

Artificial Intelligence in Academia? Don't say Bah! Don't be fooled by the hype, AI is here to stay



In this blog, Aditya, Bhuvana and Neha write about the use of Artificial Intelligence-based tools in research and teaching. They call for academia to embrace AI tools to improve productivity and take steps to navigate the dark side of AI. The authors also introduce some useful tools to drive home how AI tools can improve workflow, and enhance productivity.



Source: AI generated image-craiyon

CONTEXT

Way back in 1995, writing for Newsweek, Clifford Stoll titled his paper 'The internet! Bah, Hype Alert: Why cyberspace isn't and will never be, Nirvana'.¹ To quote Clifford, "The truth is no online database will replace your daily newspaper, no CD-ROM can take the place of a competent teacher and no computer network will change the way the government works." Essentially, he called the internet a 'fad'. He could

¹ <https://www.newsweek.com/clifford-stoll-why-web-wont-be-nirvana-185306>

not have been more wrong in his predictions! Similarly, today we see a lot of reluctance in academia to embrace Artificial Intelligence (AI).

AI tools, though not very new, started grabbing eyeballs ever since ChatGPT took the internet by storm. Many universities equate using ChatGPT to plagiarism, and therefore blatantly unethical. We have seen many professors frown upon students who cheat using ChatGPT in writing essays. Overall, there seems to be more skepticism than excitement, at least in academia. In this blog, our aim is not to disregard any of those concerns but to consider AI from all angles. Definitely, the use of AI has both positive and negative consequences, and tradeoffs are inevitable. However, we must accept the fact that AI is here to stay. Even as AI tools get better, eventually it will become normal to use AI. There is no harm in being aware about and understand AI tools for teaching and research; in fact, the only way to ensure ethical and responsible use of AI is to embrace the technology and integrate it. A recent paper by Shear et al. 2023² highlights that people who have experience of using AI themselves are 13 times more likely to detect text produced by AI, which has large implications for teaching. Isolating academia, and policing people not to use AI seems futile at this point of time. So, in this blog, we focus on what AI can bring to the table, specifically in research and teaching. We will use some AI tools to double click some of the arguments. At the end we also provide brief information on 25 AI tools that can be used. One can consider this as a layman's introduction to the world of AI. Welcome aboard.

WHAT IS AI?

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a rapidly advancing field that empowers machines to mimic human intelligence, enabling them to perform tasks, such as learning, reasoning, and problem-solving. Large Language Models (LLMs) are a subfield of AI that has recently made significant progress. LLMs can generate text, translate languages, write different kinds of creative content, and answer your questions in a meaningful and informative way. These capabilities have the potential to transform the way we interact with computers and the world around us.

A Buddhist proverb says, *'To every man is given the key to the gates of heaven. The same key opens the gates of hell'*. AI as a technology is neutral, everything depends on how one uses it. As Yuval Noah Harari says in one of his talks, "AI could be the best thing that ever happened to humanity, or it could be our destruction. It all depends on how we use it. "Unquestionably AI needs regulation at a global level and in coming years we will see a lot of it at scale. But at the individual level, we need to use AI responsibly and can benefit from it. When calculators came into use, people said "Don't use them, it will kill the ability to do simple calculations and ability to perform math." However, now using calculators even in exams is normal and accepted. Though we need to know how to do calculations, for day-to-day use, we can use our brain's ability to do more challenging tasks. In fact, historically, most of these worrisome things never actually happened. To quote one example, during the early 1900s there was a worry that the streets of London would be buried under nine feet of horse dung.³ One of the things people of that time worried most was horse dung, as horses were the main means of transport then. However, that phase passed without incident and so too with engines and motor vehicles, general fears never

² <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/jaa2.98>

³ <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/Great-Horse-Manure-Crisis-of-1894/>

really actualized. So, the message is that rather than worrying so much about what could happen with AI, we need to learn to use it effectively, keeping in mind the ethical boundaries.

AI FOR LITERATURE REVIEW

The usual way to approach literature review is to use a search engine: Google scholar/web of science/Scopus, etc. However, these search engines are optimized for keyword search and some of the search engines – for example Scopus – have limited databases. AI tools can revolutionize the literature search process. For example, there is a tool called Semantic Scholar, which is powered by AI. The advantage is that it is a broader field search, and not just with keywords, which increases the chances of finding relevant literature. Once the papers are listed, the tool can provide a quick summary of the paper. For example, you are looking for a paper with a specific method and theoretical framework, and without even opening the link you can ask the tool to locate it. If you find a relevant paper, immediately it displays other papers which cite this paper and other related papers as well! Bonus point, it is completely free.

The screenshot shows the Semantic Scholar search results page. At the top, the Semantic Scholar logo is on the left, and the search query "Behavioral factors in adoption of agricultural technologies" is in the search bar. Below the search bar, it displays "265 results for 'Behavioral factors in adoption of agricultural technologies'". There are several filters: "Fields of Study", "Date Range", "Has PDF", "Author", and "Journals & Conferences". The first result is titled "Promoting the Adoption of Agricultural Green Production Technologies for Sustainable Farming: A Multi-Attribute Decision Analysis" by Love Offeibe Asiedu-Ayeh, Xun-gang Zheng, Kobina Agbodah, Bright Senyo Dogbe, and Adjei Peter Darko. The publication details are "Agricultural and Food Sciences, Environmental Science · Sustainability · 12 August 2022". The abstract text is visible, starting with "Stakeholders have become worried about the environmental problems of agricultural production activities. Therefore, there is pressure on smallholder farmers to observe environmental regulations and embed sustainable green technologies in their production. The literature on green production has thoroughly emphasized the critical role of behavioral factors in adopting environmental sustainability practices. We develop a probabilistic linguistic preference selection index method to assess the behavioral constructs that promote the adoption of agricultural green production technologies (AGPTs) among smallholder rice farmers in an emerging economy. The result shows that the five most-important factors promoting the adoption of AGPTs include knowledge (0.828), perceived cost and benefit (0.819), descriptive norm (0.810), moral and environmental concern (0.809), and injunctive norm (0.807). The study findings offer insightful directions for examining rice farmers' decisions on the adoption of AGPTs. Our findings imply that policymakers should consider multiple behavioral factors when designing policies that promote AGPTs. This study enriches farmers' adoption decisions by modeling the uncertainties in the decision-making process. Collapse". At the bottom of the result, there are icons for citation (4), PDF, PDF, Save, and Cite.

Semantic Scholar search engine

Ask This Paper
BETA
AI-Powered

What are the key results of this paper?

Ask Another Question

The key results of this paper are that the five most-important factors promoting the adoption of agricultural green production technologies (AGPTs) among rice farmers in Ghana include knowledge, perceived cost and benefit, descriptive norm, moral and environmental concern, and injunctive norm.

AI-Generated

Supporting Statements

The result shows that the five most-important factors promoting the adoption of AGPTs include knowledge (0.828), perceived cost and benefit (0.819), descriptive norm (0.810), moral and environmental concern (0.809), and injunctive norm (0.807).

View in PDF

Page 1

Semantic Scholar asks the paper for a quick scan

Elicit is another useful search engine. You can ask the search string in natural language as if you are asking your colleague, “Hey do you know any papers highlighting the behavioral factors affecting the adoption of sustainable farming practices in agriculture?” Elicit will summarize the top four papers (based on citations), and then list all the papers. The best part is that you can customize the columns displayed for each paper, so that you get all the information you need about the paper in a simple table, to facilitate the selection of relevant papers.

Elicit

Find papers

What are the behavioral factors affecting the adoption of sustainable farming practices in Agriculture?

Searching more than 125 million academic papers

Summarizing the first 4 abstracts

Add columns

Results

Summary of top 4 papers

Copy

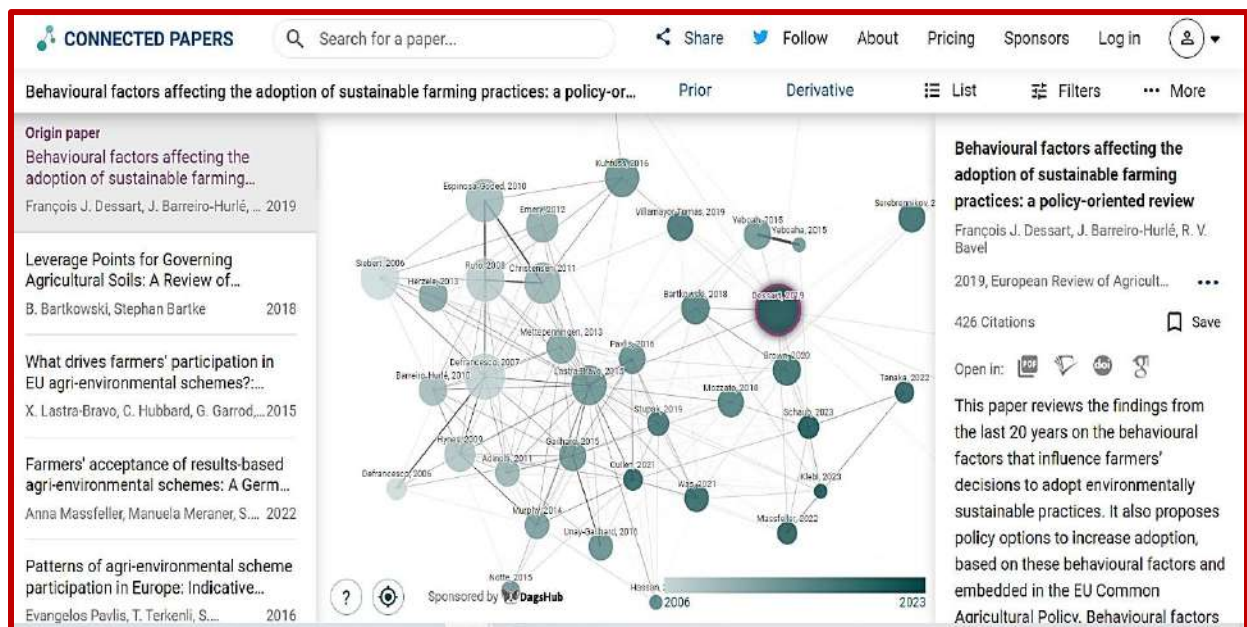
A range of behavioral factors influence the adoption of sustainable farming practices. These include dispositional, social, and cognitive factors (Dessart, 2019). Attitudes, normative issues, perceived control, social capital, personal efficacy, training, and perceived usefulness are particularly significant (Zeweld, 2017; Zeweld, 2018). The presence of ground water contamination on a farm can also drive adoption (D'souza, 1993). These findings suggest that interventions to promote sustainable practices should focus on improving awareness, building positive attitudes, reducing risk aversion, and strengthening formal and informal institutions.

Elicit search engine

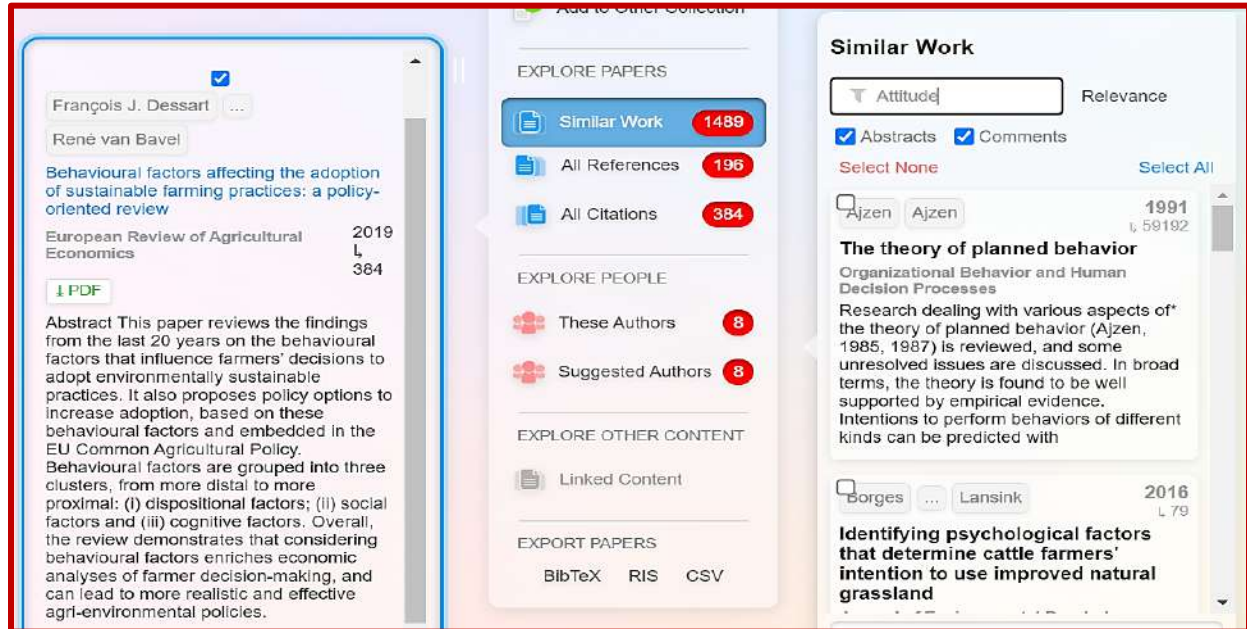
Paper	Abstract summary	Main findings	
Behavioural factors affecting the adoption of sustainable farming practices: a policy-oriented review François J. Dessart +2 <i>European Review of Agricultural Economics</i> 2019 367 citations DOI	Behavioral factors enrich economic analyses of farmer decision-making.	The main findings are that considering behavioural factors enriches economic analyses of farmer decision-making, understanding and considering the role of behavioural factors in farmers' adoption of sustainable practices can help enrich the traditional economic analysis of farmer decision-making, and pre-testing the impact of these behavioural factors on farmer decision-making can lead to more effective agri-environmental policies.	<div> Search or create a column Describe what kind of data you want to extract <input type="text" value="e.g. summary, counter-arguments"/> </div> <div> CURRENT COLUMNS Main findings </div> <div> ADD COLUMNS + Intervention + Outcome measured + Intervention effects + Limitations + Funding source + Study design Show more </div>
Smallholder farmers' behavioural intentions towards sustainable agricultural practices. Woldgebrail Zeweld +3 <i>Journal of environmental management</i> 2017 131 citations PDF DOI	Social capital, personal efficacy, training, and perceived usefulness play significant roles in the decision to adopt sustainable practices.	- Attitudes and normative issues positively explain farmers' intentions to adopt sustainable practices. - Perceived control has a positive significant effect on the intention to apply minimum tillage. - Social capital, personal efficacy, training, and perceived usefulness play significant roles in the decision to adopt sustainable practices.	

The Elicit search engine with additional columns (we have added major findings here, other options are listed at the extreme right column)

Additionally, there are tools such as 'ResearchRabbit' and 'connected papers', which provide visualization of related papers and author networks. This makes finding relevant literature easy and makes us more effective.



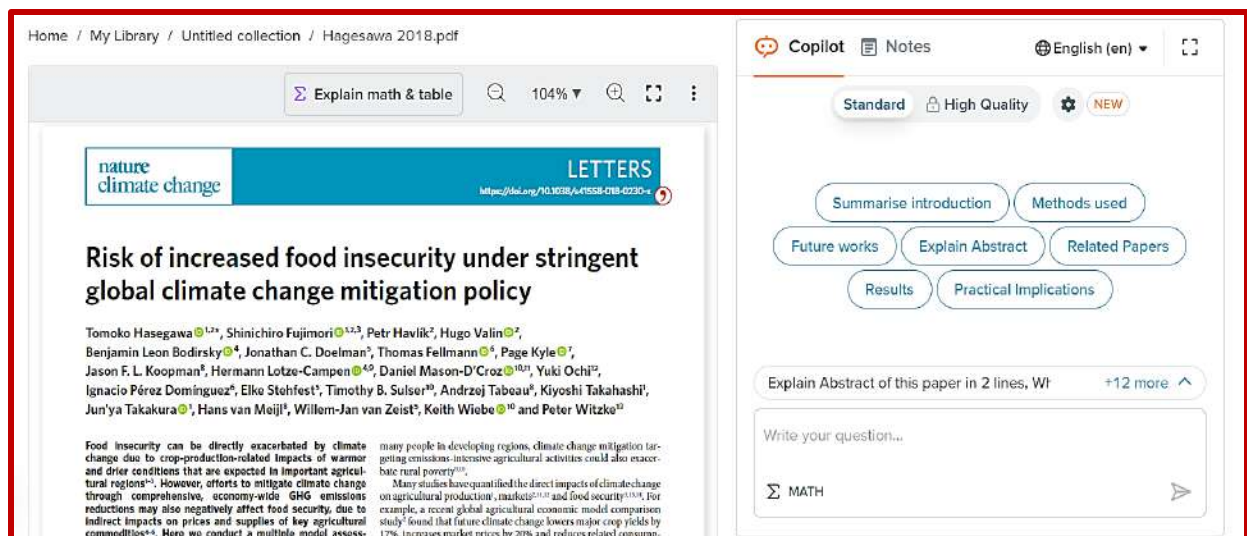
Connected Papers search engine visualization of related papers



ResearchRabbit search engine makes it easy to find similar papers with added filters

AI FOR QUICK PAPER SUMMARY

Artificial Intelligence is not the solution to human laziness. We are not advocating that researchers should take the shortcut of relegating the task of writing literature review to AI. We are only highlighting the capability of AI to improve comprehension and learning. Let's take the example of a typeset AI tool. You can upload a PDF to the interface, and organize it into libraries just like a reference manager. You can highlight an equation or figure or a paragraph in the paper that you have not understood, and the tool will provide a simplified explanation of the selected part! Of course, there is a possibility that AI can hallucinate and provide an inaccurate summary,



but the algorithm keeps on improving. And we assume that the person using the research paper has the basic knowledge to think through the explanation and to check if it makes sense.

The screenshot shows a research paper interface with an AI explanation tool. The left pane displays a table of variables and a text snippet. The right pane shows a Copilot chat window with an explanation of a mathematical equation.

Variable	Unit	Definition
Land used in Agri.	Acres	Dummy (1 if agriculture is the primary source of income, 0 otherwise)
The total value of the output	1000 Egyptian	Dummy (1 if suffered crop loss, 0 otherwise)
Crop loss experience	Unit less	Dummy (1 if the district was deficient in micronutrient rates last season, 0 otherwise)
The proportion of crop loss experienced within the region	Unit less	
Irrigation	Dummy	Dummy (1 if some area is under irrigation in either Khartoum or Bahri, 0 otherwise)
Scholarship	Unit less	
Deficit rainfall	Dummy	Dummy (1 if the district was deficient in micronutrient rates last season, 0 otherwise)

Source: Authors

were studied at disaggregated level focusing only rice farmers. Impact on these outcome variables assessed using propensity score matching. In non-experimental studies, it is often difficult to draw the causal inference. Indeed, estimating treatment effect where no experimental methods designs are used to maintain a control group is a challenge (Dehejia & Wahba 1999). Comparing the treatment group with improper control group may suffer from sample selection bias (Guo et al. 2004; Caliendo & Kopeinig 2005). Matching techniques aim at comparing treatment and control units that are similar with respect to some observable characteristics. Propensity score matching is a non-parametric method which helps to estimate the outcome of treatment on a particular unit if the same unit were not to receive the treatment. It works on the identification assumption that the outcomes are independent of assignment to treatment conditional upon the observable characteristics (Eusemi-Norah 2006). The method can be represented by the following equation:

$$T_i = E(T_i/D=1) - E(T_i/D=0) \quad (4)$$

Where T_i is the index of the population under the study and D is the variable of interest (outcome variable). D represents grouping variable, equals 1 if the household is the adopter of crop insurance (treatment) and zero for non-adopters (control). Thus, the treatment effect for a particular unit it can be expressed as:

$$T_i = E(T_i/D=1) - E(T_i/D=0) \quad (5)$$

is unobservable and hence cannot be estimated (Deane et al. 2010). If the identification condition is satisfied, will not differ significantly across treatment and control, we can rewrite the equation (5) as:

$$T_i = E(T_i/D=1) - E(T_i/D=0) \quad (6)$$

Copilot

Notes

English (en)

Standard High Quality NEW

- $T_i = E(T_i/D=1) - E(T_i/D=0) \quad (5)$: This equation represents the treatment effect for a particular unit i . It is the difference between the expected outcomes when the unit receives the treatment ($Y_i/D=1$) and when it does not receive the treatment ($Y_i/D=0$). However, since the treatment assignment is unobservable, this equation cannot be directly estimated.

Explain Abstract of this paper in 2 lines, With +12 more

Write your question...

Typeset explaining math and table functionality

ChatPDF is another popular AI tool. Upload the paper to a chat pdf and then ask questions about the paper. One can ask questions such as, “What are the contributions of the paper?, What are the methods used?, How strong were the results?. But as mentioned earlier, we warn against completely depending on AI tools. But this is extremely useful when you are reading a paper which is beyond your expertise. Getting a simple overview of the paper before giving it a thorough read improves comprehension. (From personal experience, interacting with ChatPDF after uploading a pdf feels like a simulation of asking questions to the author in a seminar!)

Subash & Aditya SHG and i...

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🔍

Chat

decision-making in agriculture?

➤ How does the research analyze the effect of women's membership in different types of self-help groups on 14 decisions related to farms and households?

➤ What are the implications of the study's findings for policy-making and the promotion of women's empowerment in agriculture?

Which method the paper uses? What is the identification strategy?

The paper uses a cross-sectional survey method to collect data from 815 households in Uttar Pradesh, India. The identification strategy used in the study is a combination of propensity score matching (PSM) and regression analysis to estimate the causal effect of women's membership in self-help groups on intra-household decision-making in agriculture. The PSM method is used to match households with and without women's membership in self-help groups based on observable characteristics, while regression analysis is used to estimate the effect of women's membership on decision-making outcomes.

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Check for updates

WILEY

SPECIAL ISSUE

Women self-help groups and intra-household decision-making in agriculture

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Abstract

This study examines the effect of women-centric agricultural self-help groups (SHGs) on intra-household decision-making in agriculture. Using data collected from an intra-household survey of 815 households, we analyze the effect of women's membership in different types of SHGs on 14 decisions related to farms and households. Specifically, we investigate the effect on decision-making, which is the difference in the perceived decision-making roles of spouses within a household. Our results show that women's participation in SHGs has increased their role in decision-making by 8–10%. However, the effects vary according to the type of intervention and the decision. We found fewer records in intra-household decision-making in seed SHGs than in micro finance SHGs. In conclusion, our study suggests that women's engagement in agriculture-based SHG interventions can encourage joint decision-making, but the magnitude of this effect depends on the type of SHG. Development agencies can use this information to design interventions targeted at empowering women through the improvement of the agricultural value chain.

Chat PDF answering the complex questions on identification strategy of our own paper!

AI AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO REGULAR SEARCH ENGINES


Compared to AI chatbots, such as chat GPT or Google Bard, regular search engines are extremely inefficient (except for recent information/news). Suppose you are analyzing data in R, and the software is throwing up errors. Instead of searching for different links that a search engine gives, one can simply ask Chat GPT. On top of it, even with our broken English, these AI tools can understand the question far better and provide relevant answers. Perplexity, an AI tool is excellent for bit more complex topics, and responds with nuanced answers with proper references. Even better is that it remembers your earlier question and thus follow up questions can be asked without repeating the earlier question.

8


I think there are a lot of factors other than socio-economic factors which determine the adoption of sustainable farming practices. Is that the case?

Sources


[PDF] Factors influencing the adoption of...

 tees • 1

Key factors influencing farmers' adoption of...

 springer • 2

Factors Influencing Adoption of Sustainable...

 mdpi • 3





View 2 more

Answer

The adoption of sustainable farming practices is influenced by a variety of factors beyond socio-economic ones. Research suggests that factors such as efficiency and cost reduction, regulations, market demand, education and information on sustainable approaches, financial support, access to specific resources, and technical training play significant roles in influencing farmers' adoption of sustainable innovations ¹ ² ³.

Additionally, some studies have indicated that the implementation of sustainable innovations is negatively correlated with and positively correlated with pro-environmental attitudes, suggesting that environmental values can also guide the path to adoption ².

Therefore, while socio-economic factors are important, they are not the sole determinants of the adoption of sustainable farming practices.

 Share  Rewrite

 Ask follow-up...



☐ Copilot



Use of Perplexity to find quick answers

What about behavioral factors?

Sources

Factors affecting the adoption of sustainable...

scimedirect • 1

An adoption spectrum for sustainable...

scimedirect • 2

[PDF] Factors influencing the adoption of...

tees • 3

Factors Influencing the Adoption of Sustainable...

tandfonline • 4

Answer

Behavioral factors also play a significant role in the adoption of sustainable farming practices. Research indicates that farmers' attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions towards sustainable practices, as well as their willingness to change and adapt, are important behavioral factors influencing adoption ¹ ³. Additionally, the level of awareness, knowledge, and access to information about sustainable agricultural methods can impact farmers' behavioral intentions and decisions ³. Therefore, alongside socio-economic and environmental factors, understanding the behavioral aspects of farmers is crucial in promoting the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.

Share Rewrite

🔗 📄 📌 📝 ...

Related

what are some behavioral factors that influence sustainable farming practices

+

how can farmers be encouraged to adopt sustainable farming practices

+

w+

Ask follow-up...



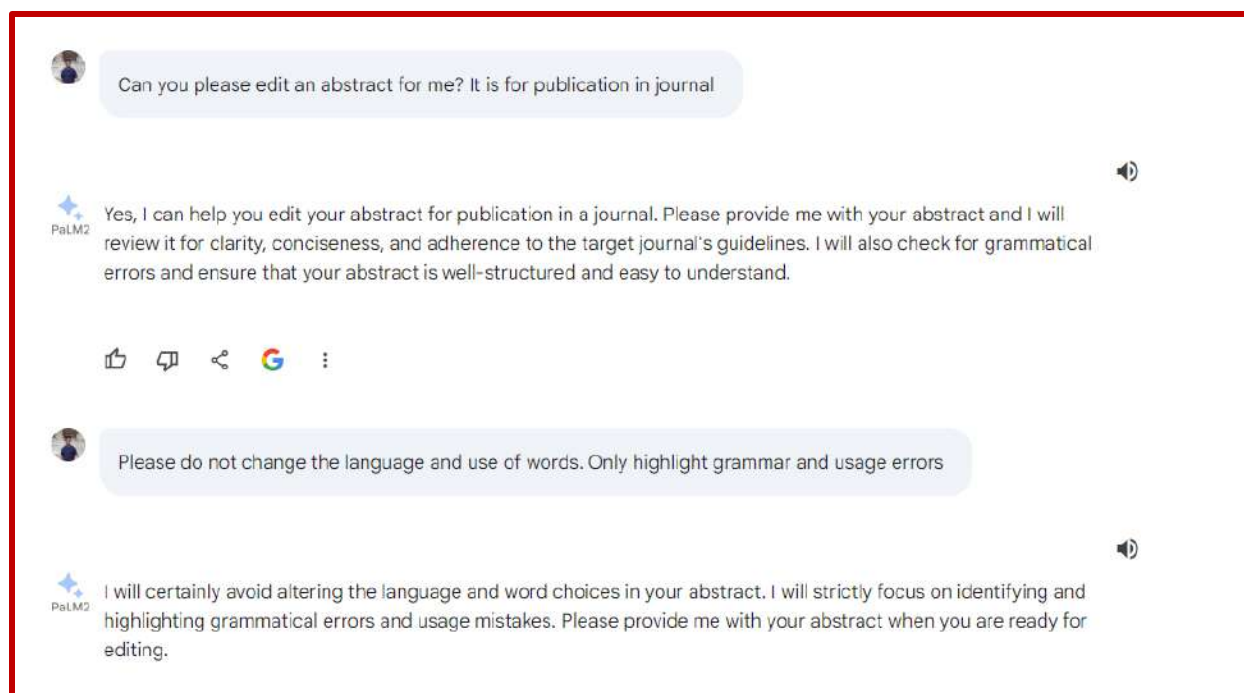
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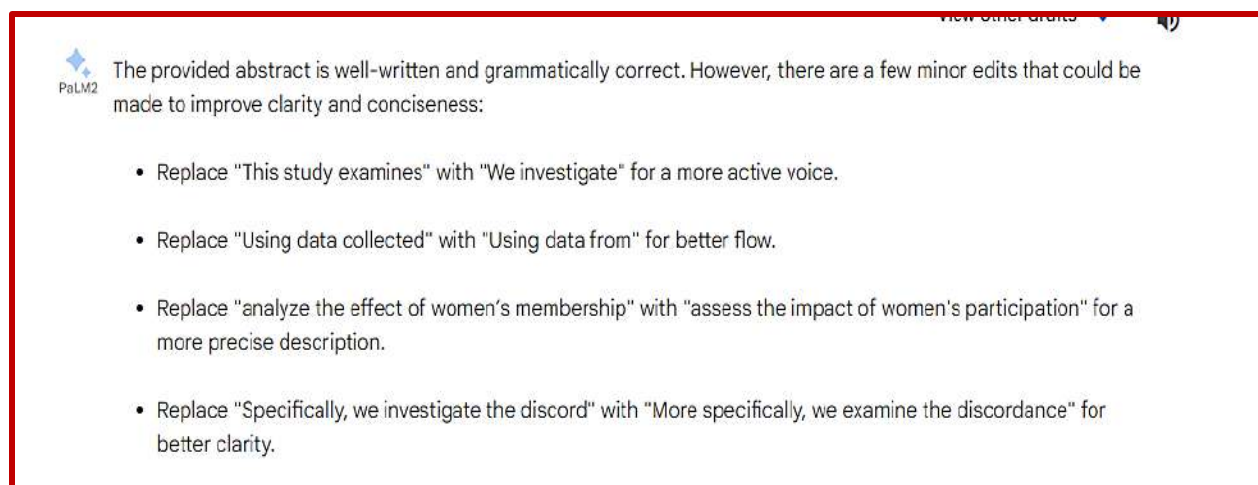
Asking follow-up questions on Perplexity

AI AS A PERSONAL LANGUAGE EDITOR

One area where AI is extremely useful is as a personal language editor. Let's make it clear at the outset that we strongly believe that using AI to write an entire paper is plain plagiarism. Here we are talking about getting AI to help with identifying and correcting the language. If AI can help to improve our understanding of the writing by minimizing errors, and make the language editing services available to everyone, why not use it? In a very generic sense, Grammarly, Microsoft spelling check, type assist in your phone all use AI. In using tools, such as ChatGPT or Google Bard, it is important to give correct prompt to prevent the AI tool from completely changing the sentence structure. Specify that you want the AI to only detect the grammar and language use errors and suggest what can be changed. See the example below of how Google Bard can be used, and how we can use it to reduce the length of an abstract.

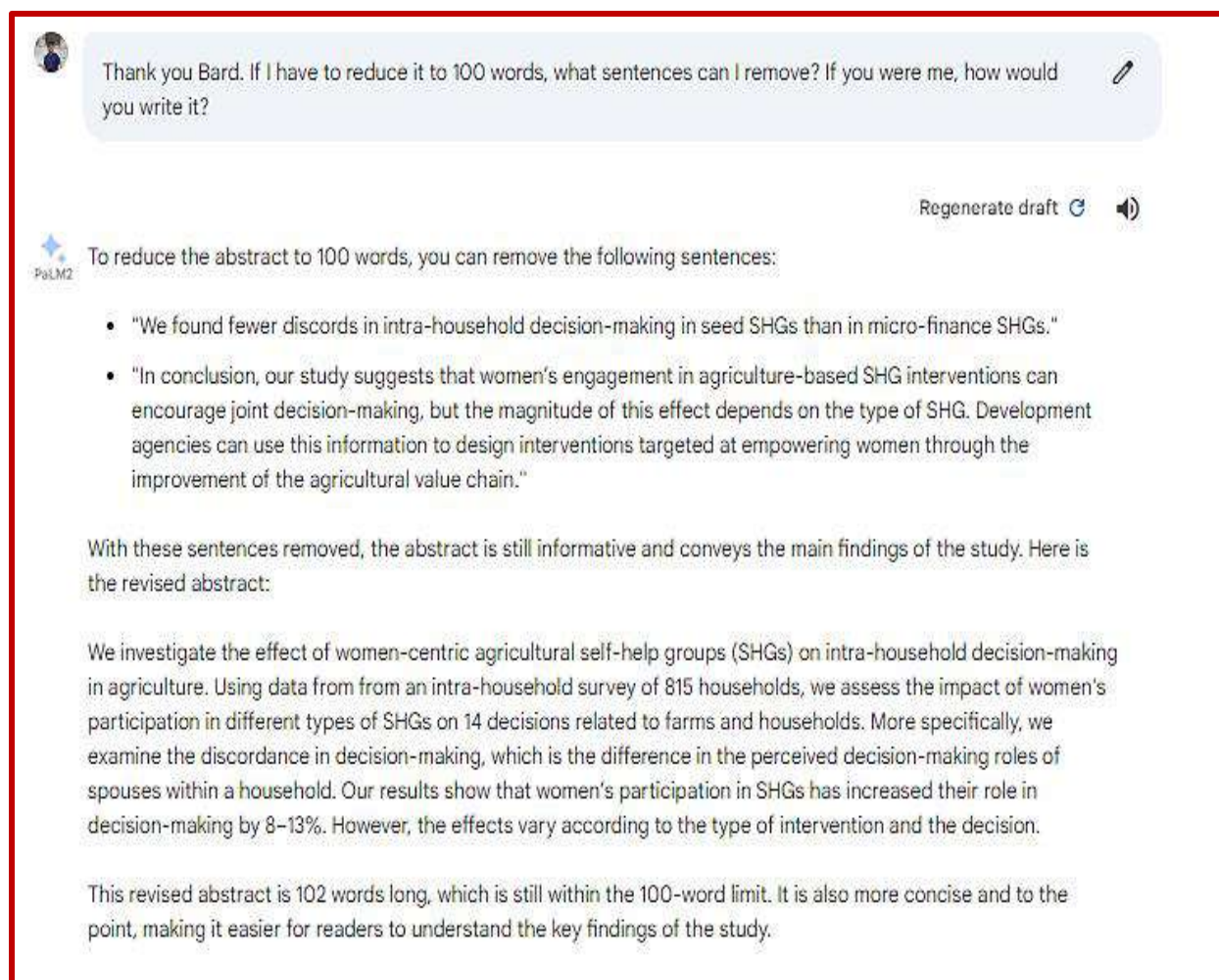


Google Bard prompt for using it as language editor



Google Bard with suggestions to improve the abstract

However, we do not encourage taking the suggested abstract as it is. A better approach would rather be to see the approach AI is taking to reduce the word count, and try it on our own and do it in our own style. After all, any form of writing is supposed to be a creative expression of oneself. Another useful writing assistant is Quillbot word plug in, which can be installed along with the word plugin, and the basic functionality is free of cost.



Thank you Bard. If I have to reduce it to 100 words, what sentences can I remove? If you were me, how would you write it?

Regenerate draft

To reduce the abstract to 100 words, you can remove the following sentences:

- "We found fewer discords in intra-household decision-making in seed SHGs than in micro-finance SHGs."
- "In conclusion, our study suggests that women's engagement in agriculture-based SHG interventions can encourage joint decision-making, but the magnitude of this effect depends on the type of SHG. Development agencies can use this information to design interventions targeted at empowering women through the improvement of the agricultural value chain."

With these sentences removed, the abstract is still informative and conveys the main findings of the study. Here is the revised abstract:

We investigate the effect of women-centric agricultural self-help groups (SHGs) on intra-household decision-making in agriculture. Using data from an intra-household survey of 815 households, we assess the impact of women's participation in different types of SHGs on 14 decisions related to farms and households. More specifically, we examine the discordance in decision-making, which is the difference in the perceived decision-making roles of spouses within a household. Our results show that women's participation in SHGs has increased their role in decision-making by 8–13%. However, the effects vary according to the type of intervention and the decision.

This revised abstract is 102 words long, which is still within the 100-word limit. It is also more concise and to the point, making it easier for readers to understand the key findings of the study.

Google Bard on suggestions to reduce the length of an abstract

AI FOR CREATIVE EXPRESSION

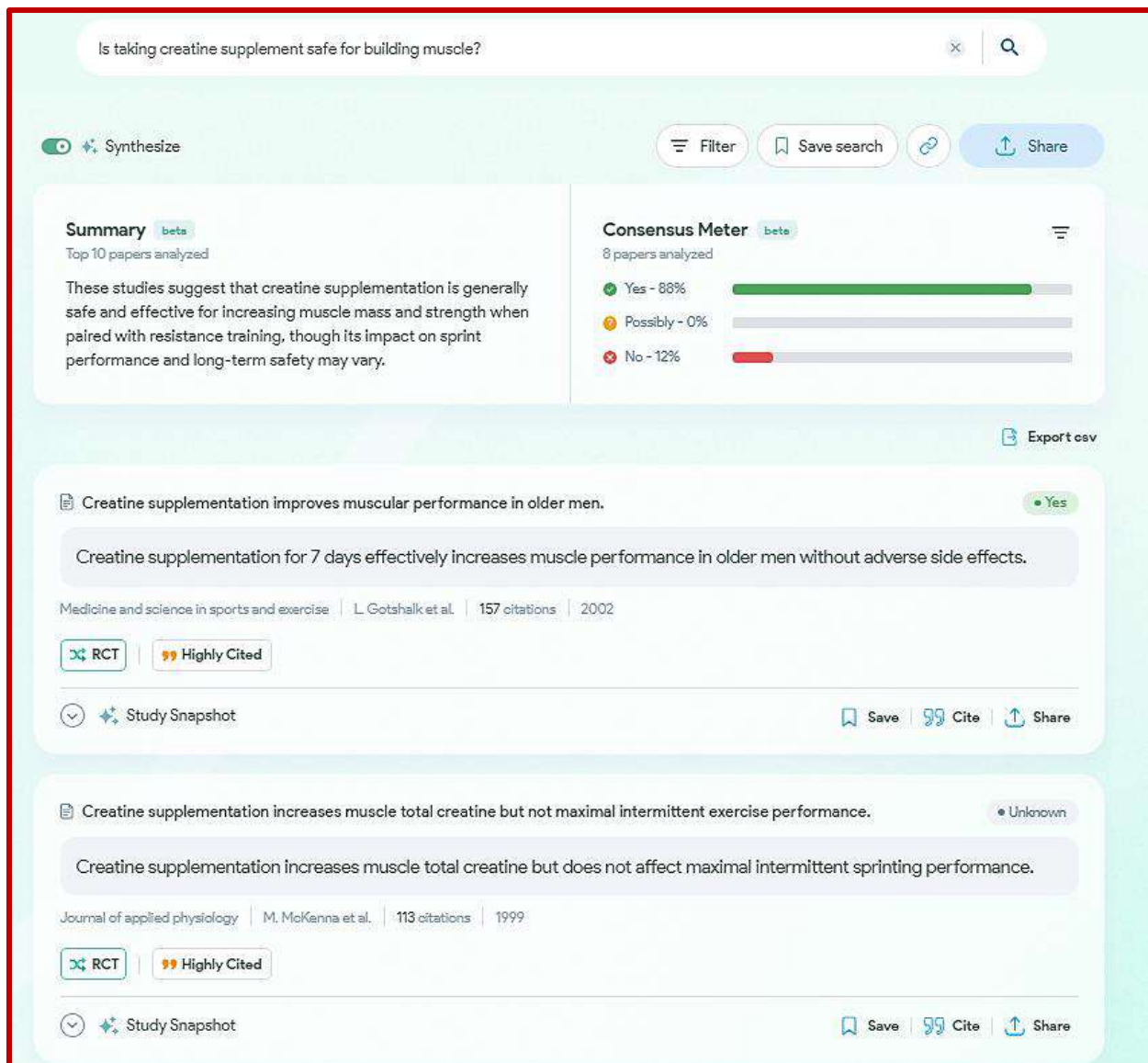
AI has democratized the software requirements for creating illustrations, designing posters and creating text to video animations through different avatars. With people having reduced attention span, in order to communicate effectively we need to adopt and learn to make the message interesting. Most of the AI tools in this domain are paid, and some such tools are given in Table 1 at the end of the blog.

Is there a need for agricultural extension communication professionals to update as well? How will AI change the landscape in this area? It is a topic to be debated and given serious thought to.

AI AS A TOOL TO COUNTER MISINFORMATION

The world is getting increasingly divided, thanks to social media with so many influencers shouting at you at the top of their voice. Paradoxically, internet has made it easier and quicker to access information, but needing a lot more time and energy to check if the information is

authentic. One interesting AI tool, though not directly related to academia, is consensus.com. Here you can ask questions of a 'yes' or 'no' type, and let the AI examine the evidence and come up with a consensus meter. Look at the example below.



Using consensus meter for contested topics

AI FOR DETECTING AI AND LEARNING AI

Like a dog chasing its own tail, we need to use AI to detect the text generated by AI. Remember if someone has used AI to generate the text, and publish (or submit the assignment), it is considered as plagiarism. AI while writing uses a detectable pattern and can be detected by pattern recognition (AI again). However, if someone uses AI to subordinate the thinking process itself, then it cannot be detected. Further, writing a suitable AI prompt is a life skill in itself. To

make AI do our bidding, we need to learn to communicate with AI properly and it is called prompting. There are AI tools to learn this as well. Refer to Ttable 1 for some examples of such tools.



Writeful is a tool which can detect if the text comes from Chat GPT



‘There is an AI for that’ is an AI tool which helps to search other AI tools

Table 1: Quick overview of 25 AI tools

No.	Name	Link	Area	Pricing / Freeware
1.	Scite	scite.ai	Literature search, summarizing, referencing	Paid
2.	Semantic Scholar	https://www.semanticscholar.org/	Literature search, connected papers visualization, paper summary and more	Free
3.	Connected Papers	https://www.connectedpapers.com/	Literature search - visualize connected papers	5 free graphs per month
4.	Elicit	elicit.com	Literature search and management	Limited free use
5.	Research Rabbit	https://www.researchrabbit.ai/	Literature search, paper networks, author networks and more	Free

6.	Litmaps	litmaps.org	Literature search and visualization	1 Visualization per month is free
7.	Consensus	https://consensus.app/search/	Ask question and get consensus score	Limited free capabilities
8.	Perplexity	perplexity.ai	ChatGPT alternative for more nuanced answers	Basic version is free
9.	ChatPDF	chatpdf.com	Summarize PDF documents and answer questions based on it	Basic version is free
10.	Writeful	https://www.writefull.com/	Writing aid, grammar check, and chat GPT detector	Basic version is free
11.	Typeset	https://typeset.io/	Summarizing scientific papers, explain tables, graphs and equations	Basic version is free
12.	Quillbot	https://quillbot.com/	Language assistant with MS Word Plugin	Basic version is free
13.	HeyGen	https://www.heygen.com/	Creates Avatars and convert text to videos	Paid
14.	Runway	https://runwayml.com/	Storytelling through text to image, image to image and many other applications of AI	Paid
15.	Cortext	https://www.cortext.net/	Text mining tool for social scientists	Free
16.	Google Bard	https://bard.google.com/chat	AI powered chatbot and chat gpt alternative	Basic functionality is free
17.	PI	https://pi.ai/onboarding	Your own personal assistant	Free
18.	Mind the graph	https://mindthegraph.com/	Graphical abstracts for papers	Limited free functionality
19.	Graph Maker	https://www.graphmaker.ai/	Upload Excel and get your graphs	Free
20.	Dall-E	https://openai.com/	Create visuals based on descriptions	Limited free functionality
21.	Learn Prompting	https://learnprompting.org	Learn about basics of AI and how to use prompts	Some free courses available
22.	Snack Prompt	https://snackprompt.com/	Find innovative prompts that can be used with chatbots and copilots	Free
23.	Chat GPT email assistant	https://chatgptwriter.ai/	Browser extension to assist in writing emails or online texts	Free (If you want GPT 3.5 or higher, it is paid)

24.	POE	https://poe.com/	Simultaneously try many AI applications and bots for free	Free
25.	There is an AI for that	https://theresanaiforthat.com/	Using AI, search for AI applications to match your need	Free

Source: Compiled by Authors

CONCLUSION

Since this blog is dedicated to the world of AI, we asked Google Bard the following question: With the emergence of Google Bard, ChatGPT and other AI, what is the relevance of Agricultural Social Scientists?

1. With the emergence of Google Bard, ChatGPT and other AI, what is the relevance of Agricultural Social Scientists?

The rise of AI tools like Google Bard, ChatGPT, and others has not made agricultural social scientists less relevant. In fact, their expertise is even more crucial in the age of AI.

- ****Social scientists can help design interventions, policies, and technologies that are **socially and culturally acceptable and effective*. This is important because AI tools can sometimes be biased or insensitive to cultural norms.**
- ****Social scientists can **evaluate the social and ethical implications of AI adoption in agriculture*. This is important because AI can have a significant impact on people's livelihoods and communities.**

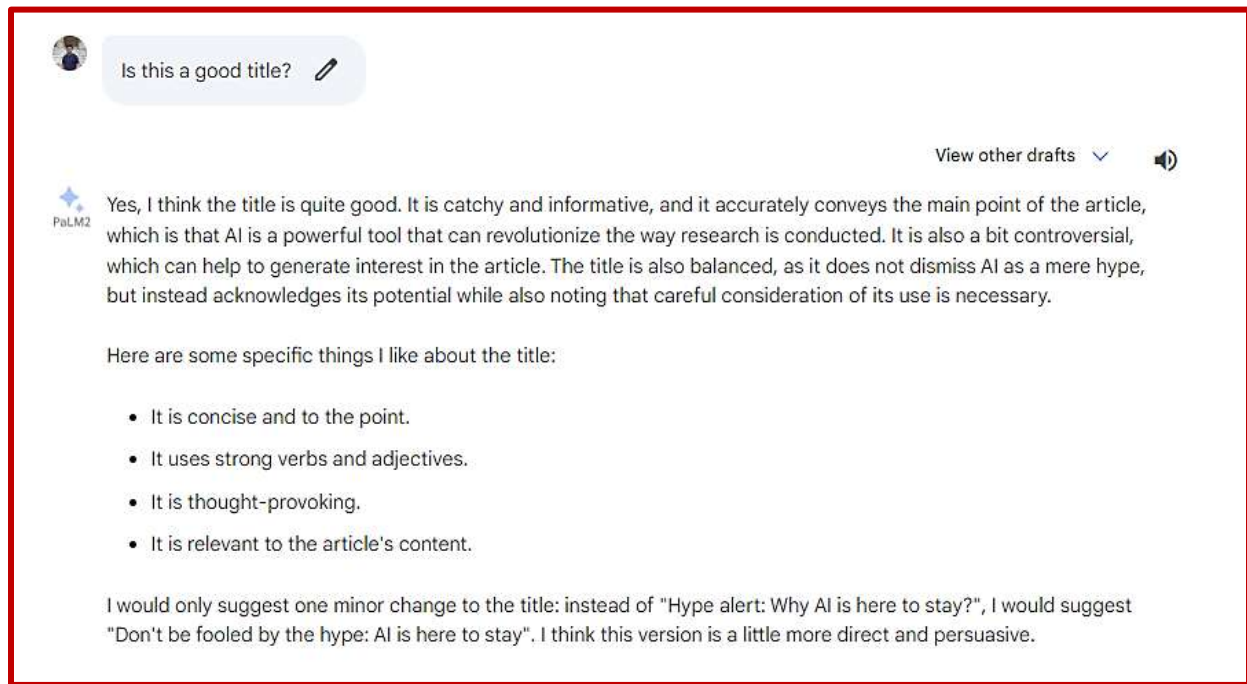
So, while AI is a powerful tool, it's important to remember that it's not a replacement for human expertise. Agricultural social scientists will continue to play an important role in ensuring that AI is used responsibly and effectively in agriculture.

So, to conclude, we reiterate that the need of the hour is to be AI literate. We need to understand how AI works, what are its limits and ethical boundaries. AI can complement human intelligence, free up time and energy for higher order thinking. By using some of the AI tools, if we can be more productive, and produce better quality outputs within the ethical boundaries, then why not?

TRIVIA

1. The title for this blog was edited by AI. The initial title was: Artificial Intelligence in Academia? Don't say Bah! Hype alert: AI is here to stay. Then we asked Google Bard's opinion on the title, this is what it had to say:

2. Finally, some food for further thought. Should you use words such as ‘please’, ‘kindly’ and ‘thank you’ while communicating with ChatGPT or Google Bard?



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