JURNAL BINA PRAJA
Journal of Home Affairs Governance

ARTICLE

Navigating the New Academic Reality

Adaptive AI Governance and Ethics in Global Scientific Publishing

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OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Saksono, H. (2025). Navigating the New Academic Reality: Adaptive AI Governance and Ethics in Global Scientific Publishing. *Jurnal Bina Praja, 17*(2). https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.17.2025-3090

Submitted: 15 May 2025

Accepted: 20 July 2025

Published: 31 August 2025

Abstract: The rapid proliferation of generative artificial intelligence (AI) and Large Language Models (LLMs) has fundamentally disrupted the landscape of global scientific publishing and public administration research. This disruption presents a problem characterized by the dichotomy between AI as an essential academic productivity catalyst and a significant threat to scientific integrity. This study addresses three specific research questions: (1) the operational efficacy and ethical risks of AI in scientific writing, (2) the evolution of editorial policies, and (3) the formulation of adaptive AI governance in decentralized public administration. The objective of the research is to critically analyze the transformation of scientific publications, identify emerging ethical and methodological risks, and develop an adaptive conceptual framework for AI governance. Utilizing a qualitative approach, the data collection technique involves Library Research by extracting and systematically synthesizing 101 contemporary high-impact literatures (2018–2025) indexed in Scopus Q1 and Web of Science. The data analysis technique utilizes thematic analysis to map cross-disciplinary literature patterns, while data interpretation is operationalized through Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and cross-validity triangulation of institutional policies. Results and discussions reveal that AI significantly bridges cross-cultural linguistic barriers and accelerates productivity. However, the research findings confirm that AI simultaneously introduces unprecedented epistemic risks (algorithmic hallucinations), ethical biases, and legal accountability voids regarding authorship and peer-review evaluations. This study provides scientific novelty by reconstructing this paradigm and proposing the Human-AI Cognitive Synergy framework. It is concluded that there is an urgent need for adaptive AI governance within public institutions to regulate machine-assisted research without stifling innovation. Therefore, the study offers actionable recommendations emphasizing critical human oversight (human-in-the-loop validation), transparent disclosure policies, and sectoral regulatory audits for researchers, academic publishers, and government policy strategists to safeguard scientific integrity.

Keywords: Academic Integrity; Artificial Intelligence; AI Governance; Global Publication; Generative AI; Ethics of AI; Scientific Writing.

1. Introduction

In the third decade of the 21st century, the global scientific publication landscape has undergone fundamental disruption and radical transformation, driven by the exponential acceleration of Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly Large Language Models (LLMs) and Generative AI. This digital transformation has not only revolutionized information technology infrastructure but has also redefined the ontological and epistemological paradigms regarding how scientific knowledge is produced, synthesized, validated, and disseminated within the academic ecosystem and governance (Androniceanu, 2023; Medaglia et al., 2023; Wirtz et al., 2019).

Since the emergence of widely accessible generative AI platforms in late 2022, the practice of writing Scientific Papers (KTI) has shifted from an individual cognitive activity to a collaborative model between humans and machines (Golan et al., 2023; Lund et al., 2023; Mishra et al., 2024). This phenomenon marks the emergence of a "new academic reality" that has sparked intense debate among academics, journal editors, and global policymakers (Dergaa et al., 2023; Sullivan et al., 2023; Wong et al., 2024).

The application of generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Large Language Models (LLMs) has directly changed the methods academics use in producing scientific publications worldwide (Androniceanu, 2023). Currently, the use of AI tools as a catalyst is being practically utilized to design academic productivity (research drafts, literature reviews, analytical data calculations, and literature synthesis), which have been proven to be able to significantly increase researcher productivity (Ahn, 2024; Floris & Renandya, 2025; Khalifa & Albadawy, 2024; Oyelude, 2024). In addition to improving efficiency, this technology helps researchers from non-native English-speaking countries (the Global South) overcome linguistic barriers. This capability encourages equal participation and convergence of cross-cultural writing quality in international standard journals (Alordiah, 2023; Prakash et al., 2025). Empirical evidence regarding this functional utility has encouraged a number of medical institutions, global science editorial boards, and several highly reputable journals to begin adopting more accommodating policies towards the use of AI in scientific writing and openly permitting the use of LLM to accelerate the process of scientific dissemination (Ganjavi et al., 2024; Koller et al., 2024).

Despite offering productivity acceleration, AI integration raises critical empirical challenges to academic ethics and integrity. The most prominent fundamental issue is "AI hallucinations," a computational anomaly in which a system generates fictitious empirical data, narratives, or bibliographic references that are presented as if they were factual (Chemaya & Martin, 2024; H. Li & Wu, 2025); including algorithmic bias, covert plagiarism, and authorship issues (Al Jannadi, 2023; Hosseini et al., 2023; Kaur Sidhu, 2025; Moffatt & Hall, 2025). Furthermore, this technological invasion has sparked legal debates regarding authorship. Given that AI entities lack moral capacity and legal jurisdiction to be accountable for the scientific claims they generate, including when machines serve as co-authors, this constitutes a violation of publication ethics (Lund & Naheem, 2024; Moffatt & Hall, 2025; Park, 2023). Furthermore, the use of AI in the peer review process also poses the risk of breaches of confidentiality and degradation of the quality of scientific evaluation due to the potential for algorithmic bias and explicit violation of the principle of confidentiality of embargoed research data (Garcia, 2024; Kemal, 2025; Mollaki, 2024).

From a theoretical perspective, this phenomenon can be explained through several key conceptual frameworks. First, in the context of Knowledge Production

Theory, AI has shifted the knowledge production process from a linear model to a computationally based collaborative ecosystem, where humans and machines interact in an epistemic process (Contesse et al., 2021; Hao et al., 2025). Second, from the perspective of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), the adoption of AI in scientific writing is influenced by perceptions of usefulness and ease of use, as well as institutional normative pressures, and has been shown to only partially explain the motivations and attitudes of individual researchers in using AI tools (Al-Bukhrani et al., 2025; Tan, 2025). However, this behavioral approach fails to formulate an oversight mechanism when the output of this technology directly intersects with public and state interests. Third, within the framework of Governance Theory, integrating AI requires an adaptive regulatory mechanism that balances technological innovation with ethical principles and public accountability (Birkstedt et al., 2023; Taeihagh, 2021; Wirtz et al., 2020).

At the applied theory level, the concept of AI governance has developed as a multidimensional approach encompassing regulatory, ethical, transparency, and accountability aspects of AI use, both in the academic and government sectors (Gordon et al., 2022; Kuziemski & Misuraca, 2020; Valle-Cruz et al., 2020). In this context, AI integration is not only a technological issue but also a strategic public policy issue (Charles et al., 2022; Valli Buttow, 2025).

Previous studies on the use of AI in academic writing have tended to operate in isolation from their respective disciplines, ranging from pragmatic evaluations of technical efficacy and productivity (Monika et al., 2023; Oyelude, 2024; Shopovski, 2024), descriptive bibliometric reviews of commercial publisher policies (Ganjavi et al., 2024; Mondal et al., 2025; Queiroz et al., 2025), to partial philosophical debates on ethics and authorship without offering operational solutions (Chetwynd, 2024; Moffatt & Hall, 2025; Saif et al., 2024). This fragmentation of scholarship has resulted in the absence of a macro-conceptual framework capable of holistically integrating the dimensions of technology, publication ethics, and public policy governance. In response to the ethical threats posed by these gaps, academic publishers and global editorial board associations are dynamically revising their publishing guidelines, shifting from the implementation of absolute prohibitions that are difficult to monitor to requiring transparent declarations of the limitations and specifications of AI use in each manuscript (Ganjavi et al., 2024; Queiroz et al., 2025).

In the context of public administration and governance—the primary domain of the Bina Praja Journal—the controversy surrounding the use of AI in knowledge production has far broader and deeper strategic policy implications, as it directly intersects with the formulation of evidence-based policymaking. Researchers in government institutions, regional policy analysts, and national strategists are increasingly engaging with AI technology in developing strategic studies, drafting academic law proposals, and evaluating public policy cycles (Valle-Cruz et al., 2020). If the scientific publications that serve as the basis for these policies are contaminated by AI hallucinations or are prepared without strict ethical oversight, the resulting policy products risk containing methodological flaws that are detrimental to society. This is where public sector AI governance demands adaptive and precise orchestration to ensure that the use of AI in public policy research is transparent, auditable, and even able to balance the acceleration of technological innovation with the mitigation of ethical and legal risks (Birkstedt et al., 2023; Medaglia et al., 2023; Wirtz et al., 2020).

Therefore, the discourse on AI governance is no longer merely an administrative matter for scientific journal editorial boards, but rather a crucial agenda for public administration architecture to ensure that AI-based research and policy innovation are implemented ethically, transparently, and responsibly to the beneficiary communities (Sharma et al., 2020; Wirtz et al., 2020; Yigitcanlar et al., 2021). This complexity is further exacerbated in countries with decentralized bureaucratic systems like Indonesia. In a decentralized system, the ambition to implement AI-based innovation at the ministry/agency level is often hampered by asymmetries in implementation capacity, digital infrastructure, and digital literacy gaps at the local government level (Wadipalapa et al., 2024; Yigitcanlar et al., 2023). To date, there remains a significant state-of-the-art gap in the literature in formulating a macro-conceptual framework capable of synergizing three main pillars: the dynamics of public policy governance, stringent global publication ethics standards, and optimizing the utility of AI in the preparation of scientific papers.

Based on the identification of gaps between the integration of technology, ethics, and governance weaknesses, this article is written to answer three research questions (RQs): (1) What is the operational effectiveness and ethical challenges of utilizing AI in the preparation of global scientific publications?; (2) How is the evaluation of the evolution of editorial board policies in response to this technological disruption?; and (3) How should an adaptive AI governance framework be formulated to support evidence-based policymaking in the public administration environment? This research claims novelty by reconstructing the human-AI collaboration paradigm from merely a technical writing issue to an integral part of institutional policy governance. This systematic understanding contributes directly to the public administration and governance literature by offering a cognitive synergy framework that facilitates government researchers and journal managers in utilizing AI capabilities optimally, ethically, and accountably without compromising the validity of science.

By integrating perspectives from technology, ethics, and public policy, this study is expected to make theoretical and practical contributions to the formulation of a new paradigm for the relationship between humans and artificial intelligence. This contribution is crucial in ensuring that the use of AI in scientific publications not only increases efficiency but also maintains academic integrity and public accountability in the era of global digital transformation (Radu, 2021; Sharma et al., 2020; Yigitcanlar et al., 2021).

2. Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with Library Research design as the primary methodology. Fundamentally different from a systematic literature review (SLR), which functions as a synthesis technique for empirical studies, Library Research in this study is positioned as an autonomous research method, where the literature acts as primary data that is analyzed critically and conceptually (Snyder, 2019; Zed, 2008). Thus, the purpose of this study is not simply to summarize previous empirical findings, but rather to develop a new conceptual construct related to AI governance in scientific publications.

This approach was chosen because the subjects of study—generative artificial intelligence, publication ethics, and policy governance—are rapidly evolving, multidisciplinary phenomena, and fraught with normative and epistemological dynamics (H. Li & Wu, 2025; Reddy et al., 2025). In this context, Library Research

enables researchers to conduct cross-disciplinary syntheses more flexibly and reflectively than limited empirical approaches (Snyder, 2024; Xiao & Watson, 2019).

In the social sciences, humanities, and public policy disciplines, Library Research is a fully autonomous, self-contained research methodology with a structure of scientific rigor that aligns with empirical research. Zed (2008) fundamentally argues that Library Research is "a series of activities related to library data collection methods, reading, recording, and processing research materials," functioning as a stand-alone method rather than merely a complement. In library research, the literature itself (books, policy documents, journal articles, and regulations) is primary data that is critically interrogated to answer hypotheses or research questions (Zed, 2008).

A comprehensive and structured literature search strategy was conducted from January to February 2025 through major academic databases, namely: Scopus, Web of Science (WoS), ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, and Google Scholar. The search was conducted systematically using a combination of Boolean queries, including: ("Generative AI" OR "Large Language Models") AND ("scientific writing" OR "academic publishing") AND ("publication ethics" OR "peer review") AND ("AI governance" OR "public administration").

The literature screening process was adapted from Xiao and Watson's (2019) systematic protocol by establishing strict inclusion criteria, namely: (1) articles in top-tier international journals (Scopus Q1/Q2 or WoS indexed) and reputable national journals, official policy documents, and authoritative methodological references; (2) published within a timeframe relevant to the surge in generative AI technology (2018–2025); and (3) having substance that focuses on at least one of four study dimensions (functional adoption of AI, pathology of publication ethics, evolution of editorial policies, or innovation in AI governance in the public sector). Based on this strategy, from a total of more than 300 initial literature identified, a tiered exclusion process was carried out to remove duplicate articles, opinion articles without a strong empirical/conceptual basis, and articles outside the locus of institutional governance. The final result of this selection process determined that the primary data corpus in this study was sourced specifically from a collection of 101 highly reputable international journal articles, methodological reference books, and governance policy documents that had been rigorously selected. All of these references had publication dates that were highly relevant to the surge in generative AI technology, namely publications between 2018 and early 2025. This literature represents a spectrum of top-tier journals with sources from Scopus (Q1), Web of Science (WoS), ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, and Google Scholar across disciplines, including medicine (NEJM AI, Scientific Reports), information science and ethics (Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology, AI and Ethics, Research Ethics), to public policy and regional governance (Government Information Quarterly, Public Policy and Administration, Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs).

After data were extracted from 101 core literatures, the analysis was conducted using thematic analysis to identify key patterns in the literature and facilitate issue exploration (Khalifa & Albadawy, 2024; Monika et al., 2023). This thematic analysis step is systematically outlined through four operational stages: (a) data familiarization through a comprehensive reading of the entire corpus; (b) extraction of initial codes (open coding) from specific literature findings; (c) grouping codes into cross-disciplinary thematic categories; and (d) mapping and defining final themes. To maintain coherence, the resulting thematic categories are clearly separated into two

main discussion areas. In the "Results" area (empirical synthesis), the categories presented include: (1) Resolution of linguistic barriers and catalysts for productivity; (2) Deconstruction of academic integrity and classification of ethical risks; and (3) Transformation of editorial policies. Meanwhile, in the "Discussion" area (theoretical interpretation), the categories explored include: (4) Dynamics of AI governance in decentralized public administration, and (5) Synthesis of the operational framework construction of Human-AI Cognitive Synergy.

In addition, critical discourse analysis (CDA) is used to understand how AI narratives are constructed in the literature, particularly in ethical framing, policy legitimacy, and the meaning of "academic integrity." This approach is important because AI is not only a technical phenomenon, but also a social and political one (Gordon et al., 2022; Saif et al., 2024). This approach works inductively to dissect the diction and philosophical foundations of institutional policies. For example, operationally exploring how power relations are constructed through the differences in ethical implications between authoritative phrases, such as "absolute prohibition", and more accommodating and procedural phrases, such as "obligation of transparent declaration". This discourse analysis sharply uncovers how public institutions and journal editorial boards reassert human agency in the face of the penetration of machine cognition. Cross-validation is then methodically applied to ensure that the framework's argumentative claims and propositions are free from biased interpretations and are directly tied to the theoretical foundations of agile governance (Y. Li et al., 2025).

As a form of compliance with transparent global publication ethics standards, the author declares the proportional use of Large Language Models (LLMs) technology in the pre-writing phase solely as a supporting instrument for literature aggregation and linguistic structure calibration, with the affirmation that all conceptual originality, methodological critical analysis, and full accountability for the integrity of the truth of the substance of this work remain exclusively and absolutely under the control of the human author. In other words, the author uses the principle of human-in-the-loop validation, namely validation with human involvement referring to the methodological principle where human researchers maintain full control over the verification, interpretation, and accountability of outputs generated by AI, ensuring that all scientific claims remain based on validated evidence and ethical responsibility (Kendall, 2025; Leung et al., 2023; Tang et al., 2024).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Advantage of AI in Scientific Publication Practices

Based on the results of the literature synthesis, Artificial Intelligence-based tools (such as ChatGPT, Claude, and Gemini models) empirically function as instruments to boost academic productivity. Most studies agree that AI can automate low-level clerical tasks, such as paragraph organization, lexical editing, and grammatical structure checking (Khalifa & Albadawy, 2024; Monika et al., 2023). The literature also shows that AI has a significant impact on reducing cross-cultural linguistic barriers. In particular, researchers from developing countries (the Global South) can refine their academic register to approach native speaker standards, which facilitates their ability to pass the language criteria in Scopus Q1-standard journals (Alordiah, 2023; Prakash et al., 2025). This operational resolution frees up researchers' cognitive capacity, allowing them to reallocate focus, mental energy, and time to the essence of science itself: conceptualizing innovative ideas, designing precise methodologies, interpreting data thoroughly, and formulating strategic

Table 1. Mapping of AI Functionality in Scientific Writing Stages

Research Stages	Artificial Intelligence (AI) Intervention Specifications	Findings Benefits for Researchers
Ideation & Literature Exploration	Massive data aggregation, summarization, and research gap extraction.	Instantly speed up the process of mapping contemporary literature.
Methodological Analysis	Coding assistance for basic statistics; clustering qualitative transcript themes.	Reduce time burden in categorizing raw data and reduce human error in data categorization
Articulation and Drafting	Multilingual translation and harmonization of global standard academic registers.	Eliminating linguistic barriers (language barriers) for non-native speakers.
Post-Writing (Formatting)	Citation style adjustments (e.g., APA 7th Edition) and proofreading.	Minimizing the risk of technical rejection by the Editorial Board.

Source: *Library Research Results. Processed Data. 2025.*

recommendations (Oyelude, 2024). The complexity of academic registers and the highly restrictive English language environment often led to the rejection of methodologically brilliant manuscripts solely due to language issues. Now, this gap is being remediated by algorithms (Aluthman, 2024). A literature mapping of the stages of AI function optimization in the pre-publication cycle can be seen in Table 1.

Various studies confirm that AI facilitates "cross-cultural convergence" in the quality of academic writing (Prakash et al., 2025). AI can translate, calibrate nuances of academic register, and ensure grammatical compliance with precision that surpasses traditional translation tools.

Synthesized findings indicate that the integration of generative AI operates as a cognitive enabler that systematically reconfigures the process of scientific knowledge production. Analytically, this phenomenon can be understood through causal relationships, including:

a. Independent Variable: AI capabilities (automated drafting, language correction, literature synthesis)
b. Mediator Variable: Researcher's cognitive efficiency
c. Dependent Variable: Productivity and quality of scientific publications

Literature analysis shows that AI significantly improves academic work efficiency by automating technical tasks, allowing researchers to focus cognitive capacity on higher-level activities such as conceptualization and interpretation (Floris & Renandya, 2025; Khalifa & Albadawy, 2024; Oyelude, 2024). This is evident in the massive penetration of AI across various scientific disciplines, from biomedical research and global clinical trials (Ahn, 2024; Mishra et al., 2024), humanities and education research (Alordiah, 2023), to healthcare governance literature (Ibragimova & Phagava, 2024).

This recognition of the value of efficiency has been progressively responded to by some scientific institutions. Medical editorial entities, such as NEJM AI, even consciously allow the use of LLMs to expedite literature synthesis, rationalizing that time savings can accelerate broadly beneficial discoveries (Koller et al., 2024).

From the perspective of TAM and TRA, the adoption of AI in scientific writing is driven by perceived usefulness and institutional pressures on academic productivity (Al-Bukhrani et al., 2025; Tan, 2025). This strengthens the argument that AI is not merely a technical tool, but rather an agent of transformation in global academic behavior. Furthermore, within the epistemological framework of knowledge production, AI acts as a cognitive amplifier that accelerates the process of synthesizing information across languages and cultures, thus creating a convergence in the quality of global scientific writing (Liu et al., 2025; Prakash et al., 2025). This empirically reduces the inequality between the Global North and the Global South in access to reputable scientific publications (Alordiah, 2023).

3.2. Classification of Risks and Integrity Threats

Although the productivity narrative seems very promising, the autonomous intervention of algorithms into the human intellectual domain carries a threat that can delegitimize the most fundamental doctrines in the philosophy of science: originality, factual validity, and moral accountability (Saif et al., 2024; Yeo, 2023). The biggest controversies in the scientific community today are rooted in two inherent pathologies embedded in the LLM architecture: (1) algorithmic bias inherited from the training data set (training data bias), and (2) the high probability of the emergence of AI Hallucinations.

Despite empirically proven operational benefits, literature consistently classifies three main risk categories that threaten the foundation of academic integrity. First, Epistemological Risk, represented by the phenomenon of AI hallucinations and the validity of knowledge. Several studies have found that language models often fabricate quantitative data, citations, and fictitious references that lack empirical basis, potentially spreading pseudoscientific information (Chemaya & Martin, 2024; H. Li & Wu, 2025). Second, Ethical Risk, which includes algorithmic bias in training data, plagiarism, and the creation of manuscripts that violate the originality of critical thinking (Saif et al., 2024; Yeo, 2023). Third, Legal Risk, in the form of unclear accountability for authorship and evaluation. The literature highlights that AI entities lack the legal autonomy to be accountable for potential data fabrication and, therefore, cannot be recognized as co-authors (Lund & Naheem, 2024; Moffatt & Hall, 2025). Furthermore, the use of AI by independent reviewers to evaluate manuscripts has led to breaches of confidentiality for embargoed research data (Garcia, 2024; Mollaki, 2024).

Specifically, AI hallucinations pose a major threat because AI can produce information that appears credible but lacks an empirical basis (Al Jannadi, 2023; Chemaya & Martin, 2024; Kaur Sidhu, 2025). From an epistemological perspective, this poses a crisis to the principle of justified true belief, the foundation of scientific knowledge. AI hallucinations refer to critical phenomena in which computational models eloquently, coherently, and convincingly fabricate citations, quantitative empirical data, journal titles, or scientific facts that do not actually exist in the scientific corpus (Hosseini et al., 2023). The danger of these hallucinations lies in the authoritative tone AI can assume. If these computational hallucinations are copied and pasted and incorporated into scientific papers without curation mechanisms, cross-reference verification, and critical skepticism from human researchers, they will directly contaminate global academic literature. This contamination creates a snowball effect: false references will be cited by other researchers in the future, undermining the methodological foundation, and ultimately destroying public trust in the reliability of science (Chemaya & Martin, 2024; H. Li & Wu, 2025). This situation is highly dangerous for public governance, where ideal public policy should be based on accurate scientific evidence (Valle-Cruz et al., 2020). Comparatively, the ethical criteria for authorship are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Comparative Analysis of Ethical Criteria for Authorship: Human Researchers vs. Algorithmic Entities

Authorship Ethics Criteria (Authorship)	Human Research Capacity	Artificial Intelligence (AI) Capacity
Cognitive and Conceptual Contributions	Able to formulate designs, theoretical rationalizations, and critical frameworks	Limited to synthesizing text pattern probabilities from historical data track records.
Informed Consent	Have the autonomy to approve the final draft of the publication.	Lacking awareness, autonomy, or legal status to give consent.
Accountability and Responsibility	Ethical and criminal sanctions may be imposed if research fabrication occurs.	Has no legal entity; free from legal demands and moral sanctions.
Declaration of Conflict of Interest	Able to declare conflicts of interest.	Has no known financial or political affiliations.

Source: *Library Research Results. Processed Data. 2025.*

This philosophical and legal dilemma culminated in an ontological debate that rocked the academic world in early 2023: Could an artificial intelligence entity like ChatGPT be recognized as a co-author in a Scopus-published manuscript? Numerous analytical studies of the policies of the world's top academic journals have responded with absolute rejection. In the context of governance theory, AI's inability to assume legal responsibility confirms that it cannot be recognized as an authorial entity (Lund & Naheem, 2024; Moffatt & Hall, 2025; Park, 2023). This reinforces the position that scientific accountability must remain human-centered.

Authorship in global publication ethics demands far more than simply contributing written text. Authorship requires the entity to possess the legal, cognitive, and moral capacity to assume responsibility for the entire content of the manuscript. An author must be able to provide informed consent for publication, confirm the authenticity of the data, and, crucially, be willing to be legally accountable for the integrity of the research if any indication of fabrication, data falsification, or conflict of interest is discovered, leading to the retraction or withdrawal of the article. Given that artificial intelligence is not a recognized legal entity and lacks conscious will (Lund et al., 2023), AI cannot be sued, cannot experience academic sanctions, and does not possess intellectual property rights. Therefore, including AI as an author or co-author is classified as a violation of fundamental publication ethics. Absolute and binding responsibility remains with human researcher, the primary architect of the research.

3.3. Changes to Editorial Policy and Publisher's Attitude

In response to this unstoppable wave of disruption, the scholarly publishing ecosystem—from committees of major publishers to independent associations of international journal editors—has been forced to move quickly to revise and redesign its style guidelines regarding author-AI interactions. Recent bibliometric analysis of publisher instructions indicates an evolutionary transition: from a "phase of confusion and absolute prohibition" in the early days of ChatGPT, to a "phase of conditional acceptance based on the principle of transparency" (Ganjavi et al., 2024; Queiroz et al., 2025).

Addressing the two contradictory sides of AI, recent bibliometric findings indicate a marked evolution in editorial board policies worldwide. Publishers' attitudes have shifted from absolute prohibition to a policy of "conditional acceptance requiring transparency" (Ganjavi et al., 2024; Queiroz et al., 2025). For example, prestigious medical editorial boards like NEJM AI now openly encourage researchers to utilize LLM capabilities provided they do not violate ethical standards, while major publishers like Elsevier, Wiley, and Springer Nature require a disclosure statement at the end of manuscripts (Koller et al., 2024; Saif et al., 2024). These policies mandate authors to detail the type of AI tool used, its purpose, and to validate that final responsibility for the manuscript's accuracy rests with humans (da Veiga, 2025; Hosseini et al., 2023).

A key pillar of modern editorial governance today rests entirely on an open disclosure policy. Most Q1 journals now state that authors who use GenAI and other AI-assisted tools for pre-authoring and editing are no longer subject to academic discipline, provided they comply with the ethical obligation to disclose such use (da Veiga, 2025; Hosseini et al., 2023). This obligation requires authors to precisely specify the name of the AI entity used (e.g., Claude 3.5), its application domain (whether translation, statistical coding, or graphics generation), and the limitations of its intervention. This transparency is crucial for separating human cognitive work

from machine output. In fact, in pursuit of reproducibility, some experts in bioethics and publication metrics have recommended an extreme transparency measure, proposing that authors be required to include the original prompts and the generated text as a separate appendix or data supplement during manuscript submission (Kendall, 2025).

Literature analysis indicates a paradigm shift in editorial policy from "Restrictive governance → Adaptive governance," in which highly reputable journals no longer outright prohibit the use of AI but instead regulate it through transparency and disclosure mechanisms (da Veiga, 2025; Ganjavi et al., 2024; Queiroz et al., 2025). Conceptually, this transformation can be modelled as an input (such as AI disruption), a process (such in editorial policy adaptation), and an output (such as transparency-based regulation). From an institutional governance perspective, this phenomenon demands strengthened internal control mechanisms and stricter ethical standards (Carter, 2020; Gordon et al., 2022).

The findings also point to systemic risks if AI is used in peer review, particularly related to confidentiality breaches, evaluation bias, and the delegitimization of the scientific process (Hosseini & Resnik, 2025; Maturo et al., 2025; Mollaki, 2024). Beyond author dynamics, AI disruption poses a hidden threat that is no less fatal in the realm of editorial boards, particularly when the temptation of automation touches the peer-review process. The practice of delegating manuscript evaluation tasks to LLMs by independent reviewers and assistant editors is now under scrutiny and harsh criticism from publication ethics associations (Leung et al., 2023). The use of ChatGPT to compile peer-review evaluation reports has been criticised as a betrayal of academic integrity. The use of AI in peer review poses the risk of confidentiality breaches and a degradation of the quality of scientific evaluation (Garcia, 2024; Kemal, 2025; Mollaki, 2024). Within the framework of ethics of governance, this practice can be categorized as a form of procedural injustice because it damages the integrity of the scientific assessment process.

The main argument is twofold. First, analytical limitations: AI lacks the epistemological understanding to rigorously evaluate methodological novelty, which can lead to pseudoscientific manuscripts being passed through review or to brilliant manuscripts being rejected due to algorithmic misinterpretation (Mollaki, 2024). Second, confidentiality breaches; scientific manuscripts still under review contain intellectual property that is embargoed before official publication. Entering the entire text of a manuscript into a public AI interface (such as OpenAI's servers) risks contributing unpublished data to a private technology company's machine-learning corpus without the explicit consent of the original authors. This practice directly violates the principle of blind review confidentiality, which is strictly adhered to by globally reputable journals, including the confidentiality system Open Journal Systems (OJS) operated by Bina Praja Journal.

3.4. Theoretical Interpretation in the Context of Governance and Decentralization

The controversy sparked by AI in academic publications directly and symbiotically intersects with the public administration and policy ecosystem. The implementation of artificial intelligence technology in local operations and governance can no longer be viewed as a futuristic option; this phenomenon has become an inevitability, representing the digital transformation trend of the modern public sector globally, from the European Union's governance landscape to bureaucratic integration in

Southeast Asia (Androniceanu, 2023; Keith, 2024; Matibag, 2021; van Noordt & Misuraca, 2022a, 2022b).

The phenomenon of AI adoption in knowledge dissemination can be interpreted through the TAM and TRA. Researchers' dominant motivation for widespread AI adoption is driven by the perception of strong technical benefits in pursuit of competitive institutional performance indicators (Al-Bukhrani et al., 2025). However, in the Governance Theory landscape, this massive integration without institutional regulation poses a systemic threat, particularly to the public administration sector.

Government institutions crucially rely on the validity of academic literature to design evidence-based policymaking (Valle-Cruz et al., 2020). This risk is compounded in a decentralized bureaucratic architecture like Indonesia. Recent studies confirm the asymmetry between the ambition to adopt AI at the ministerial level and the low digital literacy within regional government structures, which is prone to introducing computational bias into local policymaking (Wadipalapa et al., 2024). This fact suggests that agile AI governance, which regulates research input standards and academic manuscript products, is no longer merely a matter for journal editors but rather a strategic imperative for the state to prevent ethical disruption in public services (Birkstedt et al., 2023; Wirtz et al., 2020).

However, the adoption of exponential technology within a governmental structure presents its own paradox. In a decentralized system of government—such as that adopted by the Republic of Indonesia—the government faces extraordinary complexity. There is a sharp asymmetry between the ambitions of implementing AI policies at the national ministry and agency level and the reality of the technical capacity, infrastructure, and digital literacy of the bureaucracy at the local government level (Wadipalapa et al., 2024). This imbalance resembles phenomenological studies in many other developing countries, where perceptions of city managers and local bureaucratic leaders are polarized. Some view AI as a powerful catalyst for sustainable urban innovation, while others are skeptical, viewing AI as an automated tool prone to decision transparency deficits that can marginalize the values of democratic justice (Kuziemski & Misuraca, 2020; Piatnychuk et al., 2025; Yigitcanlar et al., 2023).

Conventional administrative structures, which are rigid and hierarchical, require fundamental reconfiguration to transform into responsive and agile governance in absorbing AI capabilities (Y. Li et al., 2025; Meng & Cheng, 2020). To ensure that strategic institutions tasked with designing state policies—such as the Domestic Policy Strategy Agency (BSKDN) under the Ministry of Home Affairs—that their studies, program evaluations, and published manuscripts are independent, bias-free, and objective, a comprehensive integrated AI governance framework is absolutely necessary (Wirtz et al., 2020). Specifically, a comparison of these public policy governance frameworks is explained in Table 3.

Table 3. Comparison of Public Policy Governance Dimensions in the Artificial Intelligence Era

Governance Dimensions	Conventional Approach	Agile AI Governance Based Approach	Implications for Public Sector Publications
Policy Cycle	Linear, manual historical data-based evaluation.	Predictive, real-time evaluation based on data modeling (big data) and AI.	Publication of Policy Study Results is required to be more comprehensive and responsive.
Transparency of Decisions	Closed bureaucratic process (black box bureaucracy).	Transparency and auditability of algorithms for bias mitigation.	Authors are required to declare the computational tools used in the methodology.
Data Integrity	Vulnerable to manipulation and human error.	Vulnerable to AI Hallucinations; requires strict curation and requires human-in-the-loop oversight.	Data reliability depends on human-in-the-loop oversight mechanisms.

Source: *Library Research Results. Processed Data. 2025.*

This governance framework serves as a safeguard instrument connecting policymakers, public sector researchers, and technology innovators across sectors. The goal is to maximize opportunities for efficiency in public services while aggressively mitigating legal challenges related to citizen data privacy (Mikhaylov et al., 2018). If AI is widely used to support research in governance reform, it is imperative to uphold innovative conceptual parameters rooted in the principles of "responsible urban innovation" (Radu, 2021; Sharma et al., 2020; Yigitcanlar et al., 2021). Without this framework, the public sector risks falling into the "dark side" of computing, where algorithms replicate historical discrimination into new policies. Therefore, periodic evaluation of the public policy cycle must take into account and audit AI intervention algorithms at every stage, starting from agenda-setting, absorbing public aspirations, to the evaluation stage and reporting of scientific study results in reputable national journals (Susar & Aquaro, 2019; Taeihagh, 2021; Valle-Cruz et al., 2020).

3.5. Human-AI Cognitive Synergy Conceptual Model

As a major theoretical contribution, this study formulates a framework for Human-AI Cognitive Synergy. This conceptual model is operational and can be tested quantitatively and qualitatively in further research. It reconstructs AI solely as a "supportive computational instrument," where critical thinking and accountability remain the exclusive domain of humans. To clarify the relationships between variables, the mechanisms of this framework are visualized in Figure 1.

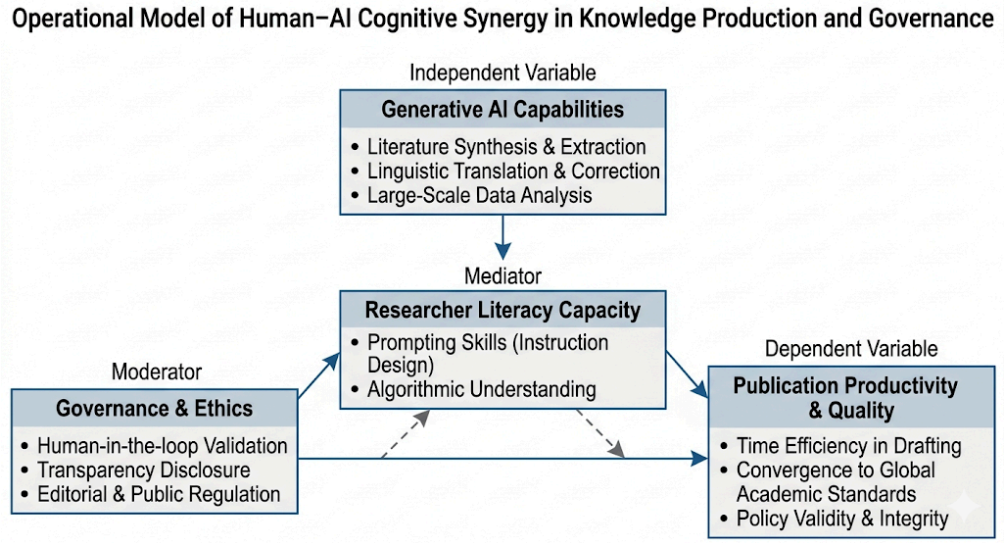

Figure 1. Operational Model of Human–AI Cognitive Synergy in Knowledge Production and Governance

Based on the modelling in Figure 1, the level of AI technical capability (independent variable) does not automatically correlate with the quality of final publications (dependent variable). The success of this technology integration is facilitated by researchers' digital literacy skills (mediator variable) and strongly moderated by ethical governance interventions (moderator variable). Without human-in-the-loop validation and transparent disclosure policies, publication outputs will be vulnerable to bias and hallucinations. Integrating this operational model into the academic ecosystem and public policy institutions is projected to capitalize on the efficiency of artificial intelligence while maintaining the integrity of internationally recognized scientific standards.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1. Conclusion

This study concludes that the integration of generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) has drastically disrupted and transformed the global scientific publication ecosystem. AI has been shown to democratize academic access by breaking down cross-cultural linguistic barriers, significantly accelerating cognitive productivity and draft quality for academics in developing countries toward high-quality journal publication standards.

Furthermore, this escalation in productivity simultaneously introduces three major interrelated risk clusters: (a) epistemological risk, represented by AI hallucinations that produce fictitious data or references, thus threatening the validity of science; (b) ethical risk, in the form of potential structural plagiarism and algorithmic bias from training data; and (c) legal risk, namely the inability of machines to hold themselves legally accountable, which absolutely disqualifies the existence of AI from authorship. These three clusters amplify the threat to the integrity of the peer review system if not intervened in.

Ultimately, to mitigate these risks without halting technological innovation, an adaptive AI governance architecture is urgently needed. This governance is based on Human-AI Cognitive Synergy, a paradigm that positions AI exclusively as a supportive computational instrument, where epistemological authority, cross-verification mechanisms (human-in-the-loop oversight), and absolute responsibility remain firmly vested in human researchers.

From a theoretical perspective, this study provides a foundation for contributions to three intersecting conceptual frameworks. With respect to Knowledge Production Theory, this research confirms an ontological shift from solitary knowledge production to a collaborative co-creation format between human intuition and computational precision. In the realm of TAM and TRA, this study demonstrates that the extraordinarily massive adoption of AI tools is not solely motivated by perceived utility (technical convenience) but rather driven by global normative pressures to improve productivity and institutional success metrics. In Governance Theory, these findings strengthen the theoretical foundation that public policy and institutional governance can no longer adhere to a restrictive approach but must instead evolve toward an agile model that emphasizes algorithmic transparency and accountability.

Considering that this study's design still entirely utilizes qualitative cognitive library research methods, further validation is needed to translate the model framework into applicable measurements. Therefore, the components of the Human-AI Cognitive Synergy Framework need to be empirically tested through several follow-up research agendas. First, a macro-scale survey or quantitative research is needed to measure the prevalence of AI use, as well as to evaluate researchers' compliance with mandatory disclosure policies across various disciplines. Second, a comparative case study on the effectiveness of agile AI governance adoption within ministries/institutions and local governments. Third, an experimental or quasi-experimental design to analyze the technically significant differences—related to the originality of arguments and the comprehensive quality of scientific manuscripts—between publications that incorporate strict AI guidelines and those that are conducted conventionally.

4.2. Recommendation

In order to respond to the dynamics of this new academic reality in a proportional manner, practical recommendations are specifically distributed to three main actors:

a. For Researchers and Policy Analysts: Researchers are required to position AI strictly as an assistant for language syntax processing and initial literature data aggregation. Full authority to monitor, evaluate with rational skepticism, and verify all machine-recommended facts must be applied in a disciplined manner to prevent hallucinations. Researchers are also mandated to adhere to global ethical standards by transparently declaring the limitations of AI use in the Methodology or Acknowledgement sections.

b. For Journal Editorial Boards and Publishers (Including Bina Praja Journal): Editorial committees should immediately update the "Environmental Style" guidelines and author guidelines. Absolute prohibitions should be lifted and replaced with a "conditional acceptance" policy that mandates transparent AI declaration—for example, by attaching log prompt text if deemed crucial. Furthermore, journal management should explicitly declare strict sanctions against the use of AI automation by editors or independent reviewers to maintain the dignity of blind review and confidentiality of embargoed data.

c. For the Government, Bureaucracy, and Public Institutions: Central and regional policymakers are required to implement an integrated AI governance framework to safeguard the evidence-based policymaking cycle. Relevant ministries are required to initiate structured algorithm literacy training for their policy analysts. This step is particularly essential in decentralized governance systems, ensuring that strategic policy studies, later adopted by the state and presented in reputable, globally recognized scientific literature, are free from data bias and computational hallucinations.

Acknowledgment

The creation of this written work was supported by the use of Gemini Pro generative AI, including in the revision of the manuscript framework and the improvement of the wording/grammar of the manuscript.

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