Artificial Intelligence's Role in Present-day Research

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Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a product of scientific and technological advancements. This invention allows machines or computer systems to perform tasks that call for cognitive abilities similar to those of humans. Given its intelligence, artificial intelligence (AI) finds use in a variety of human endeavours, including academia, especially in the field of research. This chapter emphasizes how important AI is to researchers conducting contemporary research. The chapter makes the case that applying AI to research practice has drawbacks. It stressed, nevertheless, that in order to guarantee that the technology is used in an ethical manner, its use should be restricted and governed by institutionally established guidelines. In its conclusion, the paper reaffirmed the important role that academic gatekeepers play in preventing the erosion of ethical considerations in research. As a result, it was suggested that research manuscripts be examined for AI. This paper will address a number of advantages and difficulties associated with the use of AI in research, emphasizing how it has the revolutionary potential to change future research domain inquiry and innovation. **Keywords:** ChatGPT, artificial intelligence, research, technology, researchers, modern research practices, and the ethical and unethical use of AI.

Introduction

Encyclopedically, the world is witnessing an unknown rise in the use of artificial intelligence (AI) across all sectors of mortal endeavours. Within academia, the discussion is gaining instigation because of its transformative part in enhancing exploration process. Still, scholars and other applicable stakeholders are concerned about the legal and ethical counteraccusations in its operation to ultramodern exploration. The fallout of these issues is that several institutions are making attempts to count the use of AI in contemporary academic and exploration conditioning (Aljuaid, 2024).

In 2023, Science Po, one of France's high-ranking universities, placed a ban on the use of Chat Generative Pre-Trained Transformer (ChatGPT), citing general fraud and plagiarism (Science Po, 2023). In the case of Italy, the ban was dependent on data breach. The major question soliciting for answer is whether the use of AI in academic should be banned or regulated? Smuha (2021), in his cerebral composition, suggests responsible use through regulation rather than complete ban.

It is egregious that AI is an evolving technology, and like most disruptive technologies, there are bound to be challenges associated with its relinquishment. It is important thus that proper regulation through policy expression should be encouraged to guide its operation especially among exploration scholars. This should be the station of members of the academic community and not call for its ban. Either, considering its nature and functionality in enhancing smartness among scholars and exploration scholars, it appears that this technology has come to stay.

Research, as we know, is a methodical enquiry into a problem or situation, where the end is to identify data or opinions that will help in solving the problem or dealing with the situation (Song, 2021). It can also be seen as the process of systematized disquisition that involves the collection of data; attestation of critical information; and analysis and interpretation of that data/information, in agreement with suitable methodologies set by specific professional fields and academic disciplines (Kumar & Singh, 2022). Research is conducted in nearly all disciplines, but the approach and system is what separate one from the other. Basically, exploration is the process by which suppositions are formulated and data are collected to interpret or estimate the suppositions (Lufungulo, Mambwe, & Kalinde, 2021).

Conceptually, AI has been given different meaning by different authors. This explain why literature is impregnated with the description of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Russel and Norvig (2020) defined it as something that enables machine to parade mortal intelligence, including the capability to perceive, reason, learn, and interact, etc. AI can also be appertained as computer systems or machine developed to automate mortal processes by capturing, processing, and interpreting large data set. AI is bedded in hunt machine, software and indeed robot to perform intelligent task.

AI has several operation in exploration jotting from the first step of problem expression, title suggestion, recommendation of applicable literature, formatting and organisation of references. AI tools like Grammarly or ProWritingAid can review a textbook and suggest corrections. AI enable software like Mendeley, RefWorks, EndNote and Zotero can help insure a exploration conform to a specific reference style (e.g., APA, MLA, Harvard, Turabian). Some AI can dissect a paper and suggest advancements for clarity, readability, including pressing grammatical crimes and punctuation mistake. Basically, AI language model is useful in the medication of handwriting and language editing (Majorsky et al., 2023).

A study on ChatGPT revealed that ChatGPT may be suitable help mortal critic with the review process as well as prognosticate whether a paper will be accepted or rejected for publication (Srivastava, 2023). In view of the foregoing, it cannot be overemphasised that AI is a tool that can potentially enhance the step-to-step processes involved in exploration. Still, Frosio (2023) advised that counting on generative AI has the possibility of suppressing creativity among scholars and potentially replace mortal in their colorful fields.

Concept of Artificial Intelligence and Its Uses in Exploration

It is on this premise that this chapter end to examine the part of AI in ultramodern exploration. The remainder of the chapter is organized into the following heads: Concept of Artificial Intelligence, Types of AI Used in Research, Applications of AI in Research, Ethical and Unethical Uses of AI in Research, Recrimination of Unethical Use of AI in Research, Why Experimenters Should Embrace AI, and Conclusion.

Artificial Intelligence, popularly called AI, comprises two affiliated sub-concepts: artificial and intelligence. The first sub-concept, artificial, is fairly straightforward to explain. Something is considered artificial when it is not naturally being, but rather is created by humans or machines. To put else, artificial is used to describe effects made or manufactured as opposed to developed by nature.

The alternate sub-construct, intelligence, can be described as the capability to perceive or infer information and to retain it as knowledge to be applied within a given terrain. According to Sternberg (2012), intelligence is the capability to acquire knowledge from experience and respond to, change, and elect one's terrain. When the notion of "artificial" and "intelligence" is combined, we arrive at the conception of artificial intelligence.

Intelligence is generally associated with living being (especially humans). Still, this capabilities have been incorporated into machine and system to make them intelligent with high cerebral capacities. This development was achieved through the work of scientists in the field of Machine Literacy (ML) and Natural Language Processing (NLP). Artificial intelligence is the capability of machines and systems to mimic mortal-suchlike cognitive capacities to break problem (Khanagar et al., 2021).

AI has the capacity to reason, break problem, communicate and make opinions. These systems can reuse huge volumes of data, identify patterns, make opinions and indeed learn from their experience. AI also refers to machines or systems that retain the capability to emulate mortal-suchlike intelligence and execute tasks that would naturally bear mortal cognitive capacities (Chatterjee, 2020). AI can also be described as calculating systems that parade mortal-like intelligence such as literacy, problem-working, and logic.

AI systems use data and algorithms to make opinions, frequently singly, and can ameliorate on its performance overtime. AI has several features and they include: machine literacy, natural language processing, expert system, inflexibility, pattern recognition, data analysis, autonomy, perception (Echedom & Okuonghae, 2021). The creation of this intelligent technology involves the emulsion of different disciplines such as computer wisdom, mathematics, engineering, gospel, cognitive wisdom, psychology, neuroscience, data wisdom, and machine literacy.

There are different types of AI. Depending on its position of intelligence, AI can be astronomically classify as Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI) or weak AI, Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) or strong AI, and Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI) (Elbaih, 2023).

Weak AI are designed to break limited task. Illustration of weak AI include generative AI such as ChatGPT, Gemini, Meta AI and Google Bard; voice sidekicks such as Alexa, Google Assistant, Amazon's Alexa, Apple's Siri; image recognition software; and recommendation systems. They are frequently programmed to perform a designated task with high effectiveness (Chatterjee, 2020). Still, this kind of AI is limited in compass and cannot throw away learned knowledge across different disciplines. Also, weak AI cannot serve without mortal commerce (European Commission, 2020).

On the other hand, strong AI, also appertained to as Artificial General Intelligence (AGI), possesses the capability to perform utmost, if not all, cognitive functions that mortal can do and can apply intelligence to colorful problems not limited to a specified sphere. This system retain the capability to learn, understand, and apply knowledge across a wide range of task. This kind of AI is believed to understand mortal provocation and logic (Chatterjee, 2020).

The thing of this kind of AI is simply to replicate mortal kind of intelligence capabilities. Although true AGI is yet to be completely achieved, their development constitute fear that machine will some day replace mortal since they posses the capacity of live independent of humans.

Another proposed order of AI is the ASI, which is perceived to have the capability to exceed the cognitive capability in nearly every aspect of life. It is believed that such AI will surpass indeed the brightest thinker with extreme position of problem-working capacities. Still, Elbaih (2023) noted that such invention live only in the sphere of wisdom inventions.

S/No.	Research Activity	Existing AI Techniques	Objective of Use	Type of Access
1	Recognize Research area	Scholar AI, research Rabbit, ChatGPT	Recognize areas lacking adequate research; distinguish gap in existing studies	Proprietary/open access
2	Literature Review	ChatGPT,Quillbot, Summarize Bot, Semantic Scholar, Research Rabbit	List existing literature in a specified area of research; precises literature	Open access: registration is required
2	Create topic research	ChatGPT, Google Scholar, Research Rabbit	Assistance inspiration and propose headings	Open access: registration is required
3	Create questionnaire research	ChatGPT, Research Rabbit	Innovation research clues, frame clear research enquiry	Open access: registration is required
4	Select right type of research strategy	ChatGPT, SciVal	Choice of suitable research strategy	Open access: registration required
5	Data gathering	Kobotoolbox, Textract, ChatGPT	Automating that collection technique.	Free version, Open access and proprietary
6	Data investigation	ChatGPT, Julius, Visily	Assist with data analysis and generating insights	Free and paid features
7	Drafting	ChatGPT, Grammarly	Creating contents, grammar Check and formatting .	Open access/ paid version
8	Abstract , , Conclusion and future suggestions	Grammarly, ChatGPT, Bard, Gimini	Produce Concise and accurate Abstract , , Conclusion and future suggestions	Proprietary/ open access with registration
9	Referencing/Bibliography	Mendeley, EndNote Refwork CiteMate	Handling references, citation and creating citation in numerous formats	Open access: registration required

Table 1. AI tools available for research activities. Source: Author.

Uses of AI in Research

Incorporating AI into research has provided researchers, especially postgraduate students, with countless opportunities. AI assists in saving researchers' time by handling repetitive tasks. This support spans the entire research process, from identifying the problem to drawing conclusions, including formatting the reference list. A standard academic research paper typically follows a structure that varies depending on the discipline, journal, or institution involved;

Figure 1. Cyclical research process diagram adopted from Alele & Malau-Aduli (2023)

AI Applications in Research

In each of the stages stressed in Figure 1, AI can help the experimenter. AI should be seen as a tool for experimenters and not as an alternative in engaging in exploration exercise. In doing this, several AI tools may prove useful to the experimenter. The commonest among them are the virtual sidekicks such as Amazon's Alexa, Apple's Siri, and Google Assistant.

For convenience, virtual sidekicks can be distributed as follows:

- **Voice sidekicks** (e.g., Alexa, Google Assistant)

- **Chatbots** (e.g., ChatGPT, Gemini, Meta AI, and Google Bard)

The starting point for exploration is relating a gap or a problem that bears disquisition. This is accompanied by defining the compass, generally expressed in the title, and developing exploration questions to guide the study. With the right advisement, AI can be useful in achieving any of these pretensions.

AI tools such as ChatGPT, Bard, and Gemini can be reckoned on to make suggestions of applicable titles to an exploration paper by analysing the content of the work. Also, ChatGPT can help to identify possible gaps in a given area of exploration. More frequently than not, the responses from these Large Language Models (LLMs) are remarkable. AI tools can also suggest literature in your area of exploration from which the literature review can be written. Some AI can perform tasks like summarising literature.

This helps to save the time of the experimenter in reading tons of literature. AI can simply summarise the crucial points in the literature, thereby saving time for other tasks. Still, there is a need to always corroborate the delicacy of these literature sources. Alzaabi et al. (2023) advised that experimenters should exercise caution to ensure generated content complements their own knowledge.

In drafting a statement of problem, AI can also help. A statement of problem is very important in exploration because it explains the defense for such exploration. Likewise, experimenters can develop abstracts for their papers following the structure handed by generative AI. An abstract generally encompasses the main point of the exploration, methodology, results, conclusion, and

occasionally recommendations. It is usually between 150–300 words depending on the nature of the paper and the journal specifications.

In all these cases, it must be emphasised that AI may sometimes produce inaccurate or biased responses. Thus, it is better to corroborate the information from other independent sources to avoid immortalizing error (Alkaissi & McFarlane, 2023; Alzaabi et al., 2023).

Although useful, over-reliance on AI in exploration may be disastrous to experimenters because of its limitations. Most available AI technologies are trained with a particular dataset. For instance, ChatGPT was trained using data up to 2021, inferring that more recent information may not be reflected in its response. Another pivotal disadvantage is that ChatGPT writes in prose format and can induce large paragraphs of essays without backing them up with references. When queried to give references, they are frequently inaccurate (Sharples, 2022).

The habit of copying content from AI without revision or proofreading reflects intellectual laziness and lack of the needful mindset required to carry out meaningful exploration. Research produced in this manner often receives outright rejection by estimable journals. The experimenter should be intelligent enough to assess the delicacy of the results.

AI Benefits in Exploration

AI stands poised to bestow numerous advantages upon exploration, including:

• Natural Language Processing (NLP) for Literature Review

A methodical literature review (SLR) is a secondary substantiation that provides an overview and analysis of the corpus of knowledge presently available on a particular topic. It requires detecting applicable studies, gathering data, identifying material information, and analysing it. This is resource-intensive and time-consuming.

Several SLR process steps have been automated using text mining and NLP.

NLP is a branch of AI that uses models and algorithms to process and analyse textual and audio data. Within NLP, Natural Language Understanding (NLU) specialises in discerning meaning in language. Together with machine learning, these technologies enable applications such as speech recognition, translation, and sentiment interpretation.

In literature review, NLP enables automated extraction and synthesis of information from large scientific repositories.

Key NLP applications include:

- **Text summarization** – Automatically produces concise summaries of research papers.

- **Named Entity Recognition (NER)** – Extracts authors, dates, keywords, institutions, and other entities.

- **Sentiment analysis** – Determines positive, negative, or neutral tone.

- **Language translation** – Breaks language barriers and enhances global collaboration.

- **Plagiarism detection** – Compares manuscripts with existing databases.

- **Query expansion** – Identifies synonyms and related terms for broader searches.

- **Topic modeling** – Identifies hidden thematic structures using algorithms such as NMF or LDA.

- **Text generation** – Assists in drafting summaries, objectives, and preliminary sections.

• Analysis of Electronic Health Records (EHRs)

Electronic Health Records (EHRs) store patients' demographics, medical history, test results, treatment plans, and clinical notes. AI analysis of EHRs:

- Improves clinical decision support

- Identifies eligible participants for trials

- Detects disease patterns

- Supports personalized medicine

- Reduces costs and maximizes resources

Challenges include data security, privacy, and integration issues.

• Cost and Time Saving

AI automates labour-intensive tasks, optimizes resources, accelerates data processing, improves clinical trial design, and reduces operational costs.

• Virtual Simulation and Training

Virtual simulation enables experimenters to train in controlled environments, refine skills, test hypotheses, and gain experience without real-world risk.

• Data Security and Privacy

AI strengthens data security using encryption, anonymization, de-identification, and access controls, ensuring ethical data management.

• Image Processing and Early Diagnosis

AI enhances early disease detection through advanced image processing and predictive modelling.

• Automation in Laboratories

Robotic systems powered by AI automate sample preparation, data collection, and analysis, reducing error and saving time.

• Remote Collaboration

AI facilitates collaboration by identifying experts, supporting data sharing, and enabling interdisciplinary partnerships.

• Drug Discovery and Development

AI accelerates molecular screening, predicts drug interactions, optimizes dosages, and repurposes existing drugs.

• Ethics and Bias Detection

AI detects bias, conflicts of interest, and ethical inconsistencies in research methodology and reporting.

• Data Analysis and Pattern Recognition

AI identifies complex correlations, outliers, and trends in large datasets, enhancing knowledge discovery.

• Patient Engagement and Monitoring

AI-powered systems improve recruitment, adherence, remote monitoring, and personalized patient interaction.

AI Challenges in Research

• Bias and Data Quality

AI models may inherit bias from training data. Researchers must carefully evaluate datasets.

• Ethical Considerations

Concerns include privacy, informed consent, accountability, and cybersecurity.

• Technical Skills Requirement

Effective AI implementation requires knowledge of machine learning and data analytics.

• Interpretability

Many AI systems operate as "black boxes," making interpretation difficult.

• **Continuous Adaptation**

Rapid AI development requires ongoing training and collaboration.

• **Job Displacement**

AI may alter research roles, requiring skill adaptation.

• **Inequality**

Limited access to AI technologies may widen digital divides.

Ethical and Unethical Uses of AI in Research

AI can generate full research papers within minutes, raising ethical concerns. Copying AI-generated content verbatim and presenting it as one's own idea is unethical.

Concerns include:

- Plagiarism

- Fabricated references

- Shallow or inaccurate content

- Lack of transparency

- False data generation

Regulation—not rejection—is recommended. Researchers must declare AI use and verify information independently.

Recrimination of Unethical Use of AI in Research

Unethical use of AI may result in:

- Manuscript rejection

- Retraction after publication

- Institutional disciplinary action

- Loss of rank or degree

- Damage to credibility

- Legal liability in cases of brand violation

Faulty research can distort academic knowledge and negatively affect public policy.

Why Experimenters Should Embrace AI

When ethically applied, AI increases research productivity, efficiency, and innovation. Researchers who understand AI are better positioned to evaluate AI-generated content responsibly. Many AI tools are user-friendly and accessible.

Proper use enhances digital competence and strengthens research output.

Conclusion

The integration of AI into modern exploration holds immense potential to revolutionize research processes—from planning and analysis to presentation of results. It expedites research but requires strong ethical oversight.

Institutions should incorporate AI regulations into postgraduate guidelines and journal policies. Rigorous review procedures, including AI-detection tools, are necessary. Editors and supervisors must fact-check information carefully.

AI has become an invaluable tool for analysing data, identifying patterns, and supporting decision-making. Its integration can accelerate scientific progress and enhance research effectiveness. However, challenges such as data quality, interpretability, ethical concerns, and technical skill requirements must be addressed.

A balanced integration of ethical responsibility and human creativity remains essential for maintaining the integrity and success of research practices.

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