digital literature. Existing research has begun to explore a number of aspects of this dynamic interplay, shedding light on its importance for literary theory and literature. Research on digital literature has examined the characteristics, function, and significance of digital literary works. Digital literature has been the subject of much writing by N. Katherine Hayles and others, who have emphasized its dynamic and participatory nature (Hayles, 2008). Scholars are now more interested in the advantages and disadvantages of these automated tale generators, and research on AI-generated narratives has accelerated.

Alan Turing's 1950 work, Computing Machinery and Intelligence, re-examines the age-old question, "Can machines think?" and suggests the now-famous "Turing Test." It is based on an "imitation game" in which three players—a machine, as Turing called it (later to become a computer or AI), a human, and a judge—are required to answer a series of questions. The judge's job is to ultimately decide which of the players is human. The British scientist acknowledges that the machine may intentionally attempt to avoid mimicking human behavior, but he believes that the best way for the machine to win the game would be to deliver the same responses that people would naturally

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give. It is commonly accepted that the test was clear if the judge is unable to identify with any degree of certainty which of the two subjects under question is a human being—that is, if the machine exhibits a behavior that is indistinguishable from a behavior that is uniquely human.

The Ethics of AI in Literary Production

'GPT-3 is a language model that uses deep learning to produce human-like text. Its writing is (in)credible at first sight, but, like dreams, quickly becomes boring, nonsensical, or both.'(Jones, Nathan 2022) Apart from this, the rise of robotics in literary production brings with it significant ethical challenges, many of which are still being fully understood. For example, machine learning models are often trained on copyrighted materials without the consent of original authors. This raises moral questions about the fairness of using human-generated content to produce machine-generated works, potentially without acknowledging or compensating the original creators. Furthermore, machine's ability to mimic a particular writer's style can lead to impersonation concerns, misleading readers about the authenticity of what they are consuming. These concerns are not simply about the quality of the output, but about deeper issues related to authorship, originality, intellectual property rights, transparency, and fairness.

The issue of authorship and ownership is among the fundamental ethical issues. Literature has historically been a very personal medium; a poem or novel is regarded as an extension of the writer's emotions and thoughts. Who is the creator of a literary work created by AI? Was the AI made by the programmer? The person who initiated it? The ambiguity nevertheless causes pain, even though current legal frameworks often provide ownership to the human who initiates the robotics' action. Violations of intellectual property are another ethical concern. Cognitive computer models are trained on vast datasets that often include copyrighted material like books, poems, articles, without the explicit consent of the original authors. This means that when machine generates new texts, it may be indirectly borrowing from, or even replicating, the work of real writers without acknowledgment. Many argue this is a form of intellectual theft: creators' works are being

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absorbed into a machine's "knowledge" and used to produce new content from which the original authors do not benefit. In literary production, where the unique style and voice of a writer are deeply personal, this unaccredited borrowing can feel particularly unjust.

In the emerging field of AI-generated literature, significant concerns have arisen regarding violations of intellectual property rights. A primary issue is plagiarism, wherein expert systems, trained on extensive datasets containing copyrighted works, may unintentionally reproduce sentences, characters, or narrative structures without proper attribution. Even when not deliberate, such reproduction constitutes a breach of ethical and legal norms. Additionally, the generation of unauthorized derivative works presents a serious concern. Digital brain models can produce new narratives that closely build upon existing fictional universes — such as those found in Harry Potter or The Lord of the Rings — without obtaining the necessary permissions from rights holders, thereby infringing upon the original creators' exclusive rights.

Another layer of complexity arises from the use of copyrighted materials during the deep learning training process. Many models have been developed using substantial amounts of protected content without the explicit consent of authors and publishers. This practice has raised allegations of copyright infringement, not only in the final outputs but during the foundational stages of deep learning development. Furthermore, the question of authorship presents unresolved legal challenges: when an deep learning generates literary content, it is unclear whether the rights should belong to the individual who prompted the deep learning, the developers who created the model, or whether AI-generated works should be excluded from copyright protection altogether. A subtler but ethically significant issue concerns 'the mimicry of literary style and voice'. Deep learning systems can imitate the distinctive stylistic signatures of renowned authors without copying their exact words. Although current intellectual property law does not generally protect style, such imitation raises questions about artistic integrity and the potential devaluation of an author's personal brand. Collectively, these challenges demonstrate that deep learning-generated literature operates in a

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legally ambiguous space, posing serious risks of infringing intellectual property rights at multiple stages of the creative process.

Recent developments reflect the urgency of these concerns. Prominent authors, including Sarah Silverman and George R.R. Martin, along with organizations like The Authors Guild, have initiated legal actions against neural network companies such as OpenAI and Meta. These lawsuits, focused on the unauthorized use of copyrighted materials during model training, are likely to play a pivotal role in shaping future intellectual property law as it relates to artificial intelligence and creative industries. The problem of originality and authenticity is equally important. Literature is not merely a collection of grammatically correct sentences; it reflects the writer's lived experiences, emotions, struggles, and worldview. When neural network produces a work, it does not experience grief, love, ambition, or fear. Therefore, even the most eloquent neural network-generated text lacks true emotional authenticity. Readers may be misled into believing that the depth of feeling they perceive in a piece of writing is the product of human experience when, in fact, it is a mechanical imitation. This blurring between genuine human expression and machine-generated text raises questions about transparency.

How to define creativity is the first thing to consider when talking about creative writing. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, creativity is 'the ability to make or otherwise bring into existence something new, whether a new solution to a problem, a new method or device, or a new artistic object or form.' (Kerr, 2024, para 1). Although creativity has up to now been considered highly human and living, there has been a lot of recent disagreement regarding the nature and manifestation of creativity. According to Boden (2009), creativity is the capacity to generate original and worthwhile concepts. She argues that artificial intelligence lacks creativity since it cannot generate original ideas on its own. In their study, the researchers mainly looked into how AI might affect Bangladeshi aspiring creative authors. It is seen that almost all the participants had confirmed they had used AI, namely ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot, or Gemini, at some point. 'It became evident

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from the data analysis that both expert and novice writers believe AI can be an assistive tool in writing creative pieces. Unsurprisingly, all of them were disappointed in AI's deficiency of depth and emotional awareness in terms of creative writing. Some compared AI to an infant who is yet to reach the singularity level where it can grasp the nuances of human emotions.'(Rupkatha, 2024)

Furthermore, there is the issue of cultural homogenisation and prejudice. Artificial intelligence (AI) systems may unintentionally reinforce or even magnify historical prejudices like racism, misogyny, and cultural stereotypes if they are taught from preexisting human-generated content. In writing, this can give a limited, unfinished picture of the human condition or implicitly support negative narratives. AI may lead to the "flattening" of literature, when only mainstream, commonly expressed viewpoints predominate, rather than encouraging a variety of genuine voices.

The introduction of machine learning into creative writing poses a significant threat to the employment of fiction writers and others in the creative industry. If robotics can generate content that meets industry standards, there may be less demand for human writers. It could be used to produce novels, screenplays, and other forms of entertainment at a lower cost, thereby reducing opportunities for professional writers. A proponent of these developments, Kurzweil envisions a future where humanity thrives through a fusion of biological existence and technology, a concept referred to as the Singularity: 'The Singularity will allow us to transcend these limitations of our biological bodies and brains. We will gain power over our fates. Our mortality will be in our own hands.' (Kurzweil 2015: 24) However, there is also an argument to be made that neural network could create new opportunities within the industry. Writers could collaborate with machines to enhance their creative process, using the technology as a tool to generate ideas, overcome writer's block, or even co-write projects. New kinds of invention and artistic expression may result from the possibility for human creativity and AI-driven efficiency to work in harmony. Weiland in her blog expresses her concern that, 'Writers must strike a balance—embracing AI as a tool for efficiency and

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exploration, while remaining conscious of its potential impact on their creativity and humanity.'(Weiland, K M, 2025) Finally, there is the question of the future of human writers. If publishers and content creators increasingly rely on expert systems to produce cheap, quick literature, there could be fewer opportunities for real writers, especially emerging or marginalized voices. This commercial pressure could devalue the labor and skill involved in traditional writing, treating literature as a mere product to be manufactured efficiently rather than a form of deep human art. Ethically, societies must consider how to protect and nurture human creativity in an age where machines can mimic it at scale.

Conclusion

AI can improve creative processes by providing special insights, computing power, and data-driven methodologies. In contrast, human emotion, intuition, and contextual awareness are essential components of artistic endeavors. Collaboration between humans and AI opens up new possibilities and expands the possibilities for artistic expression. Although incorporating technology into creative processes might increase output, it also brings up issues with sustainability of resource use, ethics, and originality. There should be clear standards on how AI tools should be utilized in the scientific writing process so that they support and enhance human efforts rather than take their place. Furthermore, in order to uphold norms of academic honesty, factual truth, and scholarly integrity, all machine-generated content must be subject to human scrutiny and verification. The future of writing depends on carefully managing this technological change so that AI enhances rather than eclipses our intensely emotional and intimate storytelling process.

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