

Moral Ethics

- What is a Moral Statement? \Rightarrow A moral statement attempt to describe reality. People who believe it is are called cognitivist. Whereas people who don't believe in it are called non-cognitivist.
- \Rightarrow In a cognitivist POV, moral statement always have a T/F answer.
- \Rightarrow People who believe every moral statement is false are called error-theorist.
- \Rightarrow Moral realist says some moral statement are true (objectively).
- \Rightarrow "Morality doesn't exist in reality but only in cultural aspect" \rightarrow moral anti-realist.
- \Rightarrow "some moral statement are true (subjectively)" \rightarrow subjectivists.
- \Rightarrow Moral statements are expressions of emotional reactions \rightarrow emotivists.
- \Rightarrow ~~Moral~~ Moral statements are prescriptions or commands meant to guide"
 \downarrow
Prescriptivists
- \Rightarrow Moral statements express the speaker's attitudes or commitments, but without asserting factual truth \rightarrow Expressivists.

"Is-ought gap" \rightarrow Easy to describe reality. But when "ought" comes into play, it's different. "ought" comes where human desire comes into light.

Ethics

- Initiatives: Made by trans-national organisations or elective bodies.
- Boards: Companies started to create internal bodies and making themselves future proof from ethics related policies.
- Lack of actionability:
- Project Maven: Pentagon \rightarrow Google; employee protest; Gave it back to Pentagon.
- Lack of transparency:

Meta Ethics.

- What is a Moral Statement? ⇒ It's a moral statement attempt to describe reality. People who believe it is are called cognitivists. Whereas people who don't believe in it are called non-cognitivists.
- In a cognitivist POV, moral statement always have a T/F answer.
- People who believe every moral statement is false are called error theorist.
- Moral realist says some moral statement are true (objectively).
- "Morality doesn't exist in reality but only in socio cultural aspect" ^{moral anti-realist}
- "some moral statement are true (subjectively)" → subjectivists.
- Moral statements are expressions of emotional reactions → emotivists
- ~~Moral~~ Moral Statements are prescriptions or commands meant to guide "
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Prescriptivists
- Moral Statements express the speaker's attitudes or commitments, but without asserting factual truth → Expressivists.
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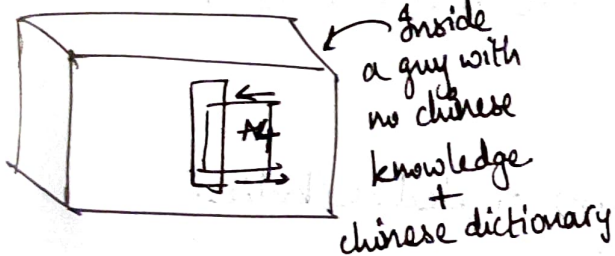
Issues with tech ethics:-

- Individualist solutions:- The problem lies in the structure. Solving issues individually doesn't solve things. Needs to have an actual procedure which works whole country-wide.
- Corporate logics:- moderated by corporate money. "money moving things".
- Contradictions and Vagueness:-
- Determinism and solutionism:- belief that history is determined by technology.
- Ethic washing:- Malicious use of ethics discussion.

Mind

- Nobody knows what a mind is. (Mind \neq consciousness)

→ Chinese Room



→ To a person outside, he thinks the inner guy knows Chinese. But he did it with no meanings involved. i.e. he had no understanding. This is what AI is!!

∴ Human mind \neq computer / AI

→ This is why Hard AI is impossible (ATP)

⇒ Soul is believed to be the mind a few yrs back → Dualism. (Mind \neq matter)

⇒ Mind and matter are separate

⇒ Mind and matter are same / connected → Monism.

⇒ Materialistic → World outside the mind can be perceived or measured.

⇒ Idealistic → Reality is lying only in Ideas or the realm of ideas.

Materialism:-

- All of mind can be known by observing other being → Behaviourism.
- Mental events have physical characteristics. Thoughts have physical characteristics in your brain → Physicalism
- Internal subjective consciousness experiences → Qualia.

FAT:-

① Bias: The data/the info we use should represent everyone fairly.

② protected categories:

③ Explainability: It's useless to explain a wrong result to an end user. (at a policy level)

④ Landscape of ethics:

Issues:-

- Ignorant of socio-political-economic nature of systems.
 - McNamara fallacy (determinism & precision bias) → anything which cannot be measured is not knowledge & anything which is not knowledge can be ignored. (Qualitative knowledge is also ^{as} important as Quantitative knowledge)
- The FAT tries to view everything as Quantitative.
- Contest/Disagreeing on what to consider as knowledge
 - Political economic contestation → contesting how economy & social forces get affected by technology.