

Exploring the integration of ideological values with artificial intelligence technology: A legal awareness perspective

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Technology has potential benefits and challenges that the law of awareness must overcome. Behavior contrary to legal norms often appears in AI, which can harm and endanger the nation's life. The low compliance and moral awareness of AI users that is not in line with Pancasila values has led to the emergence of various conflicts in society. This study aims to explore three aspects related to the use of AI. First, students' perceptions of the use of AI. Secondly, the use of AI Technology based on Pancasila values; third, efforts to form legal awareness of the use of AI Technology. The study results show that almost all students know and have used AI technology, especially in academic activities. This research was conducted using qualitative methods and a case study approach. Data collection was carried out through observation, distribution of questionnaires, and interviews with 205 students of Sebelas Maret University as respondents. In addition, literature studies and interviews were also conducted with several key informants. Data processing uses the triangulation method, which uses interactive model data analysis from Miles & Huberman. To use AI wisely and follow Pancasila values, students must understand the ethics and laws of using this technology.

Keywords: artificial intelligence; awareness; law; Pancasila

Introduction

Pancasila's existence is crucial for the nation and state since it serves as the foundation for Indonesia's state, ideology, worldview, and moral standards. Consequently, all people are obligated to adhere to and implement it. The principles of Pancasila encompass many moral dimensions derived from the Indonesian people's identity. These values should be assimilated and implemented in everyday life, and reflected in the numerous standards governing communal existence, including inside universities (Sumardjoko & Musyiam, 2018).

The Pancasila ideals encompass significant moral excellence that aims to cultivate intelligent and virtuous people, particularly among students who represent the younger



generation. As catalysts for transformation, students are anticipated to actively contribute to enhancing the standard of living in their country and region, guided by the principles of Pancasila (Latif, 2018; Nurizka et al., 2020; Wulandari et al., 2023). As members of the younger generation, students will persist in advancing the welfare of Indonesia by implementing transformative changes (Maisyaroh et al., 2023; Nurizka et al., 2020). Pancasila's ideals guide the younger generation's thoughts and actions.

Pancasila is currently encountering difficulties due to the impact of advanced technologies. Technology, particularly digitalization, enhances ease, velocity, and efficiency in diverse aspects of life, particularly in promoting interactions, collaborations, and civic participation. Technology facilitates the fulfillment of human needs. Any business can be efficiently addressed by utilizing diverse internet search engines that are interconnected and synchronized with smartphone devices (Fletcher et al., 2020). Users can access data on the website at their convenience, enabling them to swiftly obtain a wide range of information. Nevertheless, with its advancement, technology frequently diverges from Pancasila principles by contravening the rules of social, national, and governmental existence.

The findings from the 2019 survey indicate that a significant proportion of firms globally, specifically 37%, have successfully integrated AI into their operational processes. Moreover, the survey revealed that a staggering 89 countries have witnessed a remarkable surge of 270% in adopting AI technology over the past four years, with an even more impressive tripling in 2019 (Ahmed et al., 2022). AI is extensively utilized in several fields, such as economics, education, services, finance, marketing, and others (Sanusi et al., 2022).

The use of AI has had a notable influence, particularly in the field of education. AI is employed to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of education by offering personalized experiences to each student, facilitating adaptive instruction customized to their specific requirements. AI also examines educational data and offers educators and administrators valuable information regarding student trends, challenges, and potential (Ruiz-Real et al., 2020; Yang et al., 2021). Furthermore, AI is employed to construct interactive and cutting-edge digital learning platforms and enhance remote learning by utilizing tools and programs that enable virtual communication and cooperation (Yufei et al., 2020). The integration of AI in education enhances inclusivity, enhances the caliber of learning, and facilitates students in reaching their maximum capabilities (Ruiz-Real et al., 2020; Villegas-Ch et al., 2021)

Nevertheless, the extent of the impact and advantages of AI presents novel problems to human existence. Moreover, the advancement of AI appears to influence the legal framework governing society, particularly regarding criminal culpability. Common instances include unauthorized access to social media passwords, unauthorized entry into accounts or electronic money deposit accounts, technological fraud, data theft, and other criminal activities.

The findings of a preliminary observational study involving interviews and questionnaires administered to twenty-five students from multiple public and private universities in Surakarta indicate that all students possess a comprehensive understanding of and effectively employ AI technology in diverse activities. These activities encompass commerce, transportation, and educational pursuits, such as completing assignments. Moreover, students demonstrate an awareness of the limitations inherent in AI capabilities. Consequently, they can supplement the deficiencies of AI programs within a single application by utilizing other applications, thereby fostering mutual reinforcement.

Nevertheless, 80% of students acknowledge that using AI technology is susceptible to exploitation for illicit activities. In comparison, 40% of the participants confessed to attempting to modify the algorithms in AI programs for their benefit, individually or as a group, such as obtaining unpaid access to typically paid applications. In 2022, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia highlights that the younger generation is the primary foundation with the capacity to act as catalysts for change in addressing the advancement of AI.

The issues indicate that utilizing AI not only yields advantages but also presents hurdles since implementing AI technology necessitates strict adherence to legal considerations. The youth plays a significant role in implementing AI technology with legal consciousness. The significance of this lies in the fact that engaging in actions that go against legal norms can have a distressing influence and jeopardize the tranquility and cohesion of society.

Legal awareness refers to individuals' deliberate mindset regarding the nature and ideal state of the law. It originates from a deep sense of inspiration and an internal perspective on what actions are permissible and impermissible. An indication of legal consciousness in a culture is the possession of legal knowledge. Acquiring knowledge about the law will serve as a deterrent against engaging in illegal activities when utilizing AI technology. Technology usage should always be conducted with a conscious understanding and adherence to relevant regulations. Society's many norms encompass ideals such as moral integrity, nobility of character, and a sense of national identity.

Pancasila serves as the foundation of the state, the guiding principle for the Indonesian nation and state, and the primary source of all legal sources in Indonesia. It encompasses fundamental principles shaping the outlook on life and guiding the Indonesian nation and state. It is widely held that adhering to Pancasila values in one's actions will lead to positive outcomes and mutual advantages. AI technology should be governed by and grounded in the principles of Pancasila. Researching to investigate the following aspects is crucial: 1) Student perspectives on the utilization of AI Technology; 2) How students employ AI Technology; 3) Initiatives to promote legal awareness regarding the use of AI Technology.

Method

This research was conducted on 205 students consisting of various study programs and various faculties at Sebelas Maret University. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach (Cresswell, 2012; Miles et al., 2018). The case study approach was used in this research because it allows in-depth analysis of complex and specific phenomena and facilitates a better understanding of cause-and-effect relationships in real contexts. To obtain data, data collection was carried out through literature, observation, and interviews.

The researcher processed the data using the triangulation method, which consisted of triangulation of methods and data sources. After processing the data, analysis was carried out using interactive model data analysis from Miles & Huberman (Miles et al., 2018). This research is an alternative solution to increase student legal awareness as a form of citizen compliance and prevent unlawful behavior from occurring.

Results and Discussion

Student Perceptions of the use of AI Technology

AI is employed to enhance the efficacy and proficiency of education by offering each student a customized encounter, facilitating adaptive instruction that caters to individual requirements. AI additionally examines educational data and offers educators and administrators valuable information regarding student trends, challenges, and potential (Ruiz-Real et al., 2020). Furthermore, AI is employed to construct interactive and cutting-edge digital learning platforms and enhance distance learning by utilizing tools and programs that permit virtual communication and cooperation (Yufei et al., 2020). The importance of balancing the benefits and risks of AI in the field of education enhances inclusivity, elevates the standard of learning (Berendt et al., 2020; Chiu et al., 2023; Perrotta & Selwyn, 2020).

A survey was carried out on 205 students from Sebelas Maret University using a distributed questionnaire. The respondents included both men and women, with the majority falling within the age range of 17-30 years. The remaining respondents were over 30 years old. All participants were students enrolled in different undergraduate and postgraduate programs at the University of March Sebelas Maret.

Furthermore, researchers conducted research related to student perceptions of the use of AI technology, as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1.
Student Perceptions in the Use of AI Technology

| No | Criteria | Source person |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1 | Know the AI technology commonly used by students | 188 (91,7%) |
| 2 | Using AI technology in academic activities (e.g., Chat GPT, etc.) | 163 (79,5%) |
| 3 | Often uses AI technology in academic activities | 101 (49,3%) |
| 4 | Know the functions and benefits of AI technology | 181 (88,3%) |
| 5 | It's easier to do tasks through AI technology | 130 (63,5%) |
| 6 | Know the impact and consequences of using AI technology | 172 (83,9%) |

The data in Table 2 above shows that 91.7% of students know about the use of AI, and 79.5% of students use AI in academic activities, although 13.25 say they are doubtful they have ever used it. Furthermore, 79.5% of students often use AI in academic activities, although 23.9% or as many as 49 students hesitate to say that they often use it. Furthermore, 88.3% of students claimed to know the benefits of using AI. The study's results also showed that 83.9% of students understood the impact of using AI. This research also seeks to find information on the use of AI in academic activities commonly used by students.

The study results show that students utilizing AI must know that AI as a technology has considerable potential to be utilized properly and wisely in their activities as students, both in academic and non-academic activities.

Use of Artificial Intelligence Technology by Students

AI is a field of study and practice focused on developing intelligent machines, particularly computer programs or applications. AI refers to the development of computers, robots, or apps that possess the ability to perform tasks intelligently, like humans (Yufei et al., 2020).

Puryanto, a proficient AI technology developer from the Edukini Institute, asserted during a FGD session on July 11, 2023, that the inception of AI may be traced back to the 1950s. Artificial Intelligence was first introduced by John McCarthy, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, during the Dartmouth Conference in 1956, which was attended by experts in the field of AI. Moreover, as stated by Puryanto, it is crucial to comprehend the constituents of AI to grasp its advantages, specifically, there are three of them. The three areas of focus are: 1) machine learning, 2) deep learning, and 3) natural language processing.

The presence of AI or cognitive abilities can enhance human creativity and productivity. However, the use of it can be dangerous if it goes against ethical principles and relevant legal laws, particularly by increasing the likelihood of misuse by irresponsible individuals. The subsequent findings from CBNC Indonesia's data tracking regarding the utilization of AI have revealed various issues, encompassing:

1. Artificial intelligence is employed to breach security systems autonomously, induce accidents in autonomous vehicles, or convert commercial drones into weaponry.
2. The utilization of AI frequently infringes upon privacy, as exemplified by the emergence of "deepfake" pornographic movies on the internet.
3. The potential for misusing AI by rogue, criminal, and non-aligned nations.
4. The misuse of AI poses a concern to digital security since hackers can exploit it to access and obliterate certain data.
5. AI can generate sophisticated and lifelike fabricated audio and video content including public figures, which can be used for propaganda purposes.
6. Automation in AI technology can potentially result in elevated unemployment rates and social issues since it has the capability to substitute human roles.

7. The alarming aspect is in the capability of AI to generate synthetic images, text, and audio that can be employed to mimic individuals on the internet and manipulate public sentiment, potentially leading to political exploitation.

The utilization of AI might be deemed as a violation of Pancasila ideals due to its deviant behaviors that have adverse consequences on the nation's and state's sustainability. Moreover, a study was undertaken to determine whether students possess knowledge of the application of AI technology in accordance with the principles of Pancasila.

Most students agree that the use of AI must be following the values of Pancasila. However, it turns out that there are still 1% who do not understand and 10.7% of students who are unsure whether they understand the use of AI, which must follow Pancasila values. This is reinforced by the opinion of students that they need to gain more knowledge and understanding of the ethics of using AI; of course, the use of AI that follows Pancasila values is their main knowledge.

A significant majority of 97.1% acknowledge the importance of acquiring information and comprehension regarding the ethical utilization of AI, specifically in accordance with Pancasila norms. While 2.9% may hold a different opinion, possibly due to their existing comprehension, it does not negate the potentiality.

According to Prof. Dr. Mukhamad Murdiono, a Pancasila Education expert and Professor of Pancasila and Citizenship Education at Yogyakarta State University, the results of interviews conducted during the FGD on July 11, 2023, emphasized the significance of students being conscious of applying AI technology in accordance with Pancasila values. Students should recognize that possessing legal knowledge and awareness enables them to actively participate in society. Therefore, they must understand that the utilization of AI technology should not solely cater to their individual needs, but also consider the collective interests of the community, nation, and state.

The FGD findings regarding the utilization of AI in accordance with Pancasila values have reached a consensus on several key indicators, which include: 1) upholding religious freedom and preventing discrimination against religious communities; 2) promoting diversity and avoiding discrimination; 3) respecting and preserving human dignity; 4) valuing cooperation; 5) emphasizing national values and patriotism; 6) maintaining a balance between individual rights and public interests. 7) facilitating the advancement of democracy and fostering public engagement in the process of decision-making; 8) grounded in the principles of honesty and integrity, 9) guided by the principle of social justice, 10) upholding respect for individual privacy and human rights.

Additionally, the following will present the findings of a study about student attitudes towards the utilization of artificial intelligence in accordance with Pancasila principles:

Table 2.
Student Perceptions of the Use of AI following values Pancasila

| No | Criteria | Source person (Strongly agree and Agree) |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Respect freedom of religion and prevent discrimination against religious groups. | 93,1% |
| 2 | Attention to diversity and avoiding discrimination | 90,7% |
| 3 | Respect and maintain human dignity | 93,1% |
| 4 | Attention to the values of cooperation | 93,2% |
| 5 | The use of AI must pay attention to national values and love for the motherland | 93,2 |
| 6 | Strike a balance between individual rights and the public interest. | 94% |
| 7 | Promote democracy and citizen participation in decision-making | 86,3% |
| 8 | Based on social justice principles. | 92,2% |
| 9 | Based on the values of honesty and integrity. | 92,2% |
| 10 | Respect individual privacy and human rights | 95,1% |

| No | Criteria | Source person (Strongly agree and Agree) |
|----|---|---|
| 11 | I understand that AI must prioritize the interests of Indonesia's people, nation, and state. | 93,7% |
| 12 | I understand the use of AI respects and promotes the principle of gender equality | 86,9% |
| 13 | I understand using AI promotes community participation, transparency, and decision-making fairness. | 88,3% |

Most students already perceive that AI technology must follow Pancasila values. However, it turns out that some students are still unaware of using AI following Pancasila values. Based on these problems, the researchers explored further data about behavior contrary to Pancasila values. The following is data on the use of AI that is not following Pancasila values, as shown in table 3 below:

Table 3.
Data on the Use of AI by Students

| No | Criteria | Source person (Strongly Agree and Agree) |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Have you ever known that students using AI were used to discriminate based on race, religion, gender, or other attributes. | 36 (17,6%) |
| 2 | Have you ever known that students used AI to discriminate, or exploit based on gender or sexual orientation to support or carry out actions that violate human rights, such as torture, inhumane treatment, or other violations? | 32 (10,6%) |
| 3 | Have you ever known that students using AI are used to manipulate public opinion or strengthen extreme views. | 32 (10,2%) |
| 4 | Have known students using AI to violate individual privacy or collect data without proper permission. | 46 (22,4%) |
| 5 | Ever know students use AI to create fake content or manipulate information that harms other people or undermines public trust. | 47 (23%) |
| 6 | Have you ever known that students used AI to spread propaganda or misleading information? | 37 (18%) |
| 7 | Ever know, students take advantage of AI to limit religious freedom and encourage religious intolerance or certain religious groups. | 32 (15,6%) |

The identification results from Table 3 above show that the use of AI so far has not been following the values of Pancasila. In addition, some students have known to use AI to manipulate public opinion or amplify extreme views, violate individual privacy, collect data without proper permission, create false content, or manipulate information that harms others or undermines public trust. This is reinforced by data from respondents who also have concerns or concerns regarding the misuse of AI, which may conflict with Pancasila values.

Interview findings with Mr. Puryanto, a proficient individual in the field of digital media creation and AI EduKini. The FGD asserted that AI is an artificial technology originating from the program. AI can operate continuously without experiencing a decline in focus, hence enhancing labor productivity. Moreover, it is also asserted that there are four fundamental constituents of AI, which comprise:

1. AI can acquire knowledge and expertise from data and past encounters to make informed decisions.
2. AI must possess the capability of performing logical thinking to identify answers or justifications for a decision. This skill encompasses deduction, which involves drawing

logical conclusions from provided premises, and induction, which is identifying general patterns based on existing facts.

3. Problem Solving: Proficiency in decomposing complex issues into discrete steps and identifying optimal solutions.
4. Perception refers to the ability of AI to comprehend and analyze data obtained from its surrounding physical environment. The present level of sophistication in AI perception is high, since it incorporates sensors and pattern recognition technology to detect and classify objects, noises, images, and even human emotions.
5. AI must possess the ability to comprehend and employ human language for effective communication.

The findings from interviews conducted during FGDs about issues in the utilization of AI necessitate a comprehension of ethics in AI implementation. This is crucial due to various factors, including:

1. The ethical considerations surrounding the utilization of AI are crucial in ensuring the proper and responsible use of artificial intelligence technology.
2. AI has the potential to enhance efficiency, accessibility, and the overall quality of learning, but its implementation must align with the principles of Pancasila.
3. The utilization of AI must adhere to relevant regulations, particularly the established rights and responsibilities, to avoid causing harm to other entities.
4. Plagiarism frequently arises during the creation of scientific articles, which are expected to prioritize integrity.
5. AI should serve as a supplementary tool in education, rather than assuming a dominant role or replacing the presence of educators.

Based on the opinions and study data, it can be inferred that AI is a technology that has been built to simulate human intelligence. Artificial Intelligence (AI) holds immense promise for fulfilling human requirements and serving the national and state goals. Furthermore, given the significant relevance of AI to numerous individuals, it is imperative that its advantages are experienced and effectively benefit a wide range of people. AI should be designed to provide widespread benefits across all aspects of human life. Thus, the initial step in harnessing AI based on Pancasila values is to employ AI technology to cultivate legal consciousness among students.

Initiatives to create legal consciousness in the utilization of artificial intelligence technology

Legal awareness, also known as legal consciousness, is an ongoing field of study conducted by legal professionals and other experts. Krabbe defines legal awareness as the consciousness or understanding that individuals possess with regards to the laws that are now in place. Anticipated (Ali & Heryani, 2012). Kutschinsky (Soekanto, 2002) identifies four indicators of legal awareness:

1. Familiarity with legal regulations or understanding of the law.
2. Familiarity with the provisions of legal regulations or understanding of the law.
3. Perception of legal regulations or legal disposition.
4. Legal conduct patterns or patterns of legality.

According to the viewpoint, it may be asserted that law is the embodiment of virtuous principles that encompass benevolence, grounded on moral and ethical deliberations, hence serving as regulations and directives for human existence.

Legal awareness is achieved when individuals possess legal information, understanding, and attitudes that result in specific acts that conform to laws and regulations. Legal awareness is demonstrated by disseminating legal information through educational and communicative methods. Education transfer encompasses the dissemination of knowledge, skills, and guidance through both structured and informal educational methods. The transmission of legal information involves the utilization of various journalistic media, public outreach efforts,

conversations, campaigns, and other means to effectively convey information. Presented here is a legal awareness chart compiled by Riyanto et al. in 2020.

Astim Riyanto states that the notion of legal awareness is applicable to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.01-Pr.08.10 of 2006, which deals with the guidelines for legal counseling.

Community Legal Awareness refers to the collective understanding and adherence of society to legal norms, rules, and regulations. The legislation in question pertains to the principle that ignorance of the law is not an acceptable excuse (*presumptio iures de iure*), commonly referred to by its Latin adage "*ignorantia juris non excusat*." This has implications for the Government, as it is required to communicate specific laws or regulations to the public (2008).

According to the findings, it is crucial to prioritize the development of legal awareness, particularly in the context of AI technology, to effectively mitigate the occurrence of any AI-related activities that violate established legal standards. Presently, the legal framework that governs the use of AI technology can be derived from Law number 11 of 2008, which pertains to Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE), as well as Law (UU) Number 19 of 2016, which amends Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE). Nevertheless, the effectiveness of implementing the ITE Law is hindered by the inadequate legal knowledge among users of AI technology. The guidelines encompass several provisions outlining the rights and responsibilities that AI users must adhere to.

Moreover, according to article 21 of the ITE Law, the sender or recipient in an electronic transaction might be conducted by a person authorized by them or an electronic agent. The parties accountable for all legal ramifications in the execution of Electronic Transactions, as mentioned in paragraph (1), are governed by the following regulations:

1. If conducted individually, the transacting parties bear full legal responsibility for any consequences arising from the execution of Electronic Transactions.
2. If Electronic Transactions are conducted using a power of attorney, the authorizer assumes full legal responsibility for all consequences arising from the implementation of such transactions.
- 3) If Electronic Transactions are carried out using an Electronic Agent, the operator of the Electronic Agent assumes full legal responsibility for all consequences arising from the implementation of such transactions.
3. If a third party directly interferes with the Electronic System, causing the Electronic Agent to fail and resulting in the loss of an Electronic Transaction. Under those circumstances, the Electronic Agent operator shall have full responsibility for any legal repercussions.
4. The service user bears full legal responsibility for any loss resulting from the failure of the Electronic Agent to operate owing to their own fault in an Electronic Transaction.
5. The provisions mentioned in paragraph (2) are not applicable if it can be demonstrated that there has been force majeure, errors, and/or negligence on the part of the user of the Electronic System.

The ITE Law stipulates that electronic agent operators are essentially electronic system administrators. Consequently, there are requirements that must be fulfilled by electronic system operators, which also apply to electronic agents.

The Indonesian government, namely the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), has released the Indonesian National Artificial Intelligence Strategy 2020-2045. This document serves as a comprehensive framework for the effective use, advancement, and management of artificial intelligence (AI) in the country. Indonesia possesses prospects in harnessing Artificial Intelligence (AI) due to its potential to enhance business productivity, optimize human resource allocation, and foster innovation across multiple sectors, including finance, healthcare, education, agriculture, defense, transportation, and maritime affairs.

The Ethics and Policy of Artificial Intelligence will align with the five principles of Pancasila to ensure that its advancement contributes to the objectives of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Artificial Intelligence Policy is formulated by considering the implementation of Pancasila ideals, which include the following aspects: 1) Focused on the welfare of humanity; 2) Embodying Pancasila values; 3) Ensuring reliability, safety, openness, and accountability; 4) Promoting synergy among stakeholders. Furthermore, the implementation of the regulations outlined in Law 11 of 2019, which pertains to Social Welfare, will be applied.

The ethical foundation for Artificial Intelligence policies encompasses the following principles: 1) Reverence and allegiance to the divine entity; 2) Compassion towards humanity; 3) Fairness and equity; 4) Advancement of welfare; 5) Preservation of security and well-being.

The rules function as guidelines for the utilization of AI, particularly when artificial intelligence technology is employed in an ethical manner, in alignment with the principles of Pancasila. To optimize the advantages of AI and mitigate its potential drawbacks, it is imperative to establish standardized regulations for AI implementation in Indonesia. These regulations should encompass the AI system itself, ensuring its alignment with the community's requirements, as well as the establishment of regulatory bodies to oversee the use of AI (Kusdarini et al., 2020; Ouyang & Jiao, 2021). Despite the benefits and drawbacks, the utilization of AI necessitates the involvement of humans as supervisors, followed by a strong understanding of legal obligations.

The formulation of the indicator for legal awareness in employing AI, based on the perspectives of Kutschincky and Soekanto, is as follows: 1) Acquire legal knowledge; 2) Possess a comprehension of the laws or regulations that govern AI; 3) Demonstrate a legal-minded disposition, characterized by obedience and adherence to values, ethics, and legal norms pertaining to the utilization of artificial intelligence, as deviating from Pancasila values may result in adverse consequences. 4) Legal behavior pertains to the implementation of legal regulations within society, specifically concerning ethics and legal standards in the utilization of AI.

The data analysis results on students reveal the need for specific actions for the implementation of AI that aligns with Pancasila ideals. The following is a concise overview of diverse perspectives. *First*, establish ethical protocols for the utilization of AI among all members of the United Nations System, including educators and learners, with the aim of cultivating lawful comprehension of AI technology. Furthermore, it is crucial to ascertain the advantages of AI in education and learning, including its ability to handle data input, locate reference materials, address ethical concerns, assume responsibility, and uphold privacy. *Second*, Endeavor to influence literacy through the utilization of AI, by incorporating the principles of Pancasila into educational endeavors within the classroom and through diverse integrated activities within society.

Third, implement socialization efforts to enhance the literacy of AI users, enabling them to utilize AI in a knowledgeable and efficient manner, guided by principles of trustworthiness, accountability, honesty, and ethical conduct. *Fourth*, recognizing the advantages of AI in enhancing the quality of education, research, and community empowerment, particularly in addressing sustainable development challenges including natural resource management, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and waste reduction. Emphasizing sustainable growth and ensuring a harmonious equilibrium between economic, social, and environmental concerns. *Fifth*, acquire comprehensive information of the application of AI through lectures on Pancasila Education and its implementation within the University setting. *Sixth* Indonesia should establish precise legislative standards for the utilization of AI. *Seventh*, AI should be utilized to advance egalitarianism, foster inclusivity, and uphold societal ideals. *Eight*, education and literacy are essential in the field of education.

Given the advancements in technology, particularly in the field of artificial intelligence (AI), there is optimism that it will provide advantages, particularly in assisting humans.

However, it is crucial to impose penalties on those who employ AI in ways that hurt humanity. Students should familiarize themselves with studying diverse international sources, including journals and other educational materials, on legal aspects related to the use of AI. These aspects encompass copyright protection, intellectual property rights, the growing sophistication of cybercrime, and advancements in AI utilization (Korteling et al., 2021).

The obligation to utilize AI carries significant implications that are grounded in ethical deliberations and virtuous principles, serving as the foundation for managing the livelihoods of all individuals in Indonesia, particularly in the context of Pancasila. The lack of compliance and ethical consciousness among AI users, which opposes the principles of Pancasila, leads to the susceptibility of the younger generation, particularly students, to be influenced by a permissive and unrestricted lifestyle, as well as engaging in numerous deviant activities that are antithetical to Pancasila ideals and legal norms.

Moreover, the educational process plays a crucial role in fostering legal awareness, which is essential for efficiently implementing law enforcement measures, ensuring compliance with legal regulations, and establishing a prosperous society grounded on the rule of law. Education contributes to the development of legal awareness by fostering the comprehensive growth of individuals, including their knowledge, values, attitudes, and abilities pertaining to law, particularly in the context of AI utilization.

It is imperative for students to possess legal acumen about the utilization of AI technology to prevent any transgressions of legal standards. Students must possess a comprehensive comprehension of the legal aspects of utilizing AI technology and thereafter adhere to legal protocols when employing AI. Enhancing legal awareness can be achieved by offering students opportunities to engage in critical thinking while utilizing AI technology, actively participating in resolving diverse legal issues within society, and collaborating in creative endeavors to utilize AI technology for the prevention of actions that violate legal norms.

Conclusion

Currently the application of artificial intelligence (AI) has increased efficiency and effectiveness in various fields of life. The use of AI technology is faced with challenges because the ease of facilities offered by AI can make humans, especially students, have low fighting power, low motivation to live, low critical and creative thinking skills.

Legal awareness (legal awareness/legal consciousness), is a conscious attitude that is born in humans, including elements of legal knowledge, legal understanding, legal attitude, and legal behavior. Forming legal awareness is very important currently, especially to prevent the emergence of various behaviors that deviate from applicable legal norms. It is essential to increase legal awareness in students to use AI following Pancasila values.

The use of AI-based on Pancasila values will bring various benefits and conveniences. On the other hand, if the use of AI technology is not based on Pancasila values, it will potentially become a problem. Therefore, to utilize AI based on Pancasila values is to first build legal awareness for students in using AI technology.

Legal awareness will be effectively formed through the educational process, which has a strategic role in carrying out law enforcement efforts to comply with legal regulations and create a prosperous society based on law. Education plays a role in forming legal awareness through developing all aspects of human personality, which includes knowledge, values, attitudes and skills related to law, especially in the use of AI.

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