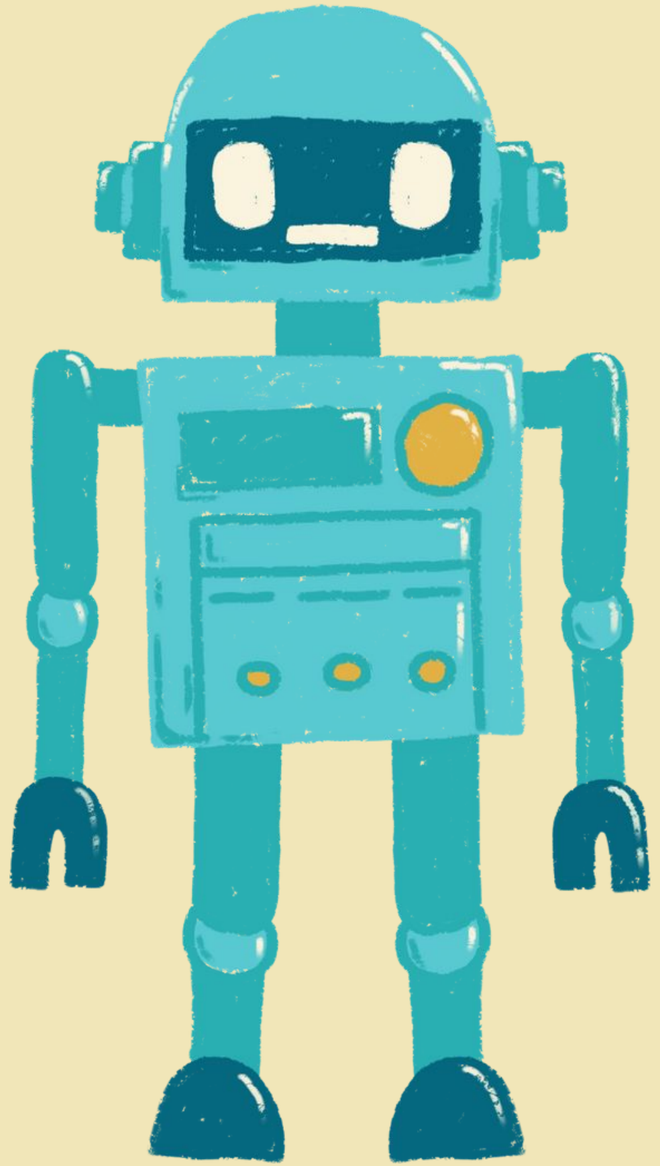
Power up your training with generative AI

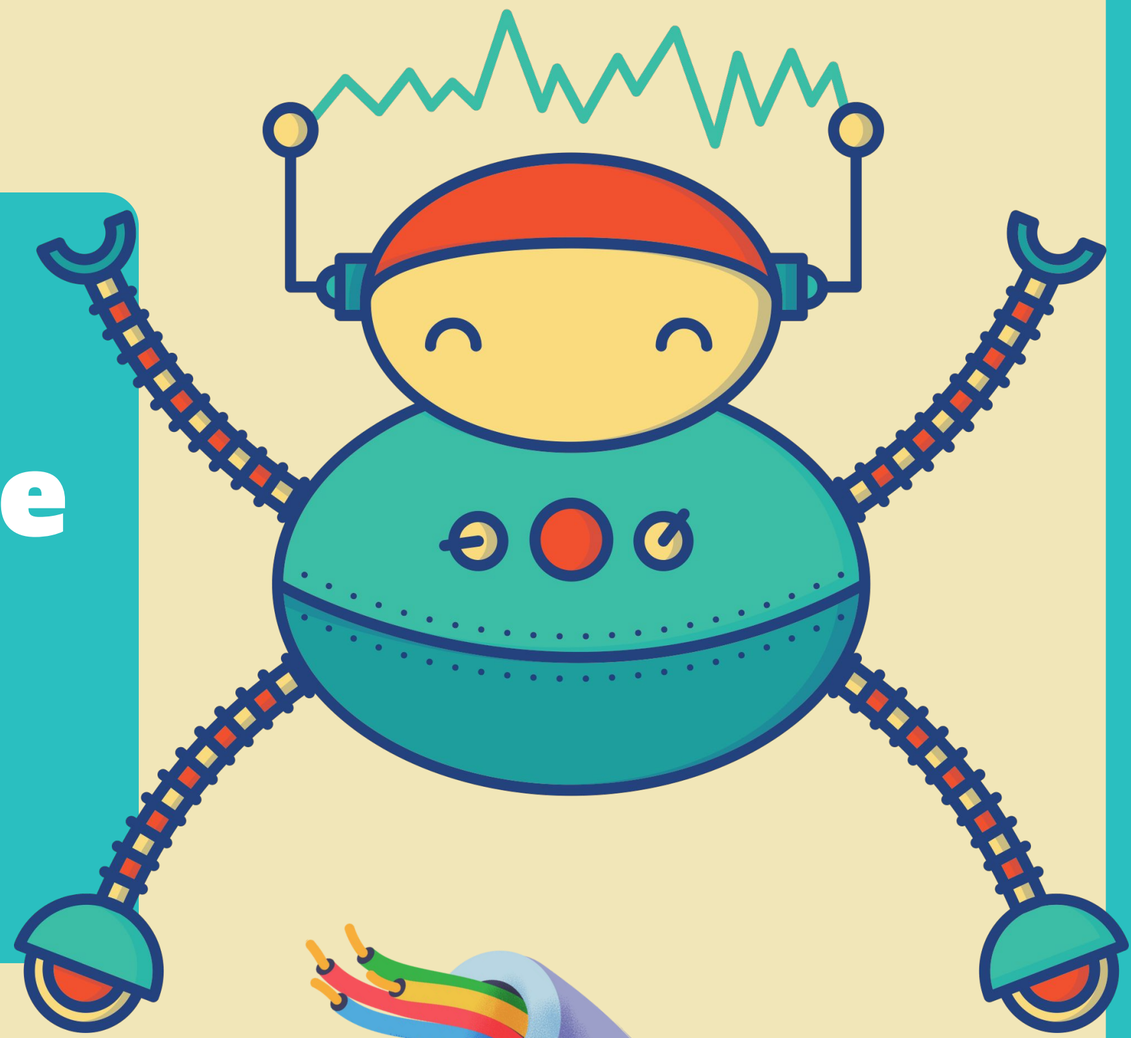


INTERNATIONAL YOUTH WORK TRAINERS GUILD

Co-funded by the European Union

Artificial Intelligence

(Essentials)



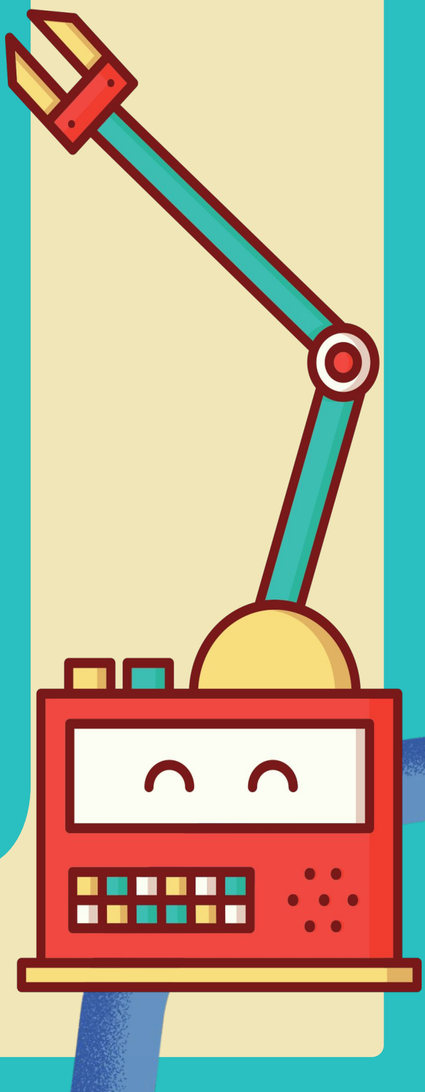
The Big Question: Can Machines Think?

Alan Turing asks - 1950

1956 - The term *Artificial Intelligence* first appears. (pivotal summer workshop)

Early excitement, but slow progress.

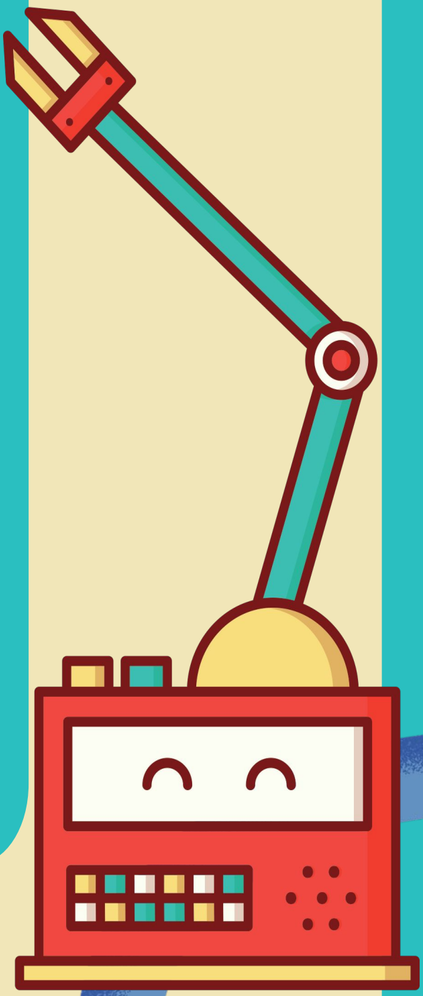
George Boole (Boolean logic) and **Gottlob Frege - Formal Logic 1930**



The AI Winter I and II

1974s – 1993s

- Research slowed due to limited computing power and funding.
- Few practical applications.



AI Awakens

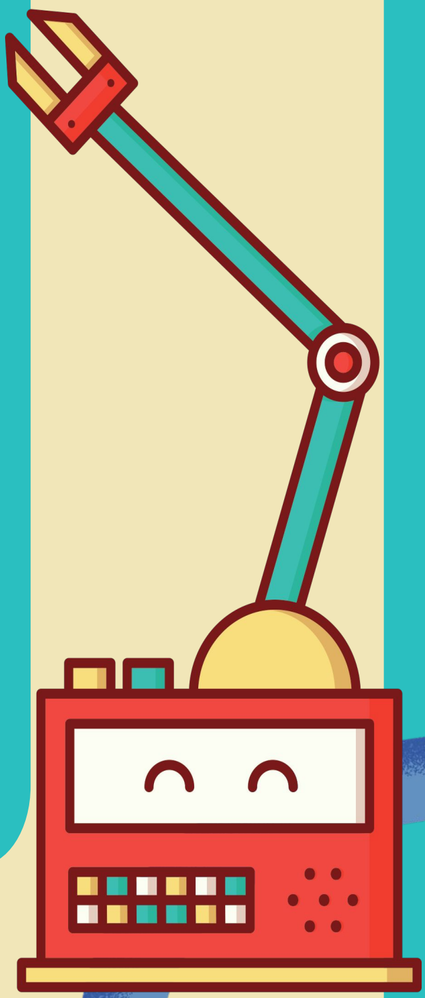
(The Quiet Renaissance 1993s–2010s)

- Technological boom: faster processors, cheaper storage.
- AI starts predicting patterns: markets, housing, behavior.
- Recommendation systems appear (Amazon, Netflix, etc.).

Focus on Subfields

Machine Learning (ML) Revival

Deep Blue vs. Kasparov (1997)



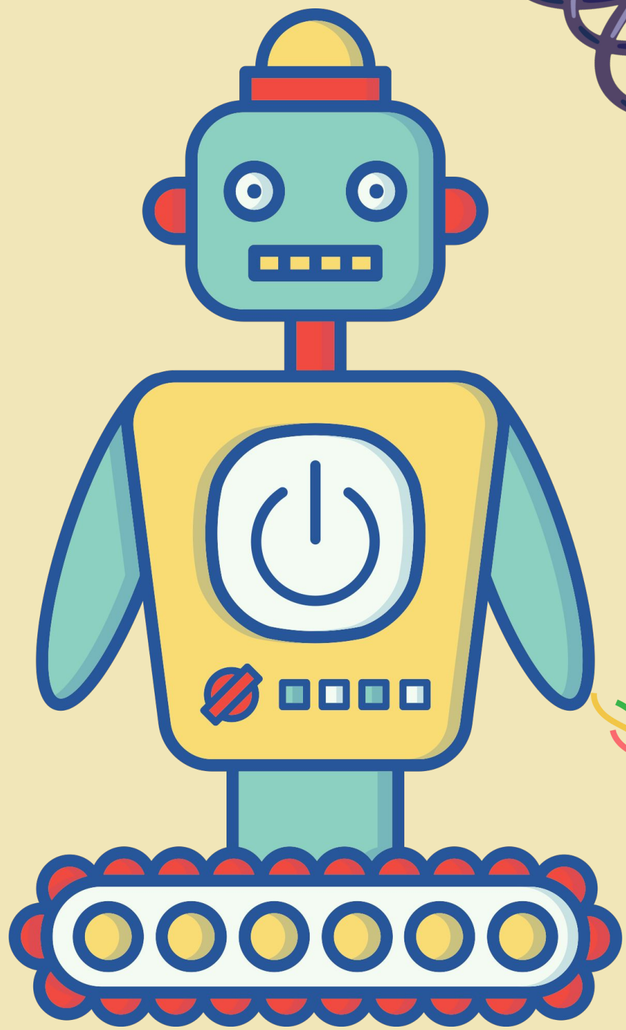
Classical AI in Action

Predicting: market trends, prices, health outcomes.

Classifying: images (cat/dog), customer data.

Recognizing: text (NLP) and images (computer vision).

Example: Toshiba’s self-checkout fraud detection

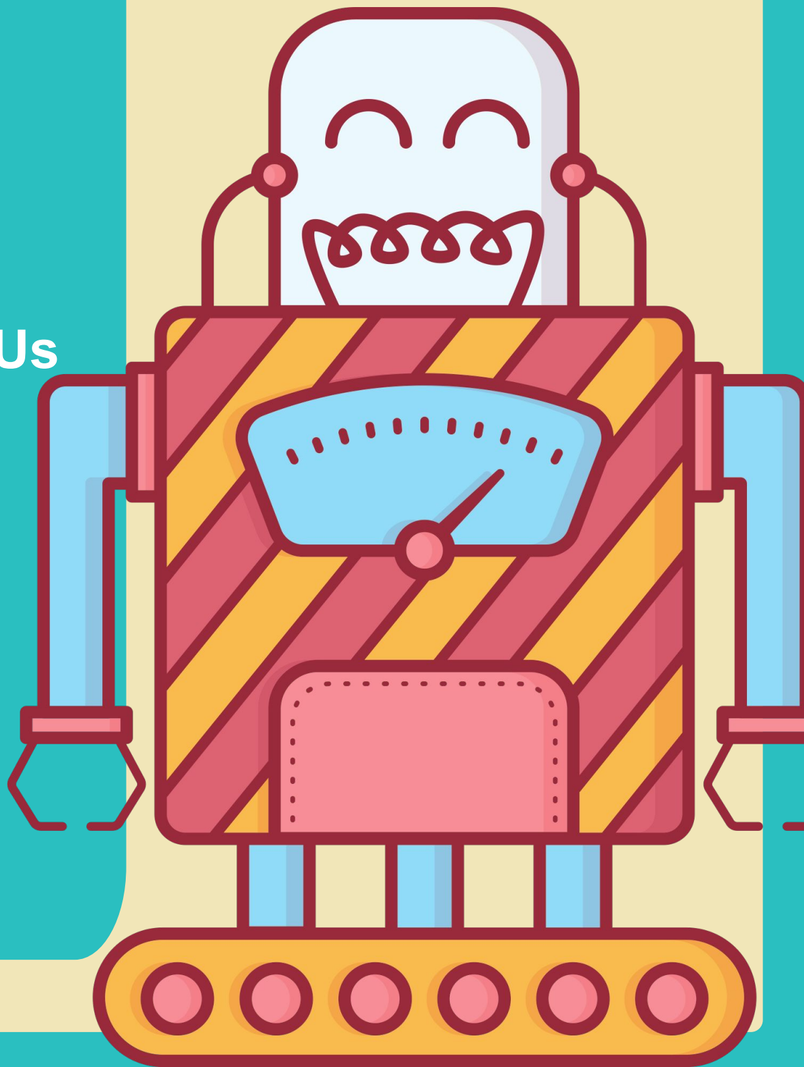


The Deep Learning Revolution

(2010–Present)

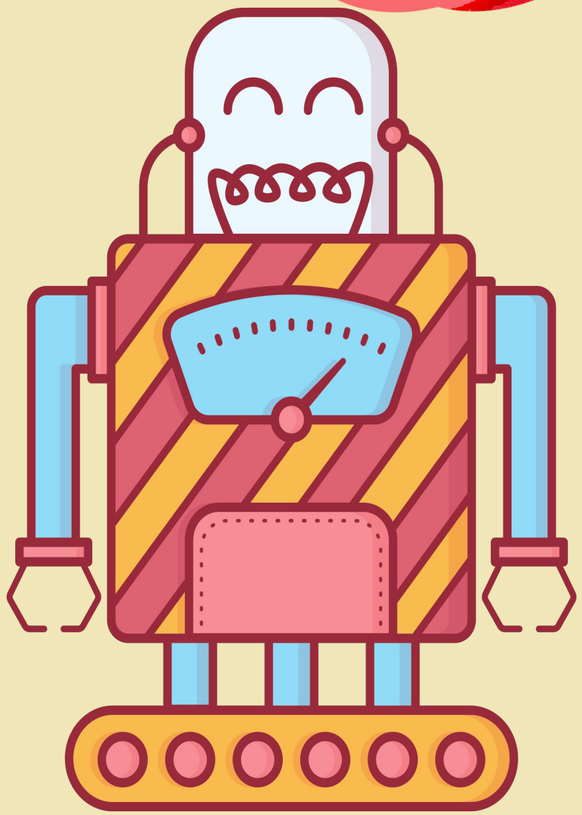
Key Ingredients:

1. **Big Data:** Massive, labeled datasets (like ImageNet).
2. **Computational Power:** The not expensive, high-performance **GPUs** (Graphics Processing Units, used for gaming)
3. **Algorithmic Improvements:** Advances in neural network architectures and training techniques.



Milestones:

- **Image Recognition:** Deep learning models began achieving superhuman performance in image classification around 2012.
- **AlphaGo (2016):** Google DeepMind's AlphaGo defeated the world champion in the game of Go (Lee Sedol), a far more complex strategic game than chess, marking a historic achievement.
- **Generative AI:** The 2020s brought the boom in large-scale **Generative AI**. Models like **GPT-3/4** (text generation) and **DALL-E/Midjourney** (image generation) demonstrated unprecedented creative and complex reasoning capabilities, fundamentally changing how the world interacts with AI.



The Genius Chef Analogy

Learning:

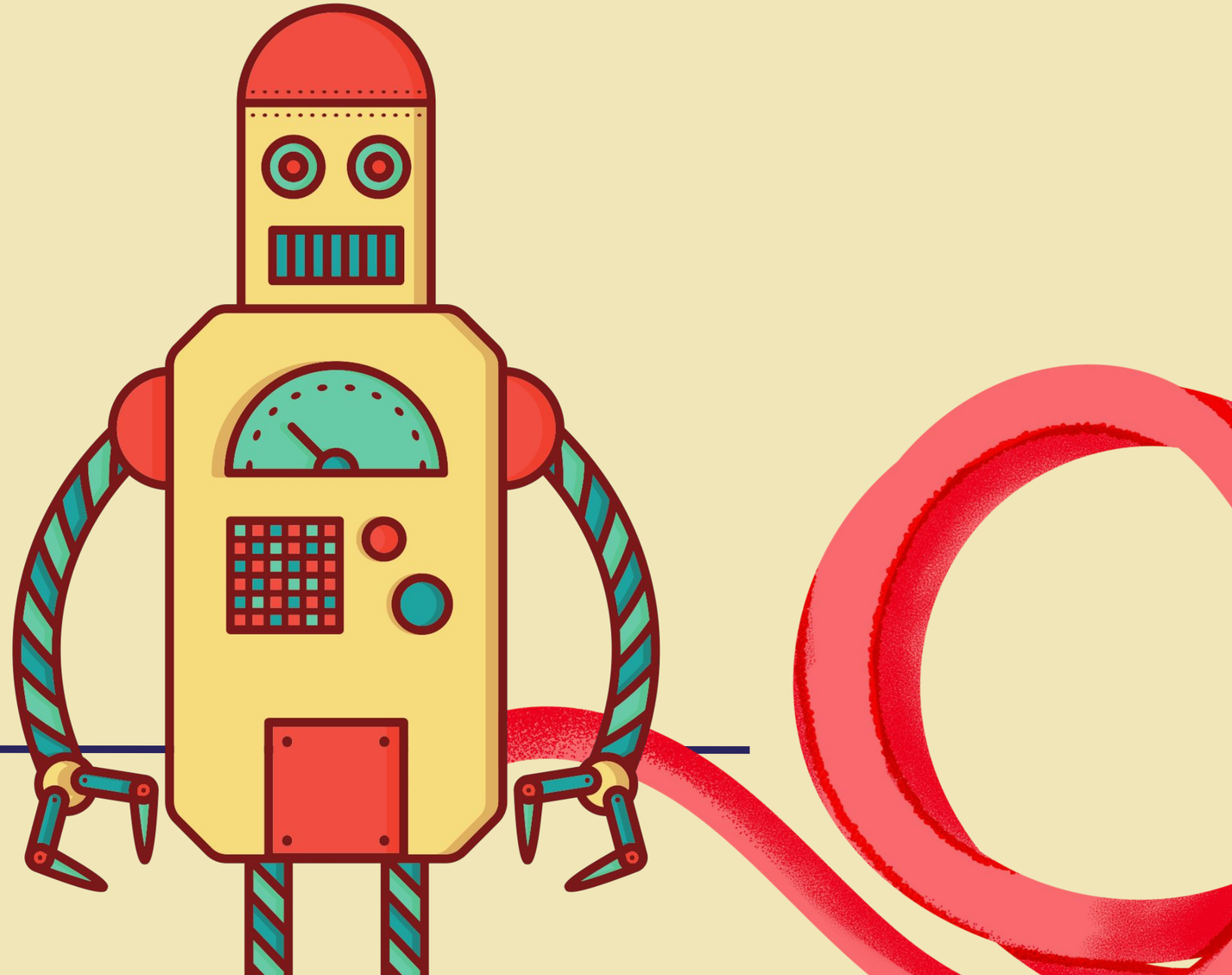
reads millions of “recipes” (data).

Creating:

predicts the next “ingredient” (word, pixel).

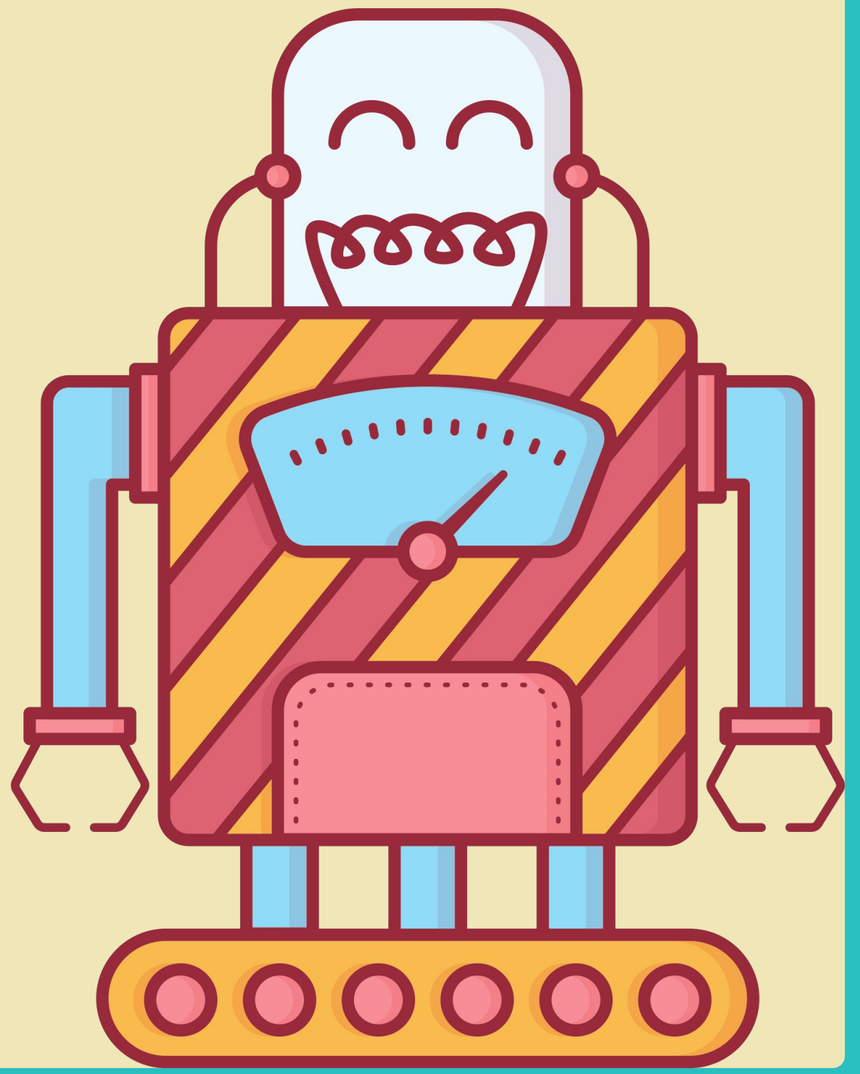
Tasting

self-corrects to make a coherent “dish.”



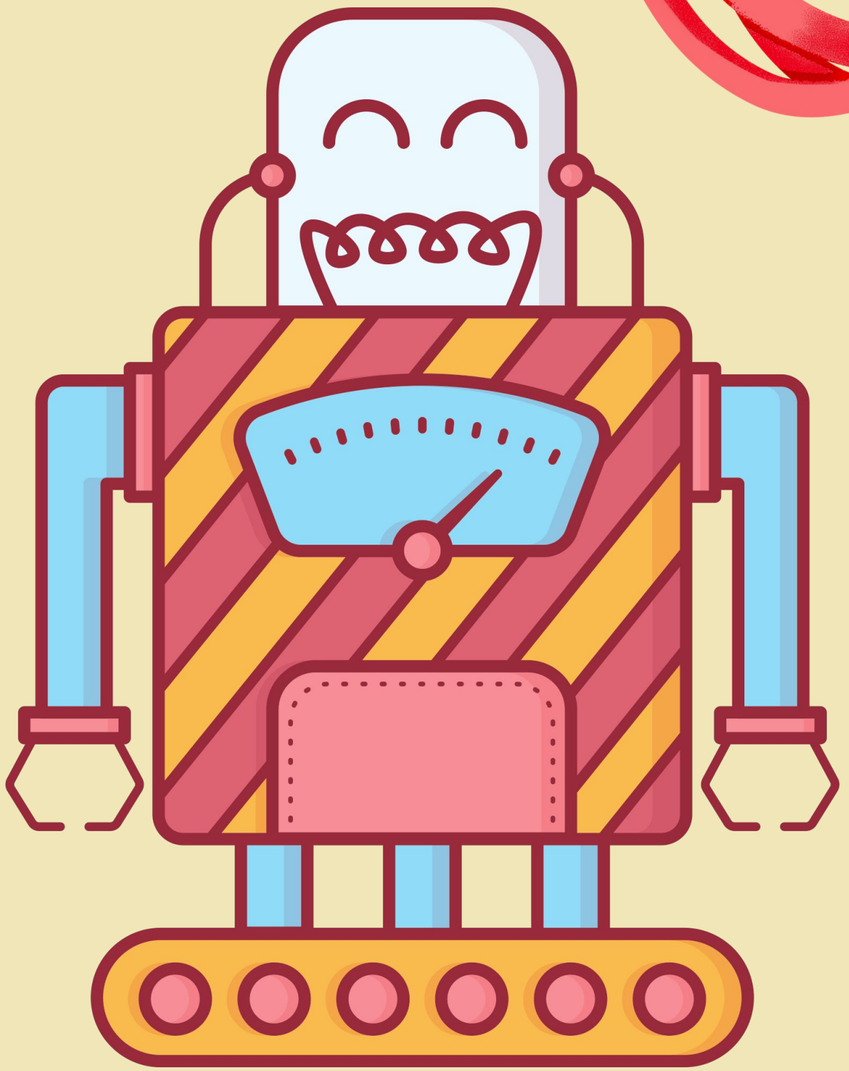
Challenges and Ethics

- Hallucinations & misinformation
- Deepfakes — hard to tell real from fake
- Language limitations (e.g., Georgian models)
- Data bias & privacy
- EU AI regulation vs China’s open approach



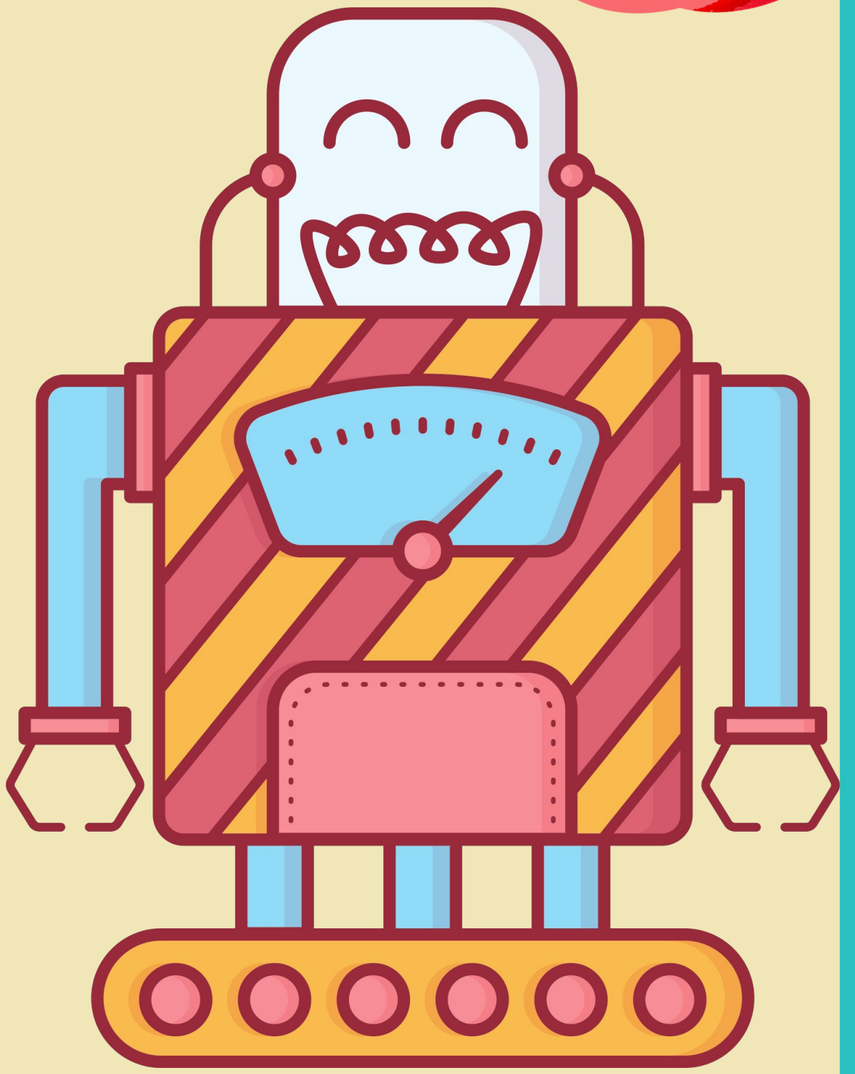
How to formulate good prompts to generative AI tool?

CRISPY Framework



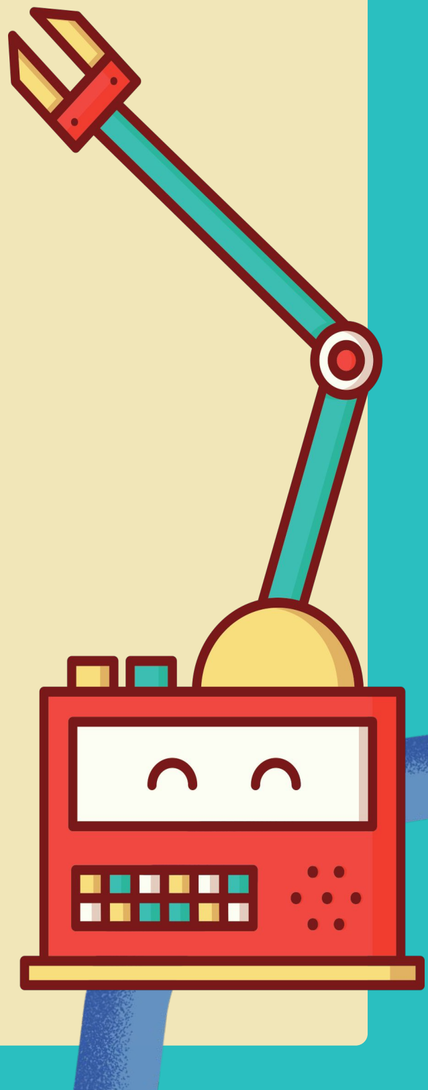
What is CRISPY Framework?

1. C - Context
2. R - Role
3. I - Instruction
4. S - Specificity/Constraints
5. P - Personal/Tone
6. Y - Yield (Output/ form/ Length)



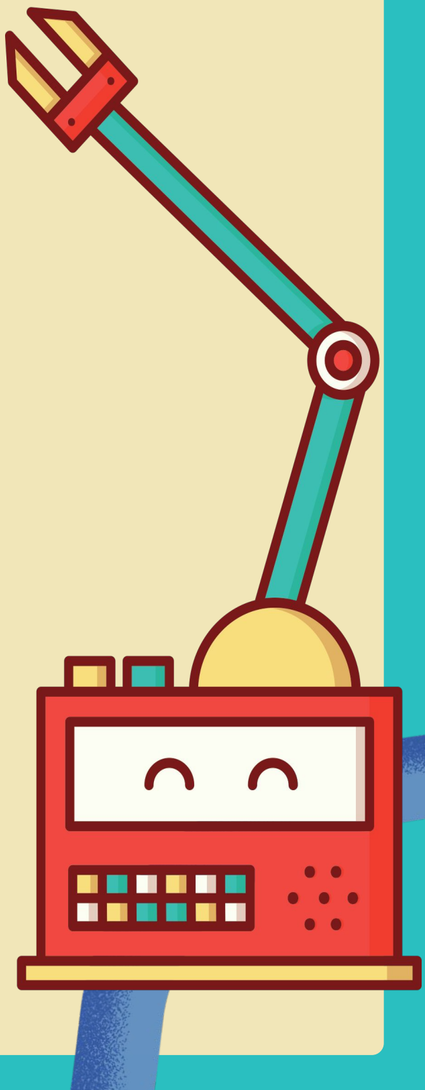
1. C - Context

Set the scene: Provide background information or situational details that help AI understand the **setting, purpose, and audience of your request** before generating a response. The more context you give, the more relevant and accurate the answer will be



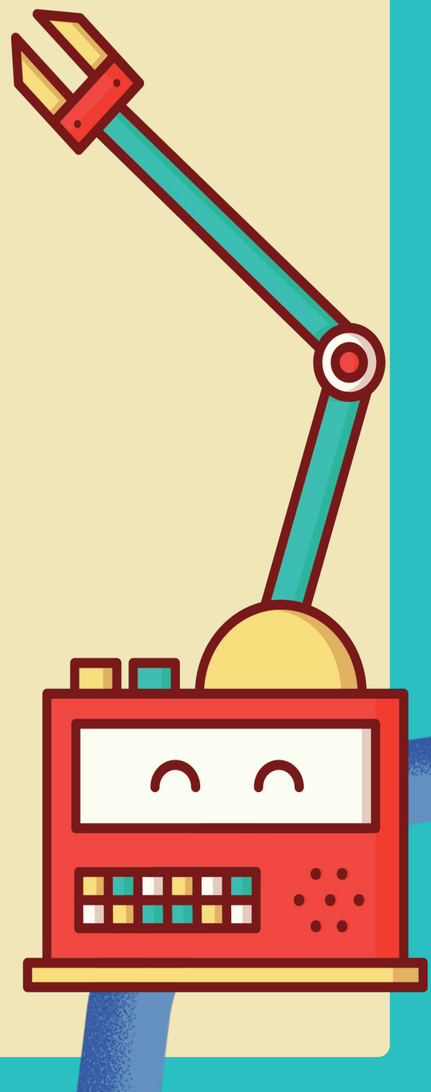
2. R - Role

Assign a role: Specify the perspective or identity AI should take. Tell AI *who it should be* while answering — **a youth trainer, project manager, facilitator, researcher, etc.** Roles shape the voice and level of expertise in the response.



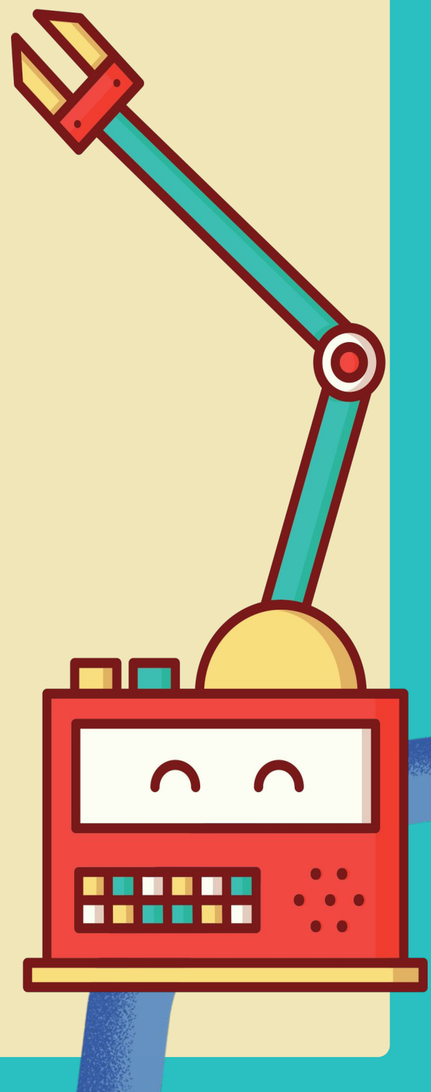
3. I - Instruction

State the task clearly: Clearly describe the main task or action you want AI to perform, such as **writing, analyzing, summarizing, or creating**, to ensure focused and relevant output. Clear instructions lead to useful results.



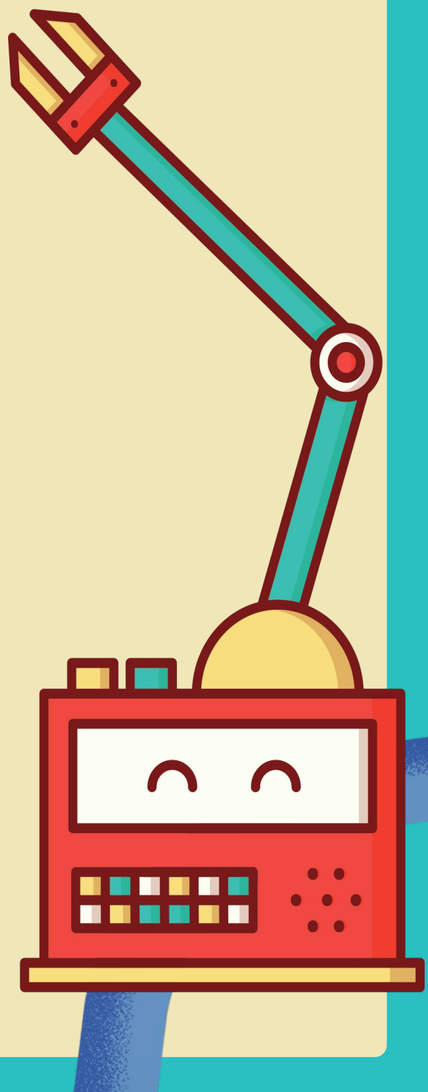
4. S - Specificity/Constraints

Add details and limits: Clearly state any restrictions related to **the word count, format, style, or focus area of the response,** such as avoiding jargon, staying within a word limit, or addressing a specific topic only. Specific constraints help AI stay on track and reduce irrelevant or overly broad answers.



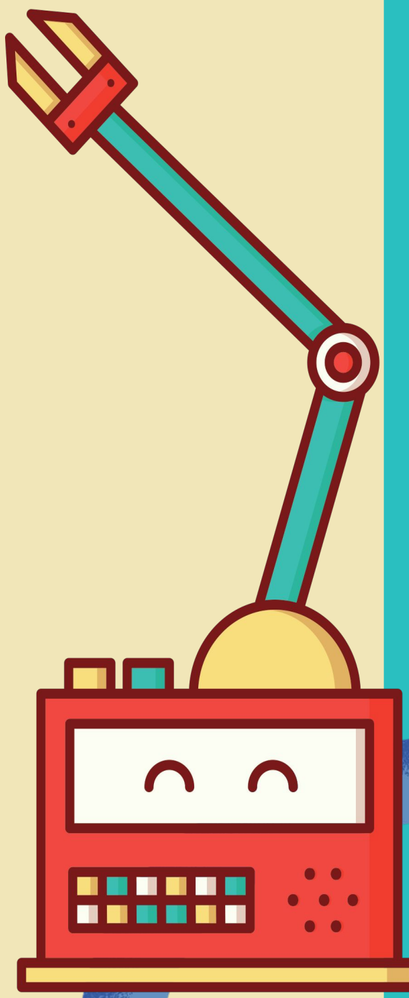
5. P - Personal/Tone

Guide the voice: Define the desired **tone, mood, or communication style** of the response, or Say *how* you want it to sound - **formal, playful, inspiring, youth-friendly, academic, etc.** Tone makes the output fit your audience and purpose.



6. Y - Yield (Output/ form/ Length)

Define the final product: Tell AI what you expect, Indicate the preferred final format and scope of the response, such as a **bullet list, one-paragraph summary, 10-slide presentation, or 2-minute speech script.**



Prompt example

1. I’m preparing a presentation on the basics of Artificial Intelligence for youth work trainers who are new to the topic and want to understand how AI can enhance their training practice. (Context)
2. Act as an expert AI educator with experience in non-formal education and youth training. (Role)
3. Create a short presentation script that introduces the essentials of AI in a clear, engaging, and easy-to-follow way. (Instruction)
4. Avoid technical jargon or overly academic explanations. Focus on clarity, practical examples, and relevance to youth work. (Specificity / Constraints)
5. Use an inspiring and conversational tone suitable for trainers who enjoy learning through real-life stories and interactive examples. (Personal / Tone)
6. Prepare content for 8–10 presentation slides, each with key bullet points and short speaking notes. (Yield (Output / Form / Length)