



महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले  
रुहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली



MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE  
ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY, BAREILLY



# AI POLICY 2026

## **CONTENTS**

**MESSAGE**

**PREAMBLE**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**2. OBJECTIVES**

**3. SCOPE**

**4. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**

**5. CAPACITY BUILDING**

**6. AI IN TEACHING, LEARNING & ASSESSMENT**

**7. AI IN RESEARCH**

**8. AI & BLOCK-CHAIN FOR VERIFICATION**

**9. AI INFRASTRUCTURE**

**10. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**11. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL**

## PREAMBLE

The duties of stakeholders at Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University, as enshrined in its Statutes, emphasize a deep sense of responsibility in shaping the intellectual and moral character of the youth while advancing knowledge, innovation, and social progress. In the emerging era of Artificial Intelligence (AI), this responsibility extends to fostering ethical, responsible, and informed use of AI technologies in teaching, learning, research, and administration.

Conscious of its role as a centre of higher education and innovation, the University recognizes that Artificial Intelligence is transforming disciplines, industries, and society at large. Faculty members, researchers, and students are expected to uphold values of academic integrity, transparency, and accountability while engaging with AI tools and systems. The University believes that leadership in the AI age must be demonstrated not only through knowledge but through ethical conduct, critical thinking, and responsible application of technology.

The University supports and encourages the integration of AI-driven research and innovation across diverse fields, with the objective of generating knowledge that contributes to societal welfare and sustainable development. At the same time, it is committed to safeguarding the rights, originality, and intellectual contributions of its scholars in AI-assisted and AI-generated work.

In alignment with the principles of National Education Policy 2020, the University seeks to establish comprehensive guidelines for the ethical adoption, governance, and management of Artificial Intelligence. This includes policies addressing data privacy, algorithmic fairness, transparency, intellectual property, and the responsible use of AI in academic and administrative processes.

In the 21st century, the rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence, along with fields such as data science and biotechnology, has created unprecedented opportunities as well as complex challenges. Issues related to authorship, accountability, bias, and the reliability of AI-generated outputs necessitate a clear institutional framework. The University, therefore, aims to develop a robust AI policy that ensures innovation while maintaining ethical safeguards and academic rigor.

The University endeavours to create an ecosystem that promotes creativity, interdisciplinary collaboration, and responsible AI practices. AI-enabled knowledge and innovations emerging from the University are regarded as valuable intellectual assets that should benefit both the academic community and society at large. Such benefits may include technological advancement, improved learning systems, and the dissemination of knowledge to future generations.

With its continued commitment to excellence in teaching, research, and extension activities across disciplines—including social sciences, education, law, engineering, and technology the University aspires to become a leading center for ethical AI development and application, contributing meaningfully to national and global progress.

# **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) POLICY**

## **VISION**

To position MJP Rohilkhand University as a globally recognized centre of excellence in Artificial Intelligence, fostering innovation, international collaboration, and culturally inclusive education that prepare students to excel in a dynamic global environment.

## **MISSION**

To develop AI-driven competencies among students and researchers that enable effective participation in multicultural and international professional environments.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as one of the most transformative technologies of the 21st century, significantly influencing education, research, governance, and industry. It encompasses a wide range of technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, data analytics, and intelligent automation, which enable systems to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. In recent years, AI-powered tools such as ChatGPT, DeepSeek, Google Gemini, Grok, Microsoft Copilot, and Grammarly have become widely used in academic environments, supporting content generation, coding, research assistance, and language enhancement.

In the context of higher education, AI is reshaping traditional teaching-learning methodologies, enhancing research capabilities, and improving administrative efficiency. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, as a progressive institution committed to nurture academic excellence and innovation, recognizes the immense potential of AI in transforming its academic and administrative ecosystem. The university aims to integrate AI-driven technologies to foster a more dynamic, inclusive, and technology-enabled learning environment. With the growing adoption of digital platforms and intelligent systems, it has become essential to establish a structured framework to guide the use of AI in a responsible and ethical manner.

The incorporation of AI in higher education offers numerous opportunities, including personalized learning experiences, intelligent tutoring systems, automated assessment, data-driven decision-making, and enhanced research productivity. AI tools can assist students in drafting assignments, understanding complex concepts, improving writing quality, and conducting preliminary research, while faculty members can use them for designing course materials, evaluating student performance, and streamlining administrative tasks. However,

alongside these benefits, AI also presents several challenges such as concerns related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, lack of transparency, and potential misuse in academic activities like plagiarism and unfair practices. Therefore, it is crucial to balance innovation with accountability.

This AI Policy is designed to provide a comprehensive foundation for the ethical adoption and effective utilization of AI technologies within the university. It aims to ensure that all stakeholders—including students, faculty, researchers, and administrative staff—are aware of the appropriate use of AI tools and adhere to established academic and ethical standards. The policy also aligns with national initiatives such as the National Education Policy 2020, which emphasizes the integration of emerging technologies in education to promote skill development, innovation, and global competitiveness.

Furthermore, the university seeks to promote interdisciplinary research and collaboration in AI-related domains, encouraging innovation that addresses real-world challenges in sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, environment, and governance. By fostering AI literacy and digital competence among its stakeholders, the university aims to prepare students for the evolving demands of the workforce and the knowledge economy.

In conclusion, this AI Policy reflects the university's commitment to leveraging advanced technologies responsibly while upholding the core values of academic integrity, inclusivity, and social responsibility. It serves as a guiding document to ensure that AI is used as a tool for empowerment, innovation, and sustainable development within the academic community.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

The key objectives of this AI Policy are:

- ☞ To promote integrity, honesty, originality, and intellectual accountability in all AI-assisted academic work and research outputs such as publications, assignments, dissertations, and research work and to prevent misuse of AI-generated content that may lead to plagiarism, fabrication, or falsification of data, results, or academic records.
- ☞ To train and build capacity among students, faculty, and staff for effective, ethical, and responsible use of AI technologies to safeguard personal, academic, and institutional data from unauthorized access, breaches, or misuse while using AI technologies.
- ☞ To encourage interdisciplinary collaboration and innovation in AI-based teaching, learning, and research initiatives and to support the development and application of AI

solutions to address real-world challenges in areas such as healthcare, agriculture, education, and governance.

- ☞ To review, monitor, and update AI policies and practices periodically in accordance with technological advancements and evolving ethical standards.

### 3. SCOPE

This policy applies to a wide range of stakeholders within the institution, including students across undergraduate, postgraduate, doctoral, and diploma programmes; faculty members such as permanent, visiting, adjunct, and guest faculty; as well as administrative, technical, and support staff. It also covers research scholars, fellows, project personnel, academic supervisors, evaluators, and reviewers. In addition, the policy extends to external collaborators, consultants, industry partners, service providers, and affiliated colleges and institutions under the university.

The policy governs the use of artificial intelligence (AI) across multiple domains within the institution. These include teaching and learning activities such as assignments, projects, assessments, and content creation; research-related work including publications, dissertations, theses, and other scholarly outputs; and examination processes involving evaluation, grading, and academic integrity. It also applies to curriculum design, course development, and instructional delivery, as well as administrative decision-making, automation, and governance processes. Further areas of application include student services such as counselling, admissions, and support systems; library services, digital repositories, and knowledge management; institutional planning, accreditation, and quality assurance processes; collaborations with industry, government bodies, and research organizations; and online or distance learning platforms along with other digital education initiatives.

This policy covers a broad spectrum of AI technologies. These include generative AI tools used for creating text, images, audio, and code (such as ChatGPT and Google Gemini), machine learning systems and predictive analytics platforms used in research and decision-making, chatbots and virtual assistants for academic and administrative support, and automated grading or AI-based proctoring tools used in examinations. It also encompasses data-driven decision support systems, natural language processing tools used for translation, summarization, and academic writing assistance, and AI-enabled plagiarism detection and content verification systems.

Furthermore, the policy applies to all forms of AI-generated or AI-assisted content. This includes textual, visual, audio, and data outputs produced either partially or entirely using AI tools. Examples include assignments, research papers, reports, images, graphs, charts, code,



and datasets, as well as any academic or administrative output where AI has been used in any capacity.

#### **4. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**

The university shall establish a structured governance framework for effective implementation of its AI policy. This structure will promote accountability, transparency, and coordinated decision-making across all levels.

The Chairman (Vice Chancellor) will provide strategic leadership to ensure ethical and institution-wide adoption of AI aligned with academic and regulatory standards.

The Registrar (Nodal Officer/Secretary) will coordinate, document, and oversee policy implementation to ensure compliance.

The Convener will lead planning, execution, and monitoring, supported by the Additional, Associate, and Assistant Convenors who will assist in coordination, progress tracking, and day-to-day operations.

Faculty members from different departments will drive technical implementation, AI system development, and curriculum integration, whereas non-teaching members will manage administrative functions such as documentation, coordination, budgeting, and procurement related to AI initiatives.

This committee will be responsible for policy formulation, approval of AI systems, risk assessment, and continuous monitoring of AI deployment across the institution. The governance structure will clearly define roles and responsibilities at all levels to ensure accountability and effective control. Regular audits, performance reviews, and compliance checks will be conducted to evaluate system performance and impact. Standardized mechanisms for reporting, documentation, and decision-making will promote transparency, while periodic policy reviews will ensure alignment with evolving technologies, emerging risks, and regulatory requirements, supporting the responsible and sustainable adoption of AI.

#### **5. CAPACITY BUILDING**

The university recognizes that effective adoption of Artificial Intelligence requires continuous learning and skill enhancement among all stakeholders. Therefore, it shall focus on systematic capacity-building initiatives to strengthen knowledge, competencies, and responsible usage of AI technologies. The university will undertake structured programs for students, faculty, and staff to ensure the ethical use and proper management of AI systems. Regular training programs, workshops, and Faculty Development Programs (FDPs) will be organized, along with certification courses covering AI fundamentals, data privacy,

cybersecurity, and the ethical use of AI. Additionally, specialized technical training will be provided to staff focusing on system development, deployment, and maintenance. The curriculum will also be enhanced to include emerging areas such as Machine Learning, Responsible AI, and Data Governance, ensuring that learners remain aligned with current technological advancements.

To further strengthen AI adoption, the university will promote awareness through seminars, expert talks, and workshops while encouraging collaborations with industry and research organizations. Faculty Development Programs will specifically focus on integrating AI tools in education, ensuring ethical usage, and detecting AI misuse. Students will be actively engaged through workshops that emphasize responsible AI usage, avoiding plagiarism and over-dependence, and ensuring proper citation and disclosure of AI-assisted work. The university will also establish resource centers, online learning platforms, and knowledge repositories to support continuous learning. Clear definitions of academic misconduct—such as submitting AI-generated work as original, using AI in restricted assessments, and misrepresentation—will be strictly enforced through AI-detection and plagiarism tools, along with appropriate disciplinary actions. Overall, the university aims to foster a culture of honesty, originality, and critical thinking in the age of AI.

## **6. AI IN TEACHING, LEARNING & ASSESSMENT**

Artificial intelligence improves instruction by increasing the efficiency, personalization, and interactivity of learning. It facilitates adaptive learning based on individual performance, aids teachers in creating content, and improves students' comprehension of subjects. However, AI should operate solely as a support tool, and not replace the job of teachers or independent thinking of students. AI policies for teaching, learning, and assessment emphasize ethical use, transparency, and maintaining academic integrity while leveraging AI as a supportive tool. These guidelines typically apply to students, instructors, and institutions to balance innovation with fairness.

### **Core Principles**

Institutions require students to disclose AI use in assessments, specifying tools and tasks like idea generation or grammar checks. AI cannot replace original student work, and plagiarism rules extend to AI-generated content. Policies promote independent learning by prohibiting full AI-generated submissions unless permitted.



## **Approved Uses**

AI supports brainstorming, language translation, readability improvements, and formative feedback like personalized learning targets or real-time analysis of understanding. In teaching, it aids lesson planning, content curation, and adaptive instruction for diverse needs, such as simplifying texts for English learners.

## **Restrictions and Violations**

Non-approved uses include generating complete essays, exam answers, or content misrepresenting skills, treated as academic misconduct with penalties like mark deductions or resubmission. Assessments are redesigned to prioritize outcomes AI cannot easily substitute, upholding standards.

## **Instructor Responsibilities**

Educators must communicate acceptable AI uses per assessment, design AI-resistant tasks, and foster AI literacy on ethics, bias, and privacy. Tools align with regulations like data protection laws, ensuring inclusivity and human oversight.

AI can increase the speed, accuracy, and efficiency of evaluation procedures. It can help with plagiarism detection, feedback generating, and grading. To maintain fairness and originality, however, stringent limits on the amount of AI students may utilize in their academic work must be established.

- AI may be used by faculty for automated grading (objective questions), Feedback generation, and plagiarism and similarity checks.
- AI may be used by students for structure and grammar support. AI allowed for debugging/help of programs/source codes, but logic must be developed by the student. AI may assist in editing, proof reading, and formatting of the research write-ups but core content must be original. However, AI tools are strictly prohibited in examination.

## 7. AI IN RESEARCH

### A. Purpose

This policy establishes guidelines for the ethical, responsible, and transparent use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools in research, in alignment with the principles of academic integrity, research ethics, and quality standards promoted by the University Grants Commission.

### B. Scope

This policy applies to:

- Faculty members: Faculty are responsible for ensuring that AI tools used in research projects follow ethical standards, including proper data handling, bias mitigation, and transparency. They must guide students on appropriate and ethical use of AI tools. Faculty are accountable for AI-assisted outputs in publications, grant proposals, and academic work under their supervision. They must ensure that research conducted under them complies with institutional, national, and international AI regulations and standards.
- Research scholars (PhD, PG students): Research scholars are active users and developers of AI systems in academic research. Scholars must use AI responsibly for data analysis, modelling, and writing assistance, avoiding plagiarism or misuse. Any use of AI (e.g., machine learning models, generative AI tools) must be clearly disclosed in theses, dissertations, and publications. Scholars must ensure datasets are used lawfully, with proper consent and anonymization where required.
- Students (UG): UG students are typically learners who are being introduced to AI tools and concepts. Students should use AI tools only as permitted by instructors. AI should not be used to generate complete assignments or exams dishonestly; policies should clarify acceptable vs. unacceptable use. Students should be educated about ethical AI use, including issues like bias, misinformation, and over-reliance on AI. AI should support learning, not replace critical thinking or problem-solving skills.
- Research staff and collaborators: This group includes project assistants, lab technicians, industry partners, and external collaborators. All collaborators must adhere to the institution's AI policy, even if they are external partners. Collaborators must align with ethical standards, especially when working across institutions or countries with different regulations.

The policy covers all AI tools (e.g., generative AI, machine learning models, automated analysis tools) used in the following.

- Literature Review: AI tools are increasingly used to search, summarize, and synthesize academic literature. AI can help identify relevant papers, trends, and

research gaps efficiently, but researchers must verify the accuracy and relevance of AI-generated summaries. Outputs from AI tools should not be treated as authoritative; all cited works must be checked against original sources to avoid misinformation or fabricated references. AI systems may prioritize certain journals, regions, or viewpoints, so researchers must ensure balanced and inclusive literature coverage. Any AI assistance in summarization or synthesis should be transparently acknowledged where required.

- Data Collection and Analysis: AI plays a major role in handling datasets, pattern recognition, and predictive modelling. AI tools used for scraping, surveys, or data gathering must comply with consent, privacy, and legal standards. Researchers must ensure datasets are accurate, representative, and free from manipulation or bias amplification. The use of algorithms or models should be documented clearly, including assumptions, limitations, and potential sources of error. AI-driven analyses must be reproducible, with proper documentation of code, parameters, and workflows.
- Writing and Publication: Generative AI tools are often used for drafting, editing, and formatting research outputs. AI can support language improvement, structuring, or summarization, but should not replace original intellectual contribution. AI tools cannot be listed as authors; human researchers retain full responsibility for the content. Any significant use of AI in drafting or editing must be disclosed according to institutional or journal guidelines. Researchers must ensure that AI-generated text does not unintentionally replicate existing work without proper citation.
- Peer Review and Evaluation: AI tools may assist in reviewing manuscripts, grading, or evaluating research quality. Manuscripts and research data used in peer review must not be uploaded to AI tools that could compromise confidentiality. AI-assisted evaluations should be monitored to prevent biased or inconsistent judgments. Final decisions in peer review or academic evaluation must remain with human experts, not AI systems. If AI tools are used to assist in evaluation, their role should be clearly disclosed where appropriate.

### **C. Guiding Principles**

The use of AI in research and academic activities must be governed by core principles that ensure integrity, responsibility, and ethical compliance. These principles provide a foundation for the responsible adoption of AI tools across disciplines.

### C.1 Academic Integrity

Academic integrity is fundamental to all scholarly work and must be upheld when using AI tools. AI must not be used to create false data, manipulate results, or misrepresent findings. Any attempt to fabricate experiments, citations, or outcomes using AI constitutes serious academic misconduct. Researchers must ensure that AI-generated content does not distort original ideas, methodologies, or conclusions. Plagiarism, including content generated by AI that closely replicates existing sources without proper attribution, is strictly prohibited. Users must verify originality and provide appropriate citations. AI should support, not undermine, critical thinking, originality, and independent research contributions.

### C.2 Transparency

Transparency ensures openness about the role of AI in research processes.

- **Mandatory Disclosure:** Any use of AI tools whether for data analysis, literature synthesis, or writing assistance must be clearly disclosed in theses, reports, and publications.
- **Clarity of Contribution:** Researchers should specify how AI was used (e.g., drafting text, analysing data, generating code) to distinguish human input from AI assistance.
- **Reproducibility and Trust:** Transparent reporting enables others to understand, evaluate, and replicate the research process, thereby strengthening trust in the findings.

### C.3 Accountability

Clear accountability ensures that responsibility for AI use remains with human actors.

- **User Responsibility:** Researchers, scholars, and students are fully responsible for the accuracy, validity, and integrity of all outputs, including those assisted or generated by AI tools.
- **Supervisory Responsibility:** Supervisors and principal investigators must guide and monitor the ethical use of AI within their teams and ensure compliance with institutional policies.
- **Error and Misuse Liability:** Any errors, biases, or ethical violations resulting from AI use are the responsibility of the human users, not the AI system itself.

### C.4 Human Oversight

AI should augment, not replace, human expertise and judgment.

- **Research Design:** Decisions about research questions, methodology, and experimental design must remain under human control.
- **Interpretation of Results:** AI-generated analyses must be critically evaluated by researchers to ensure valid interpretation and avoid misleading conclusions.
- **Ethical Decision-Making:** Judgments involving ethics, societal impact, and research integrity must always be made by humans, as AI lacks moral reasoning and contextual understanding.
- **Continuous Monitoring:** Researchers should actively monitor AI outputs to detect errors, bias, or unintended consequences.

### C.5 Ethical Compliance

AI use must align with established ethical and regulatory frameworks. All AI-related research activities must comply with the rules and approvals set by the Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC) or equivalent bodies. Researchers must adhere to national research ethics regulations, data protection laws, and relevant policy frameworks governing AI and data usage. AI systems must not be used in ways that violate individual privacy, confidentiality, or informed consent requirements. The development and application of AI should aim to benefit society while minimizing harm, bias, and misuse.

### D. Permissible Uses of AI

Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools may be used to support and enhance research activities across various stages of the research lifecycle. However, such use must remain assistive in nature, with ultimate responsibility resting on the researcher. The following categories outline permissible uses along with associated conditions.

#### D.1 Literature Review and Knowledge Discovery

AI tools can significantly improve the efficiency and scope of literature exploration, particularly in the early stages of research.

#### Permitted Activities:

- AI may be used to summarize scholarly materials, including journal articles, conference papers, books, and technical reports, to facilitate quicker understanding.
- Researchers may use AI to identify key themes, patterns, and emerging research trends, enabling better positioning of their work.

- AI tools can assist in generating relevant keywords, Boolean search strings, and database queries for comprehensive literature searches.
- Support for systematic literature reviews (SLR) is allowed, including initial screening of abstracts and categorization of studies.
- AI may help in citation mapping, identifying influential works and connections between studies.

**Conditions:**

- All AI-generated summaries and interpretations must be critically verified by the researcher to ensure accuracy and completeness.
- Citations suggested by AI must be cross-checked against original sources to confirm authenticity.
- Inclusion of fabricated or non-existent references is strictly prohibited and constitutes academic misconduct.

**D.2 Data Preprocessing**

AI can automate repetitive and large-scale data handling processes, improving efficiency and consistency. The following activities are permitted.

- AI-assisted data scraping is allowed only where it complies with legal requirements, platform policies, and ethical standards.
- Tools may be used for data cleaning, including handling missing values, removing duplicates, and normalizing datasets.
- AI can assist in data labelling and annotation, especially for large datasets, provided human validation is incorporated.

However, human oversight is required to ensure accuracy and contextual correctness in preprocessing tasks.

**D.3 Data Analysis and Modeling**

AI tools can enhance analytical depth and enable advanced computational techniques. The following activities are permitted.

- Conducting statistical analysis, predictive modelling, and hypothesis testing.
- Developing, training, and testing machine learning and deep learning models.
- Performing pattern recognition, clustering, and classification tasks.
- Running simulations and scenario-based analyses for forecasting or decision-making.
- Generating code for data analysis (e.g., scripts in Python, R, or similar languages).



Potential **biases, assumptions, and limitations** of models must be explicitly acknowledged in research outputs.

#### **D.4 Academic Writing and Language Support**

AI may be used to enhance the clarity, coherence, and presentation of academic writing.

##### **Permitted Activities:**

- AI tools may assist with grammar correction, spelling, and stylistic improvements.
- Enhancing readability, structure, and logical flow of content.
- Supporting citation formatting and reference organization according to academic styles.
- Assisting in paraphrasing, provided it does not lead to plagiarism.
- Helping with draft outlines, headings, and structural organization of manuscripts.

The core intellectual content, including ideas, arguments, and conclusions, must remain the original work of the researcher. AI-generated text must be thoroughly reviewed, edited, and validated before inclusion. Excessive reliance on AI that undermines originality and critical thinking is not permitted.

#### **D.5 Visualization and Presentation**

AI tools can enhance the communication and interpretation of research findings. The following activities are permitted.

- Creating charts, graphs, and infographics to represent data effectively.
- Developing interactive dashboards and visual analytics tools.
- Assisting in the preparation of presentation slides and visual materials.
- Performing image enhancement provided it does not alter the underlying meaning or data.

#### **E. Restricted / Prohibited Uses**

To preserve the integrity, credibility, and ethical standards of academic research, certain uses of AI are strictly prohibited. Violations of these provisions may constitute academic misconduct and can lead to disciplinary action.

##### **E.1 Undisclosed AI-Generated Work**

- Submitting AI-generated or AI-assisted content as entirely original human work without proper disclosure is strictly prohibited.

- Researchers must not present AI-generated text, analysis, or outputs as their own intellectual contribution when AI has played a substantial role.
- This includes theses, dissertations, research papers, assignments, grant proposals, and any academic submissions.
- Failure to disclose AI use undermines transparency and constitutes a breach of academic integrity.

## **E.2 Fabrication of Data Using AI**

- The use of AI tools to generate fake, simulated, or fabricated data as real experimental or empirical data is strictly forbidden.
- Researchers must not use AI to create datasets, survey responses, or experimental results that were not genuinely collected or observed.
- Any manipulation that misrepresents the authenticity of data violates fundamental research ethics.
- Legitimate simulations must be clearly identified as such and appropriately justified within the research methodology.

## **E.3 Manipulation of Images, Graphs, or Results**

- AI must not be used to alter, enhance, or manipulate visual or analytical outputs in ways that distort or mislead interpretation.
- This includes modifying graphs, charts, figures, or experimental images to exaggerate findings or hide inconsistencies.
- Selective reporting or AI-assisted “cleaning” of results to produce favourable outcomes is also prohibited.
- All visual and analytical representations must accurately reflect the original data and findings.

## **E.4 AI-Generated Authorship**

- AI tools (such as generative AI systems) cannot be listed as authors or co-authors in any academic publication.
- Authorship implies accountability, intellectual contribution, and responsibility—attributes that AI systems do not possess.
- Researchers must not attribute ideas, analysis, or writing to AI in a manner that replaces human authorship.

- All listed authors must meet established academic authorship criteria and take responsibility for the work.

#### **E.5 Use of AI in Confidential Peer Review without Permission**

- AI tools must not be used to process, analyse, or summarize confidential manuscripts or research materials during peer review without explicit authorization.
- Uploading unpublished work into AI systems may compromise confidentiality, intellectual property, and data security.
- Reviewers are obligated to maintain strict confidentiality and must not expose sensitive content to third-party AI platforms.
- Any permitted use of AI in peer review must comply with journal, institutional, and ethical guidelines.

### **F. Data Privacy and Security**

The use of AI in research must strictly adhere to principles of data privacy, confidentiality, and security. Researchers are responsible for ensuring that sensitive information is protected at all stages of AI-assisted work.

#### **F.1 Protection of Sensitive and Confidential Data**

- Researchers must not upload, share, or process sensitive, confidential, or personally identifiable data using publicly available AI tools or platforms that do not secure data handling.
- Sensitive data may include, but is not limited to: personal information, health records, financial data, unpublished research data, proprietary datasets, and confidential institutional or industry information.
- Public AI systems may store, reuse, or process inputs in ways that could lead to data leakage, unauthorized access, or loss of confidentiality.
- Where AI tools are required for such data, only secure, institution-approved, or locally hosted systems with appropriate safeguards should be used.

#### **F.2 Compliance with Institutional Data Protection Policies**

- All AI-related research activities must align with the institution's data protection and information security policies.
- Researchers must follow approved protocols for data storage, access control, encryption, and sharing.

- Access to sensitive datasets should be restricted to authorized personnel only, and proper documentation must be maintained.
- Any use of third-party AI tools must be evaluated for compliance with institutional standards before adoption.

### **F.3 Compliance with Applicable Indian Data Protection Laws**

- Researchers must comply with all relevant Indian data protection and privacy laws and regulations, including legal requirements related to data collection, processing, and storage.
- Personal data must be handled in accordance with principles such as informed consent, purpose limitation, and data minimization.
- Cross-border transfer of data (e.g., through cloud-based AI tools) must be carefully assessed to ensure legal compliance and data sovereignty requirements.
- Non-compliance with legal standards may result in legal liability, institutional penalties, and reputational harm.

### **F.4 Risk Management and Security Measures**

- Researchers should conduct risk assessments before using AI tools, particularly when handling sensitive or large-scale datasets.
- Appropriate safeguards such as data anonymization, pseudonymization, and encryption should be implemented wherever applicable.
- Regular monitoring should be conducted to detect data breaches, misuse, or unauthorized access.
- Any data breach or security incident must be reported immediately to the relevant institutional authority.

## **G. Authorship and Intellectual Contribution**

Authorship in academic research carries both credit and responsibility. The use of AI tools does not alter the fundamental principle that only human individuals can make intellectual contributions that qualify for authorship.

### **G.1 Human-Only Authorship**

- Only human researchers who have made substantial intellectual contributions to a study shall be listed as authors.
- Authorship implies responsibility for the conceptualization, methodology, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of research findings.

- AI tools, regardless of their level of assistance, cannot assume responsibility or accountability and therefore do not meet the criteria for authorship.
- All listed authors must be able to defend the integrity and validity of the work.

## **G.2 Acknowledgment of AI Contributions**

- Contributions made by AI tools should be clearly acknowledged in an appropriate section of the research output (e.g., acknowledgments or methodology).
- Researchers must specify the type and extent of AI use, such as assistance in writing, data analysis, coding, or visualization.
- Acknowledgment ensures transparency while maintaining the distinction between human intellectual input and AI assistance.
- AI tools should not be credited in a way that suggests independent contribution or authorship status.

## **G.3 Ensuring Originality of Work**

- Researchers are responsible for ensuring that all submitted work reflects original thinking, analysis, and interpretation.
- AI-generated content must not replace the researcher's critical reasoning, creativity, or scholarly contribution.
- Proper citation and referencing must be used for any external sources, including those identified or suggested by AI tools.
- Researchers must actively check for and avoid plagiarism, duplication, or unintentional reproduction of existing work through AI outputs.

## **H. Authorship and Intellectual Contribution**

This section defines the criteria for authorship and clarifies the role of AI in contributing to scholarly work. It reinforces that intellectual ownership and accountability must remain with human researchers.

### **H.1 Human Eligibility for Authorship**

- Authorship is strictly limited to individuals who have made substantial and meaningful intellectual contributions to the research.
- Such contributions may include the development of research ideas, design of methodology, data interpretation, and drafting or critical revision of the manuscript.
- AI systems and tools, irrespective of their capabilities, do not possess agency, intent, or accountability, and therefore cannot be recognized as authors.

- All listed authors must be able to take public responsibility for the accuracy, integrity, and credibility of the work.

## **H.2 Acknowledgment of AI Contributions**

- The use of AI tools must be explicitly and transparently acknowledged wherever they have contributed to the research process.
- Researchers should clearly describe the nature, scope, and purpose of AI usage (e.g., language editing, data analysis, code assistance).
- Acknowledgment should be made in appropriate sections such as methodology, acknowledgments, or disclosure statements.
- AI tools must not be credited in a way that implies independent intellectual contribution or authorship status.

## **H.3 Responsibility for Originality and Integrity**

- Researchers must ensure that all submitted work reflects original scholarship and independent critical thinking.
- AI-generated or AI-assisted content must be carefully reviewed, validated, and refined to align with the researcher's own ideas and interpretations.
- Any use of external content, whether identified manually or through AI tools, must be properly cited and referenced.
- Researchers are responsible for preventing plagiarism, duplication, or misrepresentation, including cases where AI unintentionally reproduces existing material.
- Over-reliance on AI that diminishes the researcher's intellectual contribution or creativity is not permitted.

## **I. Penalties for Misuse**

Any violation of this AI policy is treated as a serious breach of academic and research integrity. Misuse of AI tools undermines trust in scholarly work and may result in disciplinary, academic, and legal consequences depending on the severity of the violation.

### **I.1 Rejection of Thesis or Research Publication**

- Research work found to involve unauthorized or undisclosed use of AI, fabrication, plagiarism, or data manipulation may be rejected at any stage of evaluation.
- Rejection of thesis/dissertation/report/publication:

- **AI scores 21-30%:** The thesis/dissertation/report will be rejected and the scholars/students will be asked to revise it. The PhD candidates will not be allowed to submit the thesis again before 6 months from the date of rejection. The MSc/MTech candidates will be not be allowed to submit the thesis again before 2 months from the date of rejection.
- **AI scores more than 31-50%:** The thesis/dissertation/report will be rejected the scholars/students will be asked to revise it. The PhD candidates will not be allowed to submit the thesis again before 1 year from the date of rejection. The MSc/MTech candidates will be not be allowed to submit the thesis again before 2 months from the date of rejection.
- **AI scores more than 51-80%:** The thesis/dissertation/report will be rejected the scholars/students will be asked to revise it. The PhD candidates will not be allowed to submit the thesis again before 2 years from the date of rejection. The MSc/MTech candidates will be not be allowed to submit the thesis again before 6 months from the date of rejection.
- **AI score more than 80%:** The thesis/dissertation/report will be rejected permanently. The admission of the candidate will be cancelled and supervisor will not be allowed to take new MSc/MTech/PhD candidates for 3 years.

## **I.2 Disciplinary Action**

Individuals found violating AI policy guidelines may be subject to institutional disciplinary proceedings. Possible actions include: formal warnings or written reprimands, academic probation, reduction in grades or evaluation scores (for students), departmental or institutional-level inquiry. In severe cases, misconduct may be escalated to a disciplinary committee or ethics board for further investigation.

## **I.3 Suspension or Revocation of Research Privileges**

Serious or repeated violations may result in temporary or permanent suspension of research privileges. This may include: suspension from research projects or laboratories, withdrawal of access to institutional datasets, labs, or AI resources, restriction from supervising or participating in funded research activities. In extreme cases, individuals may be barred from submitting future research work within the institution for a defined period.

## **I.4 Reporting to Regulatory or External Authorities**



Where violations involve legal, ethical, or data protection breaches, cases may be reported to relevant external regulatory bodies or authorities. This may include situations such as: Data privacy violations, Intellectual property infringement, Fabrication of research with external funding implications. Funding agencies, journals, or professional bodies may also be notified where required.

## 8. AI & BLOCK-CHAIN FOR VERIFICATION

The University has already initiated the distribution of digital degrees through block chain technology, ensuring secure and tamper-proof certification. Building on this strong foundation, advanced AI tools will be integrated to enable real-time verification, automated detection of fraudulent documents, and intelligent record management. This forward-looking approach will enhance transparency, strengthen trust, significantly reduce fraud, and provide seamless verification for employers, institutions, and stakeholders worldwide.

The university may integrate block chain with its existing systems by developing Smart Contracts for certificate issuance and verification, and deploy a user-friendly verification portal with QR code-enabled validation. Strong security measures such as encryption, role-based access, and regular audits must be enforced. A pilot project may be conducted before full-scale deployment, along with training programs for staff and students.

## 9. AI INFRASTRUCTURE

This Artificial Intelligence (AI) Policy establishes a comprehensive and forward-looking framework for the responsible integration of AI technologies at Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University. Setting up an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Lab in a university campus requires a mix of physical infrastructure, computing resources, software ecosystem, and support systems.

### Hardware (computing nodes)

- **High-performance workstations:** Machines with modern multi-core CPUs, at least 32–64 GB RAM, and good GPUs (e.g., NVIDIA RTX 30/40-series).
- **GPU servers or small cluster:** For model training, a few nodes (1–4) with professional GPUs, NVMe SSDs, and 10-100 GbE or InfiniBand networking to allow distributed training.
- **Storage:** Fast local NVMe/SSD storage plus a shared storage solution (NAS or parallel file system) for datasets and models.

## Networking and connectivity

- **Lab-grade LAN:** 1 Gbps (or 10 Gbps for GPU cluster backbone) with managed switches and VLANs (one for teaching, one for research, one for servers).
- **Internet:** Secure campus-connected internet with sufficient bandwidth for downloading datasets, cloud-sync, and remote access.
- **Security:** Firewalls, role-based access control, and separate network segments for research data (e.g., sensitive PII) versus open-source teaching data.

## Software and tools stack

### Core AI stack

- OS: Linux (Ubuntu/CentOS) on servers and GPU nodes; Windows/Linux workstations depending on curriculum.
- Frameworks: PyTorch, TensorFlow, Hugging Face Transformers, Jupyter/RStudio, scikit-learn, OpenCV, etc.

## 10. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

At the university level, an AI policy must embed ethical principles into governance, teaching, research, and administration so that AI supports learning and fairness, not surveillance or harm. Below are the core ethical considerations and how to reflect them in policy.

### A. Bias, fairness, and non-discrimination

- AI tools must be evaluated for hidden bias based on gender, caste, region, disability, or socioeconomic background.
- Policy should require **bias audits**, diverse-sample datasets, and regular testing of AI-driven decisions to ensure equitable outcomes for students and staff.

### B. Privacy, data security, and consent

- Student, faculty, and staff data used in AI systems must be minimized, anonymized where possible, and protected under the university's data-privacy rules.
- Policies should mandate have Clear consent and **opt-out options** when AI is used for monitoring or profiling. No uploading of sensitive data into external generative-AI tools.

### C. Transparency and explainability

- Students and staff must be informed **what AI tools are in use**, how they influence decisions and who is accountable.
- Policy should encourage “human-in-the-loop” use: AI may assist, but final decisions should remain with humans, whose reasoning is documented.

### D. Academic integrity and responsible use

- AI-assisted cheating, **undisclosed AI authorship** in assignments/theses, or fabrication of data must be clearly prohibited in academic-integrity and code-of-conduct policies.

### E. Accountability and oversight

- A **central AI-ethics committee** (IT, academics, administration, legal, and student representatives) should approve tools, review complaints, and update policies periodically.
- Policy must specify who is accountable when an AI system makes a harmful or erroneous decision (e.g., in grading, placement, or counselling). Policy should prefer vendors that provide clear documentation, API access, and options for internal-hosted or hybrid-cloud deployments.

### F. Equity, access, and digital divide

- Policies should ensure free or low-cost institutional access to core AI tools, so students are not pushed into costly external platforms. Support for low-bandwidth and offline-friendly use cases in regions such as rural India.
- Universities should avoid lock-in with closed, proprietary AI systems that cannot be audited or customized.

## 11. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

The university is committed to ensuring fairness, accountability, and transparency in the use of Artificial Intelligence systems. To address concerns effectively, a structured grievance redressal mechanism shall be established. It should cover AI related cover complaints such as bias in AI systems, incorrect outputs, data misuse, and privacy violations. A designated committee should be constituted to ensure process is fair, transparent, and time-bound. The complaints may be allowed through official portal or written applications. All the complaints should be properly acknowledged and a proper record should be maintained by the committee. The committee should also maintain the confidentiality of the complaints. All the complaints must be addressed and complainant should be informed within a defined timeframe. It should provide appeal and escalation mechanism. Regular monitoring and reporting should be performed to improve the accountability, fairness, and compliance.