**c. Surveys and Technology Evaluation**

· The data collected involves surveys on different aspects of AI technology. From the collected data, it can be observed that the respondents generally perceive AI as a valuable technology in various industries. In Healthcare, we can see that responders are slightly familiar with the concept of AI in healthcare (average rating of 3.09 out of 5[1]), but more confident in its potential to improve patient care and outcomes (average rating of 3.52 out of 5[1]). Responders also believe that AI can enhance diagnostic accuracy in medical imaging and pathology to a moderate extent (average rating of 3.28 out of 5[1]). However, responders do not consider it as important for healthcare providers to adopt AI technologies to improve operational efficiency (average rating of 3.24 out of 5[1]). Finally, responders are moderately confident in the ability of AI to facilitate telemedicine and remote patient monitoring (average rating of 2.92).

Overall, these results suggest that responders see potential benefits of AI in enhancing patient care and diagnostic accuracy but do not view it as crucial in improving operational efficiency and telemedicine.In agriculture, respondents seem to perceive AI as a potential solution to address issues such as pest control, disease detection, or plant health monitoring (average response: 2.8 out of 5,[1]).

· In agriculture, respondents seem to perceive AI as a potential solution to address issues such as pest control, disease detection, or plant health monitoring. Based on the analysis of the data, we can see that respondents are moderately familiar (average score of 2.89 out of 5,[2]) with the concept of AI in agriculture. Respondents are generally positive about the potential for AI to address issues such as pest control, disease detection, or plant health monitoring (average score of 3.78 out of 5,[2]), and believe it is important for AI technologies in agriculture to be accessible and affordable for farmers in different regions or socioeconomic backgrounds (average score of 3.19 out of 5,[2]). Respondents also believe that AI can assist in the optimization of planting and harvesting schedules in agriculture (average score of 3.31 out of 5,[2]) and are moderately confident in the potential of AI to enable real-time monitoring and management of agricultural operations such as irrigation or fertilization (average score of 3.16).

Overall, the responses suggest that there is some awareness and optimism about the potential benefits of AI in agriculture, but also a recognition of the importance of accessibility and affordability for different groups of farmers.

· In business, the respondents believe that AI can improve customer experiences and interactions with businesses. it can be seen that respondents are generally more concerned about the potential ethical implications of AI in business than they are confident about its potential benefits, with an average response of 4.06 compared to 3.42. However, the mean responses for both questions regarding AI's potential to improve customer experiences and interactions with businesses and enhance decision-making processes in business are relatively high at 3.36 and 3.12, respectively. Respondents were less optimistic about AI's potential to create new job opportunities in various industries, with an average response of 2.91.

Overall, the data suggests that while there is some optimism about AI's potential benefits in business, there is also concern about its ethical implications. Further research and development in AI and its applications may help to alleviate these concerns and improve confidence in its potential benefits.

· In education, respondents have mixed views on the use of AI-powered educational tools or platforms. Based on the data, it seems that respondents are generally more likely to use AI-powered educational tools or platforms in their teaching or learning activities (average rating of 3.12 out of 5[5]) compared to being confident in the ability of AI technologies to improve student outcomes in education (average rating of 3.06 out of 5[5]). Respondents are also somewhat comfortable with the idea of AI collecting and analyzing student data to personalize learning experiences (average rating of 3.06 out of 5[5]). However, respondents place less importance on AI technologies in education being transparent and explainable (average rating of 2.91 out of 5[5]). 53% (16 out of 30) of respondents reported using AI-powered educational tools or platforms in their teaching or learning activities, while the remaining 47% do not currently use them or have no plans to start.

Overall, the responses suggest a moderate level of acceptance towards AI technologies in education, with most respondents expressing neither strongly positive nor negative attitudes. The fact that over half of the respondents currently use or plan to use AI-powered educational tools or platforms may, however, indicate growing interest and familiarity with these technologies.

Further analysis and evaluation of the data can provide insights on the factors that may influence participants' attitudes towards AI, such as age, profession, education level, and previous exposure to AI technologies. These insights can inform the development of AI policies and strategies that consider the diverse perspectives and needs of different stakeholders.