



USE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR STUDENTS AT BENGKULU UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

The use of AI has become popular since the Covid-19 pandemic and continues until now. By using AI, it can make the learning process easier for students. However, even though the use of AI provides benefits, there are problems related to the use of AI in the learning process. These problems are related to ethical risks, in the form of plagiarism and data security. Therefore, policies are needed to overcome this. Based on this, this research was conducted to determine the implementation of the AI use policy for students at Bengkulu University. The research results show that at Bengkulu University there is a policy that regulates the use of AI. Although it is not specifically stated, this policy regulates students' use of AI. However, the existence of this policy can reduce administrative ethical risks due to the use of AI.

INTRODUCTION

The development of AI technology has become a part of everyday life so that it can change the way individuals behave, think and interact. Advances in AI technology have developed rapidly and entered people's daily lives, such as health services, smart homes, security systems, online shopping, and learning. This progress has had a significant impact in various sectors, such as medicine, law, finance, entertainment, industry, transportation and education (Serdianus, 2023).

In the education sector, the development of AI provides transformative changes and

marks the emergence of a new era in the learning process in higher education. The emergence of AI in the education sector has offered experiences learning which is more modern than traditional learning experiences, so that it can support educational needs. The existence of AI can improve the quality of learning and develop critical thinking skills whose learning process is closely related to the use of AI (Walter, 2024).

The potential use of AI in the education sector is useful for expanding capabilities in the learning process. By using AI, students can analyze data using algorithms in AI. In addition, the learning process can be adapted to each student's learning style, preferences



and speed. The use of AI can lead the education sector to become more efficient and dynamic, because students can be actively involved in the learning process, not just receiving information provided by teaching staff. The existence of AI can provide opportunities for students to get more information according to the desired learning (Walter, 2024).

The increasing use of AI began with the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020 (Nja et al., 2023). Horizon (in Educause, 2018; Zawacki-Richter et al., 2019) states that AI technology and adaptive learning have been prominently featured since two or three years ago as important developments in educational technology. The report also explains that the development of AI will increasingly develop significantly in learning in the education sector (Zawacki-Richter et al., 2019), which will provide opportunities for the education sector to improve the quality of education (Nja et al., 2023).

The use of AI is very beneficial for the education sector. However, the use of AI also has the potential to pose administrative ethical risks that could disrupt the education sector, due to plagiarism problems that can affect academic integrity. However, the use of AI has been regulated by a system based on a selection of natural and diverse language data obtained via the internet, making it possible to assemble words with unique phrases. This method is the same as the way humans learn to produce sentences both orally and in writing in an unlimited number of languages. That way, no written work will be stolen by AI (Barrett & Pack, 2023).

The use of AI in the learning process can also have a negative impact. The negative impact is that students can become less critical

and leave everything to AI. In addition, the desire to learn new material or information decreases (Walter, 2024). The use of AI in the learning process also creates negative perceptions such as reducing student creativity. Apart from that, the use of AI can potentially cause problems related to low levels of responsibility in the learning carried out (Jin et al., 2023), as well as has the potential to pose administrative ethical risks, in the form of violations of data privacy and security (Zawacki-Richter et al., 2019).

Policies related to the use of AI at Bengkulu University have begun to be implemented. Even though policies regarding the use of AI have begun to be implemented by Bengkulu University, the negative impacts that arise regarding the use of AI for students cannot be avoided. These negative impacts, such as indications of administrative ethical risks such as data security and privacy and plagiarism, also make students less critical because they are too dependent on AI. However, AI technology also provides benefits for students in the learning process in the education sector. Apart from that, the use of AI for students is currently popular at Bengkulu University, so this research needs to be carried out. Based on the background that has been described, this research was conducted to find out how the policy on using AI for students at Bengkulu University is implemented.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research type. A descriptive qualitative approach is a type of research that describes the information and behavior of people who are observed, which is then explained and put into written words, followed by data analysis to determine the



implementation of usage policies. *artificial intelligence* for students at Bengkulu University.

Data Collection Technique

The data collection techniques used in this research are as follows:

1. Observation

Data collection was carried out by direct observation of the research objects, namely students at Bengkulu University. Observations were carried out to find out the policy on using AI for students to adapt to academic activities at Bengkulu University.

2. Documentation

The process of collecting data through scientific articles, journals and books that are relevant to the research focus related to use *artificial intelligence* (AI) for students in higher education.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique in this research uses interactive model qualitative analysis by Miles, Huberman and Salda (2014) (Cookson & Stirk, 2019), which consists of data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

UNESCO states that in AI systems it is necessary to protect, respect, promote human rights, fundamental freedoms and dignity in the use of AI. Apart from that, policies are needed so that administrative ethical risks in the use of AI in the education sector can be avoided. Thus, not only AI systems support administrative ethics in the use of AI but also policies related to the use of AI in the education sector. With the existence of policies regarding the use of AI, there will be a legal and ethical

umbrella to overcome administrative ethical problems related to the use of AI (Huang, 2023).

Even though the use of AI provides great benefits for universities, its use can also cause problems related to administrative ethical risks, such as data privacy and plagiarism (Nursalim et al., 2022). Apart from that, the use of AI in higher education also requires adequate infrastructure (Sitorus & Murti, 2024). Meanwhile, in Indonesia there are no regulations that specifically regulate the use of AI in higher education. However, administrative ethical risk issues in the use of AI are often based on statutory regulations which are policy responses that lead to a government responsible approach regarding these administrative ethical risk issues (Plantinga, 2024).

Administrative ethical risks related to data privacy and security, as well as plagiarism, are actions that violate administrative ethics. Data privacy violations are acts of accessing an individual's personal information without the permission of the individual concerned. This action violates the principles of administrative ethics which emphasize accountability and transparency in the management of public information. These actions can cause harm to someone and reduce the level of trust in both the individual and the organization. In Indonesia, rules regarding data protection and privacy are regulated in Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (UU PDP) which aims to protect human rights related to data privacy protection and security.

Plagiarism is also an act that violates administrative ethics. Plagiarism is the act of taking someone else's work without giving credit, thereby causing injustice and damaging



the reputation of the institution. Apart from that, this action also shows a lack of professionalism and integrity of individuals and organizations. Regarding the issue of plagiarism, there are several policies that regulate sanctions for anyone who commits acts of plagiarism, namely in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System article 25 paragraph (2) and article 70, as well as Minister of Education Regulation Number 17 of 2010. Meanwhile, policies related to plagiarism have been implemented at Bengkulu University and are regulated in Bengkulu University Chancellor's Regulation Number 13 of 2016 concerning the Bengkulu University Student Code of Ethics Article 9 paragraph (3) which states that "Students are prohibited from committing acts in the form of falsifying academic documents and plagiarizing."

The use of AI plays an important role in improving quality in the education sector. To apply AI technology in the education sector in higher education, it can start from the quality of teachers, facilities and infrastructure, curriculum and learning systems (Zahara et al., 2023). Therefore, support is needed from the government by making policies regarding the use of AI in higher education so that problems related to the use of AI can be resolved. Apart from that, there needs to be adequate infrastructure such as a strong internet network that can be accessed free of charge for all students (Mutaqin et al., 2023). At Bengkulu University, internet service facilities have also been regulated in the 2022 academic guidebook on pages 37-38, which states that:

"Every new student has the right to receive *user id* to access the internet, either via computers at LPTIK, UPT Library, Rectorate, and Faculties, or

access *wi-fi / hotspot* or *wireless internet connection* which is available throughout the campus environment. Every student also has the right to email account@unib.ac.id and obtain services and technical assistance related to the use of internet facilities for learning. "This technical service is available within Bengkulu University."

Universities as learning process entities play an important role in facing the increasingly rapid development of AI. To integrate AI in higher education, it is necessary to develop a curriculum that is responsive and in line with technological developments. The curriculum includes courses on AI programming or ethics of AI use (Marlin et al., 2023). A curriculum integrated with AI technology can increase the success of students and graduates in higher education (Nursalim et al., 2022).

At the University of Bengkulu, in the policy of the Chancellor of Bengkulu University Regulation Number 25 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Academic Activities for Vocational, Undergraduate, Professional and Postgraduate Education Programs at the University of Bengkulu Article 4 Paragraph (7), it is stated that computer and programming courses (*coding*) with a load of 3(1-2) credits, has been included in the Bengkulu University curriculum. This policy is the first step for Bengkulu University to integrate the use of AI for its students as proof that Bengkulu University has begun to integrate technological developments in its learning process.

Academic aspects are also important, such as establishing partnerships between universities and companies or industries that focus on AI. This partnership can provide



opportunities for students to be involved in internship, practitioner and study projects, thus providing opportunities for students directly in the industrial sector. Apart from that, universities can also offer special in-depth study programs for students who are interested in AI technology (Marlin et al., 2023). Through the Independent Campus program, Bengkulu University has collaborated with Ming Chi University of Technology. This collaboration has provided opportunities for students at Bengkulu University to carrying out online lectures for one semester, through the Student Mobility Program which includes AI training.

Implementing an online learning system is also part of the development of AI. In its implementation, it is carried out by involving AI applications or AI-based systems which contain learning material, material review videos that can be played repeatedly, as well as quizzes that can be assessed directly as has been implemented by learning applications, for example Zenius and Ruang Guru (Jin et al. al., 2023). Meeting applications, such as Zoom and Google Meet, now also have AI integrated into them, such as Zoom which involves AI-Gen and Zoom IQ, and Google Meet which includes Gemini, so that participants can summarize automatically using AI in the application.

At Bengkulu University, learning is carried out in a blended manner, namely online and face-to-face methods. The implementation of the learning process is in accordance with Bengkulu University Chancellor's Regulation Number 25 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Academic Activities for Vocational, Undergraduate, Professional and Postgraduate Education Programs at Bengkulu University Article 8

Paragraph (1) which states that "Lectures can be carried out using an online system.) that can be included with face-to-face lectures."

Based on the description above, the use of AI requires policies from the government to be responsible by ensuring that educational resources integrated with AI can uphold ethical standards fairly (Nursalim et al., 2022). With a policy in place, the government can set clear ethical standards regarding the use of AI in the education sector, including data protection, accountability and algorithm transparency. Apart from that, it can also help create a safe and sustainable learning environment in higher education. For this reason, further research is needed regarding the implementation of AI use policies and the implications for students in higher education.

CONCLUSION

Bengkulu University has started using AI which is implemented through a collaboration program with Ming Chi University of Technology in Taiwan which provides Bengkulu University students with the opportunity to take online lectures which include AI training. Apart from that, there are several policies issued by Bengkulu University regarding the use of AI for students, such as setting plagiarism limits for students who will write papers or final assignments, setting computer courses and programming (*coding*), the implementation of lectures has been carried out in a blended manner, namely lectures conducted online and face to face, as well as providing adequate infrastructure, such as an internet network that can be accessed free of charge for students at Bengkulu University.



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