



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTEGRATION FOR SCHOOL CURRICULUM



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTEGRATION FOR SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Curated with support from Intel®

INTRODUCTION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Patrons:

- Sh. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank', Minister of Education, Government of India
- Sh. Sanjay Dhotre, Minister of State for Education, Government of India
- Ms. Anita Karwal, IAS, Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India

Advisory, Editorial and Creative Inputs:

- Mr. Manoj Ahuja IAS, Chairperson, Central Board of Secondary Education
- Dr. Joseph Emmanuel, Director (Academics), Central Board of Secondary Education
- Dr. Biswajit Saha, Director (Skill Education & Training), Central Board of Secondary Education
- Ms. Shweta Khurana, Director-Asia Pacific & Japan, Global Partnerships & Initiatives, Intel

Value Adder, Curator and Co-Ordinator:

- Sh. Ravinder Pal Singh, Joint Secretary, Department of Skill Education, Central Board of Secondary Education

Contributors:

- Ms. Sarita Manuja, Program Director, Nirmal Hriday Education Society
- Ms. Sharon E. Kumar, Innovation and Education Consultant
- Mr. Anoop Singh Rawat, Education Learning and Development Manager
- Mr. Shivam Agarwal, Coach Intel AI4Youth Program

ABOUT THIS INITIATIVE

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a Cognitive Science and the history of its evolution suggests that it has grown out of the knowledge derived from disciplines such as Science, Mathematics, Philosophy, Sociology, Computing and others. Hence, it is fair for any education system to recognize the importance of integrating AI Readiness to maximize learning across other disciplines.

AI is being widely recognized to be the power that will fuel the future global digital economy; and has gained geo-strategic importance. A large number of countries are striving hard to stay ahead with their policy initiatives, to get their youth ready to function in an environment driven by AI and other emerging technologies.

India's own AI Strategy identifies AI as an opportunity and solution provider for inclusive economic growth and social development. The report also identifies the importance of skills-based education (as opposed to knowledge intensive education), and the value of project related work in order to “effectively harness the potential of AI in a sustainable manner” and to make India's next generation ‘AI ready’.

CBSE has introduced Artificial Intelligence as an optional subject at Class 9 from the Session 2019-2020 onwards and has been conducting trainings for Teachers on how to use AI in the Classroom. A Training Video has also been prepared to assist the same.

CBSE has also announced AI as a multi-disciplinary integrated pedagogical approach to further enhance teaching and learning across classes 6 to 10. This document is an attempt to propose how schools may train the trainers to match relevant topics/ themes from the curricula with AI concepts. It contains details on the importance of Artificial Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence Tools as a pedagogical support for experiential learning. Guidelines for Teachers can be found in the form of Lesson Plans integrating AI in Classroom Teaching.

How this Integration was undertaken

In keeping with the vision of CBSE to introduce and train Teachers on AI readiness, and the usage of AI in classroom teaching and learning practices; a series of online webinars were conducted with AI experts and Teachers of various Subjects from CBSE Schools. (see *Figure 1*)

Lesson Plans in each Subject were discussed and written, and a suggestive list of activities and projects integrating Artificial Intelligence into regular subject teaching was curated and compiled. An AI Glossary, relevant to each Lesson Plan was created to facilitate ease of reference and usage. At the same time a comprehensive glossary of AI Tools used by all the subject teachers has been added to each of the subject document. for reflection and necessary follow up by teachers.

The whole exercise was both challenging and heartening. It was a truly empowering experience for teachers who came to the webinars wondering whether it really was for them only to discover exciting possibilities in the use of Artificial Intelligence both in and beyond the classroom.

Teachers who specialize in subjects like Hindi, English, Mathematics, Social Studies and Science worked out ways to introduce Artificial Intelligence tools into their regular lesson plans and the result is here for all to see. Five manuals integrating Artificial Intelligence across curriculum, documenting their efforts, to bring forth a robust hands-on learning that is in sync with the time.

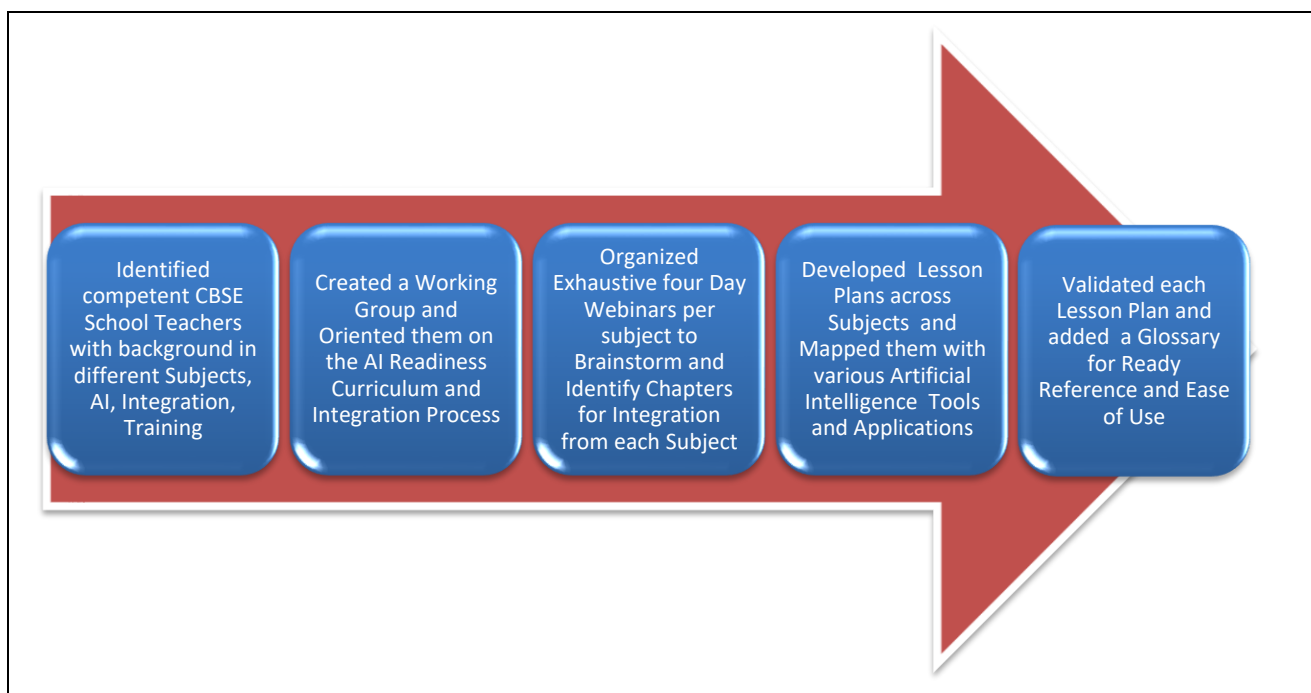


Figure 1: How this Integration Document was created

It is important to understand that AI is one of the cognitive science disciplines that provides tools to build intelligence in contrast to other disciplines that just study and analyze the external behavior of intelligent agents. Realizing this need, it has been decided that all teachers teaching in CBSE schools should familiarize themselves with the prevalent AI knowledge and use it to make learning of their subjects more effective and student centered. It is visualized that such a step would help to build larger understanding of AI among teacher and student communities.

It is highly recommended that teachers explore the Exemplar Lesson Plans and Glossary in this document, and go beyond what has been showcased, to develop more such exemplars and teaching methodologies integrating Artificial Intelligence in day to day learning across subjects, for students.

Disclaimer: Individual lesson plans have been created and edited by the contributing teachers as per their respective beliefs and understanding. The originality of their perception has been maintained while curating this document

CONTENTS

Chapter 1: An Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

1.1	An Introduction to Artificial Intelligence	6
1.1.1	History of Artificial Intelligence	7
1.2	AI in Education	7
1.3	CBSE's initiative on Artificial Intelligence	8
1.4	Twin Initiative on AI	9
1.5	AI Integrated Education	10
1.6	An AI Integrated Class	12
1.7	AI can help Teachers to Achieve the Desired Learning Outcomes	12
1.8	Effective Pedagogy Incorporating AI in the Classroom	13
1.9	Role of Schools in the Success of CBSE Directive for AI Integrated Learning	14
1.10	Meeting National Goals of NCF/ NCERT/ NA through AI Integration	15
1.11	AI Optimism	17
1.12	AI as mentioned in the National Education Policy 2020	17

Chapter 2: How to Integrate AI in School Teaching– A Call to Teachers

2.1	AI Is not alone	18
2.2	Principles of AI integrated learning	18
2.3	Objectives of AI integrated learning	18
2.4	Practice AI+X Paradigm for Integration	19
2.5	Assessment at the end of AI integrated Learning	19
2.5.1	Skills Assessed	19
2.5.2	Suggestive Assessment Approaches for AI	20
2.5.3	Assessment Rubrics	20

Chapter 3: Appendices

Appendix 1 - Artificial Intelligence Curriculum, Class 9	21
Appendix 2 - AI Learning Outcomes	27
Appendix 3 - AI Capabilities	28
Appendix 4 - AI Integrated Lesson - Assessment Rubric	29
Appendix 5 - AI versus Internet of Things (IOT); AI versus Virtual Reality (VR)	30
Appendix 6 - Translating AI on ground	31
Appendix 7 - Artificial Intelligence Tools – a ready reference	32

CHAPTER 1

AN INTRODUCTION TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1.1 What is Artificial Intelligence?

Artificial Intelligence has always been a term which intrigues people all over the world. Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the ability of machines to perform cognitive tasks like thinking, perceiving, learning, problem solving and decision making; it is inspired by the ways people use their brains to perceive, learn, reason out and decide the action.

Various organizations have coined their own versions of defining Artificial Intelligence. Some of them are mentioned below:

NITI Aayog: National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence

AI refers to the ability of machines to perform cognitive tasks like thinking, perceiving, learning, problem solving and decision making. Initially conceived as a technology that could mimic human intelligence, AI has evolved in ways that far exceed its original conception. With incredible advances made in data collection, processing and computation power, intelligent systems can now be deployed to take over a variety of tasks, enable connectivity and enhance productivity.

World Economic Forum

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the software engine that drives the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Its impact can already be seen in homes, businesses and political processes. In its embodied form of robots, it will soon be driving cars, stocking warehouses and caring for the young and elderly. It holds the promise of solving some of the most pressing issues facing society, but also presents challenges such as inscrutable “black box” algorithms, unethical use of data and potential job displacement. As rapid advances in machine learning (ML) increase the scope and scale of AI’s deployment across all aspects of daily life, and as the technology itself can learn and change on its own, multi-stakeholder collaboration is required to optimize accountability, transparency, privacy and impartiality to create trust.

European Artificial Intelligence (AI) leadership, the path for an integrated vision AI is not a well-defined technology and no universally agreed definition exists. It is rather a cover term for techniques associated with data analysis and pattern recognition. AI is not a new technology, having existed since the 1950s. While some markets, sectors and individual businesses are more advanced than others, AI is still at a relatively early stage of development, so that the range of potential applications, and the quality of most existing applications, have ample margins left for further development and improvement.

Encyclopedia Britannica

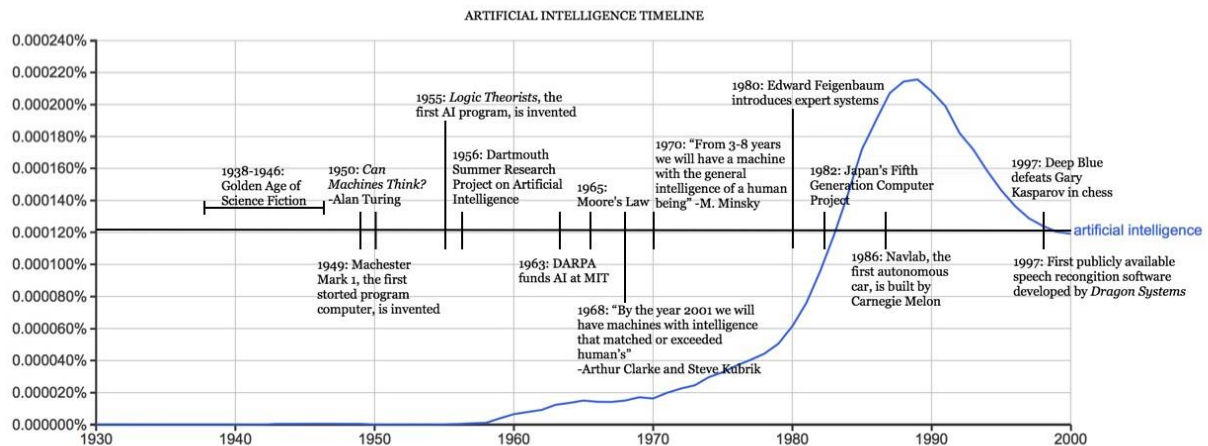
Artificial intelligence (AI), is the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. The term is frequently applied to the project of developing systems endowed with the intellectual processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize or learn, from past experience.

In other words, AI can be defined as:

AI is a form of intelligence, a type of technology and a field of study. AI theory and development of computer systems (both machines and software) are able to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence. Artificial Intelligence covers a broad range of domains and applications and is expected to impact every field in the future. Overall, its core idea is building machines and algorithms which are capable of performing computational tasks that would otherwise require human like brain functions.

1.1.1 History of AI – Live Science

The beginnings of modern **AI** can be traced to classical philosophers' attempts to describe human thinking as a symbolic system. (see Annexure 4.5) But the field of **AI** wasn't formally founded until 1956, at a conference at Dartmouth College, in Hanover, New Hampshire, where the term "**Artificial Intelligence**" was coined. The graphic below appropriately explains why AI is a live science, what are the ups and downs in the pace of AI journey and how AI progressed in this domain from the year 1930-2000.

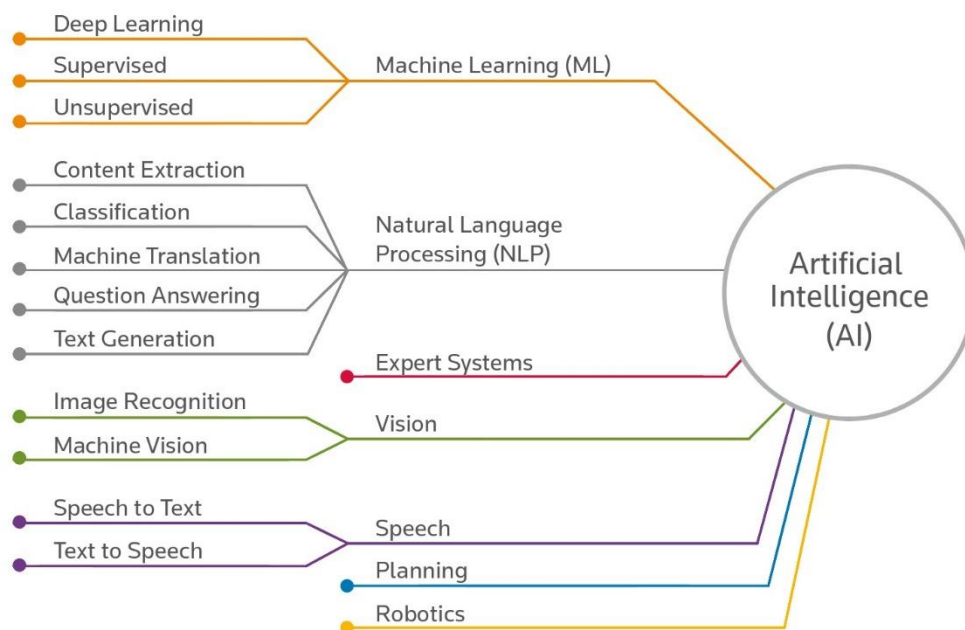


<http://sitn.hms.harvard.edu/flash/2017/history-artificial-intelligence/>

1.2 What do we understand by AI in EDUCATION?

An effective education system has the dual responsibility to develop the most critical resource (i.e. the human resource) of a nation. 1-, that the younger generations must be educated in a way that they are 'ready for life' and are positive contributors to the advancement & enrichment of their nation. 2-, they must be exposed to such learning environments with the help of updated tools and enlightened teachers so that their learning outcomes can be maximized and suited to the potential of every learner. In order that modern-day education achieves its goals of making its students 'AI Ready', it is imperative to know what K-12 learners must experience and confront in their day to day life.

AI is underlying the multitudes of its applications in the world; it encompasses and works on an array of capabilities which have universal application in different areas of study and operations. Some of the most important AI competencies with significant commonalities and connections with those of the other fields of study are shown in the graphic below.



<http://www.fullai.org/short-history-artificial-intelligence/>

A careful study of the above graph would lead us to believe that many of the technologies and the underlying principles that each of these follows, have a strong correlation with the teaching learning processes at school as well as college levels. Hence it is necessary that AI should not only be introduced as a subject in the school curricula, but also should become a link to teach other subjects at all the levels. Many of the AI based applications are now available to facilitate a learner to learn in his own unique way and at his own pace.

1.3 What is CBSE's initiative encompassing Artificial Education?

Making school students 'AI Aware' or forging 'AI Readiness' among students is a huge task indeed. Central Board of Secondary Education has taken a '**twin initiative**' in this regard.

First is to introduce AI as an elective subject in classes 8,9 and 10. To begin with, schools have to apply to CBSE and be approved to run this course. AI curriculum for classes 8 and 9 has been chalked out and a Facilitators' Handbook has been produced. CBSE is also supporting extensive teacher training for the teaching of AI in schools.

The **Second** part of CBSE initiative deals with the premise that AI is a Cognitive Science which can be linked to various subjects that concern themselves with cognition and reasoning. Almost every one of the school subjects would fall in this domain. Be it - Mathematics, Computing, Neuro-Sciences, Psychology, Physics, Economics, Sociology, Philosophy, Languages and some others. It is, therefore, mandated by CBSE that all its schools begin to integrate AI with other disciplines from classes 1 -12.

1.4 What is the rationale for this Twin Initiative?

Initiative 1: Artificial Intelligence permeates the length and breadth of the world we live in today. Our young generation is witnessing many uses of AI every day. While Google manages our mail accounts, it also makes suggestions about what words to use to respond to a given email and/ or project follow up reminders. Facebook not only connects us with friends but also makes suggestions about our priorities, personal needs and preferences. Today we witness smart parking spaces as well as have cars that park themselves. In many advanced countries the traffic is monitored, controlled and managed by using the data collected of moving traffic and prevalent weather conditions. Chat bots collect data for big and small businesses to assess the market requirements of their products and also support the respective business houses in interaction with the customer and resultant satisfaction. There are also AI powered devices to support households in simple tasks such as cleaning etc. All the domains of life - from medicine to manufacturing to national security and defense – are currently getting impacted by the use of Artificial Intelligence. Space missions, which extensively use unmanned space shuttles and unmanned vehicles to traverse the unknown areas of other planets, collect tremendous data not only to understand the planet they go to but also to acquire intelligence about the betterment of their own operations in future. Hence, it is essential that students of today should study this domain to understand and later be able to expand this knowledge in their own interest and in the interest of humanity.

Initiative 2: It is important to understand that AI is one amongst the cognitive science disciplines that provides tools to build intelligence in contrast to other disciplines that just study and analyze the external behavior of intelligent agents. Realizing this need, it has been decided that all teachers teaching in CBSE schools should familiarize themselves with the prevalent AI knowledge and use it to make learning of their subjects more effective and student centered. It is visualized that such a step would help to build larger understanding of AI amongst the teacher and student communities.

This document is an attempt to suggest how schools may train the teachers of class 6 –10 to relate to the relevant topics/ themes from their respective curricula with technologies that AI deploys. The document will also showcase to the teachers the AI based tools that can support and augment learning across disciplines, in and out of the classrooms. The extensive AI glossary and the App Matrix is an effort to include a list of varied resources for teachers to extend the integration activity to other topics of their respective subjects.

1.5 What do we mean by AI Integrated Education?

AI integration with the other school disciplines is to be viewed from two different perspectives.

Perspective 1: While exploring the possibilities to integrate subjects with AI, it was felt that it can be a two-way process. The teacher may select a topic from the subject that easily lends itself to any one of the AI concepts. He/she would, then, either select the AI concept as a tool to teach the subject topic chosen by him/her or using the understanding of the topic, he/she may be able to show a linkage to AI knowledge and usage.

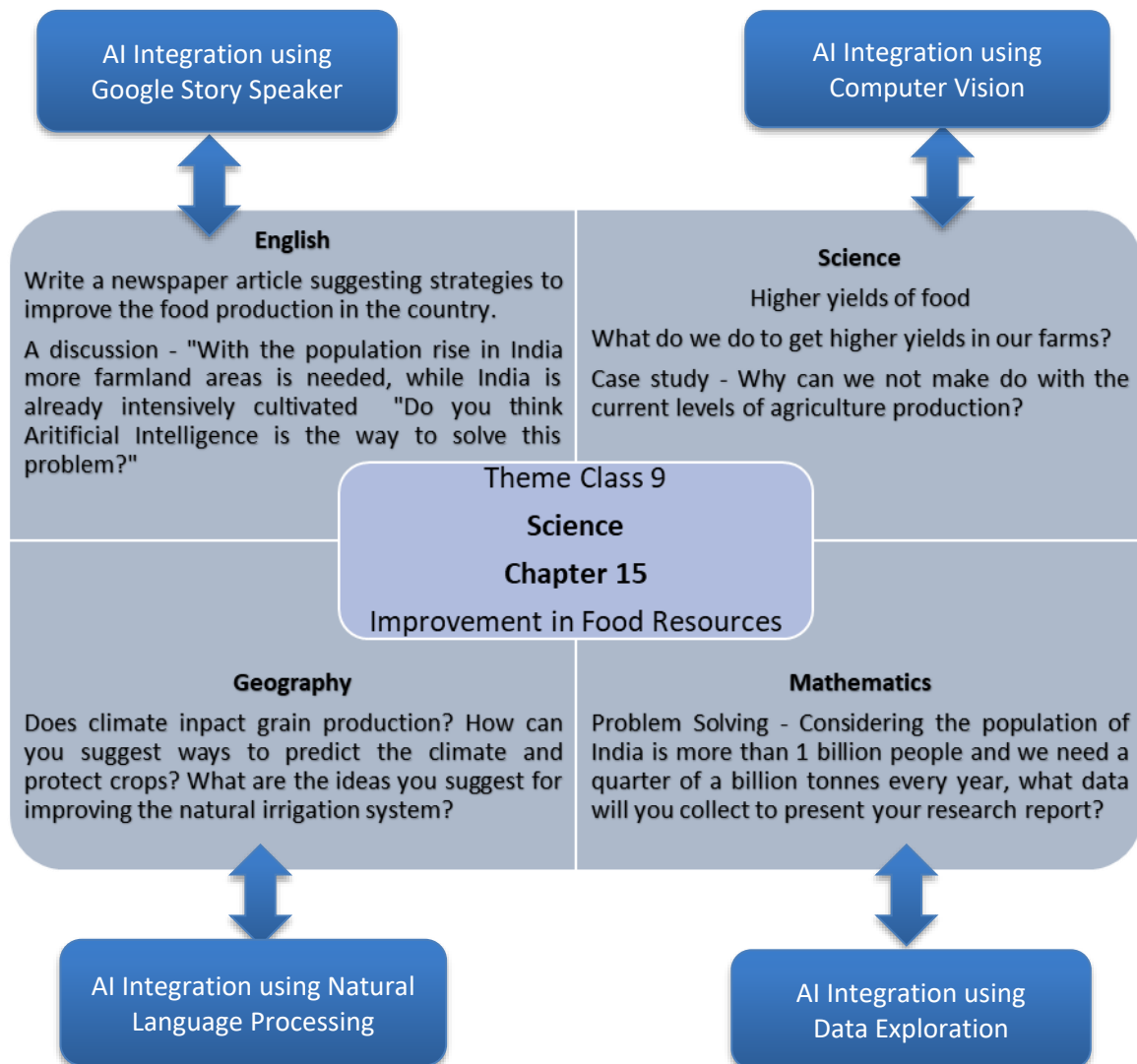
For example: 'Data Collection' is a familiar task in Mathematics and 'Data Acquisition' is an important basic AI concept. The teacher may use an AI based app to demonstrate Data collection in a Mathematics Class or teach the concept and functionality of the AI application through their understanding of the Data Collection operations in Mathematics.

Perspective 2: A practicing teacher may consider one subject +AI integration with it, which is a simpler and more functional approach.

The other approach could be to have inter disciplinary integration, in which the teacher may pick up one such topic from her own subject that has relevance to other subjects also. Then, in consultation with other teachers, the four of them could explore the same topic to achieve the learning outcomes of their respective subjects, while at the same time integrating each subject with AI. (see example 2 below)

The former approach is feasible in normal classroom teaching, the later would have to take the shape of a project and would have to be conducted in large class groups over a span of time.

Interdisciplinary Integration with Artificial Intelligence - Class 9



Since, Artificial Intelligence is a Cognitive Science and the history of its evolution suggests, it has grown out of the knowledge systems derived from other disciplines like Science, Mathematics, Philosophy, Sociology, Computing and others, it is fair for students to see the linkages. Hence, it is fair for any education system to recognize the importance of its integration with the teaching of other disciplines, to maximize learning.

1.6 What would the students do in an AI integrated Class?

A working group at CBSE has put together 7 Big Markers that may be adopted to develop a structured action plan by the teacher for K-12 learners.

Marker 1. *Identifying the problem is the starting point of the learning cycle*; students of all levels without any exception must be exposed to the skill of scoping and identifying the problem. Having done so, the learners of all ages must learn the way to state the problem to their parents/ teachers/ themselves/ community/ team, they are working with or working for.

Marker 2. *Data acquisition related to the identified problem is another big domain for learning* and it is a logical next step to proceed with. Such an exercise will prepare the students to attempt the nuances of problem solving which is also an important aspect of the AI project cycle.

Marker 3. *Computers are machines which can also ‘see’, ‘hear’ and ‘speak’*. So, as such, they can be used to collect data for us. Many applications are now available which make our machines very useful for this purpose. An exposure to such capabilities of the machine needs to be explained to students of all grades. By using AI in teaching, the expectation is that the teacher will lead students to identify these tools and consequently use them to improve the learning process.

Marker 4. *Learners must learn to represent the collected data in the form of identifiable models*. Once the students have the data to solve the problem, they can progressively be made to develop the skill of representing the collected data in visual presentations in the form of graphs, charts etc. The understanding and skill to build such comprehensible models is critical learning for a 21st century student. *Computers are the given machines which help store data and represent models*.

Marker 5. *Computers also learn by themselves from the newer data acquired by them to build newer and better models in the future*. With interaction of inputs from the training data available to the machines, just like the human mind, the machines are able to produce entirely different models/ representations. Students of all grades need to be made aware of such capabilities which make machines “intelligent”.

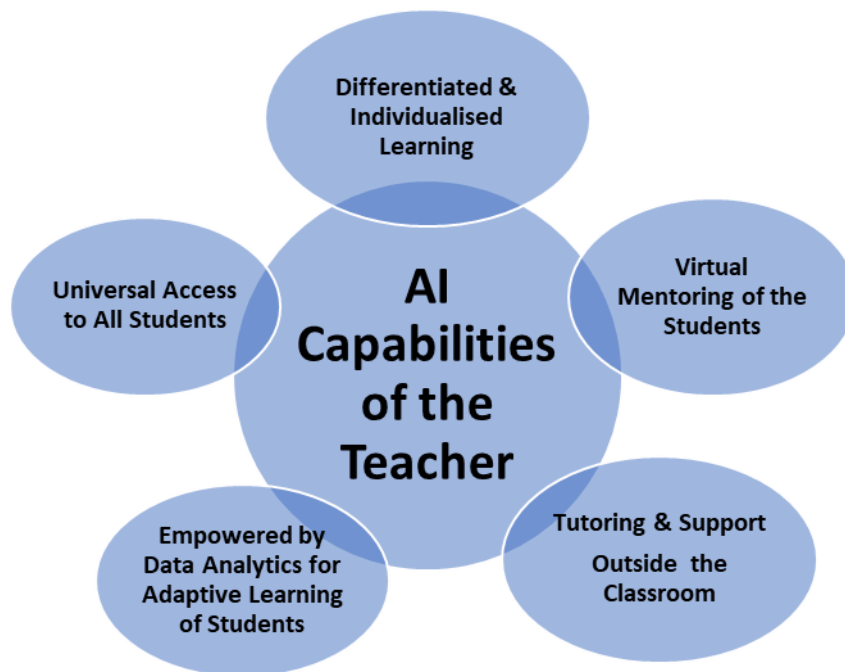
Marker 6. *For training the machine, it needs to interact with humans (intelligent agents); Though such interactions make the machine more and more intelligent, it can never be presumed that the machine would ever be as intelligent as humans are*. It is highly impossible for the machine to reach the capabilities of the human mind. The Robots (as these machines are sometimes called), would at their best be able to improve the efficiency of human beings and never really be able to replicate it. Such debates need to be part of discussions in the class when AI is integrated with other subjects.

Marker 7. *AI applications can be beneficial or harmful in the long run*. What, when, where and to what extent should these AI applications be built? At what stage and in what ways can an AI based application be used or not used? Students of all age groups in class 1-12 should be sensitized to AI ethics through different simulations, role plays, discussions and debates.

1.7 How can AI integrated teaching help teachers to achieve the desired learning outcomes?

While the debate regarding how much screen time is appropriate for children rages on among educators, psychologists, and parents, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning are additional emerging technologies that are beginning to alter education institutions and changing how education may happen in the future. Even though most experts believe the critical presence of teachers is irreplaceable, there have to be many changes to the way a teacher’s job is done and to educational best practices.

As AI educational solutions continue to mature, the hope is that AI will help fill need gaps in learning and teaching and allow schools and teachers to do more than ever before. AI can drive efficiency, personalization and allow teachers some extra time to deploy their understanding and adaptability—uniquely human capabilities, to teach, where machines would struggle. By leveraging the best attributes of AI machines and teachers, the education system will be driven towards the best outcome for students. Since the students of today will need to work in a future where AI is no longer a notion but is the reality, it's important that our educational institutions expose students to updated technologies and their usage. No one can deny the fact that AI capabilities would help teachers to achieve desired learning outcomes, in the following five-fold ways:



Once AI tools are in operation, the teacher will be facilitated, to have more spare time in the classroom. So, she/he can now focus on unique learning styles of her students. Having assumed the AI capabilities, she/he can also in turn, focus suitably on the challenge of developing the skills of language processing, reasoning and cognitive modelling.

1.8 Does AI integration in Education promote ‘Effective Pedagogy’ in the classroom?

Since all cognitive domains of education relate very closely to the concept of AI, it offers ample opportunities for student engagement that cannot be found in lecturing out of the textbooks within the fixed four walls setting of the classroom. In an era termed as AI SPRING, AI and machine learning are growing dynamically, they each have the potential to propel the other forward and accelerate the learning frontiers in a synergistic fashion, along with the creation of newer innovative technologies. It is universally acknowledged that AI would be the source and the cause of improving the teaching- learning methodology in the classroom.

In many parts of the world, especially in advanced nations, Machine Learning algorithms in the education space, have already begun helping teachers fill the gaps, in the Subjects students are struggling with the most.

As of today, the list of such AI based pedagogical practices is long. A motivated and enlightened teacher would come across many such tools and practices during her research which can be profitably used by her from time to time in the interest of her students.

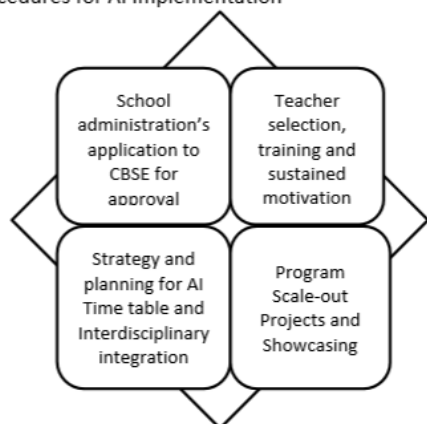
1.9 What is the role of Schools in the success of CBSE directive for AI integrated Learning?

Much of the professional world which today's student is going to face 10 or 15 years from now, will be increasingly based on and derived from AI technologies. Hence there is dire need for the present generation of young students to be exposed and empowered enough to understand and practice AI competencies in order to remain relevant to the times they live in. In doing so, while they benefit from an AI embedded world now, later in their lives, they must also learn how to identify and perceive the challenges that extensive use of AI may pose. Taking a cue from proactive thinking of CBSE about its responsibility towards the students studying in its affiliated schools, it is high time that the leadership in CBSE schools in particular, pledge their support to the task of sensitizing their students about AI in their lives and teach them to be positive contributors towards AI development in the larger interest of the society they live in.

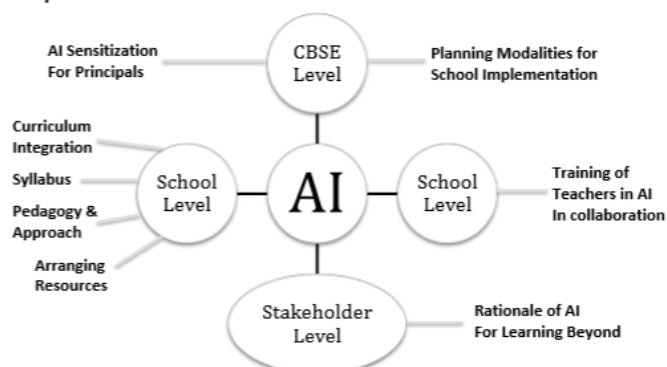
The outcome of the twin initiatives of CBSE would depend on the way schools perceive and implement it, the way teachers engage with it and plan some of their lessons, so that the resultant understanding about AI amongst the students is logical. Once the trigger is positive, we believe a large population of students would go on an 'auto' mode to explore AI domains and get sensitized to AI applications. It has been observed that some teachers suffer from a complex that anything that is technology is computer based and anything that is computer based is beyond their comprehension or reach. It is important to reiterate here that once the teacher accepts the reality of AI inevitability in modern day living and its enhanced role in the future, she/he would view this document and the suggestions made herein with an open mind. We hope that the support material and examples provided in this document will serve as a useful trigger for practicing teachers to use AI as a tool to enhance learning. With such a positive mindset, the schools and teachers would not only augment their own AI awareness, but will also be seen empowering their students with the requisite AI capabilities. They will find umpteen examples in their respective environments to connect the knowledge of individual subjects to AI technologies. It won't be an exaggeration to state that many scenarios will be created in such a collaboration of the teachers and the learners that AI integration will be an important case in study maximizing student learning outcomes in such schools.

AI Implementation Procedures

School Procedures for AI Implementation



AI Implementation Procedures



1.10 How would this AI integrated Learning help meet the national goals-NCF/ NCERT/ NA

This thought process is completely in sync with the National Policy stipulated by NITI Aayog in '**Skilling for the AI Age – Getting India Ready for the AI Wave**'. Even the National Curriculum Framework developed as far back as 2005, and the Position Paper on Education Technology have echoed similar outcomes that AI integration is expected to achieve.

NITI Aayog Vision

"The Education sector needs to be realigned in order to effectively harness the potential of AI in a sustainable manner. In primary and secondary schools, there is a need for transition to skill-based education in subjects relevant to AI. Often criticized for being overly knowledge intensive, Indian education is in urgent need of transition in subjects relevant to STEM, or computer-based education. As jobs based on technology become prominent, so will the need to develop applied skills in a continuously changing environment.

Increased amount of project work across education levels, promoting schemes like Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) in schools, necessary changes in curricula in schools, are some of the steps that need to be considered."

The National Curriculum Framework 2005

The aims of education as stated in the NCF are as follows:

Seeking guidance from the Constitutional vision of India as a secular, egalitarian and pluralistic society, founded on the values of social justice and equality, certain broad aims of education have been identified in this document. These include:

- Independence of thought and action
- Sensitivity to others' well-being and feelings
- Learning to respond to new situations in a flexible and creative manner
- Pre-disposition towards participation in democratic processes, and
- The ability to work towards and contribute to economic processes and social change.

NCF has laid down five guiding principles for curriculum development:

- Connecting knowledge to life outside the school
- Ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods
- Enriching the curriculum so that it goes beyond textbooks
- Making examinations more flexible and integrating them with classroom life, and
- Nurturing an overriding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity of the country.

And for the aims of teaching, NCF states that:

- No system of education can rise above the quality of its teachers, and the quality of teachers greatly depends on the means deployed for selection, procedures used for training, and the strategies adopted for ensuring accountability
- Teaching should aim at enhancing children's natural desire and strategies to learn
- Knowledge needs to be distinguished from information, and teaching needs to be seen as a professional activity, not as coaching for memorization or as transmission of facts.
- Activity is the heart of the child's attempt to make sense of the world around him/her. Therefore, every resource must be deployed to enable children to express themselves, handle objects, explore their natural and social milieu, and to grow up healthy.

The NCERT Position Paper on Education Technology (2.6) in its section 6.4.5 on In School Education states that:

- "Move from a predetermined set of outcomes and skill sets to one that enables students to develop explanatory reasoning and other higher order skills.
- Enable students to access sources of knowledge, interpret them and create knowledge rather than be passive users.
- Promote flexible models of curriculum transaction.
- Promote individual learning styles.
- Encourage use of flexible curriculum content, at least in primary education, and flexible models of evaluation."

It further clarifies that:

"Computers are programmable devices. This very fact makes it possible for users to make demands on these machines. This implies two things: first, that the computer ought to be capable of responding to intuitive demands, and second, that the user communicates in a language that the computer can interpret." and that "The creative potential of the computer, and the liberating potential of the internet can only be unleashed when we actively make these kinds of demands of these technologies. The students of the future should be oriented to this possibility, allowing them to stand their ground amidst the technology mediated onslaughts of the modern world. Integrating ICT into education will require that these aspects of the technology are catered to as a whole."

It is important to note that NCF observations were made as early as 2005 when the noise about AI was not heard much, yet the 'writing on the wall' lends itself to endorsing the recent developments of AI in Education.

Hence, **CBSE in its Circular No 14/ 2019** dated 09-03-2019 has clearly communicated that:

"Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being widely recognized to be the power that will fuel the future global digital economy. AI in the past few years has gained geo-strategic importance and a large number of countries are striving hard to stay ahead with their policy initiatives to get their country ready. India's own AI Strategy identifies AI as an opportunity & solution provider for inclusive economic growth and Social development. The report also identifies the importance of skills-based education (as opposed to knowledge intensive education), and the value of project related work in order to "effectively harness the potential of AI in a sustainable manner" and to make India's next generation to be 'AI ready'.

As a beginning in this direction, CBSE has introduced Artificial Intelligence as an optional 6th subject at Class 9 from the Session 2019-2020. To enhance the multidisciplinary approach in teaching learning and also to sensitize the new generation, it has been decided that Schools may start AI "Inspire module" of 12 hours at Class 8 itself.

1.11 OPTIMISM

It is interesting to present the following content of “Optimism” from the History of evolution of AI to add to the reader’s understanding that seemingly unimaginable and impossible events actually happen due to human effort, if a streak of positivity and optimism is maintained during the course of action.

*The Optimism

The first generation of AI researchers made these predictions about their work:

- 1958, H. A. Simon and Allen Newell: "within ten years a digital computer will be the world's chess champion" and "within ten years a digital computer will discover and prove an important new mathematical theorem."^[57]
- 1965, H. A. Simon: "machines will be capable, within twenty years, of doing any work a man can do."^[58]
- 1967, Marvin Minsky: "Within a generation ... the problem of creating 'artificial intelligence' will substantially be solved."^[59]
- 1970, Marvin Minsky (in Life Magazine): "In from three to eight years we will have a machine with the general intelligence of an average human being."^[60]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_artificial_intelligence

The ‘Optimism’ showcased by the researchers above, has to be simulated by the practicing teacher in terms of AI Integration in their classrooms making their pedagogy more effective and maximizing the learning outcomes of their students.

1.12 National Education Policy 2020

As per the National Education Policy 2020

The world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. With various dramatic scientific and technological advances, such as the rise of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence, many unskilled jobs worldwide may be taken over by machines, while the need for a skilled workforce, particularly involving mathematics, computer science, and data science, in conjunction with multidisciplinary abilities across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, will be increasingly in greater demand

India is a global leader in information and communication technology and in other cutting-edge domains, such as space. The Digital India Campaign is helping to transform the entire nation into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. While education will play a critical role in this transformation, technology itself will play an important role in the improvement of educational processes and outcomes; thus, the relationship between technology and education at all levels is bidirectional.

Given the explosive pace of technological development allied with the sheer creativity of tech savvy teachers and entrepreneurs including student entrepreneurs, it is certain that technology will impact education in multiple ways, only some of which can be foreseen at the present time. New technologies involving artificial intelligence, machine learning, block chains, smart boards, handheld computing devices, adaptive computer testing for student development, and other forms of educational software and hardware will not just change what students learn in the classroom but how they learn, and thus these areas and beyond will require extensive research both on the technological as well as educational fronts

CHAPTER 2

HOW to INTEGRATE AI in SCHOOL TEACHING – A CALL TO TEACHERS

2.1 AI is NOT ALONE

AI does not operate in silos nor is it a stand - alone field of study or practice. Many a times in Chapter 1, it has been said that it drives its knowledge as well as has its applications across other domains of knowledge. See below how the school domains of study (both formal and informal) interact with the concepts that Artificial Intelligence follows.

AI CROSS BREEDS WITH OTHER SUBJECTS

Subject Domain	What is Common with AI domain
Psychology	How people perceive information, process it and build knowledge; how they behave
Philosophy	Mind as a physical entity, methods of reasoning, basis of learning, foundations of language, rationality and logic
Neuro-Science	How the basic information processing units - neurons process information
Mathematics	Algorithms, computability, proof, methods of representation, tractability & decidability
Statistics	Learning from data, uncertainty/ certainty of modelling
Economics	Rational economic agents, usefulness of data & models, decision theory
Linguistics	Grammar, syntax, knowledge representations
Computer Science	Building computers
Cognitive Sciences	Processes & things in nature, interpretation of different phenomena & their impact

2.2 PRINCIPLES of AI INTEGRATED LEARNING

AI creates some Essential Learning Experiences which are:

- Experiences of creating through the process of problem solving
- Experiences of informed decision making
- Experiences of self-reflection, values and ethics.
- Experiences for exploring future career opportunities
- Experiences of demonstrating responsible citizenship

2.3 OBJECTIVES of AI INTEGRATED LEARNING

AI integrated learning would help to develop Key Competencies for Lifelong Learning, some of which are:

- Acquiring subject knowledge using AI as a tool
- Learning problem solving
- Innovativeness and taking initiative
- Application across key disciplines
- Developing interaction and Learning to Be
- Assuming Social responsibilities and applications
- Learning Vocational ethics
- Applying Communication skills

2.4 PRACTICE 'AI+X' PARADIGM for INTEGRATION

So, this could be the starting point for a practicing teacher. The teacher needs to go through the following steps to integrate her normal lesson plan with AI.

Step 1- Identify the topic from the subject for which the subject teacher has certain teaching pedagogy; let us call it 'X'

Step 2- Research to find 'AI' concepts that show conceptual commonality with the subject and the topic. Research to find 'AI' can be done with the help of any of the four resources given below

- A) through online search
- B) from the exemplars provided in this document
- C) from the list of support material provided in this document in terms of 'Additional Resources' 'AI Concepts' and 'Glossary'

Step 3- Attach this 'AI' to 'X' in your lesson planning.

- A) Discuss your lesson plan related requirement with your department colleagues or the computer faculty. This now becomes X+AI or AI +X, where X is your subject topic.

Such "**AI+X**" or "**X+AI**" **paradigm** is advocated in our national policy document also.

2.5 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CONCEPTS PERVADE MAINSTREAM DISCIPLINES

Artificial Intelligence cannot be divorced from other disciplines; its evolution and development is mutually interlinked as shown in the table given below. Hence both the fields need to be linked for mutual benefit. As educators, it is the right step to consider integration of AI with the other school disciplines where two different approaches are possible:

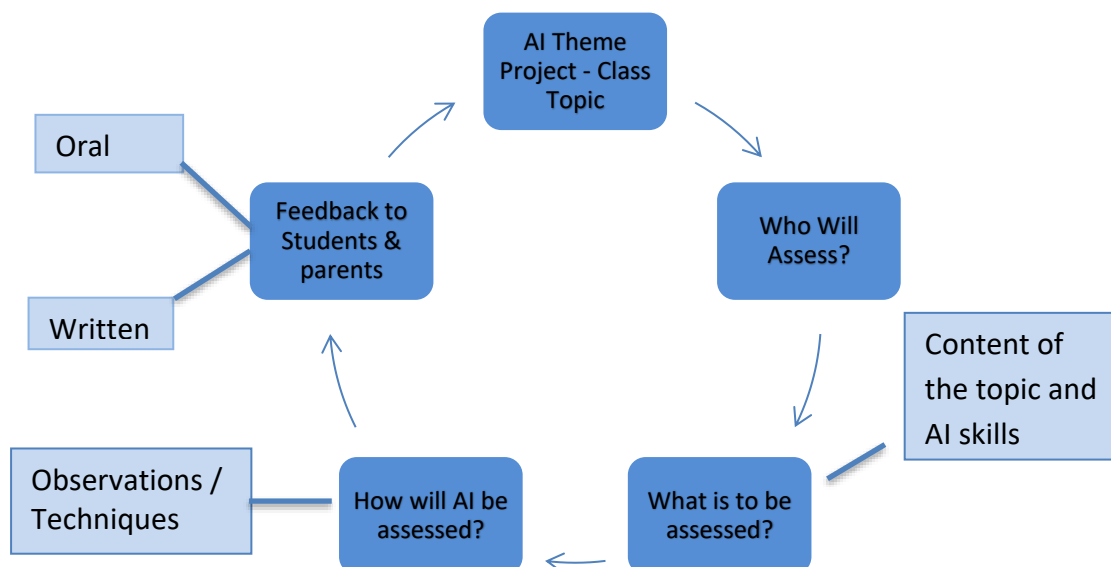
- a) AI as a tool to learn Mathematics, English, Science or Social Science or
- b) Language or Mathematics and other disciplines as a tool to learn Artificial Intelligence

2.5.1 Skills Assessed

After completion of each unit, the students may be evaluated for the following skills:

Conceptual Skills	Technical Skills	Life Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Problem Scoping- Problem statement- Data Acquisition- Data Exploration- Graphical Representation of data/ building models- Neural networks- 3 domains of AI – Data, Computer Vision & Natural language Processing- AI Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ability to use AI powered Tools- Identifying linkage of AI Applications with knowledge systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Thinking skills- Problem Solving skills- Decision making Skills- Social Skills- Teamwork- Leadership- Effective Communication Skills- Oral & Written Presentation Skills

2.5.2 Suggestive Assessment Approaches for AI



2.5.3 Assessment Rubrics

SKILLS	SUB SKILL ASSESSED (from 2.5.1 above)	Highly Proficient	Proficient	Beginner	Teacher's Comments
AI CONCEPTS					
THINKING SKILLS					
LIFE SKILLS					

Also read Chapter 4 Appendix 6 for detailed Assessment Rubrics

CHAPTER 3

Appendix 1

AI Curriculum

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CURRICULUM

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this unit is to develop a readiness for understanding and appreciating Artificial Intelligence and its application in our lives. This unit focuses on:

1. Helping learners understand the world of Artificial Intelligence and its applications through games, activities, and multisensorial learning to become AI-Ready.
2. Introducing the learners to three domains of AI in an age appropriate manner.
3. Allowing the learners to construct meaning of AI through interactive participation and engaging hands-on activities.
4. Introducing the learners to AI Project Cycle.
5. Introducing the learners to programming skills - Basic python coding language.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners will be able to:

- Identify and appreciate Artificial Intelligence and describe its applications in daily life.
- Relate, apply and reflect on the Human-Machine Interactions to identify and interact with the three domains of AI: Data, Computer Vision and Natural Language Processing and Undergo assessment for analyzing their progress towards acquired AI-Readiness skills.
- Imagine, examine and reflect on the skills required for futuristic job opportunities.
- Unleash their imagination towards smart homes and build an interactive story around it.
- Understand the impact of Artificial Intelligence on Sustainable Development Goals to develop responsible citizenship.
- Gain awareness about AI bias and AI access and describe the potential ethical considerations of AI.
- Develop effective communication and collaborative work skills.
- Get familiar and motivated towards Artificial Intelligence and Identify the AI Project framework. Learn problem scoping and ways to set goals for an AI project and understand the iterative nature of problem scoping in the AI project cycle.
- Brainstorm on the ethical issues involved around the selected problem
- Foresee the kind of data required and the kind of analysis to be done, identify data requirements and find reliable sources to obtain relevant data.
- Use various types of graphs to visualize acquired data.
- Understand, create, and implement the concept of Decision Trees.
- Understand and visualize computer's ability to identify alphabets and handwritings.
- Understand and appreciate the concept of Neural Network through gamification and learn basic programming skills
- Acquire introductory Python programming skills in a very user-friendly format.

UNIT WISE DISTRIBUTION

No.	UNIT	SUB-UNIT	DURATION	MARKS	
				Theory	Practical
1	Introduction to AI	Excite	2.4 Hours (4 Periods)	10	10
		Relate	02 Hours (3 Periods)		
		Purpose	02 Hours (3 Periods)		
		Possibilities	02 Hours (3 Periods)		
		AI Ethics	3.6 Hours (6 Periods)		
2	AI Project Cycle	Problem Scoping	14 Hours (21 Periods)	10	10
		Data Acquisition	02 Hours (3 Periods)		
		Data Exploration	04 Hours (6 Periods)		
		Modelling	06 Hours (9 Periods)		
3	Neural Network		04 Hours (6 Periods)	10	10
4	Introduction to Python		70 Hours (105 Periods)	20	10
5	Co-curricular Skills				10
TOTAL			112 Hours (168 Periods)	50	50

Total: **100** Marks

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT	SUB-UNIT	SESSION/ACTIVITY/PRACTICAL	LEARNING OUTCOMES
Introduction to AI	Excite	Session: Introduction to AI and setting up the context of the curriculum	To identify and appreciate Artificial Intelligence and describe its applications in daily life.
		Ice Breaker Activity: Dream Smart Home idea Learners to design a rough layout of floor plan of their dream smart home.	
		Recommended Activity: The AI Game Learners to participate in three games based on different AI domains. • Game 1: Rock, Paper and Scissors (based on data)	To relate, apply and reflect on the Human-Machine Interactions. To identify and interact with the three domains of AI: Data, Computer

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Game 2: Mystery Animal (based on Natural Language Processing - NLP) • Game 3: Emoji Scavenger Hunt (based on Computer Vision - CV) 	Vision and Natural Language Processing.
		Recommended Activity: AI Quiz (Paper Pen/Online Quiz)	To undergo an assessment for analyzing progress towards acquired AI-Readiness skills.
		Recommended Activity: To write a letter Writing a Letter to one's future self <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners to write a letter to self keeping the future in context. They will describe what they have learnt so far or what they would like to learn someday 	To imagine, examine and reflect on the skills required for futuristic job opportunities.
	Relate	Video Session: To watch a video Introducing the concept of Smart Cities, Smart Schools and Smart Homes	Learners to relate to application of Artificial Intelligence in their daily lives.
		Recommended Activity: Write an Interactive Story Learners to draw a floor plan of a Home/School/City and write an interactive story around it using Story Speaker extension in Google docs.	To unleash their imagination towards smart homes and build an interactive story around it. To relate, apply and reflect on the Human-Machine Interactions.
	Purpose	Session: Introduction to sustainable development goals	To understand the impact of Artificial Intelligence on Sustainable Development Goals to develop responsible citizenship.
		Recommended Activity: Go Goals Board Game <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners to answer questions on Sustainable Development Goals 	
	Possibilities	Session: Theme-based research and Case Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners will listen to various case-studies of inspiring start-ups, companies or communities, where AI has been involved in real-life. • Learners will be allotted a theme around which they need to search for present AI trends and have to visualize the future of AI in and around their respective theme. 	To research and develop awareness of skills required for jobs of the future. To imagine, examine and reflect on the skills required for the futuristic opportunities.
		Recommended Activity: Job Ad Creating activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners to create a job advertisement for a firm describing the nature of job available and the skillset required for it 10 years down the line. They need to figure out how AI is going to transform 	To develop effective communication and collaborative work skills.

		the nature of jobs and create the Ad accordingly.	
	AI Ethics	Video Session: Discussing about AI Ethics	To understand and reflect on the ethical issues around AI.
		Recommended Activity: Ethics Awareness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students play the role of major stakeholders and they have to decide what is ethical and what is not for a given scenario. 	
		Session: AI Bias and AI Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing about the possible bias in data collection Discussing about the implications of AI technology 	To gain awareness around AI bias and AI access.
		Recommended Activity: Balloon Debate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students divide in teams of 3 and 2 teams are given same theme. One team goes in affirmation to AI for their section while the other one goes against it. They have to come up with their points as to why AI is beneficial/harmful for the society. 	To let the students analyze the advantages and disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence.

AI Project Cycle	Problem Scoping	Session: Introduction to AI Project Cycle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem Scoping Data Acquisition Data Exploration Modelling Evaluation 	Identify the AI Project Cycle framework.
		Activity: Brainstorm around the theme provided and set a goal for the AI project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss various topics within the given theme and select one. List down/ Draw a mind map of problems related to the selected topic and choose one problem to be the goal for the project. 	Learn problem scoping and ways to set goals for an AI project.
		Activity: To set actions around the goal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List down the stakeholders involved in the problem. Search on the current actions taken to solve this problem. Think around the ethics involved in the goal of your project. 	Identify stakeholders involved in the problem scoped. Brainstorm on the ethical issues involved around the problem selected.
		Activity: Data and Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the data features needed? Where can you get the data? How frequent do you have to collect the data? What happens if you don't have enough data? What kind of analysis needs to be done? 	Understand the iterative nature of problem scoping for in the AI project cycle.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will it be validated? How does the analysis inform the action? 	Foresee the kind of data required and the kind of analysis to be done.
		Presentation: Presenting the goal, actions and data.	Share what have the students discussed so far.
	Data Acquisition	Activity: Introduction to data and its types. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students work around the scenarios given to them and think of ways to acquire data. 	Identify data requirements and find reliable sources to obtain relevant data.
	Data Exploration	Session: Data Visualization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need of visualizing data Ways to visualize data using various types of graphical tools. 	To understand the purpose of Data Visualization
		Recommended Activity: Let's use Graphical Tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To decide what kind of data is required for a given scenario and acquire the same. To select an appropriate graphical format to represent the data acquired. Presenting the graph sketched. 	Use various types of graphs to visualize acquired data.
	Modelling	Session: Decision Tree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce basic structure of Decision Trees to students. 	Understand, create and implement the concept of Decision Trees.
		Recommended Activity: Decision Tree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To design a Decision Tree based on the data given. 	
		Recommended Activity: Pixel It <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create an "AI Model" to classify handwritten letters. Students develop a model to classify handwritten letters by dividing the alphabets into pixels. Pixels are then joined together to analyze a pattern amongst same alphabets and to differentiate the different ones. 	Understand and visualize computer's ability to identify alphabets and handwritings.
Neural Network		Session: Introduction to neural network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relation between the neural network and nervous system in human body Describing the function of neural network. 	Understand and appreciate the concept of Neural Network through gamification.
		Recommended Activity: Creating a Human Neural Network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students split in four teams each representing input layer (X students), hidden layer 1 (Y students), 	

		hidden layer 2 (Z students) and output layer (1 student) respectively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input layer gets data which is passed on to hidden layers after some processing. The output layer finally gets all information and gives meaningful information as output. 	
Introduction to Python		Recommended Activity: Introduction to programming using Online Gaming portals like Code Combat.	Learn basic programming skills through gamified platforms.
		Session: Introduction to Python language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing python programming and its applications 	Acquire introductory Python programming skills in a very user-friendly format.
		Practical: Python Basics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students go through lessons on Python Basics (Variables, Arithmetic Operators, Expressions, Data Types - integer, float, strings, using print () and input () functions) Students will try some simple problem-solving exercises on Python Compiler. 	
		Practical: Python Lists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students go through lessons on Python Lists (Simple operations using list) Students will try some basic problem-solving exercises using lists on Python Compiler. 	

ASSESSMENT

After completion of each unit, the students can be evaluated on the basis of the following skills:

Conceptual Skills	Technical Skills	Life Skills
Conceptual understanding of AI AI applications and three domains of AI Knowledge Enhancement in 3 AI Domains: Data, Computer Vision & Natural Language Processing Mind mapping Problem Identification Data Acquisition Data Exploration Graphical Representation Neural Network	Ability to use AI Powered Tools Troubleshooting Skill Basic programming skills Basic Python	Thinking Skills Problem Solving Creative thinking Critical Thinking Decision Making Skills Social Skills - Teamwork Team Building Skills Leadership Self-Awareness Empathy Effective Communication Skills Oral & Written Presentation

Appendix 2

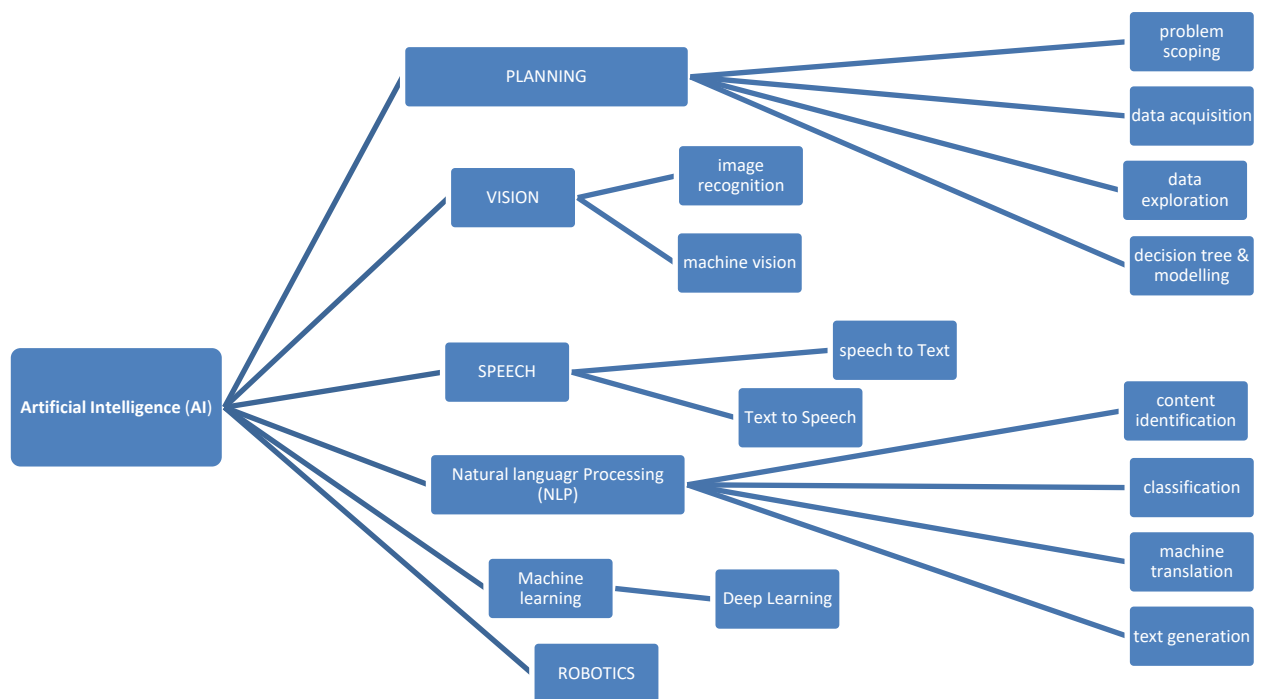
AI Learning Indicators

Areas	Class 8	Class 9/10
Knowledge Understanding AI	What is AI? Why? Pedagogy- Brainstorming/Concept maps, Venn Diagrams	Why AI /Why not AI? What other possibilities? Pedagogy- Discussion/Debate Questioning, NLR- Comparison Matrix
Skills Prerequisite skills Skills to be acquired/developed	Inquiry / Questioning Skills Generating Ideas – Critical & Computer skills	Inquiry / Questioning Skills Communicating Creative thinking Critical Thinking
Technical Competencies for Artificial Intelligence (AI) Data Computer Vision (CV) Natural Language Processing (NLP)	Through Creative games /Skills based problem solving challenges /Designing Introduction to all three domains Data CV NLP Using all three domains in different challenging games to identify AI in different context	Through Creative games /Skills based problem solving challenges /Designing Building conceptual understanding and skill development in one domain of AI - Data CV NLP- Gaining competency in NLP. Learning basics of Python
Attitude	Initiative Positive Thinking	Initiative Success Vs failure Positive Thinking
Life Skills to be developed	Thinking Skills Social Skills	Thinking Skills /Social Skills Emotional Skills
Program course to be covered	In one academic session	In one academic session
Mentoring & feedback Suggestive Activities	Face to face Online Online Newsletter for all levels on the work in AI all across participating schools	Face to face Online Online Newsletter for all levels on the work in AI all across participating schools

Appendix 3

AI Capabilities

AI has been an academic area of study for many years with lots of dips on the way to its progress; in recent times it is increasingly becoming an enabler for a variety of technologies and appliances that impact our daily lives. Also, with the ever-*increasing computing power*, *lesser cost of data storage* and *immense data available*, there is a boom of technological innovations, which should make us believe that '**AI Spring**' has arrived. So, AI is marching ahead to be the mainstream of the mainstream disciplines of study that it connects.



Appendix 4

AI Integrated Lesson - Assessment Rubric

Given below are the indicators that can be used if teacher needs to assess students' performance for their AI Integrated lesson plan activity. They may modify it suited to the needs of the lesson and student needs.

Content	30–19 Clearly shows understanding of topic content. Provides sufficient supporting evidence when needed. Understands applications of AI in subject learning.	18–7 Somewhat shows understanding of topic content. Provides some supporting evidence when needed.	6–0 Minimally shows understanding of course content. Provides little supporting evidence though needed.
Application	5–4 Clearly makes connections to other relevant ideas, concepts, texts, and/or real-world examples of AI as appropriate.	3–2 Somewhat makes connections to other relevant ideas, concepts, texts, and/or real-world examples of AI as appropriate.	1–0 Minimally makes connections to other relevant ideas, concepts, texts, and/or real-world examples of AI though needed.
Practice	5-4 Clearly demonstrates preparation & practice of AI based applications	3-2 Somewhat demonstrates preparation & practice of AI based applications	1-0 Minimally demonstrates preparation & practice of AI based applications
Participation	5-4 Fully participates in AI integrated lesson.	3-2 Somewhat participates in AI integrated lesson.	1-0 Minimally participates in AI integrated lesson.
Commitment	5-4 Initiates and experiments with AI tools.	3-2 Completes the AI based research in a timely manner.	1-0 Does not complete the AI research in a timely manner.
Total Points	/50		

Appendix 5

AI versus Virtual Reality (VR); AI versus Internet of Things (IOT);

Artificial Intelligence VS Virtual Reality

Artificial intelligence is using an artificial obsolete intelligence to function the same way as we humans want it to work. We program it the way we want to, we specify the limits, we specify the loops; it's like giving a machine an artificial human brain so it can function on those areas where human interception is difficult. AI is directly related to machine learning, it's like the things we teach to them is what we will get in return as feedback.

Virtual Reality, on the other hand is to make virtual environment a form of reality for human needs - may be for an entertainment point of view. VR is a gadget technology which focuses on 3d visualization of graphics and generating a view which tops the graphic user interface. It's like creating an environment which we've always wanted in true reality.

Artificial Intelligence VS Internet of Things

Artificial Intelligence is a field of computer science in which a machine is equipped with the ability to mimic cognitive functions of a human (or any being that is capable of cognitive thinking) that can make decisions based on its past experiences or responding to an action that it was completely unaware of until that time. It is given a goal and it continuously tries to improve its performance from its past actions to the best reach of the goal. An AI machine will be equipped with a learning mechanism and a neural network -something similar to a brain- which enables a cognitive ability, where the machine will learn by understanding and adapting to the environment that it is surrounded with and making rational decisions. You can never know what an AI machine is capable of until it actually does that.

Internet of Things is the internetworking of physical devices like vehicles, buildings, electronic devices, sensors, actuators etc. that are capable of communicating among themselves (sensor1 to sensor2, sensor2 to sensor3 and so on) or with the external environment (sensor to vehicles, vehicles to humans) that are equipped with devices capable of communicating over a network. In IoT, the devices are given a fixed set of commands like:

Switch off the lights when a person leaves the room. (let's say communication between a light and a wearable device on the person based on GPS)

Open the garage door when a car approaches (communication between a sensor 1 on garage door and a sensor 2 on the car)

In IoT, the capabilities of a machine already exist and you use it according to your feasibility.

Appendix 6

Translating AI on Ground

Creating the Mindset

The aim is to familiarize students into understanding the AI Program. The foundation on which AI is built upon is Patterning; Data Interpretation; Sorting; Comparing; Classifying; Identifying. The AI Applications that surround us are proof of innovation; we need to prepare ourselves to unlearn, learn and relearn!

Preparatory Groundwork

Reading and gathering all the information one can get about 'what is AI and what is not' - is imperative for a better understanding of the subject. We need to be prepared to connect to new learning on the basis of our previous knowledge. – Read, Research, Inquire, Ask Questions, Watch Videos, Discuss, walk through Malls, Airports, Hospitals and try to figure out where do you find AI in operation.

To be a Good Facilitator

Learning to facilitate is learning to know the difference between when to guide/suggest and when to allow students to figure out and understand for themselves, question, hypothesize and take the challenge.

Being a Facilitator is mostly about how to motivate, encourage and simplify.

Learning to use appropriate vocabulary while giving feedback, is the skill set, most required by a Facilitator. Give feedback in a positive manner to inspire students to explore and persevere in their learning.

Mentoring & Monitoring

Ensure that continuity is maintained in mentorship and monitoring the students' learning. Online feedback, Interactive discussions on problems and challenges are some of the effective ways to assist this.

Appendix 7

Artificial Intelligence Tools – a ready reference

S, No.	AI Tool	Explanation	Link
1	Autodraw	Autodraw is an AI enabled tool which is based on the domain of Computer Vision in which the machine identifies the pattern of your drawing and accordingly maps it with the most similar image. This tool shows various options trying to predict what the user is trying to draw. For example, if a user is trying to draw a tent and he starts with drawing a basic triangle, the machine will compare his/her drawing and show the possible outcomes for the same. The user can then select out of them which one is the most appropriate for him/her.	https://autodraw.com
2	Quickdraw	Quickdraw is a google experiment, an AI tool based on neural network in which the machine learns to recognize doodles/objects from the user's drawings. By playing this game, you will be adding your drawings to the world's largest doodling data set. After clicking on let's draw! the player will see the name of the object on the screen. While drawing the object within a timer of 20 seconds, the machine analyses the pattern and the shape of the drawing and simultaneously tries to guess the object that the player is trying to draw.	https://quickdraw.withgoogle.com/
3	Rock, Paper & Scissors	In this game, an artificially intelligent system learns to identify patterns of a person's behaviour by analyzing their decision strategies in order to predict future behaviour. This game is based on the AI domain " Data " where the machine collects and analyses data to predict future outcomes. Click on play the game to get started!	https://www.afiniti.com/corporate/rock-paper-scissors
4	Cosine Similarity	Words are considered to be n-dimensional entities in the AI domain of "NLP" which can have more information than we can visualize. The statements which are to be processed in an AI algorithm are considered as vectors that have an amplitude and a direction by definition of a vector. In order to compare two statements to identify how similar they are, the cosine angle between the two statements is calculated. According to the cosine similarity model, the statements whose cosine angle is the smallest are closest to each other in terms of the words used in them.	

5	Data Acquisition	<p>Data acquisition refers to acquiring authentic data crucial for the AI model from reliable sources. The data acquired can then be divided into two categories: Training Data and Testing Data. The AI model gets trained on the basis of training data and is evaluated on the basis of testing data.</p> <p>There can be various ways in which students can collect data. Some of them are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys • Web Scraping – data.gov.in, kaggle.com • Sensors • Cameras • Observations • Application Program Interface 	
6	Data Exploration	<p>After acquiring data comes the need to analyze the data. For this, they need to visualize the acquired data in some user-friendly format so that they can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quickly get a sense of the trends, relationships and patterns contained within the data. • Define strategy for which model to use at a later stage. • Communicate the same to others effectively. <p>Data Exploration refers to visualizing the data to determine the pattern, relationships between elements and trends in the dataset that gives a clear meaning and understanding of the dataset. Data exploration is important as it helps the user to select an AI model in the next stage of the AI project cycle. To visualize the data, various types of visual representations can be used such as diagrams, charts, graphs, flows and so on.</p>	https://datavizcatalogue.com
7	Inkle Writer	Inkle writer is a free tool designed to allow anyone to write and publish interactive stories. It's perfect for writers who want to try out interactivity, but also for teachers and students looking to mix computer skills and creative writing.	www.inklewriter.com
8	Kuki Chatbot	Mitsuku, or Kuki the world's best conversational chat bot (according to folks like Google AI Research). It can be used to chat on any topic and see the visualized form of the subject.	https://www.pandorabots.com/mitsuku/
9	GoArt AI Photo Effects	It uses an algorithm inspired by the human brain. It uses the stylistic elements of one image to draw the content of another.	https://goart.fotor.com/

10	Mystery Animal	An AI experiment developed by Google based on the AI domain " NLP ". In this game, the computer pretends to be an animal and the player needs to guess the animal by asking 20 yes/no questions. The player asks questions to the machine via microphone to which the machine will respond either in Yes or No and according to the answers, the player needs to modify his/her questions to guess the animal. Upon opening the website, click on preview it now! to start.	https://mysteryanimal.withgoogle.com/
11	Semantris	A Google experiment, Semantris is a word association game powered by machine learning. Each time you enter a word that is associated with the target word, the AI looks at all the words in play and chooses the ones it thinks are most related.	https://research.google.com/semantris/
12	Ethics in AI	Artificial intelligence is a field that is boundless in today's time. There are a lot of scenarios that tell us that ethical issues exist around AI. Hence, it is important to have an understanding of ethics in AI and to have ethical guidelines which can guide us in such conditions where there is no clear definition of what is right or wrong.	https://www.moralmachine.net/
13	AI Project Cycle	AI Project cycle is a framework which is used to design an AI project. The project cycle consists of 5 stages namely: Problem scoping, Data acquisition, Data Exploration, Modelling and Evaluation.	
14	Problem Scoping	Problem scoping refers to understanding a problem and finding out various factors that affect the problem. In this stage of the AI project cycle, 4W problem canvas method is used that helps the user answer questions related to the problem thereby arriving at a definite problem statement. The 4Ws are Who, What, When/Where and Why. The answers to these questions lead to a problem statement.	
15	AI Modelling	Data is the fuel of artificial intelligence. A machine is said to be artificially intelligent if it gets trained and can make decisions/ predictions on its own and learns from its own experience and mistakes. In the modelling stage, data is split to training set and testing set. The model is trained on the training set from which it makes its own rules that helps the machine to give an output and the model is then evaluated on the testing set.	https://teachablemachine.withgoogle.com/
16	Classification	Classification is a part of supervised learning model. Classification models work on labelled dataset and are used to predict the label/class of the testing dataset which is unknown to the machine. For example, an AI model is trained on a labelled dataset of 100 images of apples and 100 images of bananas. The machine gets	https://teachablemachine.withgoogle.com/

		trained on the dataset by extracting features from the dataset and understands what features will classify an image as an apple or a banana. To test the machine, random images of an apple/banana are fed to the AI model and the output will be classification of apples and bananas.	
17	Possibilities in AI	To understand the possibilities that AI has to offer to us, an activity to research about various companies or organizations who are working towards incorporating AI into their respective fields.	Research Template
18	Google Map	Google Maps is a web mapping service developed by Google. It offers satellite imagery, aerial photography, street maps, 360° interactive panoramic views of streets (Street View), real-time traffic conditions, and route planning for traveling by foot, car, bicycle and air (in beta), or public transportation.	
19	My Story Time:	My Story time is a new Google Experiment web application which allows users to record stories to play back on Google assistant devices. Record stories from anywhere and play them back at home with Google assistant	https://experiments.withgoogle.com/my-storytime
20	Google Lens	Google Lens is an image recognition technology developed by Google, designed to bring up relevant information related to objects it identifies using visual analysis based on a neural network.	https://lens.google.com/
21	Emoji Scavenger Hunt	Emoji Scavenger Hunt is a browser-based game built with machine learning that uses your phone's camera and a neural network to try and guess what it's seeing. ... js, the game is built to run efficiently on your phone's web browser without needing to access backend servers.	https://emojiscavengerhunt.withgoogle.com/
22	Akinator	<p>Akinator is a computer game and mobile app. During gameplay, it attempts to determine what fictional or real-life "character" the player is thinking of by asking a series of questions. It uses an artificial intelligence program that learns the best questions to ask through its experience with players.</p> <p>To begin the questionnaire, the user must press the play button and think of a popular character, object or other things that frequently come to mind (musician, athlete, political personality, video game, mother or father, actor, fictional film/TV character, Internet personality, etc.). Akinator, a cartoon genie, begins asking a series of questions (as many as required), with "Yes", "No", "Probably", "Probably not" and "Don't know" as possible answers, to hack down the potential character. If the</p>	https://en.akinator.com/

		answer is narrowed down to a single likely option before 25 questions are asked, the program will automatically ask whether the character it chose is correct. If the character is guessed wrong three times in a row (or more, usually in intervals of 25, 50, and 80), then the program will prompt the user to input the character's name, to expand its database of choices	
23	Google Earth	Google Earth , formerly Keyhole Earth, is a computer program that renders a 3D representation of Earth based primarily on satellite imagery. The program maps the Earth by superimposing satellite images, aerial photography, and GIS data onto a 3D globe, allowing users to see cities and landscapes from various angles. Users can explore the globe by entering addresses and coordinates, or by using a keyboard or mouse	https://www.google.com/earth/
24	Photo Creator	Photo Creator is AI enabled tool that lets creators make custom photos for their specific stories instead of searching for the ready-made images that suit their goals more or less.	https://photos.icons8.com/creator
25	Neural Network	Neural networks are loosely modelled after how the human nervous system works. A neural network is essentially a system of organising machine learning algorithms to solve problems for which the dataset is very large. Simply put, a neural network is divided into multiple layers and each layer is further divided into several blocks called nodes. The first layer is the input layer where no processing occur. The whole processing operation occur at the hidden layers. Each node of the hidden layer is a machine learning algorithm. the output from each node is then passed to the subsequent nodes in the hidden layer. Lastly, an output layer that gives a result based on the analysis conducted from the hidden layer.	Human Neural Network activity
26	Loopy	Loopy is an opensource tool to understand the concept of system maps. A system map shows the components and boundaries of a system and the components of the environment at a specific point in time. With the help of system maps, one can easily define a relationship amongst different elements which come under a system. The map shows the cause & effect relationships of elements with each other with the help of arrows. The arrow-head depicts the direction of the effect and a sign (+ or -) shows their relationship. A + sign indicated positive relationship and a - sign indicates negative	http://ncase.me/loopy/

		relationship between the elements. Considering the data features of any problem to be solved, a system map can be drawn.	
27	Evaluation	Evaluation is a stage in the AI project cycle where the performance of the model is evaluated based on certain metrics such as accuracy, precision and so on. This gives a clear idea to the user to compare the expectations with the actual results.	
28	Decision Tree	Decision Tree is a rule based AI model to solve classification or regression problems which helps the machine in predicting the element with the help of various rules fed to it. A decision tree looks like an inverted tree where root is at the top and the tree further divides into branches, nodes and leaves. Root is the starting point of a decision tree. Depending on the rules, the tree splits further into various branches that lead to an end point known as a leaf. Each leaf of the tree is labelled with a class.	
29	Infinite Drum Machine	Infinite Drum Machine is an AI experiment developed by Google to understand how unsupervised learning works. In this experiment, thousands of known sounds are fed to the machine. The sounds are not labelled and the machine does not have any information on the sounds in the dataset. The AI system analyses the data fed to it and clusters similar sounds together. These clusters are visible on the screen as different colours. The dots appearing on the screen are the sound clips and they have been clustered together on the basis of factors such as frequency, amplitude, pitch.	https://experiments.withgoogle.com/ai/drum-machine/view/
30	Quillionz	For assessing and improving the efficiency of question generation (except HOTS), this software can be used to generate questions efficiently.	https://www.quillionz.com/
31	swiggy.com	Swiggy is India's largest and most valuable online food ordering and delivery platform. Once you enter your preferences, you will get delivery of food at your doorstep. This is one of the AI tools as it takes the data from the user according to his liking and deliver the food items.	https://www.swiggy.com/
32	VOKI	Voki is an AI based educational tool for teachers and students, that can be used to enhance instruction, engagement, and lesson comprehension. Voki can be used in class (for student work), as an animated presentation tool, for student assignments, and as a	https://www.voki.com/

		virtual supervised discussion forum (Voki Hangouts).Voki characters can look like historical figures, cartoons, animals, and more	
33	AI Dungeon	The learner should enter the link, start a new game, as a single player, with custom settings. They may not begin conversing with the AI. The facilitator prompts certain keywords that can be used by the learners, to initiate a conversation with the AI. The response from AI is noted by the learner, and discussed with the facilitator	https://play.aidungeon.io/
34	Virtual Mirror	Virtual mirror/Virtual trial room: Globally, the fashion industry is a huge industry so it's no surprise that AI technologies are being used across a wide range of applications from helping design clothes, optimizing manufacturing, and hyper personalized marketing.	https://www.veromoda.in/upto-50-vm?gclid=CjwKCAjwk dL6BRAREiwA-kiczPCPI0wlaRgEZE sk1Wvl4r6jq6vPVCu KEf0PI1GNOB7ruNT Ur0e5KhoCcXEQAvD_BwE
35	AI Thing Translator	This experiment lets you take a picture of something to hear how to say it in a different language. It's just one example of what you can make using Google's machine learning API's, without needing to dive into the details of machine learning.	https://thing-translator.appspot.com/
36	Google Assistant	It is an AI powered virtual assistant which can engage in two-way conversation. Users can interact with this tool through natural voice. It offers voice commands, voice searching letting you complete a number of tasks by saying "OK Google" or "Hey. Google" wake words.	
37	Quizlet	It can be used to display hints about a pet animal and the children have to guess it and then the correct option may be viewed by them to check.	https://quizlet.com/en-gb/features/live
38	Poem Portraits	POEMPORTRAITS is an experimental, collective artwork, woven at the intersection of AI and human creativity - combining poetry, design and machine learning - conceived by artist and designer Es Devlin in collaboration with Google Arts & Culture Lab and creative technologist Ross Goodwin. In this, the user is required to feed in a word to begin the interaction after which the tool gives out two lines which can be used by the users to continue writing a poem.	https://artsexperiments.withgoogle.com/poemportraits

39	Imaginary Soundscape	<p>"Imaginary Soundscape" is a web-based sound installation, focusing on this unconscious behavior, where viewers can freely walk around Google Street View and immerse themselves into imaginary soundscapes generated with deep learning models.</p> <p>The soundscapes generated by the AI sometimes amaze us by meeting our expectation, but occasionally ignore the cultural and geographical context (the sound of waves on an icy field of Greenland for instance). These differences and mistakes lead us to contemplate how the imagination works and how fertile the sound environments surrounding us are. By externalizing our synesthetic thinkings, we tried to shed lights on the power of imagination we all share.</p>	http://www.imaginarysoundscape.net/
40	Scribbling Speech	<p>Language and images are closely intertwined: We think in pictures and we explain facts as spatial constellations. What if the spoken word could be transformed into dynamic visual worlds in real time? Speech input, machine learning and recurrent neural networks for image generation allow computers to generate complex imaginary worlds that follow the narrator and thus create complex animations controlled by linguistic structures.</p>	https://experiments.withgoogle.com/scribbling-speech