

Bioethics and Control of Creation in Samit Basu's Select Works

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ABSTRACT

The act of creation plays an important role in every aspect of life. In fact, it is believed that God created the heaven, the hell and the world and everything within it. Similarly human beings today are engaging in re-creation through technology, shaping and recreating the world in their own way for their growth and well-being. The idea of "creation" in both religious discourse and biotechnology a recurring theme, it creates a central ethical value in universe. The intersection of bioethics, creation and technological imitation portrays the magical and mechanical beings are artificially created, reflecting ethical dilemmas comparable to biotechnology and artificial intelligence in the real world particularly in Samit Basu's select works, The Simoqin Prophecies, The Manticore's Secret and The Unwaba Revelations. Samit Basu explains how parallels of scientific advancements such as robotics and reproductive technologies with myth creation, while cautioning against the moral consequences of human overreach. Findings of this paper suggest that while science enables innovation, it simultaneously erodes emotional and spiritual bonds. It leads to societal detachment and ethical dwindling. This paper concludes that Samit Basu's narratives emphasize divine supremacy over human innovation and highlighting that genuine creation remains an act of divine will beyond technological imitation.

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Key words: creation, biotechnology, artificial intelligence, myth, human innovation

Introduction

From Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1818) to Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* (1932) the concept of bioethics and creation has long fascinated in writers and philosophers. In the twenty-first century, rapid innovations in biotechnology and artificial intelligence have rejuvenated concerns about human efforts to recreate life and consciousness, often described as the desire to 'play god'. This perception finds literary expression in the speculative fiction of Samit Basu's *The Simoqin Prophecies* (2003), *The Monticore's Secret* (2004), and *The Unwaba Revelations* (2007) (*Game World Trilogy*), blends mythology and technology to explore moral and existential consequences of creation.

Existing studies on Samit Basu focus on intertextuality and humour (Joshi, 2021) but hardly ever address the ethical dimensions of creation in his fiction. The need for the present work arises from a growing necessity to evaluate how Samit Basu's narratives symbolically reflect the modern scientific dilemmas surrounding biotechnology, robotics and human identity. The study hypothesizes that Samit Basu reinterprets creation through a bioethical lens, placing divine order as the moral counterbalance to human scientific ambition. The primary objective is to analyze how Samit Basu's demonstration of artificial creation mirrors real-world debates on bioethics, emotional alienation and the erosion of human values.

Materials and Methods

Bioethical theory deals with qualitative literary analysis in the textual references from Samit Basu's *Game World Trilogy* were closely examined to identify representations of creation, technology and moral responsibility. Comparative backgrounds from bioethics and theology has applied to interpret in Samit Basu's symbolic parallels between divine creation and human technological reproduction. Primary sources included Basu's novels, while secondary sources comprises with journal articles on speculative fiction, theology and ethics (Haraway, 1985; Hayles, 1999). If 'control of creation' mentions metaphorically to destroying

innocence or fuures via rape, drugs. The novel critiques patriarchal dominance over young lives, violence creates trauma instead. The interpretive method followed descriptive and analytical procedures, linking literary motifs with bioethical discourse.

Results

Samit Basu's portrayal of magical hybrids and mechanical beings are echoing the real world struggles to reproduce life through science and technology. His 'creators' reflects the mirror dilemma meet by biotechnologists and artificial intelligence engineers who attempt to extend life artificially. In his works he offers a complex interplay between divine creation, which is rooted in myth and traditional cosmology and human innovation. It is often framed through the transformative powers of technology and speculative science. Samit Basu's works contains divine creation is not simply about transcendent, distant gods, but is reimagined with in contemporary often technologically mediated contexts while human innovation emerges as both a source of agency and ethical difficulty for his characters.

Samit Basu's works and his narratives, technology mastery combines with emotional detachment. Similar to contemporary societies are growing dependence on artificial intelligence. It is clearly experiences by his characters of alienation and ethical decay. In his books technology is full of hope and danger. Sometimes the machines or people with new powers act a lot like gods in old stories and trying to guide or challenge others. Technology, for Samit Basu is never just about logic. It is about choices, mistakes and growth, much like a spiritual journey.

Samit Basu implies that all acts of creation in his works ultimately fall under divine control. Even as humans are creating replicate life of their own but true creation always imbue with purpose and emotion as remains as beyond human reach. In Samit Basu's worlds, magic and machines often mix together. Sometimes computers or innovations take the role of heroes or helpers from myth, helping people to take big

resolutions or face new questions. Power is not simple, it comes from a mixture of the old myths and new ideas and sometimes they clash,

but just as often they work together to create something new.

Table 1 explains the key themes related to bioethics and human creation in Samit Basu's novels.

Theme representations in Samit Basu's work	Parallel to Modern Science
Hybrid life forms	Magically plotted beings Genetic engineering, Cloning
Creation without divine sanction through artificial Intelligence	Magical scientists as creators of Human 'Playing God'
Moral and emotional alienation	Detachment among creators and decline in empathy in digital age

The same contradiction that examines in Samit Basu's works is embodied in scientific ideas relates to

creations such as robots, artificial networks and stem cell research. On the other hand, these advancements promise reducing pain, illness and restriction. Conversely, they raise concerns about overreach, which is the loss of creative control. Humanity's comprehension of awareness and free will is put to the test by the concept of the autonomous machine or the sentient algorithm. The fictional concepts in Samit Basu's story are paralleled in the real world by developments in Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic repeats (CRISPR) gene editing and artificial intelligence self-learning systems. Both of which raise concerns about moral responsibility, consent and the maintenance of natural order.

Discussion

The findings reverberate with global literary explorations of bioethics, where technological

progress challenges the boundaries of moral responsibility. Similar to leading novels, Samit Basu's novels dramatize the exposure of the human overreach. His hybrid and mechanical beings highlight the ethical tension between innovation and faith, nature and culture. Samit Basu's assessment to contemporary society, where biotechnology and artificial intelligence promise liberation but often diminish human empathy and privacy. The emotional void seen in his fictional worlds parallels the real-world erosion of relationships in the digital age. By juxtaposing scientific creation with divine power, Samit Basu reasserts that moral integrity must guide technological progress. The conclusion aligns with theological principles suggesting that true creation remains divine, while human imitation, devoid and compassion, risks moral completion

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