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FACULTY OF EDUCATION

جامعة الإسكندرية
ALEXANDRIA UNIVERSITY

The Postgraduate Studies and Research Sector at the Faculty of Education

An Operational Framework on the Integration of Artificial Intelligence in Scientific Research: Applications and Ethical Considerations

for the Faculty of Education
Alexandria University

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TEAM MEMBERS

Head of the Team

Dean of the Faculty:
Prof. Hassan Saad Abdin

Executive Director of the Team

Vice Dean of Postgraduate Studies and Research
Prof. Elsayeda Mahmoud Saad

Content Developers

Prof. Mohamed Habashy Hussein
Dr. Hebatollah Mahmoud Mohamed Hegazy
Dr. Heba-Tallah Abd Elrahim Ahmed Abd Elkader
Dr. Basem Ahmed Ibrahim Khalil
Dr. Asmaa Youssif Haggag
Dr. Iman Mohammad Saif Ul-Islam Naguib Gamal El-Din

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Introduction

The contemporary world is undergoing rapid transformations across various domains, particularly in the field of scientific research. These shifts are largely driven by the remarkable advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), which has emerged as one of the most powerful catalysts of change across multiple sectors—most notably, education and scientific research. AI has evolved beyond its traditional role as a tool for analysis or prediction; it now functions as an active partner in research design, model development, knowledge production, decision-making, and even in reshaping the future conception of the «researcher» itself.

In this context, there is a growing necessity to approach artificial intelligence not merely as a technological tool, but as an integrated system. This system demands a comprehensive understanding of its applications, opportunities, challenges, and the ethical considerations it entails—especially within educational research, which directly influences human development, values, cognition, and emotional formation.

Aligned with the strategic plan of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research of the Arab Republic of Egypt (2022–2030)—which emphasizes the integration of advanced technologies and AI into education and research—this guide aims to support one of the plan's central objectives:

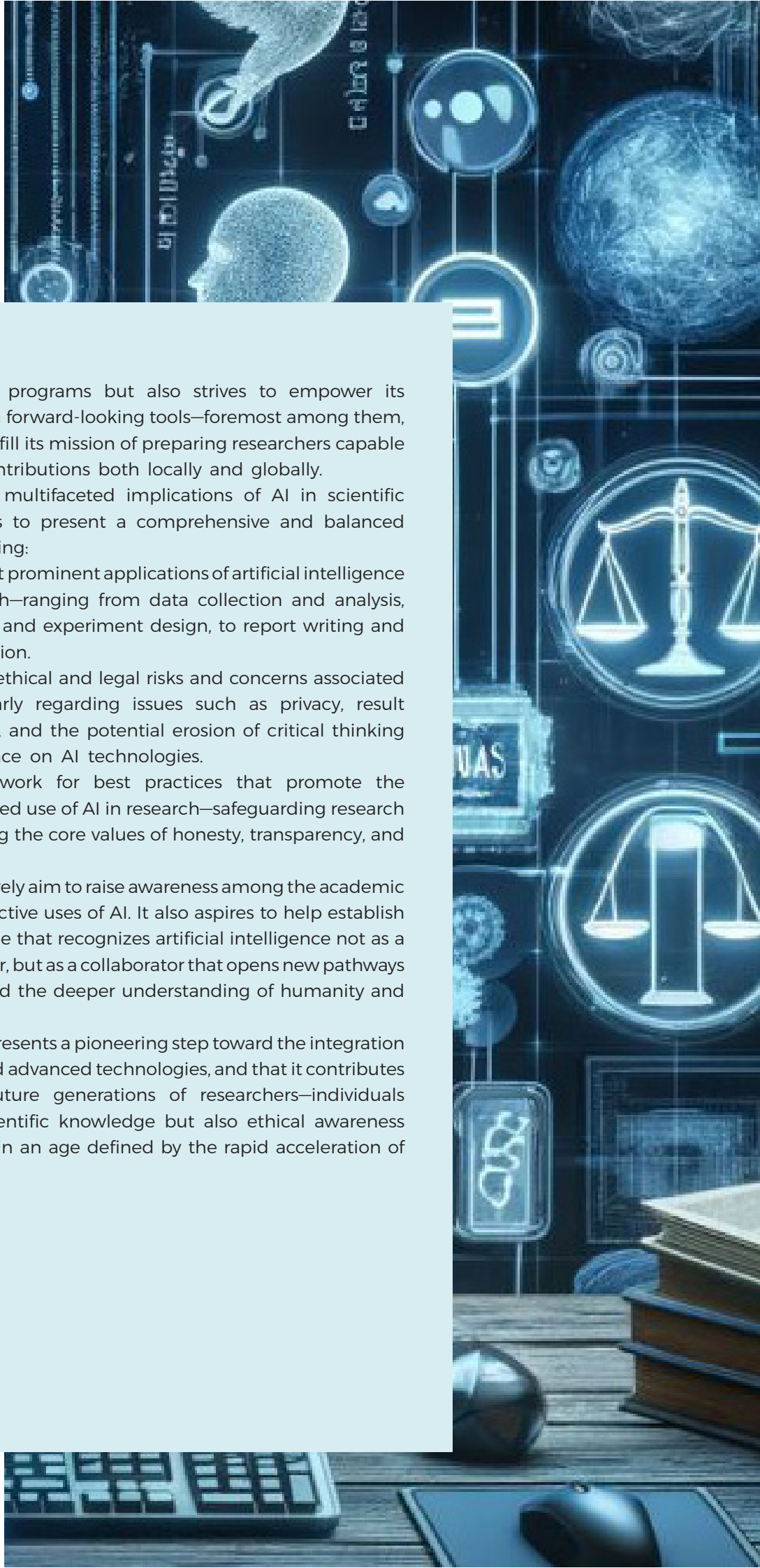
"Stimulating excellence and innovation in scientific research, and enhancing Egypt's position as a knowledge-producing country, capable of competing globally."

It also contributes to the realization of several key pillars of the plan, including:

- **The second pillar**: Building research capacity and empowering researchers with tools of the technological revolution.
- **The fourth pillar**: Supporting applied research with societal impact.
- **The sixth pillar**: Ensuring governance, quality assurance, and ethical control in scientific research.

Moreover, this guide is consistent with **Egypt's Vision 2030**, which identifies "*innovation, knowledge, and scientific research*" as fundamental drivers for building a competitive, diversified, and knowledge-based economy. The vision emphasizes creating an environment that fosters innovation and entrepreneurship, developing a robust research infrastructure, and strengthening the link between education, research institutions, the labor market, and societal needs.

As a leading academic institution in the preparation of teachers and researchers, the **Faculty of Education at Alexandria University** plays a vital role in advancing this national agenda. The Faculty not only provides



cutting-edge educational programs but also strives to empower its academic community with forward-looking tools—foremost among them, artificial intelligence—to fulfill its mission of preparing researchers capable of making meaningful contributions both locally and globally.

In recognition of the multifaceted implications of AI in scientific research, this guide seeks to present a comprehensive and balanced perspective, encompassing:

- A review of the most prominent applications of artificial intelligence in educational research—ranging from data collection and analysis, hypothesis generation, and experiment design, to report writing and knowledge dissemination.
- An analysis of the ethical and legal risks and concerns associated with AI use, particularly regarding issues such as privacy, result falsification, plagiarism, and the potential erosion of critical thinking skills due to overreliance on AI technologies.
- A practical framework for best practices that promote the responsible and informed use of AI in research—safeguarding research integrity and reinforcing the core values of honesty, transparency, and innovation.

This guide does not merely aim to raise awareness among the academic community about the effective uses of AI. It also aspires to help establish a new research culture—one that recognizes artificial intelligence not as a substitute for the researcher, but as a collaborator that opens new pathways for reflection, creativity, and the deeper understanding of humanity and the world.

We hope this guide represents a pioneering step toward the integration of educational research and advanced technologies, and that it contributes to the preparation of future generations of researchers—individuals who possess not only scientific knowledge but also ethical awareness and professional integrity in an age defined by the rapid acceleration of knowledge.

Best PRACTICES

Best Practices for Using Artificial Intelligence in Scientific Research

The influence of many sectors and fields has led to the emergence of artificial intelligence, especially Generative Artificial Intelligence. Scientific research has not been an exception to this trend. A large number of artificial intelligence tools specialized in scientific research have emerged. These tools cover all steps and stages of the research process, starting from the provision of scientific material through databases managed by artificial intelligence—commonly known as search engines—which have demonstrated superior capabilities in providing references relevant to the research topic. They often surpass traditional methods such as Google Scholar, Semantic Scholar, or even the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB). Tools such as Rabbit Search, Connected Papers, and others have helped researchers identify relevant studies and sources within minutes.

The role of Generative Artificial Intelligence has not stopped at this stage. It has extended to platforms that summarize research papers, whether individually or in groups. Researchers can now interact with one paper or multiple papers and extract information from a large corpus in minutes, even formulating new research questions. For example, a site like Answerthis.io can process 20, 50, or even 100 research papers and provide summaries and insights within minutes.

The performance of these platforms has improved significantly with the development of advanced AI models such as GPT-4 and Claude Sonnet, as well as the introduction of Chinese models that have demonstrated remarkable efficiency—perhaps most notably DeepSeek and Manus. The field of artificial intelligence has become an arena for global power competition, no less intense than military or commercial rivalries.

Generative AI models have also shown impressive capabilities in generating scientific references according to various documentation styles. Some platforms now break down master's and doctoral theses into a set of chapters, each accompanied by templates for writing the research problem, objectives, research questions, and other elements. One of the most effective platforms in this regard is mywordai.com, which provides detailed templates for each chapter of a thesis and can even generate full research papers supported by authentic references. A common issue in the early development of such tools was "hallucination," in which the model provided fabricated references.

A more recent stage has included the use of so-called deep search and the development of "thinking models" that simulate how researchers approach gathering material, reviewing sources, noting key observations, and constructing research based on these insights. These models can accurately locate references related to the research topic. They also demonstrate transparency by outlining the stages involved in producing the final research report. With this emphasis on deep thinking, we are approaching the era of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)—a phase where AI can solve complex problems typically requiring human intelligence.

One of the most advanced platforms in this field is www.sider.ai, which features a model called Scholar Deep Search. It has even surpassed https://manus.im, which engages the researcher in discussing the research title and objectives and then generates tailored prompts for the AI model to follow. Through a set of clarifying and exploratory questions, the model produces research output of a quality that exceeds that of many human-written studies.

AI tools have also evolved beyond the theoretical framework to support statistical analysis and data visualization. In many cases, they outperform traditional software like SPSS. These tools require no prior experience or training from the researcher and not only deliver statistical results but also provide interpretations. The researcher simply inputs a research question and a dataset, and the AI can suggest relevant questions and generate analyses accordingly. One of the most effective platforms in this domain is https://julius.ai, which can handle all file types and utilizes powerful statistical engines such as R and Python—without requiring the user to have prior expertise in these tools. The platform performs all steps with minimal researcher intervention.

Other artificial intelligence platforms also offer a range of tools to support the research review process. These tools assess the language quality and accuracy of documentation, provide comprehensive reviews of research papers, and suggest suitable scientific journals across various classification categories for publication. They also supply direct links to these journals, evaluate the degree of alignment between the journal›s scope and the subject matter of the research, and verify whether the journal has previously published work similar to the researcher's topic. This functionality significantly reduces the time researchers spend identifying appropriate publication venues. In addition, these platforms assist researchers in locating relevant scientific conferences where they can present their work. They provide detailed information and links related to these conferences, including the event dates, submission deadlines, and the countries in which the conferences will be held. One of the most prominent platforms offering these features is www.trinka.ai. It supports researchers professionally by facilitating access to journals and conferences that are well-suited for publishing their work. Furthermore, it delivers a precise and informed review of the research and offers a set of recommendations to enhance its quality by identifying the strengths and weaknesses of each component of the study.

Due to the widespread integration of AI tools across all stages of scientific research, several publishing houses have addressed the appropriate use of generative AI in academic work. They have issued recommendations for both researchers and reviewers regarding how generative AI may be ethically and effectively employed in research writing and the peer review process. One of the most prominent institutions in this regard is Elsevier, which has issued a set of guidelines. Among the most important of these is the directive not to list generative AI models such as GPT as authors or co-authors. Additionally, the use of generative AI should be limited to tasks such as

language editing or enhancing the clarity of ideas—provided that the core concepts originate from the researcher's own thinking. Further insights into the stance of academic publishers can be found in recent studies, including the work of da Veiga (2025), which examined the positions of ten of the world's largest publishing houses on the use of generative AI in scientific research and concluded that:

1. Researchers must disclose whether generative artificial intelligence (AI) was used in their research and specify which parts of the study involved AI tools.
2. The research highlights the importance of accountability, emphasizing that researchers bear full responsibility for any content generated by AI. This includes ensuring that such content is free from errors, bias, logical fallacies, or misinformation.
3. Researchers are also responsible for the accuracy and authenticity of all references cited in the study. They must verify that no references are fictitious or inaccurate and that the formatting of citations complies with the guidelines of the target journal.
4. There is a broad consensus among publishing houses that AI tools may be used for linguistic review, provided that such use is transparently disclosed in the appropriate section of the manuscript, in accordance with the journal's instructions.
5. AI tools may also be employed to enhance readability and to format the research in line with the journal›s submission requirements. However, such usage must always be disclosed within the body of the research (Cramarenco et al., 2023).
6. The use of generative AI during the pre-writing stage—for tasks such as idea generation, brainstorming, and identifying or categorizing prior studies—is permitted. However, researchers must conduct a critical review of any AI-generated content and remain fully accountable for it.
7. Publishers agree that AI tools can be integrated into research design and methodology—for example, in data analysis and coding. Nevertheless, researchers are required to ensure transparency by disclosing AI use through one or more of the following methods:

   A. Cover letter

   B. Acknowledgments section

   C. Methodology section

   D. Statement following the References section

   E. Disclosure form (Huh, 2023)

The disclosure should include the AI tool's name, version, and number, along with the purpose and manner of its use.

Limitations on the Use of Generative AI Tools

1. Leading academic publishers have also outlined restrictions on the use of generative AI in scientific research. Key limitations include:
2. Generative AI must not be used to formulate research conclusions or recommendations. These essential aspects of scientific inquiry must be developed by humans, as they fall under the researcher's core responsibilities (Elsevier; Kankanhalli & National University of Singapore, 2024; Wolters Kluwer).
3. Generative AI tools must not be used to alter data or substantive research findings (Sage, Wiley). Additionally, the creation of independent content by AI is prohibited by publishers such as Springer Nature.

The use of AI tools to modify images or graphical elements is explicitly prohibited by Elsevier, Springer Nature, and Taylor & Francis. However, publishers such as ACS, IEEE, and Sage allow such modifications, provided the researcher discloses them. MDPI, OUP, Wolters Kluwer, and Wiley also require disclosure of any AI-generated content ("Challenges, Benefits and Recommendations for Using Generative Artificial Intelligence in Academic Writing – A Case of ChatGPT," 2024).

In line with Alexandria University's leadership in various research domains, the Faculty of Education has developed a comprehensive guide for researchers and graduate students outlining the ethical and responsible use of artificial intelligence in scientific research. This initiative reflects the university›s commitment to aligning with international standards and keeping pace with global trends that advocate for the responsible integration of AI in all areas of life—including scientific inquiry.

Through this guide, the Faculty of Education seeks to support researchers aiming for international publication by helping them meet the standards set by major academic publishers, thereby increasing the likelihood of their work being accepted in high-impact journals.

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USES & PRECAUTIONS

Uses and Precautions of Employing Generative AI in Academic Research Writing

Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) tools offer promising avenues for enhancing research writing and processes. However, their use necessitates a strong understanding of ethical considerations and best practices to maintain academic integrity, ensure accuracy, and comply with institutional and publishing guidelines. This guide provides a detailed overview of the dos and don'ts of using GenAI in your research writing. There are two **foundational principles** that researchers must pay extreme attention to:

- **Familiarize yourself thoroughly with the specific policies and guidelines of your university, research institution, funding body, and target journals regarding the use of GenAI tools.** These policies may outline permissible uses, disclosure requirements, and limitations.
- **Recognize that ethical AI use is a continuous mindset,** emphasizing responsible wielding of these powerful tools to enhance, not replace, your expertise.

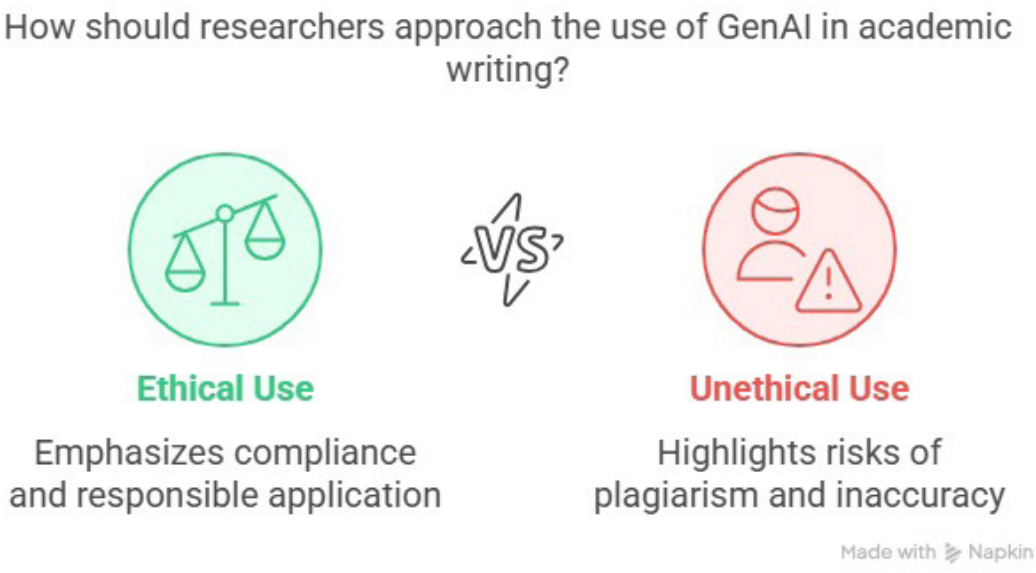


Figure No. (1)

Here are the dos and don'ts of using GenAI in your research writing:

I. Using GenAI in the Research Process

USES

- Act as the expert with GenAI as your assistant. Use AI to support and enhance your knowledge and critical thinking, rather than leading the research
- Conduct thorough research and lay the foundational groundwork for your study. Use GenAI to become more productive along the way with tasks like summarizing information or brainstorming ideas after you have established a solid base.
- Use GenAI for tasks such as summarizing academic literature, identifying potential research gaps (after your initial exploration), rephrasing text for clarity (while retaining original meaning and citation), assisting with structuring ideas, and for translation.
- Utilize GenAI cautiously for literature discovery, as a starting point to find relevant articles for deeper analysis.
- Use GenAI to understand complex concepts and brainstorm ideas during the literature review process to help identify research gaps and validate your hypotheses.

PRECAUTIONS

- Don't Use AI as a replacement for your own expertise on critical-thinking tasks such as research gap identification (as the primary method), hypothesis generation, data analysis, or interpretation.
- Don't Blindly use AI outputs as a shortcut to get ready-made results without putting in the necessary intellectual work.
- Don't Substitute a thorough critical literature review with AI-generated summaries or similar tools, no matter how pressed for time you are. Critical engagement with the literature remains essential.
- Don't Rely completely on AI to come up with a research idea or hypothesis and then incorporate citations later as a shortcut. The core research direction should be yours.
- Don't Use GenAI to fabricate research data or images. This constitutes research misconduct.

See Figure No. (2)

II. GenAI in Academic Writing

USES

- Always verify AI-assisted or -generated text thoroughly for factual accuracy, completeness, and potential biases before use. Discard unnecessary or incorrect parts and refine the rest to meaningfully fit your voice and your work.
- Refine AI-generated content to suit your specific context and ensure it aligns with your own academic voice and style.
- Use plagiarism detection software to identify text that may inadvertently be similar to published works, as a pre-emptive measure before submission. Be aware that AI-generated text may be flagged. Examine flagged portions and add citations if the source relates to your work.
- Prudently use GenAI tools to save time, communicate ideas well, and be more productive in academic writing, especially for tasks like improving clarity or grammar. This can be particularly helpful for both native and non-native English speakers.
- Disclose the use of GenAI tools in the acknowledgements section of your manuscript, even if it was used for minor tasks. Some journals may require more detailed disclosure in the cover letter or methods section.

PRECAUTIONS

- Don't Submit AI-generated abstracts, essays, or any other significant content directly without thorough review and substantial human contribution. This can be considered a form of plagiarism and cheating.
- Don't Blindly trust GenAI tools that add random or incorrect citations into your text. Review all suggested citations carefully and verify their relevance and accuracy.
- Don't Try to evade detection by plagiarism checkers and AI content detectors. Be wary of any tools that claim to reduce similarity scores unethically like humanizers, e.g.
- Don't List generative AI tools as a co-author or author of any submitted manuscript. AI technologies cannot be held accountable for the work and do not meet authorship criteria.
- Don't Cite AI as an author. Authorship implies responsibility and accountability, which AI cannot possess.

II. GenAI in Academic Writing

USES

Be prepared to describe in detail how you used the GenAI tool, including the name, version, model, and source of the AI used.

PRECAUTIONS

Don't Use GenAI or AI-assisted tools to create or alter images in submitted manuscripts, including enhancing, obscuring, moving, removing, or introducing specific features, unless it is explicitly part of your research design or methods (e.g., in biomedical imaging). Adjustments of brightness, contrast, or color balance are generally acceptable if they do not obscure information. Any permitted use must be acknowledged.

Don't Use GenAI in the production of artwork such as for book or commissioned content covers or graphical abstracts.

See Figure No. (3)

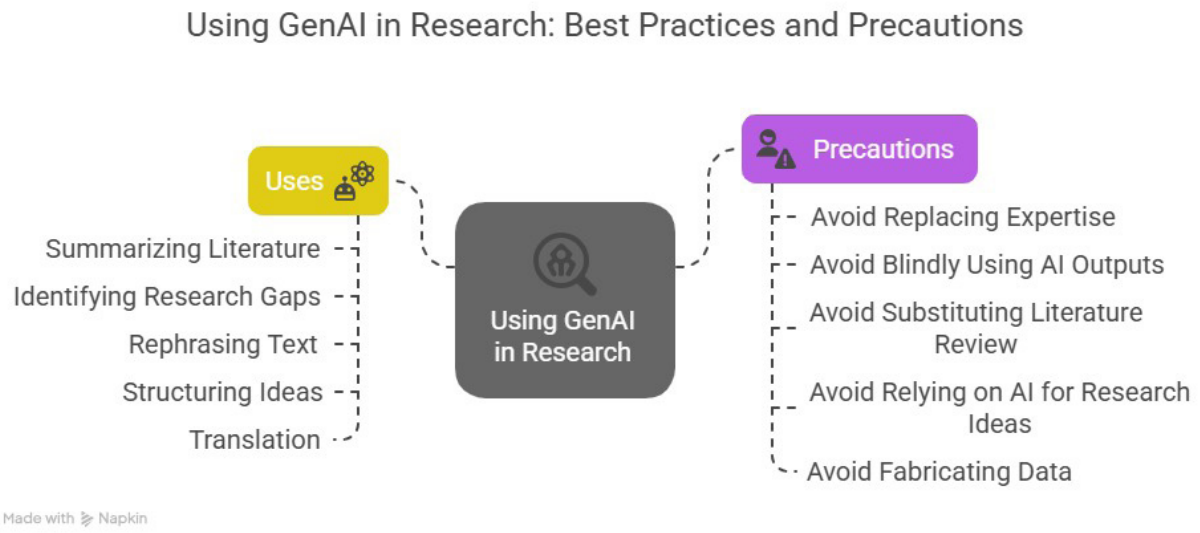


Figure No. (2)

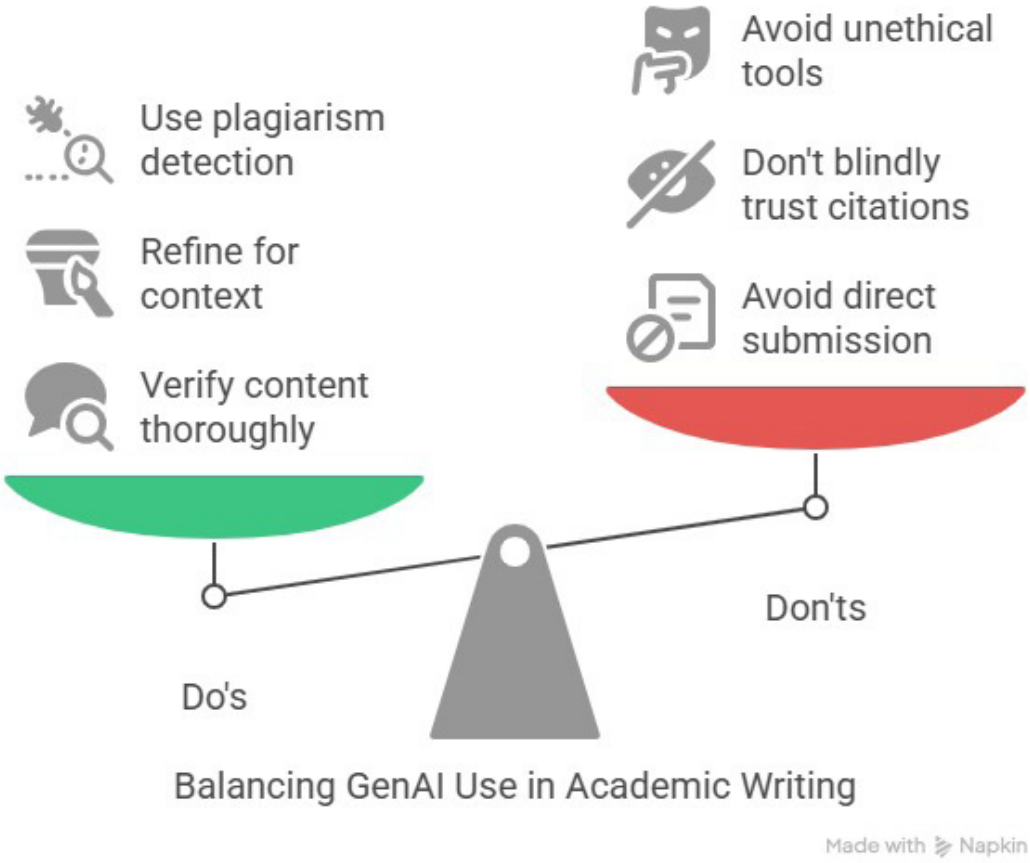


Figure No. (3)

III. Accuracy, Bias, and Accountability

USES

- Actively work to identify, describe, reduce, and control any AI-related biases and random errors in your research.
- Ensure that your research datasets and methodologies are diverse and representative to mitigate potential biases amplified by AI.
- Critically evaluate the outputs of GenAI tools, keeping in mind that they may contain biased or factually incorrect details.
- Verify all GenAI-generated citations for authenticity and correctness. Be aware that LLMs are prone to generating fabricated or inaccurate citations.
- Take full responsibility for the accuracy, validity, and originality of all content submitted, even if it was generated or assisted by AI.
- Be prepared to explain and justify all aspects of your research, including the use of AI tools and the rationale behind your choices.

PRECAUTIONS

- Don't Blindly trust the output of GenAI tools without critical evaluation. Remember the maxim «garbage in, garbage out».
- Don't Assume that AI-generated content is inherently objective or bias-free. AI learns from data, which can contain existing societal biases.
- Don't Use GenAI in situations where your own expertise and judgment are insufficient to identify and remove potential biases or errors.

See Figure No. (4)

IV. Confidentiality and Intellectual Property

USES

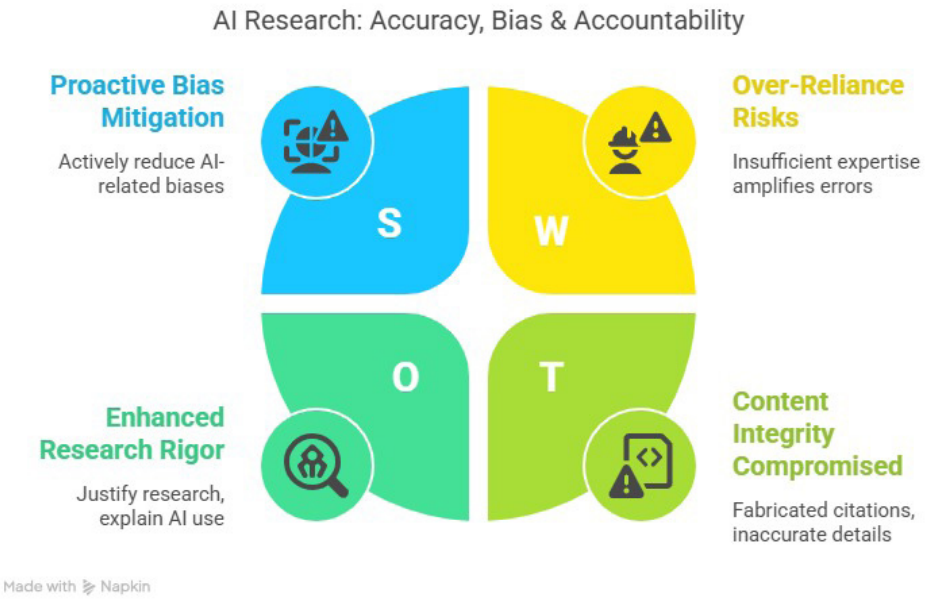
Exercise extreme caution when inputting any confidential, sensitive, or personal information into GenAI tools. Be aware of the tool›s data storage and usage policies.

PRECAUTIONS

Don't Input unpublished research, potential intellectual property, or proprietary/classified information into publicly accessible GenAI tools without understanding the privacy implications (*Check the data control, security & privacy policies of the used AI Tools*).

Don't Assume that information shared with a GenAI tool will remain confidential unless explicitly stated and secured by the provider.

See Figure No. (5)



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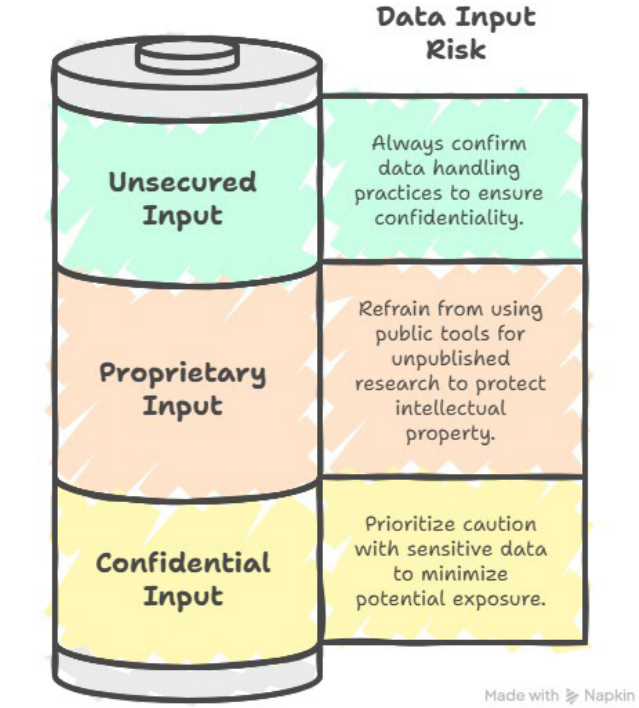
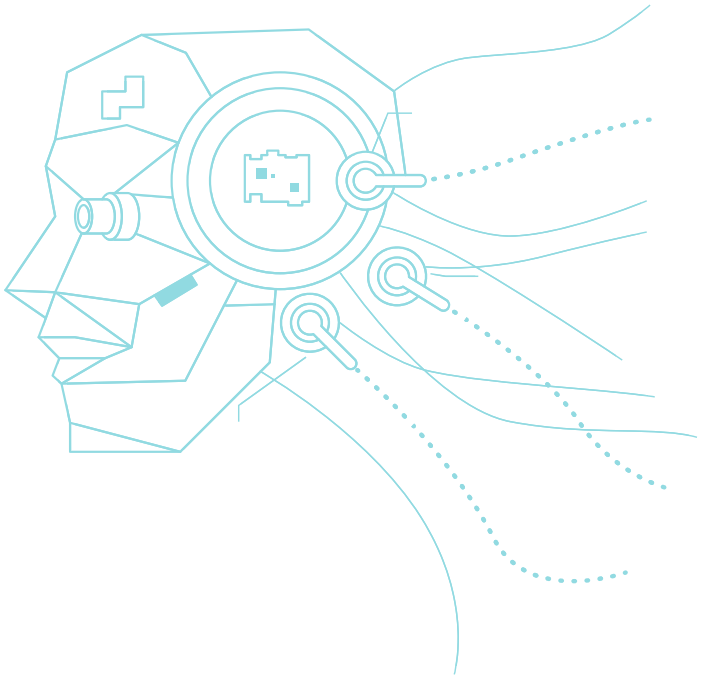

Understanding the spectrum of data input practices helps ensure responsible and secure use of GenAI tools, balancing utility with the risk of exposing sensitive information.
Data Input Risk
Unsecured Input
Always confirm data handling practices to ensure confidentiality.
Proprietary Input
Refrain from using public tools for unpublished research to protect intellectual property.
Confidential Input
Prioritize caution with sensitive data to minimize potential exposure.
Made with Napkin

Figure No. (5)



V. The Future of AI in Research

USES

- Stay informed about the rapidly evolving capabilities of GenAI tools and the changing policies and guidelines for their ethical use in scholarly publishing.
- Engage in ongoing discussions within the scientific community about the ethical implications of AI in research.
- Recognize that as AI advances, our understanding of ethical use and the need for updated guidance will also evolve.

See Figure No. (6)

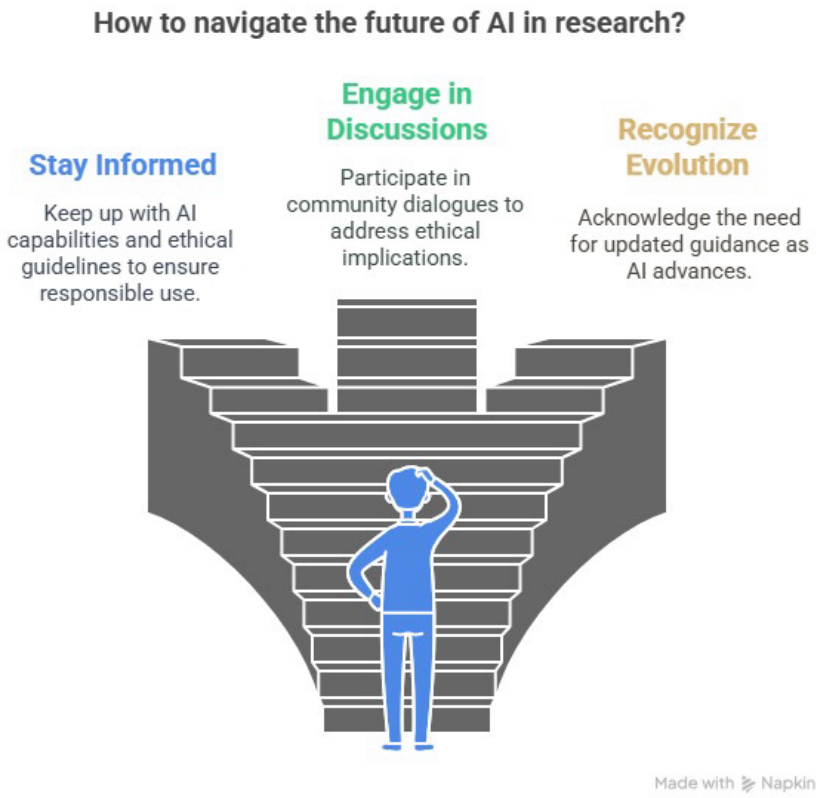
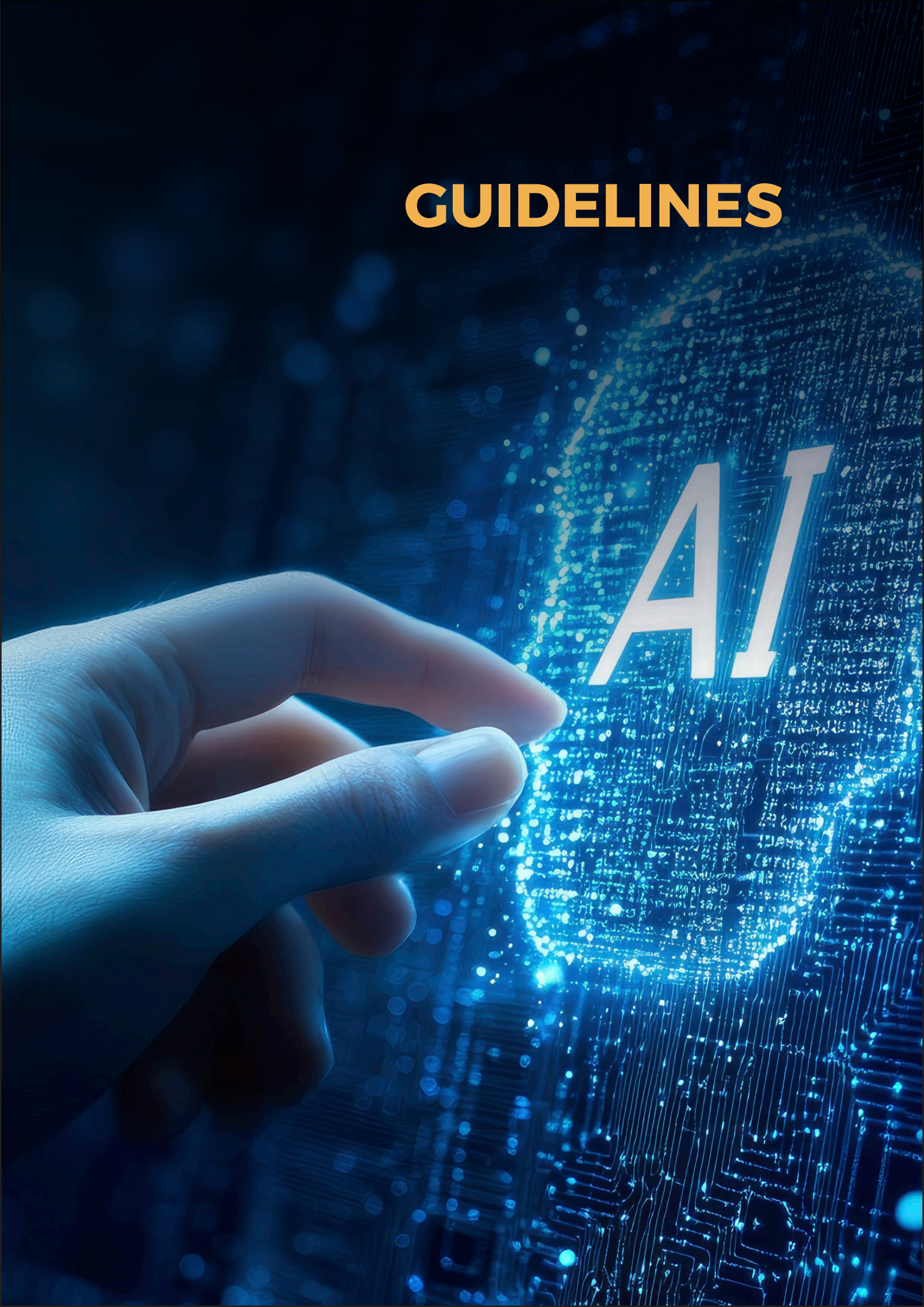


Figure No. (6)

By adhering to these dos and don›ts, researchers can harness the potential benefits of generative AI in their writing while upholding the highest standards of academic integrity, ethical conduct, and scholarly rigor. Remember that the responsible integration of AI in research requires continuous learning, critical evaluation, and a commitment to transparency and accountability.

GUIDELINES



Guidelines for the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Research

Important Notice

Dear researchers, please be informed that many international programs are currently being used by journals, particularly the Turnitin program, to detect any exceedance of the allowed limit for the use of generative artificial intelligence. Therefore, it is advisable to adhere to a limit of no more than 20% to avoid any issues that may lead to the rejection of your research. We recommend ensuring compliance with this percentage or lower to maintain the quality of your work. Thank you for your understanding!

AI-generated text and authorship

- If AI tools have been used to generate the main text, this must be disclosed in the acknowledgements.
- Authors should not list generative AI as a co-author or author of any submitted manuscript.
- Generative AI technologies cannot be held accountable for all aspects of a manuscript and consequently do not meet the ICMJE criteria required for authorship.
- If the author of a submitted manuscript has used written or visual content produced by or edited using generative AI, this use must comply with all journal guidelines and policies.
- The author is responsible for checking the accuracy of all content created using generative AI, e.g., quotes, citations, and references.

AI-generated figures and images

- Figures produced or edited using generative AI must be checked to ensure they accurately reflect the data presented in the manuscript.
- Authors must also check that any written or visual content produced by or edited using a generative AI is plagiarism-free.
- If the author of a submitted manuscript has used written or visual content produced by or edited using generative AI, such use must be acknowledged in the acknowledgements section of the manuscript and the methods section, if applicable.
- Not allowed the use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools to create or alter images in submitted manuscripts. This may include enhancing, obscuring, moving, removing, or introducing a specific feature within an image or figure. Adjustments of brightness, contrast, or color balance are acceptable if they do not obscure or eliminate any information present in the original. The only exception is if the use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools is part of the research design or research methods (for example in the field of biomedical imaging).
- The author must list the name, version, model, and source of the generative AI used.
- Specialized software might be applied to submitted manuscripts to identify suspected image irregularities.
- Authors should adhere to the AI software's specific usage policies and ensure correct content attribution.
- The use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools in the production of artwork such as for book or commissioned content covers or graphical abstracts is not permitted.

Appendix

ETHICAL REVIEW FORM

Ethical Review Form for the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Academic Research

رجاءً قم بقراءة إرشادات المراجعة الأخلاقية لاستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي المرفقة مع نماذج المراجعة الأخلاقية قبل إكمال هذا النموذج. أكمل جميع أقسام هذا النموذج؛ حيث لن تتم مراجعة الطلب غير المكتمل مما قد يؤخر عملية الموافقة.

نرجو أعزائى الباحثين التنبيه على أنه يتم حالياً استخدام العديد من البرامج العالمية بالمجلات وعلى وجه الخصوص يستخدم برنامج Turnitin العالمي في الكشف عن تعدى الحد المسموح باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي التوليدي. لذا يُفضل الالتزام بنسبة لا تتعدى ٢٠٪ لتجنب أي مشكلات قد تؤدي إلى رفض البحث. نوصي بالحرص على الالتزام بهذه النسبة أو أقل منها للحفاظ على جودة البحث. شكرًا لتفهمكم!

Section One: General Data		
		Proposal title in Arabic
		Proposal title in English
☐ Research derived from a research project ☐ Project ☐ Resubmit ☐ Related to a previous research proposal, please state its number.....	☐ Master's thesis ☐ PhD thesis ☐ Independent research ☐ Research derived from a master's thesis ☐ Research derived from a doctoral thesis	Research type
		In the case of derived research, write the title of the thesis/project from which it is derived?
Mention the name of the organization (s)	☐ Inside the university ☐ Another part inside Egypt ☐ Another part outside Egypt ☐ Multiple	Place of research
		Expected date for submitting the research

Section Two: Research Team Data				
	Faculty/ Institute		Name	Principal Investigator (PI)
	Academic degree		Current job	
	E-mail		Mobile	

قم بتسجيل جميع الباحثين المشاركين أدناه، بما في ذلك أولئك من المؤسسات الأخرى:

Name	Role in research	Academic degree	Faculty/ Institute	E-mail

Section Three: Ethical Considerations for the Use of Generative AI	
Researchers are required to indicate whether Generative AI tools were used at any stage of their research or writing process. Please check all that apply.	
1. Research & Literature Review • Used GenAI to identify research gaps or suggest research questions • Used GenAI to summarize academic literature or create overviews • Used GenAI to generate or rephrase the review of literature • Used GenAI to paraphrase or summarize source materials for literature integration	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
2. Writing Support • Used GenAI to generate initial drafts or outline sections of the paper • Used GenAI to rephrase or improve academic style of written content • Used GenAI to correct grammar, punctuation, and mechanics • Used GenAI to assist in structuring or organizing ideas • Used GenAI for translation (e.g., from Arabic to English or vice versa)	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
3. Data Handling & Analysis • Used GenAI for data cleaning or preprocessing • Used GenAI for descriptive statistical analysis • Used GenAI for visualizing data (e.g., charts, graphs, infographics) • Used GenAI to interpret data or results • Used GenAI to generate synthetic data for simulation or hypothetical scenarios	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
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7. Disclosure & Accountability • I have reviewed and validated all outputs generated by GenAI tools • I take full responsibility for the accuracy, validity, and originality of all content submitted • I have ensured that no confidential, sensitive, or plagiarized material was input into GenAI tools • I acknowledge that the use of GenAI in this work is disclosed transparently and ethically • I understand that it is necessary to obtain approval again after writing the research to ensure the use of GenAI • Have you declared the use of GenAI in your research paper?	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐
8. AI Tools Used Please list the tools used (e.g., ChatGPT, Claude, DALL·E, Grammarly GO, etc.):	

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