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A REVIEW OF AI-POWERED CREATIVITY: THE INTERSECTION OF AI AND THE ARTS

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ABSTRACT

The development of AI has become a disruptive and transformative force that alters all forms of creative expression, including visual art, music, literature, and performance. Artistic content generation through AI technology expands authorship constraints by enabling machines to produce art in various ways, enhancing existing works, and executing simulations. This paper presents a comprehensive assessment of AI implementation across various art fields before examining how AI impacts human creative capabilities and identifying the ethical and conceptual issues that arise from machine-generated artworks.

This paper synthesises contemporary research from 2019 to 2025 on AI technology in creative applications. The creative field currently experiences major changes because machine-produced artwork becomes more sophisticated thanks to AI tools, including DALL-E, Stable Diffusion, GPT-4 and AI-generated content. AI technology introduces new artistic territory but raises debates on copyright rules, sparks authorship debates, affects employment conditions and disrupts human-machine professional interactions.

The investigation highlights both the benefits and challenges that arise from artificial intelligence applications in creativity. With AI tools, humans can enhance their artistic quality by leveraging AI as a collaborative tool and venture into new artistic domains that surpass human capabilities. Prior regulatory action must be taken urgently to address significant ethical concerns, including copyright conflicts, data bias, and the erosion of artistic authenticity. The review emphasizes the importance of integrating knowledge from artistic disciplines with both legal frameworks and ethical AI regulations to strike a balance between technological progress and artistic quality.

KEYWORDS - *Artificial Intelligence, Creative Technologies, Digital Art, Human-AI Collaboration, Generative Art, Computational Creativity*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Through artificial intelligence, humanity is experiencing a revolution that transforms creative activities in the visual arts, as well as music composition, literary creation, and stage performance. Artificial Intelligence technologies within the framework of AI-powered creativity produce artistic work on their own while assisting creative processes which reshape artistic creatorship as well as artistic origin (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020).

Modern technological developments in artificial intelligence have enabled the creation of authentic works in visual art through machine learning algorithm improvements. Professionals apply Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) to create paintings using various artistic techniques, yet this practice sparks debates about the worth and authenticity of artificial intelligence-generated art (Elgammal et al., 2017). AI technology assists the art world in determining the origin and history of artwork (Wired, 2025).

OpenAI's MuseNet, along with Google's Magenta, showcases AI's ability to replicate musical patterns by creating intricate tracks across various genres (Dhariwal et al., 2020). Research suggests that AI can augment human musical creativity in professional composition rather than replace human talent (The Verge, 2023).

AI models, particularly GPT, produce human-like literature, encompassing poetry and prose, as observed by Oksanen et al. (2023). Journalists and creative writers are evaluating the impact of AI writing support on their work, assessing its effects on authenticity and human editing practices (The Guardian, 2025). AI assists writers in generating content; however, ongoing discussions center on the ownership and authenticity of texts that involve artificial intelligence, given their origin from AI sources (McCosker & Wilken, 2020).

Performance arts use AI through human-machine collaborations, enabling audiences to engage interactively with machine-generated dance movements. AI technology is increasingly integrated into live performances, enhancing theatrical shows, dance spectacles, and real-time audience interfaces, thereby expanding the possibilities of these shows (Oksanen et al., 2023). AI analyzes and generates movement to establish new artistic possibilities, and choreographers employ AI as a creative partner rather than an instrument that undermines human creativity, according to the Berklee Guides Library (2024).

Recent developments in AI creativity have sparked disagreements between experts and the general public. The use of AI in creative work sparks debates about authenticity and originality in relation to intellectual property rights, as AI systems learn from existing human works, according to McCosker and Wilken (2020). The implications for employment, along with ethical concerns regarding artistic creativity, raise significant issues when artificial intelligence systems start to replace human artists in creative professions (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020). AI-generated art together with literature usually lacks emotional intensity because AI operating systems remain incapable of reproducing human traits such as personal background and awareness that drive authentic creative work (Hutson, 2024).

Artificial Intelligence development combines technological advancement with artistic expression through new creative techniques that may redefine creative boundaries along with artistic creatorship and human artistic processes in art creation.

1.2 Objectives of the Review Paper

This review paper aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. **Systematically Analyze the Integration of AI in Various Artistic Domains**
   This review examines the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) across various artistic fields, including the visual arts, music, literature, and performance. The evaluation examines both established research methods and technical deployments, providing current knowledge on AI applications within artistic fields.
2. **Assess AI's Impact on Human Creativity and Artistic Practices**
   The research focuses on examining how artificial intelligence impacts the artistic capabilities of humans in conjunction with established creative methods. This evaluation studies how AI serves as an enhancement technology for human creativity and investigates its role in reducing direct human participation in artistic processes.
3. **Examine Ethical Considerations in AI-Generated Art**
   This paper examines the moral implications of implementing AI technology in artistic production. The exploration focuses on four primary matters, including authorship concerns, originality assessment, intellectual property protection, and creative professional employment risks.

The review examines these aims to create a deeper understanding of AI's role in art, alongside its impact on human creativity and the relevant ethical considerations during its artistic application.

1.3 Research Questions

R1 How is AI integrated into different artistic domains?
R2 What impact does AI have on human creativity and artistic expression?
R3 What are the ethical considerations surrounding AI-generated art?

1.4 Research Importance

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the creative industries has an impact on artists, technologists, policymakers, and the future ways artists can express themselves. These impacts must be understood to make sense of the evolving AI creativity landscape.

Importance for Artists, Technologists, and Policymakers

Artificial intelligence (AI) offers both opportunities and challenges for artists. While it can be used as a collaborative tool to enhance creative processes, there is also concern that AI may replicate artistic styles without consent, lacking originality and disregarding the rights of individuals. One example is photographer Tim Flach, whose work was used without consent by AI companies, causing questions about the rights of artists in the digital age (The Times, 2025).

Technologists control AI tools capable of augmenting or disrupting traditional creative practices. These technologies must be used in a balanced manner, combining innovation with respect for current artistic contributions. To preserve artistic integrity, it is essential to establish clear guidelines for the ethical use of AI in creative processes (Business Insider, 2025).

Regulating the interests of creators and advancing technology are critical roles for policymakers. The discussion about copyright laws demonstrates this trend as authorities in the UK plan to allow commercial use of protected materials through updated rules (The Times, 2025).

Implications for AI Ethics and Governance

AI-generated art requires careful attention to ethical matters because it affects who can give authorization, how original content is acknowledged, and how monetary compensation should be handled. The analysis of generative AI models reveals that the training occurs with artists' work done without their authorization, which leads researchers to demand solutions for the moral issues (Kyi et al., 2025). The information governance strategies that will be implemented constitute a critical requirement for achieving transparent and fair AI systems (National Law Review, 2025).

Influence on the Future of the Creative Industries

AI technological enhancements will determine how the creative industry evolves over the future period similar to all contemporary fields. AI technology doubles as a tool for expanding artistic potential to widespread content creation yet it also threatens human creativity and may create job markets that eliminate positions. The World Economic Forum stresses the necessity of building ethical standards combined with governance structures to control the effect of AI on media and entertainment and the sports sector (World Economic Forum, 2025).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The review examines AI technology applications for content generation, evaluates the impact of AI on human creativity, and discusses the ethics of AI-generated art. The research methodology adheres to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) 2020 guidelines to ensure a replicable and transparent process.

2.1 Research Design

- **Systematic Literature Review Approach**: The evaluation process employs a systematic framework to analyze and synthesize studies on AI applications in artistic fields. This evaluation technique provides an unbiased examination of current research materials, highlighting dominant patterns alongside areas that require further exploration.
- **Use of the PRISMA Framework for Article Selection:** The PRISMA 2020 framework serves as a decision-making framework for article selection, thereby strengthening the reporting standards of systematic reviews.

2.1.1 Search Strategy

- **Databases**: IEEE Xplore and PubMed, along with Google Scholar, are the standards for literature searches because they provide thorough access to technological and interdisciplinary research information. As AI is a rapidly growing field, news articles have been sourced from reputable outlets to highlight the latest trends.
- **Search Terms**: The search employs Boolean operators to combine terms: ("Artificial Intelligence" OR "AI") AND ("art" OR "creativity" OR "music" OR "literature" OR "performance") AND ("ethics" OR "human-AI collaboration"). This strategy ensures the retrieval of pertinent studies across various artistic disciplines and ethical discussions.

2.1.2 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- Peer-reviewed articles published between 2020–2025, unless findings are fundamental
- Studies on AI applications in artistic fields (visual arts, music, literature, performance)
- Articles discussing the ethical implications of AI in the context of the arts

Exclusion Criteria

- Non-English publications
- Papers not directly related to AI and the arts

2.1.3 Data Extraction & Synthesis

- **Standardized Data Extraction**: A structured form is utilized to extract key information from each study, including research design, AI application, primary findings, and ethical considerations.
- **Narrative Synthesis**: Given the interdisciplinary nature of the topic, a narrative synthesis approach is adopted to integrate findings across different artistic domains and ethical perspectives, facilitating a cohesive understanding of the subject matter.

2.1.4 Limitations

- **Potential Publication Bias**: The reliance on published, peer-reviewed articles may introduce publication bias, as studies with non-significant findings are less likely to be published.
- **Rapid Evolution of AI Technologies**: The rapid advancements in AI may render some studies outdated quickly, potentially affecting the comprehensiveness of the review.
- **Subjectivity in Evaluating Artistic Value**: Assessing the impact of AI on art involves subjective judgments, as artistic value is inherently interpretative and varies across cultures and individuals.

This methodological framework allows the review to conduct a complete and impartial investigation of AI in arts and its creative influence, together with related ethical considerations.

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 AI in Visual Arts

The visual arts discipline underwent transformative changes with the advent of Artificial Intelligence, as this technology introduced new artistic tools that altered creative work methods and final outcomes.

AI-Generated Artworks and Digital Creativity

AI-powered tools successfully transformed digital creativity during the current era with Midjourney, Leonardo AI, DALL·E, Stable Diffusion 3, Google AI Studio, and Adobe Firefly in addition to several other tools. Machine learning algorithms at their highest level enable these platforms to transform digital text descriptions into visual images, allowing artists and designers to push creative boundaries previously unknown to them. DALL-E utilizes text descriptions as input for its prior model to create CLIP image embeddings, enabling it to generate highly detailed, contextually appropriate images (Ramesh et al., 2022). The latest version of Stable Diffusion 3 yields superior results compared to previous text-image systems in terms of prompt interpretation and image quality (Stability AI, 2023).

The Role of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) in Image Generation

GANs function as the primary mechanism within AI systems dedicated to image generation. They feature two elements, a generator and a discriminator, that iterate in a feedback loop to generate real images. The generator generates images, while the discriminator makes a judgment on whether they are real or not — an endeavor aimed at continuously improving the generated outputs, particularly for the AI art generator, which has been able to produce high-quality, diverse visual content from this architecture (Goodfellow et al., 2014). Recent work has focused on enhancing GAN efficiency metrics, improving GAN performance concerning training issues, as well as image diversity and quality (de Souza et al., 2023).

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Figure 1 : GANs Training Process

Case Studies: AI Artists and Major AI-Created Artworks

Notable AI artists and significant AI-created artworks are the result of integrating AI into the visual arts. Examples include the auction of the AI-generated portrait 'Edmond de Belamy' for $432,500 by Christie's, which sparked controversy about the role AI could play in creating art and who should be considered an author (Filimowicz, 2023). In November 2024, an AI company, Art Recognition, analyzed a work of art that had long been shrouded in controversy regarding its authorship: The Polish Rider, the painting in question. The artwork has traditionally been attributed to Rembrandt, and scholars have disputed for decades which parts, if any, were painted by the master himself. The AI identified prevailing expert opinions on the areas painted by Rembrandt, those he subcontracted, and whether any restoration appeared later. This AI offers a glimpse into how connoisseur insights can be reinforced and validated by technology in the art world (Wired, 2025).

3.2 AI in Music

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an integral part of the music industry, influencing composition, production, and the overall creative process.

AI's Role in Composition and Production

AI technologies now automate tasks that humans typically perform in the composition and production of music. They can leverage advanced algorithms to analyze vast quantities of musical works, enabling them to produce new compositions and gain access to innovative creativity tools for contemporary art. For example, AI systems can be used to compose elements such as melodies, harmonies, and rhythms by automating the process and offering room for innovation in a musical fashion. The integration of AI enables efficiency and presents opportunities for innovative forms of artistic expression (Chen et al., 2024).

AI-Assisted Music Generation Tools

Several AI-driven platforms have emerged, providing musicians with tools to generate and customise music:

Tool	Description
Suno	Enables users to craft songs from prompts, images, or videos, offering a personalised music creation experience.
Beatoven.ai	Creates unique, royalty-free background music tailored to specific moods and themes, enhancing content.
AIVA	Specialises in composing orchestral music; provides AI-generated pieces that composers can further refine.
Boomy	Allows users to generate original songs quickly, making music creation accessible to those without training.
Soundraw	Offers customisable music generation with adjustable elements to fit various project needs

Table 1: AI-Assisted Music Generation Tools

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These tools exemplify the growing accessibility of AI in music production, enabling both professionals and amateurs to explore new creative possibilities.

Impact on Musicians and the Music Industry

The integration of AI into the music industry has elicited diverse perspectives regarding its impact:

- **Economic Implications**: AI's capability to generate music has increased worries about income loss for human musicians. Even the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) projected that music sector workers will lose nearly a quarter of their income to AI-generated music by 2028 (Ulvaeus, 2024). A refrain that emphasises the need for policies protecting the rights and incomes of creators in the music industry.
- **Creative Dynamics**: AI can provide tools that expand creativity; however, it remains skeptical that algorithms lead to a homogenisation of music for the sake of commercially successful formulas rather than artistic development. Such a move could ultimately lead to a world of uninspired, predictable music (Dempsey, 2024).
- **Legal and Ethical Considerations**: Debates surrounding the copyright infringement and ethical use of pre-existing works in the training of AI models have arisen due to the use of AI in music production. As an illustration, Amazon and Suno's collaboration was criticised by the music industry because it fueled concerns that copyrighted materials were being used without permission (The Times, 2025).

Ultimately, we can conclude that AI will assist in music production and composition, with its own advantages and drawbacks. On the one hand, it offers new capabilities to stimulate both creativity and efficiency; however, at the same time, it involves a number of economic, creative, and ethical matters to be considered by the industry to guarantee a fair and balanced musical landscape.

3.3 AI in Literature

Literature has seen significant advances with the help of artificial intelligence, particularly in the areas of storytelling and poetry. These advancements have prompted people to discuss the capabilities and limitations of AI-generated content.

AI-Generated Storytelling and Poetry

AI has been capable of creating narratives and poems that, when expressed in human language, closely resemble works authored by humans. Research indicates that non-expert readers find it difficult to distinguish between poetry generated by AI and that written by humans. For instance, research published in Scientific Reports revealed that people are more likely to interpret AI-generated poems as human-authored compared to actual human-written ones, suggesting that AI compositions are felt to be easier to relate to (Porter et al., 2024).

Language Models in Creative Writing

In foraying into creative writing, AI has been propelled by advanced language models like OpenAI's GPT-4. Such models can write coherent and contextually relevant text given prompts, hence creating stories or poems. These models are a tool that Sudowrite uses to aid writers in writing and getting advice on plot development, character creation, and stylistic adjacencies. These tools assist the writing process but can be considered as assistants that really need the presence of Human input to specify the creative direction (Cybernews, 2025).

Limitations of AI-Written Literature

Despite notable advancements, AI-generated literature faces inherent limitations:

- **Emotional Depth**: However, AI lacks genuine emotions, which in turn means it lacks consciousness, a crucial component for human creativity. Furthermore, due to the fact that AI can mimic emotional expressions, it lacks actual emotional understanding, and this may result in a very superficial work of literature that AI produces (Shalevska, 2024).
- **Originality**: Once an AI model has been trained and can analyze existing data patterns to form new content, the output is a derivative of the data that it was trained upon. The reliance on pre-existing material for AI literature arouses doubts about the validity and distinctiveness of AI literature (Chudasama & Gohil, 2025).

- **Cultural and Contextual Nuances**: While artificial intelligence may struggle to represent cultural context and subtlety of themes, it could misrepresent or oversimplify its narratives (Elkins, 2022).

To sum up, having AI generate literary content is beneficial due to its considerable power, but it is limited by a lack of emotional depth and originality. These limitations, along with the absence of a human touch, are invaluable contributions that literature depends on.

3.4 AI in Performance Arts

Dance, theater, and similar interactive experiences increasingly incorporate elements of Artificial Intelligence (AI). It has led to the development of innovative collaborations and new artistic expressions.

AI's Application in Dance, Theater, and Interactive Performances

For interactive dance, AI technologies have been used to compose machine responses to human movement. 'Ailith.Aeon' is an AI-driven dance production choreographed by Aoi Nakamura and Esteban Lecoq, in which an AI entity performs based on the movements of the audience (The Guardian, 2024). Dancer and engineer Catie Cuan is developing a soft, pliant robot powered by AI to engage with children, hoping that robots can be more easily guided and that dance and robotics can merge (San Francisco Chronicle, 2025).

This integration has taken many forms in theater, with AI incorporated into the production itself. Michael Rau from Stanford is exploring how digital devices and AI can introduce new dimensions to storytelling and stagecraft, reimagining theater for the digital age (Stanford Report, 2025). Moreover, the THEaiTRE project explores the extent to which AI can create play scripts, including its first production in 2021, titled "AI: When a Robot Writes a Play" (Rosa et al., 2021).

AI-Generated Scripts and Virtual Actors

As models can generate scripts, dialogues, and plot ideas, along with discourse related to those scripts, AI's role in scriptwriting has expanded. While these AI-assisted script-writing tools bring about the speed with which we create, they sacrifice the understanding of human emotions that are required to craft a powerful story (Ren, 2024). Additionally, the employment of AI in script development entails ethical concerns, for example, the presence of biases, the risk of copyright infringement, and so on.

Casting has also become an integral part of the process of creating virtual actors, utilizing AI and deepfake technology. In the case of these virtual actors, it can be anything from bringing historical figures back to life to even making up entirely new characters, giving filmmakers the chance to innovate in the new scene. Nevertheless, this innovation has sparked discussions on the sincerity and ethical ramifications of substituting human actors with AI-built equivalents (Collaborate, 2024).

Challenges in Replicating Human Spontaneity and Emotional Depth

Although many AI techniques have been developed, AI still struggles to replicate the spontaneity and emotional depth of human performances. Since AI-generated speech and movements tend to lack some of the subtleties and expressiveness of human interactions, real people tend to prefer sharing deep and meaningful emotions that are perceived as more genuine, rather than those that are perceived as robotic or performance-driven. One example is the performance 'Breathless,' where a human dancer collaborated with an industrial robot arm, highlighting the contrast between the robot's limitations in expressiveness and that of the human performer (Cuan et al., 2024). Additionally, AI can simulate some levels of empathy, but, as a human, it lacks the depth of emotional connection that is essential in the performing arts.

Finally, while the innovation of AI can enhance the performance arts through tools and provisions, so too can the challenges posed by AI be managed. Creating AI that complements, rather than replaces, human creativity is what the integration of AI should strive to achieve, ensuring the essence of human expression remains present in artistic endeavors.

3.5 Review of Relevant Theories

Different theoretical frameworks about creative mechanisms and potential strengthen our entire discussion on creativity in artificial intelligence. These next creative theories describe Margaret Boden's insights alongside machine learning and neural network effects on AI creativity and ongoing dialogues about genuine creative AI outputs.

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Boden's Theories of Creativity

Margaret Boden (2004) delineates three forms of creativity: combinational, exploratory, and transformational. People who practice combinational creativity use existing elements to create fresh new concepts. The developmental process of exploratory creativity entails structured conceptual space exploration to derive new ideas through framework reorganization. When an individual modifies the vital regulations and boundaries in a conceptual framework it leads to the appearance of fresh concepts which exceed traditional boundaries of the domain. These categories organize creative assessment in human and artificial systems through a structured approach (Boden 2004).

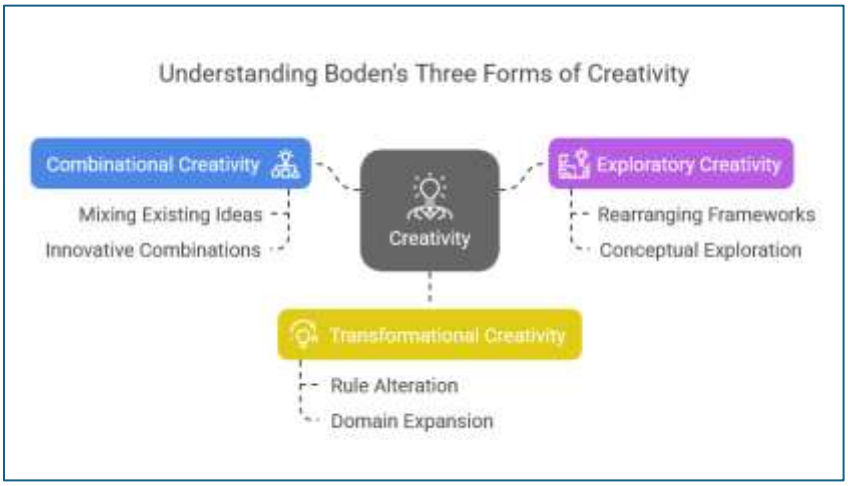

Figure 2 : Boden's Three Forms of Creativity

Theories of Machine Learning and Neural Networks in Creative AI

The progress of creative artificial intelligence systems greatly depends on machine learning algorithms designed for artificial neural networks (ANNs). The artificial neural network (ANN) model draws its foundation from brain anatomy because it connects neurons through a neural network structure that utilizes this series to make decisions from processed information. Artistic, musical, and literary creations emerge from generative models like GANs and RNNs that operate in creative domains. These models acquire detailed knowledge only after analyzing extensive datasets to replicate the style and grammar patterns of their input data, thereby producing recognizable new outputs (Anantrasirichai & Bull, 2020).

Debates on AI's Capacity for Genuine Creativity

Various professionals debate the extent to which AI possesses genuine creativity. The critics defend their claim that AI systems are not creative by pointing out that AI uses existing patterns for replication rather than genuine understanding, thus lacking consciousness or intentionality (Esling & Devis, 2020). Although AI's discovery of new combinations in extensive conceptual ranges constitutes creativity, according to some, these abilities remain distinct from human cognitive processes. The discussion raises philosophical questions about creativity and its potential for machine emulation, as artificial intelligence exhibits characteristics of creativity (Sarkar, 2023).

Boden's framework enables us to examine AI creativity by supplying an observation standpoint that machine learning creates tools for creative production. Research fails to determine with certainty whether AI-produced work originates from genuine ideas or reuses existing elements. The ongoing discussion about the relationship between human creativity and artificial intelligence necessitates this vital debate.

3.6 Theoretical Implications

The use of Artificial Intelligence in creative processes eliminates traditional limits about authorship and creative methods. The use of artificially intelligent systems in generating creative works, including paintings, music, literature, and performance, has created three main areas of discussion regarding intellectual property ownership, work allocation responsibilities, and originality criteria. A new theoretical framework must be developed to enable the use of artificial intelligence systems in creative tasks while considering ethical and legal requirements.

AI Challenges Traditional Notions of Creativity and Authorship

Several scholars define creativity as a human-specific capability which requires conscious direction and strong emotions as well as transformative capabilities toward the world (Boden, 2020). GANs together with other AI systems demonstrate remarkable human-like output capability (Sarkar, 2023). Therefore, this breaks with the traditional conception of creativity because AI lacks consciousness and is unconcerned with intrinsic motivation yet still produces fresh material that is indistinguishable from human construction (Runco, 2023).

Another contentious issue surrounding AI-generated creativity is authorship. Historically, legal frameworks have given authorship to human creators, pertaining to intellectual labor and originality. However, the growing innovation of AI in creative fields has undermined a once-solid idea. The idea that AI cannot be regarded as an independent creator has been reiterated by courts, which have ruled that AI-generated works with little human intervention are not entitled to copyright protection (Gaffar & Albarashdi, 2023). Even so, debates continue regarding whether AI should be regarded as a co-creator, especially when AI tools play a significant role in the creative process (Heilinger, 2022).

The Need for a Revised Framework of AI-Human Creative Collaboration

Both scholars argue that a new tradition is necessary as AI takes on a significant role in artistic creation. It should be viewed as a co-creative agent assisting human artists in generating new artistic possibilities by offering alternative perspectives and automating repetitive tasks (Davis & Rafner, 2025). In the emerging field of co-creativity, the model seeks to counter the perception of AI as a merely passive tool and promote a shared creative agency between humans and machines (Heigl, 2025).

Researchers argue that a structured framework is necessary to ensure ethical and equitable AI-human collaboration when used in creative processes. In brief, this framework addresses transparency in AI-assisted art, credit attribution, and the ethical use of AI-generated content (Moruzzi, 2025). Future research should investigate how human-AI partnerships can facilitate novel forms of human artistic innovation without compromising human authenticity in expression.

As AI's burgeoning presence in the arts calls for a reevaluation of traditional theories of creativity and authorship, the authors of this paper argues that we must decenter the human being as the foundation of much of our work and theories to ensure quality and fairness in the emerging new medium. There is certainly no AI consciousness, but if AI can produce high-quality artistic outputs, then new models of collaboration with AI are needed to integrate it with human artistic agency without compromising its capabilities. The future of creativity with AI can leverage the advantages of technological advancements and strike a balance between artistic integrity and AI-human creative partnerships.

4.0 FUTURE DIRECTIONS

4.1 Longitudinal Studies

The incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the arts is rapidly taking place; however, this integration requires long-term research to determine its lasting impact on artistic fields. While there has been initial interest and some preliminary exploration in this intersection, there remains a significant need for longitudinal research that captures the evolving and dynamic nature of AI's role in the arts.

The Need for Long-Term Research on AI's Evolving Role in the Arts

The current body of research provides insights into the effects of AI on artistic creation and perception processes. Research conducted in two waves in Finland examined public attitudes toward AI-generated art to demonstrate the diverse strategies people employ when acknowledging and validating AI as an artistic tool (Latikka et al., 2023). The perception of AI artwork remains positive for individuals who have previously successfully encountered technology, with their psychological needs being met. AI creativity perception among the public is evident through various complex and indirect behavioral manifestations. The application of AI tools in art education for students has been studied to determine how these tools boost creativity and thinking abilities (Hutson, 2024). The main coverage areas remain restricted to select portions due to the short foraging durations observed in these studies.

The evolution of AI's artistic role requires ongoing research through longitudinal analysis due to its connection with technological developments and both acceptability and artistic delivery. This research investigates particular instances

of AI applications in arts to discover emerging patterns and potential future trends for providing information both to policy makers and developers creating structures that merge AI with arts.

Analyzing AI's Sustained Impact on Artistic Fields

The impact of AI on various artistic disciplines remains significant. However, there is little research that has systematically reviewed how AI affects the fine arts, documenting its transformative potential and exploring artificial creativity (Elgammal et al., 2023) despite focusing on short periods of time. To understand the future of the arts with AI, it is essential to assess how artists utilize creative tools, how audiences and the internet perceive these works, and how the concept of creativity itself is evolving.

Longitudinal research can also highlight the ethical, legal, and economic consequences that the arts are likely to face if AI is incorporated into them. Authorship, intellectual property rights, and other issues are complex matters that are evolving with current and future technologies, including AI. Strategies for dealing with these challenges on an ongoing basis need to be developed from a long-term perspective.

Ultimately, while current research lays a foundation for discursive discussions about the intersections of AI and the arts, there is a clear and urgent need for longitudinal studies to understand this landscape fully. Such studies will directly inform policies, discourage certain curricula, and promote human creative art in a trustworthy relationship with AI's potential, all while preserving the integrity and value that human creativity contributes to the world.

4.2 Intervention Studies

A significant amount of research has been conducted to understand the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as both an assistive force and, in certain cases, an independent creative force. Intervention studies are essential for understanding how AI both frames and shapes artistic processes and outcomes, as well as how it may unintentionally influence artistic perceptions.

Studying AI's Role in Co-Creation with Human Artists

Studies on interventions in both human-human and human-AI co-creation have aimed to unravel the dynamics of collaborative artistic endeavors. For instance, research indicates that AI can enhance the creative process by providing new ideas and automating routine tasks, thus enabling artists to concentrate on conceptualizing ideas for the mechanism (Oppenlaender et al., 2024). However, successful such collaborations depend largely on the artist's involvement, as well as the maintained level of control over the AI contribution.

In the work of Du et al. (2024), DeepThInk is an AI-inflected art-making system designed to explore how human-AI collaborative processes in digital art therapy can foster new creative practices. However, these findings suggest that the ultimate goal of co-creation is when the AI serves as an assistant and the creator is human. Human agency is thus critical to the creative process.

Exploring AI as a Tool vs. AI as an Independent Creator

A central theme in the study of intervention has been the distinction between AI as a tool and AI as an independent creator. Lovato et al. (2024) conducted research to gather artists' views on generative AI art, reporting several issues, one of which pertains to transparency, ownership, and fairness. However, artists expressed concern that AI-created art would be perceived as equal to art produced by humans and that a distinction was needed between art created by humans and art created by AI.

Furthermore, research has been conducted on the public perception of AI-generated art. The Psychology of Aesthetics Creativity and Arts field shows through Moura et al. (2023) that AI-assisted artwork gets lower scores of creative authenticity when compared to works made solely by people (Moura et al., 2023). The involvement of human beings remains essential for achieving creative authenticity which AI helps facilitate.

The paper advocates for an AI partnership model which strengthens human creativity through intervention studies to finalize consideration about artificial intelligence in artistic creation. Ongoing research within the transformed AI artistic creation environment must evaluate how AI should be employed to honor and boost human creative talent.

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4.3 Ethical Frameworks

The integration of artificial intelligence into art presents multiple ethical challenges that demand solutions regarding intellectual authorship protection and ownership rights, alongside advancements in technology quality. The implementation of AI-generated creativity must adhere to intellectual property rights while properly recognizing human involvement, as ethical frameworks for AI-generated creativity remain vital in these matters.

Development of Guidelines for AI-Generated Art

The technological advancements impose an obligation to create specific ethical regulations to monitor the use of AI-generated art materials. AI-generated works cannot acquire copyright protection because they lack significant human participation, according to the U.S. Copyright Office (Gaffar & Albarashdi, 2023). The definition of human authorship stands clear among creations that receive AI assistance (RL, 2024). By enabling artists to provide consent for their works to be used in datasets via an opt-in mechanism, the Dataset Providers Alliance (DPA) supports the development of fair machine learning with transparency (Lovato et al., 2024). There is a need to develop ethical guidelines that protect artists while facilitating the secure advancement of AI innovation.

Addressing Ownership and Copyright Issues in AI Creativity

The ownership of creative work developed by AI stands as a dispute among parties. The courts do not provide copyright protection for AI-produced works, as AI-generated content lacks protection per se (Gaffar & Albarashdi, 2023). A significant number of artists among the 459 participants in the research expressed concerns about the transparency of AI-generated art, as well as issues of fairness and ownership. These artists sought a more detailed representation of training data sources while also requesting that AI-generated works should not receive credit from developers (Davis & Rafner, 2025). Proper legislation should be established to defend artists against unauthorized uses of their work by AI systems.

Balancing AI Innovation with Human Artistic Integrity

The invention of AI has broadened the possibilities in art, but it has also sparked numerous discussions about the potential sidelining of human artists. In the era of AI, organizations like the Authors Guild have also taken the initiative to identify works created solely by human intellect, referred to as "Human Authored," as a means of restoring the integrity of the arts. Additionally, warnings have been issued by leaders of UK performing artists regarding AI companies using artists' works without permission, advocating for specific legal steps to protect intellectual and moral rights (Heigl, 2025).

To create a balance between AI innovation and human artistic integrity, we must continue to work together in cooperation between policymakers, artists and technology developers. The creative industry can benefit from AI while preserving the rights and contributions of human creators by establishing clear guidelines for ethical use.

5.0 Discussion

This section presents the study's findings, addressing the three core research questions: (1) How is AI integrated into various artistic domains? (2) What impact does AI have on human creativity and artistic expression? Moreover, (3) What are the ethical considerations surrounding AI-generated art?

5.1 AI Integration into Different Artistic Domains

Artificial Intelligence has significantly impacted the fields of visual arts, music, literature, and performing arts. AI-powered tools such as DALL·E, Stable Diffusion, Midjourney, and Adobe Firefly enable the application of this technology in the visual arts to create original artworks based on textual descriptions (Elgammal et al., 2017). A system which utilizes AI to authenticate artwork has become available for verifying its distribution (Wired, 2025).
MuseNet and Suno alongside Magenta and Soundraw serve as AI music composition tools that produce complex artistic work efficiently so artists can explore fresh creative approaches (Dhariwal et al., 2020). Beats along with melodies and individual audio environments are among the musical tasks where Artificial Intelligence plays a role (The Verge, 2023).

AI continues to transform different areas of human activity through implementations like GPT-4 and Sudo write models that enable users to create artistic texts and poems and generate written content according to Floridi & Chiriatti

(2020). Although AI can produce text that appears to be authored by humans, it raises questions about the originality of such text and the extent of human oversight necessary to ensure coherence and depth (McCosker & Wilken, 2020). AI has discovered effective methods to engage with the world of performance arts through interactive choreography, virtual actors, and real-time audience interaction. The concept of theatre and dance practice has evolved, and AI is being integrated into the field, according to choreographers, who can now evaluate and improve movement sequences using AI tools (Oksanen et al., 2023). Digital stagecraft, which has also utilized AI to create new stories by generating dialogues and controlling lighting, sound, and visual effects in real time, has gone beyond this.

5.2 Impact of AI on Human Creativity and Artistic Expression

Artificial intelligence (AI) will impact human creativity in various ways, presenting both opportunities and challenges. AI serves as a collaborative tool that can enhance human creativity by automating technical tasks, generating new creative pathways or artistic concepts, and streamlining creative workflows. Thus, for example, AI-assisted painting tools provide artists with a new set of techniques for exploring styles, compositions, and textures in innovative ways (Elgammal et al., 2017). AI-based music platforms also have the ability to combine melodies created by AIs with human improvisation, thereby increasing artistic potential and reducing production time (Dhariwal et al., 2020).

However, there are concerns that the diminishing role of human creativity in artistic fields is happening rapidly. AI can never achieve the emotional depth and lived experiences that humans can, so its lack is what critics say convinces us that it has no artistic value (Gunkel, 2012). While technically impressive, the art and literature generated by AI often seem cold and lack elements such as cultural nuances, personal experiences, and emotional resonance, which are frequently absent in AI-generated works (McCosker & Wilken, 2020).

AI is also impacting the economic space in creative industries as it can serve as a substitute for human artists in graphic design, music composition, and digital content creation, thereby reducing job opportunities. A study by the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) forecasted that AI-generated music would reduce artists' revenue by up to 24 percent by 2028, prompting the need for a regulatory framework to protect human creators (Ulvaeus, 2024).

5.3 Ethical Considerations Surrounding AI-Generated Art

Authorship, ownership, intellectual property, and fairness all carry ethical implications related to AI-generated creativity. One of the most urgent questions is, who owns AI-generated works? Across every legal system in the world, attempts have been made to define what exactly should be attributed to AI-generated content — to the AI developers, the end users, or the AI itself. In addition, courts have found that if an AI-generated work is insignificant in terms of both the idea and the execution of the thoughts, either wholly or to a significant extent, it would never be eligible for copyright protection, as it lacks human involvement (Reuters, 2025).

A second level of ethical dilemma arises from using existing human works to train AI models. Vast amounts of data employed to train many AI systems originate from the internet and often include copyrighted images, music, and literature, frequently without the consent of the original creators. Consequently, AI tools have faced accusations of unethical data scraping and plagiarism, as they produce derivative works that closely replicate the original pieces (McCosker & Wilken, 2020). For instance, photographer Tim Flach has claimed that copyrighted images were included in artificial intelligence (AI) training datasets without authorization, potentially violating intellectual property rights (The Times, 2025).

AI-generated art has also raised concerns about misrepresentation and deception. Through AI, hyper-realistic images, deepfake videos, and automated scripts are being created, blurring the distinction between human- and machine-generated content. Since AI-generated content raises concerns about transparency and trust, ethical frameworks and disclosure policies are necessary (National Law Review, 2025). The Authors Guild's initiative to label works produced with AI assistance under the "Human Authored" certification aims to provide a clear distinction between human-created and AI-created content.

It also explores the intricacies and evolution of AI's relationship with artistic creativity. Today, AI is deeply entrenched in visual arts, music, literature, and performing arts, functioning as a new tool and often a new avenue for creativity. The technology opens ethical concerns regarding its influence on artistic human creativity along with original work

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and employment in this field. The ethical framework around human creativity benefits from legal protections which simultaneously protect artistic integrity and support responsible AI technologies although these frameworks create specific moral problems. AI-human cooperation must reach standardization levels to make sure AI devices augment rather than diminish artistic quality in coming years.

6.0 Conclusion

Research into AI-powered creativity enables us to understand the current impact of AI on artistic expression, as it reveals both obstacles and possibilities in various creative fields. The research field of AI necessitates the evaluation of the technological transformation, alongside ethical considerations and projections about human artistic work in AI-influenced environments.

6.1 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Theme	Key Findings
AI's Transformative Impact on Artistic Domains	**Visual Arts**: Tools like **DALL-E**, **Stable Diffusion**, and **Midjourney** allow artists to generate images from textual prompts, expanding digital creativity (Elgammal et al., 2017). **Music**: AI tools such as **MuseNet** and **Magenta** help composers create intricate compositions (Dhariwal et al., 2020). **Literature**: Large language models like **GPT-4** and **Sudowrite** assist writers in crafting compelling narratives. **Performance Arts**: AI is used in **interactive choreography**, **virtual actors**, and **real-time stage adaptations** (Oksanen et al., 2023).
Ethical and Theoretical Challenges	**Authorship & Ownership**: Legal ambiguity persists regarding who owns AI-generated content; courts emphasize the need for human involvement for copyright protection (Reuters, 2025). **Plagiarism Concerns**: AI training on copyrighted material raises ethical concerns among artists (McCosker & Wilken, 2020). **Creative Autonomy**: Ongoing debate exists on whether AI can be truly autonomous or merely an augmentation tool (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020).
Role of Human Artists in AI Creativity	**Human Authenticity**: Traits like emotional depth, cultural insight, and lived experience are unique to human artists and define artistic authenticity (Gunkel, 2012). **Collaboration Model**: AI is best used as a collaborative partner to augment human creativity, not as a replacement (Ulvaeus, 2024).

Table 2: Key Findings

6.2 Call to Action

The Need for Further Interdisciplinary Research

As AI continues to gain a presence in the arts world, there remains a need for ongoing interdisciplinary research to assess its future effects. Questions related to how AI influences artistic trends, employment opportunities, and public perception of AI-generated art (Elgammal et al., 2023) should be studied using longitudinal studies.

Ethical Policymaking and Regulation of AI-Generated Art

Policymakers must devise explicit legal measures to control AI-produced content. Intellectual property should be protected, AI-trained models ought to compensate artists whose work is used to train these models, and what rights should the holders have regarding AI-assisted creativity (National Law Review, 2025).

Encouraging Human-AI Collaboration Rather Than Competition

Instead of rendering human creative labor obsolete, industry leaders should facilitate collaboration between AI and humans. In ethical AI design, prioritizing transparency, artistic agency, and respect for human authorship is essential to transform AI into an amplifier of human creativity rather than a detractor (The Times, 2025).

AI-created creativity represents a paradigm shift in artistic expression, offering a new approach to creating art, music, literature, and the performing arts. AI enhances creative processes by making them more efficient, innovative, and accessible, yet important ethical and theoretical questions also arise. If society is to fully embrace AI's potential, the

exploration of human creativity, expanded by AI, must not lead to the design of AI that assumes responsibilities promoting positive human interaction and artistic expression.

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