When it comes to the source and use of training sets, the application of generative artificial intelligence (AI) presents difficult philosophical and legal issues, especially when copyrighted, patented, or trademarked works are involved. This paper intends to discuss the concept of "fair use" under copyright law in the context of using training sets for generative AI and to introduce students to the legal and ethical difficulties surrounding this use.

Should copyrighted, patented, or trademarked works be used to train generative AI? Concerns about ownership, creativity, and rights to intellectual property are brought up when training sets for generative AI use works that are copyrighted, patented, or trademarked. Although using such works could make AI model development easier, it might also raise concerns about the violation of creators' rights and the possibility of exploitation. Employing patented, trademarked, or copyrighted materials in training sets has ethical consequences that organizations and researchers need to think about. They need to support the values of justice, transparency, and respect for intellectual property rights while also encouraging creative thinking and originality in the field of artificial intelligence development.

Should generative AI be used even if those works are creative commons works? Authors have the right to make available their works with specific permissions and limitations when they use Creative Commons (CC) licenses. Even since CC works have less restrictions than typical copyrighted works, using them in generative AI training sets involves ethical and legal questions.

Organizations and scholars should follow the ethical guidelines of responsibility, non-commercial use, and copyright violations even while employing CC works. They should also observe the conditions of the licenses. They should also take into account how AI-generated content can affect the rights and freedom of speech of creators. While there are some situations in which generative AI can be considered fair use, organizations and researchers should proceed

with caution and think carefully about the ethical consequences of using copyrighted information. They must make sure that their use respects copyright holders' rights and complies with fair use guidelines.

The use of training sets in generative AI raises a number of complex legal and ethical issues that need to be carefully considered. AI research and development may be advanced by using copyrighted, patented, or trademarked materials, but this must be done responsibly and in compliance with intellectual property regulations. Further complicating matters is the idea of fair use as it relates to copyright laws, which forces institutions and scholars to find a balance between innovation and creative thinking and respect for the rights of authors and fair use guidelines. Stakeholders may promote ethical AI development while respecting the values of intellectual property rights, justice, and transparency by carefully and ethically handling these problems.