SURAT TUGAS KEGIATAN WEBINAR NASIONAL
No. 003.12/IPWIJA.R/DL-01/2025

Dengan Hormat,

Bahwa sehubungan dengan akan diadakannya Webinar Nasional Relawan Jurnal Indonesia Peduli Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Utara dan Aceh dengan tema **"*Generative AI bagi Pengelola Jurnal*"** yang diselenggarakan Relawan Jurnal Indonesia (RJI), maka Rektor Universitas IPWIJA menugaskan kepada dosen dibawah ini, yaitu:

Nama	: Dr. Heru Mulyanto, S.E., M.M.
NUPTK	: 5633751652130112
Jabatan Akademik	: Lektor

Untuk mengikuti kegiatan tersebut secara *online*, yang akan diselenggarakan pada:

Hari,Tanggal	: Minggu, 7 Desember 2025
Waktu	: 10.00 s.d 12.00 WIB
Media	: *Zoom Meeting*

Demikian surat tugas ini disampaikan untuk dapat dilaksanakan dengan penuh tanggung jawab.

Bogor, 3 Desember 2025
Rektor

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Lampiran Surat Tugas Kegiatan Webinar
Nomor   : 003.12/IPWIJA.R/DL-01/2025
Tanggal   : 3 Desember 2025

RELAWAN JURNAL INDONESIA

SERTIFIKAT

D.04/0252/XII/2025

SERTIFIKAT INI DIBERIKAN KEPADA

Heru Mulyanto

Atas partisipasinya sebagai

PESERTA

dalam "Webinar RJI Peduli: Generative AI Bagi Pengelola Jurnal" yang diselenggarakan oleh Relawan Jurnal Indonesia pada 07 Desember 2025 via Zoom Meeting selama 4 JP

KETUA PENGURUS PUSAT
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Dr. Arbain, S.Pd., M.Pd.

KEBIJAKAN GENERATIF AI UNTUK PENGELOLA JURNAL

Fahmi Gunawan

Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kendari

fgunawan@iainkendari.ac.id

Disampaikan pada kegiatan RJI Peduli Aceh, Sumatera Utara dan Sumatera Barat, 7 Desember 2025, Zoom Meeting Pukul 10.00-12.00

Sumber Referensi

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Mengapa?

❖ Kemunculan **generative AI** (seperti ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, deepseek) membuat siapa saja bisa menghasilkan teks ilmiah yang tampak "rapi dan meyakinkan" dalam hitungan menit.

❖ Ini memperburuk problem lama dunia publikasi, yaitu: **paper mills**: industri yang menjual naskah palsu dan slot authorship, dan *fabrication* dan *falsification* data secara sistematis.

❖ Kombinasi AI + paper mills menciptakan **"badai fake papers"**: volume naskah palsu meningkat, kualitas bahasa bagus, tetapi **isi ilmiah kosong atau palsu**.

CAREER FEATURE | 09 June 2025

Authorship for sale: *Nature* investigates how paper mills work

Companies selling authorship slots thrive in a culture that equates success with a strong publication record. Customers, sleuths and the shadowy owner of a paper mill explain why.

THE ABUSE OF AUTHORSHIP IN THE BIOMEDICAL LITERATURE

Jaime A. Teixeira da Silva[1*] https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3299-2772
[1]Independent researcher, Miki-cho, Japan

*Corresponding author:
Jaime A. Teixeira da Silva, Independent researcher, Ikenobe 3011-2, Kagawa-ken 761-0799, Japan
E-mail: jaimetex@yahoo.com

Abstract

The 'publish or perish' culture has induced an unhealthy aspect of academic publishing in the biomedical sciences, namely of illegitimate authorship. Such a position can be obtained when an authorship slot is offered as a gift (e.g., to a sponsor, or researcher in a senior position), without their intellectual or scientific participation, or it can be hidden (ghost authorship), in which the paper (or parts thereof) is written by a third party (individual, or company). In a more industrialized setting, ghost authorship takes place via the sale of papers using "paper mills", including of specific author slots (i.e., positions in a line of authors). While author-based persistent identifiers like ORCID, or authorship attribution schemes like CRediT, sound noble and offer some form of validation, those systems still operate on a culture of blind trust (in submitting authors).

How Many Scientists Fabricate and Falsify Research? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Survey Data

Daniele Fanelli*

INNOGEN and ISSTI-Institute for the Study of Science, Technology & Innovation, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract

The frequency with which scientists fabricate and falsify data, or commit other forms of scientific misconduct is a matter of controversy. Many surveys have asked scientists directly whether they have committed or know of a colleague who committed research misconduct, but their results appeared difficult to compare and synthesize. This is the first meta-analysis of these surveys. To standardize outcomes, the number of respondents who recalled at least one incident of misconduct was calculated for each question, and the analysis was limited to behaviours that distort scientific knowledge: fabrication, falsification, "cooking" of data, etc... Survey questions on plagiarism and other forms of professional misconduct were excluded. The final sample consisted of 21 surveys that were included in the systematic review, and 18 in the meta-analysis. A pooled weighted average of 1.97% (N=7, 95%CI: 0.86–4.45) of scientists admitted to have fabricated, falsified or modified data or results at least once –a serious form of misconduct by any standard– and up to 33.7% admitted other questionable research practices. In surveys asking about the behaviour of colleagues, admission rates were 14.12% (N=12, 95% CI: 9.91–19.72) for falsification, and up to 72% for other questionable research practices. Meta-regression showed that self reports surveys, surveys using the words "falsification" or "fabrication", and mailed surveys yielded lower percentages of misconduct. When these factors were controlled for, misconduct was reported more frequently by medical/pharmacological researchers than others. Considering that these surveys ask sensitive questions and have other limitations, it appears likely that this is a conservative estimate of the true prevalence of scientific misconduct.

Fake Papers

- ❖ Naskah hasil paper mills
  - ❖ Manuskrip yang data dan hasilnya **dibuat-buat** (fabricated), metodologi hanya "kulit luar" dan authorship dapat dibeli
- ❖ Naskah yang sangat didominasi oleh AI tanpa
  - ❖ riset nyata yang dilakukan, data yang bisa diverifikasi, dan tanpa disclose ke jurnal.
- ❖ Kombinasi keduanya
  - ❖ Paper mills memanfaatkan AI untuk menyusun teks, memodifikasi template, dan mengacak kalimat agar terhindar dari plagiarism
  - ❖ Ciri yang seringkali disoroti adalah (1) template repetitive, (2) data meragukan, (3) referensi mencurigakan (merujuk ke publisher tertentu dan halusinasi) dan (4) manipulasi gambar sama untuk studi berbeda

METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF RESEARCH INTEGRITY AND CULTURE

Paper mill challenges: past, present, and future

Lisa Parker[a,*], Stephanie Boughton[b,1], Lisa Bero[c], Jennifer A. Byrne[d,e]

[a]Charles Perkins Centre, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia
[b]Evidence Production and Methods, Cochrane, UK
[c]Center for Bioethics and Humanities, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, USA
[d]Faculty of Medicine and Health, School of Medical Sciences, The University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
[e]NSW Health Statewide Biobank, NSW Health Pathology, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia

Abstract

Paper mills are fraudulent organizations that make money by writing fake manuscripts and offering authorship slots for sale to academic customers. Mill activity differs in scale to individual academic misconduct: many thousands of fake paper mill manuscripts have been successfully published in peer-reviewed journals. Despite this, paper mill activity is still relatively unrecognized outside the publishing industry. We discuss what is known about paper mill operations and how publishers, independent organizations, and individuals are working to prevent and detect mill activity. Research readers can also have a part to play in paper mill detection, and we provide detail on what to look out for. © 2024 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

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Hallucitation in Scientific Writing: Exploring Evidence from ChatGPT Versions 3.5 and 4o in Responses to Selected Questions in Librarianship

Bolaji David Oladokun[a], Rexwhite Tega Enakrire[b], Adefila Kolawole Emmanuel[c], Yusuf Ayodeji Ajani[d] and Adebowale Jeremy Adetayo[e]

[a]Department of Library and Information Technology, Federal University of Technology, Ikot Abasi, Nigeria; [b]Department of Information and Knowledge Management, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa; [c]Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute, Ilorin, Nigeria; [d]Department of Library and Information Science, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria; [e]Department of Library and Information Science, Adeleke University, Ede, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The rapid adoption of AI in academic writing, particularly with tools like ChatGPT, has raised significant concerns regarding the accuracy of generated content. This study explores the phenomenon of "hallucitation" in scientific writing, where AI models fabricate citations, analyzing responses from ChatGPT versions 3.5 and 4o in the context of librarianship. Through an experimental design, scientific content with citations was generated and systematically verified using Google Scholar and the publisher's website. The findings reveal a disturbingly high frequency of false or non-existent citations—42.9% in ChatGPT-3.5 and 51.8% in ChatGPT-4o. Despite slight improvements in citation accuracy from version 3.5 to 4o, with accuracy rates of 3.92% and 6.35%, respectively, both versions exhibit significant limitations. Notably, ChatGPT 3.5 frequently generated completely fabricated sources, while ChatGPT-4o introduced subtle errors, such as mismatched journals. The study indicates no sig

KEYWORDS
Hallucination; AI-generated citations; ChatGPT; academic integrity; librarianship

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Hallucinated Citation Analysis: Delving into Student-Submitted AI-Generated Sources at the University of Mississippi

Alex P. Watson

J. D. Williams Library, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, USA

ABSTRACT

When asked to generate a scholarly citation, AI chatbots like ChatGPT often fabricate one by combining likely terms that would appear in any such citation for the given query, resulting in nonsense or distorted references, often termed "hallucinations." This article examines suspected hallucinated citations submitted with freshman-level student papers or to the library chat helpdesk in spring 2023. It finds that while most of the suspect citations were indeed hallucinations, they nevertheless often included some real information, such as actual author names, book titles, or scholarly journal names. The article goes on to provide analysis and insights for librarians who may need to handle such hallucinated citations in research requests.

AI memperparah Fake Papers

- AI mengubah **skala dan bentuk** kecurangan
  - Untuk skala, paper mills butuh tenaga manusia dalam jumlah banyak sebelum adanya AI, namun sekarang, AI dapat menulis draft awal, membuat varian satu naskah dalam berbagai versi, mengubah gaya bahasa dengan mudah. Akibatnya fake papers bertambah jumlah secara eksponensial
  - Untuk kehalusan bahasa, naskah palsu kini grammar bagus, gaya bahasa natural, kohesi dan koherensi meyakinkan. Editor dan reviewer susah menebak mana naskah asli dan palsu.
  - Adanya halusinasi ilmiah, AI dapat menciptakan referensi, DOI yang tampak asli, tapi palsu
  - Konflik dengan prinsip authorship dan akuntabilitas

Tantangan Editor, Reviewer, dan Penerbit

- Deteksi teknik yang belum matang
  - Alat pendeteksi AI masih sering salah, bias terhadap non-native, dan tidak disarankan menggunakan alat pendeteksi ini
- Beban kerja screening meningkat
  - Editor harus cek keaslian data, metodologi, pola sitiran, dan keanehan gambar
- Bukti dan fairness
  - Jika ada naskah yang dicurigai fake, editor susah mengumpulkan bukti kuat, harus menjaga asas keadilan terhadap penulis, dan harus mengikuti prosedur COPE untuk menangani dugaan pelanggaran

Peran dan Tanggung Pengelola Jurnal

➤ PENULIS
  ➤ Boleh menggunakan AI untuk mengedit bahasa, grammar, format referensi, ringkasan awal ide, drafting, editing, summarizing, wajib memeriksa akurasi dan bias
  ➤ Tidak boleh menyerahkan naskah yang *murni* atau *dominan* hasil generasi AI tanpa riset nyata; menggunakan AI untuk membuat data, tabel, atau hasil fiktif; menjadikan AI sebagai "pengganti" kontribusi intelektual
  ➤ Wajib disclosure bahwa penggunaan AI harus diungkapkan secara eksplisit (umumnya di Acknowledgements atau Metode)
  ➤ Tetap 100% bertanggung jawab terhadap keaslian

PNAS

ChatGPT outperforms crowd workers for text-annotation tasks

Fabrizio Gilardi[a,1] (iD), Meysam Alizadeh[a] (iD), and Maël Kubli[a] (iD)

Many NLP applications require manual text annotations for a variety of tasks, notably to train classifiers or evaluate the performance of unsupervised models. Depending on the size and degree of complexity, the tasks may be conducted by crowd workers on platforms such as MTurk as well as trained annotators, such as research assistants. Using four samples of tweets and news articles ($n = 6,183$), we show that ChatGPT outperforms crowd workers for several annotation tasks, including relevance, stance, topics, and frame detection. Across the four datasets, the zero-shot accuracy of ChatGPT exceeds that of crowd workers by about 25 percentage points on average, while ChatGPT's intercoder agreement exceeds that of both crowd workers and trained annotators for all tasks. Moreover, the per-annotation cost of ChatGPT is less than $0.003—about thirty times cheaper than MTurk. These results demonstrate the potential of large language models to drastically increase the efficiency of text classification.

ChatGPT | text classification | large language models | human annotations | text as data

Many NLP applications require high-quality labeled data, notably to train classifiers or evaluate the performance of unsupervised models. For example, researchers often aim to filter noisy social media data for relevance, assign texts to different topics or conceptual categories, or measure their sentiment or stance. Regardless of the specific approach used

construction of semiautomated data labeling systems in which a model learns from human annotations and then recommends labeling procedures (12); iv) using chain of thought prompting and other strategies to increase the performance of zero-shot reasoning (13); and v) comparison across different types of LLMs.

Materials and Methods

Datasets. The analysis relies on four datasets: i) a random sample of 2,382 tweets drawn from a dataset of 2.6 million tweets on content moderation posted from January 2020 to April 2021; ii) a random sample of 1,856 tweets posted by members of the US Congress from 2017 to 2022, drawn from a dataset of 20 million tweets; iii) a random sample of 1,606 articles newspaper articles on content moderation published from January 2020 to April 2021, drawn from a dataset of 980k articles collected via LexisNexis. The sample size was determined by the number of texts needed to build a training set for a machine learning classifier. The fourth dataset iv) replicated the data collection for (i), but for January 2023. It includes a random sample of 500 tweets (of which 339 were in English) drawn from a dataset of 1.3 million tweets.

Annotation Tasks. We implemented several annotation tasks: 1) relevance: whether a tweet is about content moderation or, in a separate task, about politics; 2) topic detection: whether a tweet is about a set of six predefined topics (i.e., Section 230, Trump Ban, Complaint, Platform Policies, Twitter Support, and others); 3) stance detection: whether a tweet is in favor of, against, or neutral about repealing Section 230 (a piece of US legislation central to content moderation); 4) general frame detection: whether a tweet contains a set of two opposing frames ("problem" and "solution"). The solution frame describes tweets framing content moderation as a solution to other issues (e.g., hate speech). The problem frame describes tweets framing content moderation as a problem on its own as well as to other issues (e.g., free speech); 5) policy frame detection: whether a tweet contains a set of fourteen policy frames proposed (14). The full

ChatGPT. We used the ChatGPT API with the "gpt-3.5-turbo". The annotations were conducted between March 9–20 and April 27–May 4, 2023. For each task, we prompted ChatGPT with the corresponding annotation instruction text (*SI Appendix*, S1). We intentionally avoided adding any ChatGPT-specific prompts to ensure comparability between ChatGPT and MTurk crowd workers. After testing several variations, we decided to feed tweets one by one to ChatGPT using the following prompt: "Here's the tweet I picked, please label it as [Task Specific Instruction (e.g., 'one of the topics in the instruction')]." We set the temperature parameter at 1 (default value) and 0.2 (which makes the output more deterministic; higher values make the output more random). For each temperature setting, we collected two responses from ChatGPT to compute the intercoder agreement. That is, we collected four ChatGPT responses for each tweet. We created a new chat session for every tweet to ensure that the ChatGPT results are not influenced by the history of annotations.

Evaluation Metrics. First, we computed average accuracy (i.e., percentage of correct predictions), that is, the number of correctly classified instances over the total number of cases to be classified, using trained human annotations as our gold standard and considering only texts that both annotators agreed upon. Second, intercoder agreement refers to the percentage of instances for which both annotators in a given group report the same class.

Data, Materials, and Software Availability. Replication materials are available at the Harvard Dataverse, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PQYF6M (15). Some study data are available (only tweet IDs can be shared, not tweets themselves).

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ChatGPT, Copilot, Gemini, SciSpace and Wolfram versus higher education assessments: an updated multi-institutional study of the academic integrity impacts of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) on assessment, teaching and learning in engineering

Sasha Nikolic [a], Carolyn Sandison [a], Rezwanul Haque [b], Scott Daniel [c], Sarah Grundy [d], Marina Belkina [e], Sarah Lyden [f], Ghulam M. Hassan [g] and Peter Neal [d]

[a]Faculty of Engineering and Information Sciences, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia; [b]School of Science, Technology and Engineering, University of the Sunshine Coast, Sippy Downs, Australia; [c]School of Professional Practice & Leadership, University of Technology Sydney, Sydney, Australia; [d]School of Chemical Engineering, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia; [e]College, Western Sydney University, Sydney, Australia; [f]School of Engineering, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia; [g]School of Computer Science & Software Engineering, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia

ABSTRACT

More than a year has passed since reports of ChatGPT-3.5's capability to pass exams sent shockwaves through education circles. These initial concerns led to a multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary study to assess the performance of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) against assessment tasks used across 10 engineering subjects, showcasing the capability of GenAI. Assessment types included online quiz, numerical, oral, visual, programming and writing (experimentation, project, reflection and critical thinking, and research). Twelve months later, the study was repeated using new and updated tools ChatGPT-4, Copilot, Gemini, SciSpace and Wolfram. The updated study investigated the performance and capability differences, identifying the best tool for each assessment type. The findings show that increased performance and features can only heighten academic integrity concerns. While cheating concerns are central, opportunities to integrate GenAI to enhance teaching and learning are possible. While each GenAI tool had specific strengths and weaknesses, ChatGPT-4 was well-rounded. A GenAI Assessment Security and Opportunity Matrix is presented to provide the community practical guidance on managing assessment integrity risks and integration oppor-

and the subsequently higher order prompt engineering is required to get there (Bearman et al. 2024; Nikolic, Daniel, et al. 2023; Nweke, Banner, and Chaib 2023). That is, just because GenAI can provide the correct output, there is no guarantee that the student understands what that should be or could get GenAI to produce it. Therefore, evaluative judgment is an important future facing skill.

The introduction discussed how cheating is not new. Regardless of the assessment medium, some students will always find a strategy to cheat in some way if they are determined enough. In recent years, contract cheating or file-sharing services have supported at least 10% of students (Curtis et al. 2022), and there are technological solutions that work around proctoring software (Burgess et al. 2022; Bergmans et al. 2021). Technologically skilled students (e.g. engineering students) could have the capability to work around such software (Dawson 2024). This confirms that assessment practices have been unsecure for some time, but possibly low-impacting enough to be handled with care. With contract cheating posing a transaction risk, for example, the possibility of users being subject to future blackmail events (Groch 2024), its attractiveness to the masses has always been limited. However, as GenAI becomes main-

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ChatGPT versus engineering education assessment: a multidisciplinary and multi-institutional benchmarking and analysis of this generative artificial intelligence tool to investigate assessment integrity

Sasha Nikolic [a], Scott Daniel [b], Rezwanul Haque [c], Marina Belkina[d], Ghulam M. Hassan [e], Sarah Grundy[f], Sarah Lyden [g], Peter Neal [f] and Caz Sandison [a]

[a]Faculty of Engineering and Information Sciences, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia; [b]School of Professional Practice & Leadership, University of Technology Sydney, Sydney, Australia; [c]School of Science, Technology and Engineering, University of the Sunshine Coast, Sippy Downs, Australia; [d]College, Western Sydney University, Sydney, Australia; [e]School of Computer Science & Software Engineering, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia; [f]School of Chemical Engineering, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia; [g]School of Engineering, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia

ABSTRACT

ChatGPT, a sophisticated online chatbot, sent shockwaves through many sectors once reports filtered through that it could pass exams. In higher education, it has raised many questions about the authenticity of assessment and challenges in detecting plagiarism. Amongst the resulting frenetic hubbub, hints of potential opportunities in how ChatGPT could support learning and the development of critical thinking have also emerged. In this paper, we examine how ChatGPT may affect assessment in engineering education by exploring ChatGPT responses to existing assessment prompts from ten subjects across seven Australian universities. We explore the strengths and weaknesses of current

This study has provided a baseline indication of ChatGPT performance on assessment that the academic engineering education community can benchmark with, and provided advice based on our experience on how to move forward. As a community we need to understand that the technology is improving rapidly, and we need to be prepared for a very different learning environment in the next twelve to twenty-four months.

Acknowledgement

ChatGPT was not a co-author of this paper. Information extracted or synthesised from ChatGPT is clearly referenced or highlighted as an example.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Notes on contributors

Sasha Nikolic received a B.E. degree in telecommunications and a PhD in engineering education from the University of Wollongong, Australia, in 2001 and 2017, respectively. He is a Senior Lecturer of Engineering Education at the University of Wollongong. His interest is developing career-ready graduates involving research in teaching laboratories, industry engagement, work-integrated learning, knowledge management, communication, and reflection. Dr Nikolic has been

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"ChatGPT 4.0 Ghosted Us While Conducting Literature Search:" Modeling the Chatbot's Generated Non-Existent References Using Regression Analysis

Dharel P. Acut[a], Nolasco K. Malabago[b], Elesar V. Malicoban[c], Narcisan S. Galamiton[d] and Manuel B. Garcia[e,f]

[a]College of Education, Cebu Technological University, Cebu City, Philippines; [b]Graduate School, Cebu Technological University, Cebu City, Philippines; [c]College of Education, Mindanao State University - Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, Philippines; [d]College of Computer, Information and Communication Technology, Cebu Technological University-Main Campus, Cebu City, Philippines; [e]College of Education, University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines; [f]Educational Innovation and Technology Hub, FEU Institute of Technology, Manila, Philippines

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Use of AI tools declaration

The authors declare that ChatGPT, an AI language model developed by OpenAI, was utilized for generating references based on provided prompts. However, the ideation, analysis, and writing of this work are entirely the authors' efforts.

Data availability and material statement

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Peran dan Tanggung Pengelola Jurnal

- ➢ EDITOR
  - ➢ Menyusun **kebijakan AI** yang jelas di author guidelines, peer review policy, publication ethics section
  - ➢ Menetapkan bahwa AI bukan author, AI hanya boleh dipakai untuk tugas mekanis yang terbatas, naskah yang sepenuhnya AI-generated tanpa disclosure adalah **bentuk misconduct**
  - ➢ Menggunakan AI di level editorial **hanya sebagai alat bantu**, misalnya cek grammar, format, atau kesesuaian template, **bukan** untuk memutuskan accepted/rejected

ChatGpt: Open Possibilities

Mohammad Aljanabi[1,3]*, Mohanad Ghazi[1], Ahmed Hussein Ali[1,3], Saad Abas Abed[1], ChatGpt[2]

[1] Department of Computer, College of Education, Aliraqia University, Baghdad, Iraq
[2] Open AI L.L.C., 3180 18th Street, San Francisco, CA 94110, USA
[3] AlSalam university college

*Corresponding Author: Mohammad Aljanabi

ChatGPT-3 is a powerful language model developed by OpenAI that has the potential to revolutionize the way we interact with technology. This model has been trained on a massive amount of data, allowing it to understand and

Towards Artificial Intelligence-Based Cybersecurity: The Practices and ChatGPT Generated Ways to Combat Cybercrime

Maad M. Mijwil[1]ⁱᵈ*, Mohammad Aljanabi[2,4]ⁱᵈ, ChatGPT[3]

[1]Computer Techniques Engineering Department, Baghdad College of Economic Sciences University, Baghdad, IRAQ
[2]Department of Computer, College of Education, Aliraqia University, Baghdad, IRAQ
[3]Open AI L.L.C, 3180 18th Street, San Francisco, CA 94110, USA
[4]AlSalam university college, Iraq

*Corresponding Author: Maad M. Mijwil

ABSTRACT: Today, cybersecurity is considered one of the most noteworthy topics that are circulated frequently among companies in order to protect their data from hacking operations. The emergence of cyberspace contributed to the growth of electronic systems. It is a virtual digital space through which interconnection is established between computers and smartphones connected within the Internet of Things environment. This space is critical in building a safe digital environment free of threats and cybercrime. It is only possible to make a digital environment

Nurse Education in Practice

Volume 66, January 2023, 103537
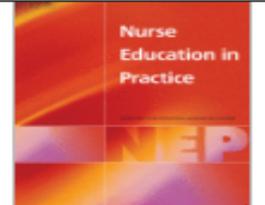
Editorial

Open artificial intelligence platforms in nursing education: Tools for academic progress or abuse?

Siobhan O'Connor [a] [1] ✉, ChatGPT [b] ✉

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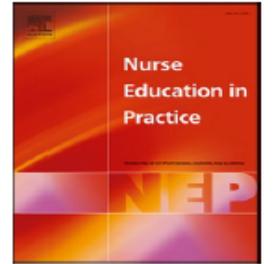
Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "Open artificial intelligence platforms in nursing education: Tools for academic progress or abuse?" [Nurse Educ. Pract. 66 (2023) 103537]

Siobhan O'Connor

Division of Nursing, Midwifery, and Social Work, The University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

The first author became aware that the second listed author, 'ChatGPT', does not qualify for authorship according to the journal's guide for authors and to Elsevier's Publishing Ethics Policies. 'ChatGPT' is, therefore, removed from the author list and is acknowledged as making a substantial contribution to the writing of the paper. After using this tool, the author reviewed and edited the content as needed and takes full responsibility for the content of the publication.

The journal and the author would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused.

➢ REVIEWER
  ➢ Kerahasiaan, dilarang mengunggah manuskrip ke platform AI publik tanpa izin eksplisit, karena melanggar kerahasiaan peer review
  ➢ Review boleh menggunakan AI **secara terbatas,** misalnya untuk membantu grammar komentar review, asalkan tidak memasukkan konten rahasia manuskrip
  ➢ Peran reviewer adalah peka terhadap **pola kecurigaan** (data mustahil, pola copy–paste, referensi aneh, dsb.), melaporkan kekhawatiran etis ke editor, bukan memutuskan sendiri

KESIMPULAN

➢ Deklarasi wajib
➢ AI bukan penulis
➢ Batasan penggunaan AI
➢ AI dalam peer review
➢ Sanksi pelanggaran
➢ Review dan pembaruan berkala

SEKIAN DAN TERIMAKASIH