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In the discussion, we talked about the two papers and their overall connection to mainly two key topics. Automation and artificial intelligence and the consequences that come with them. This was tied to our personal experiences within the area, and helped us determine the future implications that these might have, in industrial, worklife and a university context.

At the beginning, we discussed the 1983 paper about the *Ironies of Automation*, specifically about the benefits and drawbacks of automation in industrial processes. Two of the group members have experience working in industrial factories and they both agreed that the industrial sector benefits a lot from automated technologies by liberating human workers from manual repetitive tasks so that they can focus more on intellectual tasks. For instance, in a chemical factory, throwing chemical waste is now being achieved by a robot and this allows workers to better monitor the ongoing chemical processes. By giving human operators the task of supervising machines doing manual labor instead of doing it themselves, industrial automation helps reduce injuries and workplace accidents. Another example we provided is based on an automotive factory, where a lot of physically demanding (and injury-prone) work that was previously done by humans is now done by automatons and robots. The exception to that increase in safety, appears when there is a robot failure where human workers may be harmed. To tackle this problem, we highlighted the importance of instauring safety measures (e.g alarms) in automated factories in case of robot malfunction. Moreover, the author of the 1983 paper states that rather than eliminating human involvement, automation often increases the reliance on human operators. However, we believe that technological improvement does not have the goal to eliminate human involvement but rather to switch from physical and arduous tasks to more stimulating and intellectual tasks. This is exactly what automation does in the industrial context. Of course, human operators tend to lose skills in the tasks that are now automated, but this allows for them to do more productive tasks, such as learning how to fix robots when they are malfunctioning. To sum up, we encourage automation in the industrial field.

Then, we focused on the use of generative AI in our societies generally. We believe that the advantages and disadvantages of AI depend on how it is being used individually. On the one hand, this tool can help users in their work or studies by acting as a broad source of information and personal assistant (e.g with coding: it can help with the programming language's syntax or provide some leads to help debug). Therefore, if it is used as a complementary tool to broaden your knowledge or to get some different and fresh ideas on some project you are working on, it can be very useful and enhance your expertise. The fact that it is always available, easy to use and "personalisable" (takes input from users, even files now) makes it very convenient and a popular choice for these tasks. On the other hand, generative AI can also be used to delegate work to a machine, but it is problematic when the work is supposed to be the user's and when they claim that it is. Authorship of AI-generative content is a very debated issue especially in the academic context. Plus, handing over work to generative AI may cause skill deterioration, incentivize people to become "intellectually lazy", which may have some consequences on brain activity and general mental health (too soon to know ?). This difference of uses and their impacts make us think that generative AI might enlarge the gap between students who are willing to learn and stimulated intellectually, and those who are more reluctant to provide effort. We would have to wait a few years

before verifying this theory, for the generations who used generative AI during their studies to graduate and enter the workfield.

We did not have time to discuss the different types of relationships (embodiment, hermeneutic, alterity, background) between humans and AI chatbots.

To conclude, the discussion showed that there is a significant potential and use case for both automation and generative AI such as ChatGPT. It will change the way we think and further streamline our productivity and output as a society, while reducing the load on us humans. But, we stressed the need for emphasis on the potential drawbacks and negative consequences that they can have, for example on critical thinking and skill deterioration, which highlight the need to strike a balance, so that we can leverage the benefits of these advancing technologies while still maintaining some human engagement and skills.