

AI For Society

AI and Contemporary Philosophy

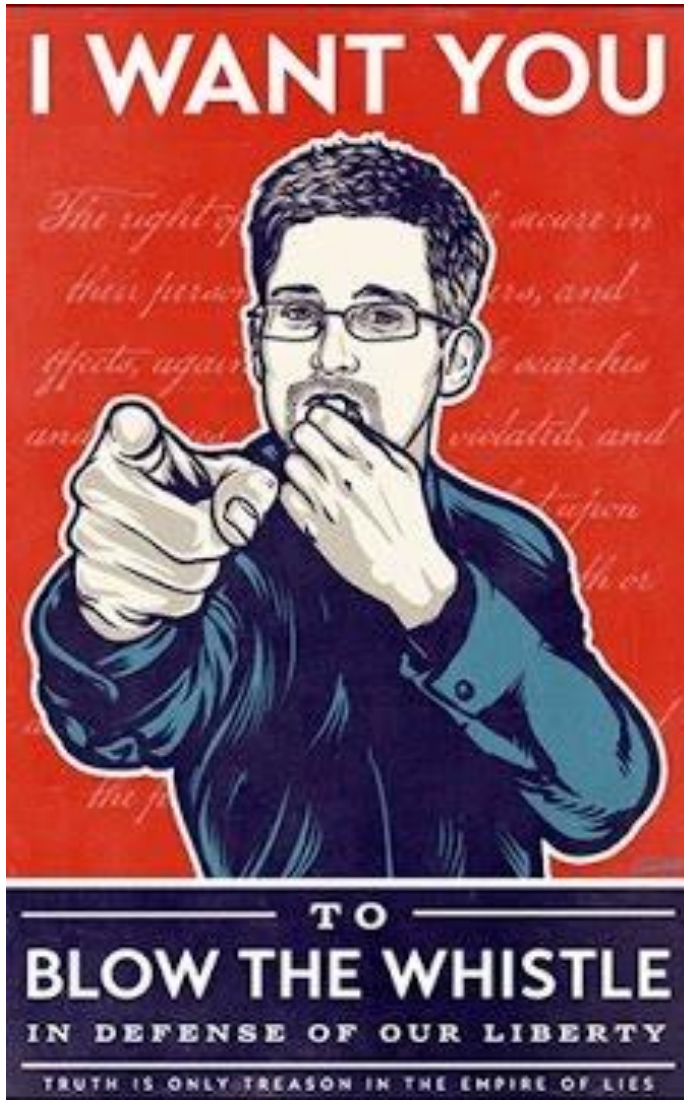


Recap: Asimov's Three Laws of Robotics

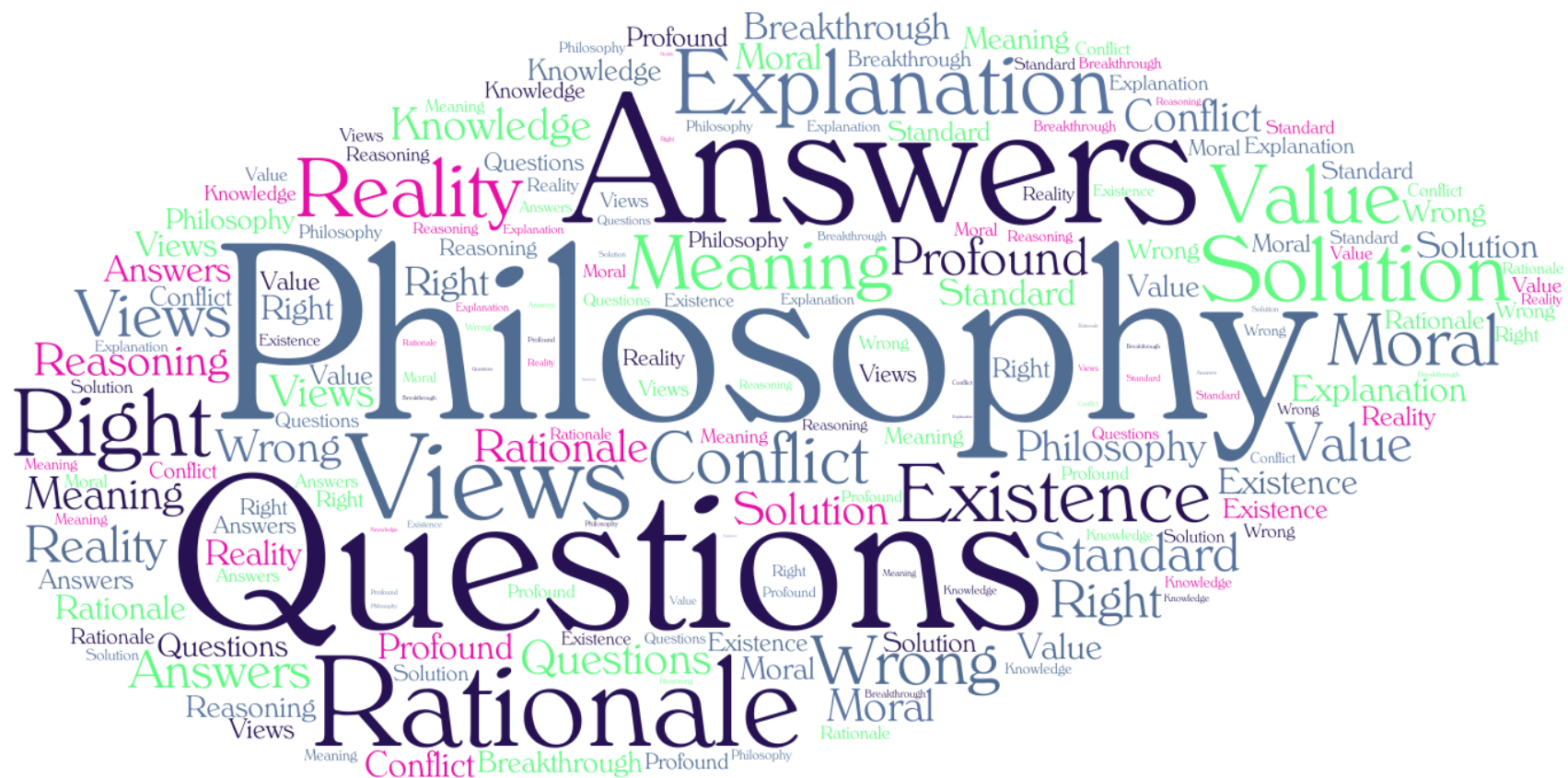
- **First Law:** *A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.*
- **Second Law:** *A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.*
- **Third Law:** *A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.*

Why do we need 'Laws of ethics'?

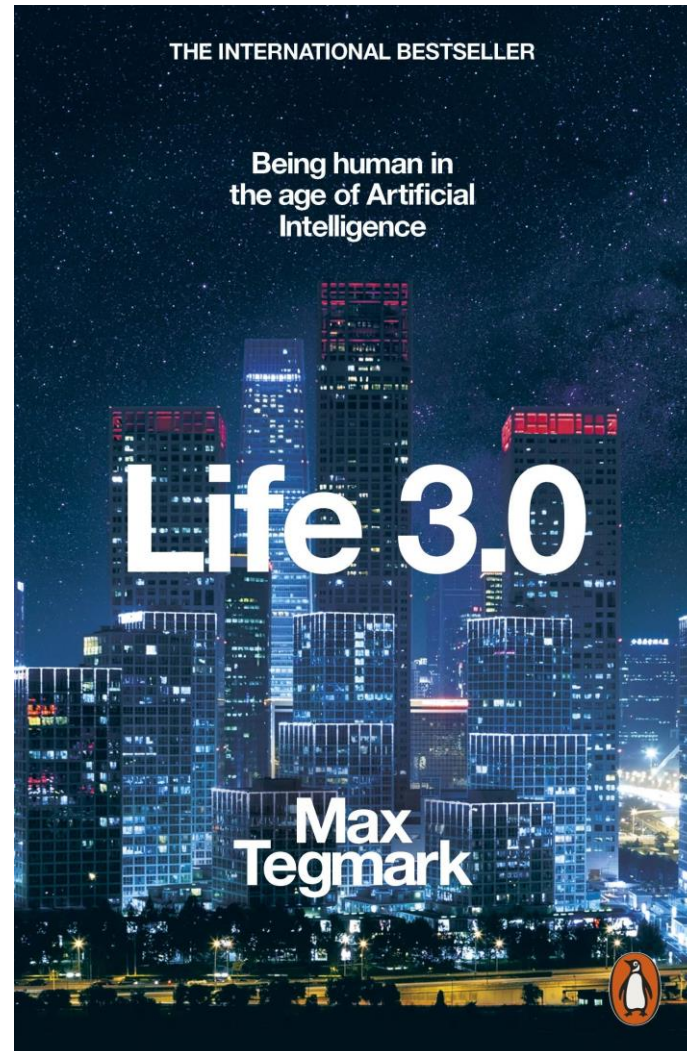
Where do we start?



What comes to mind when
you think of 'Philosophy'



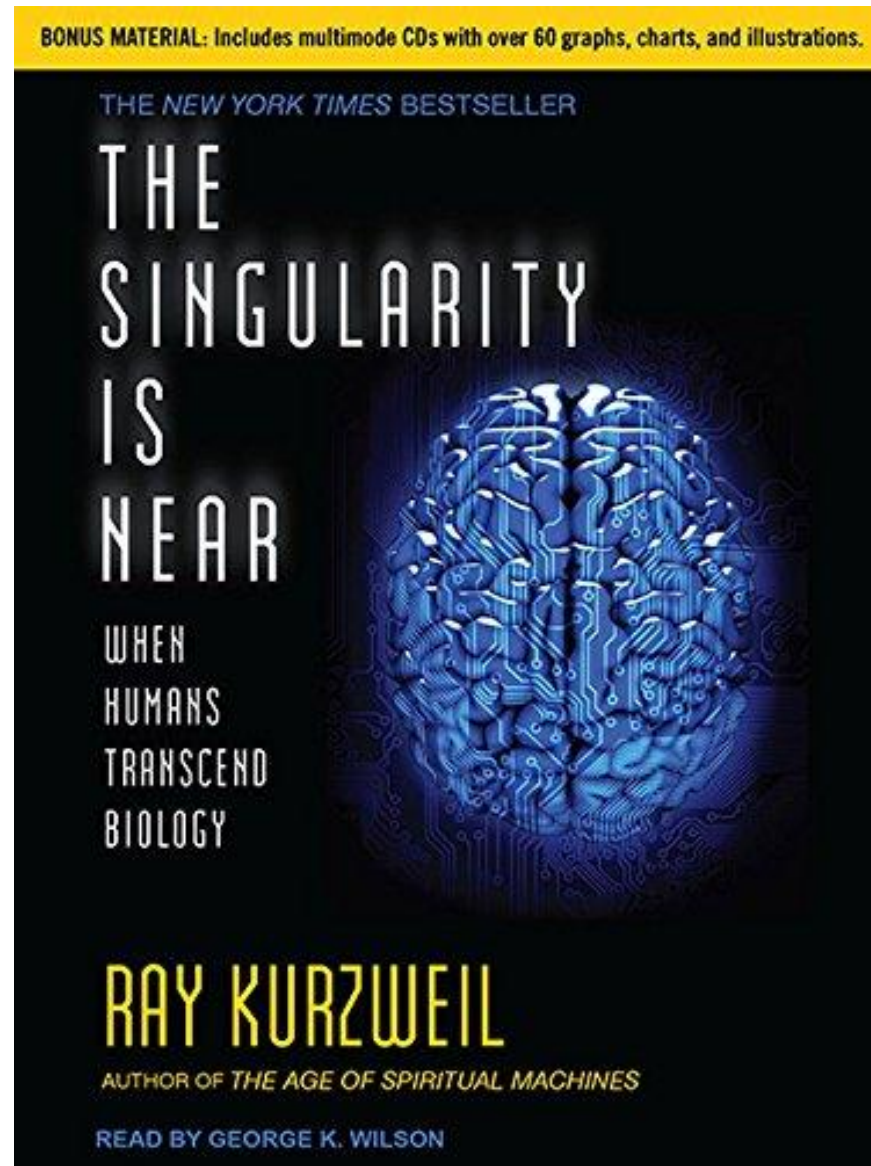
Care to
read?



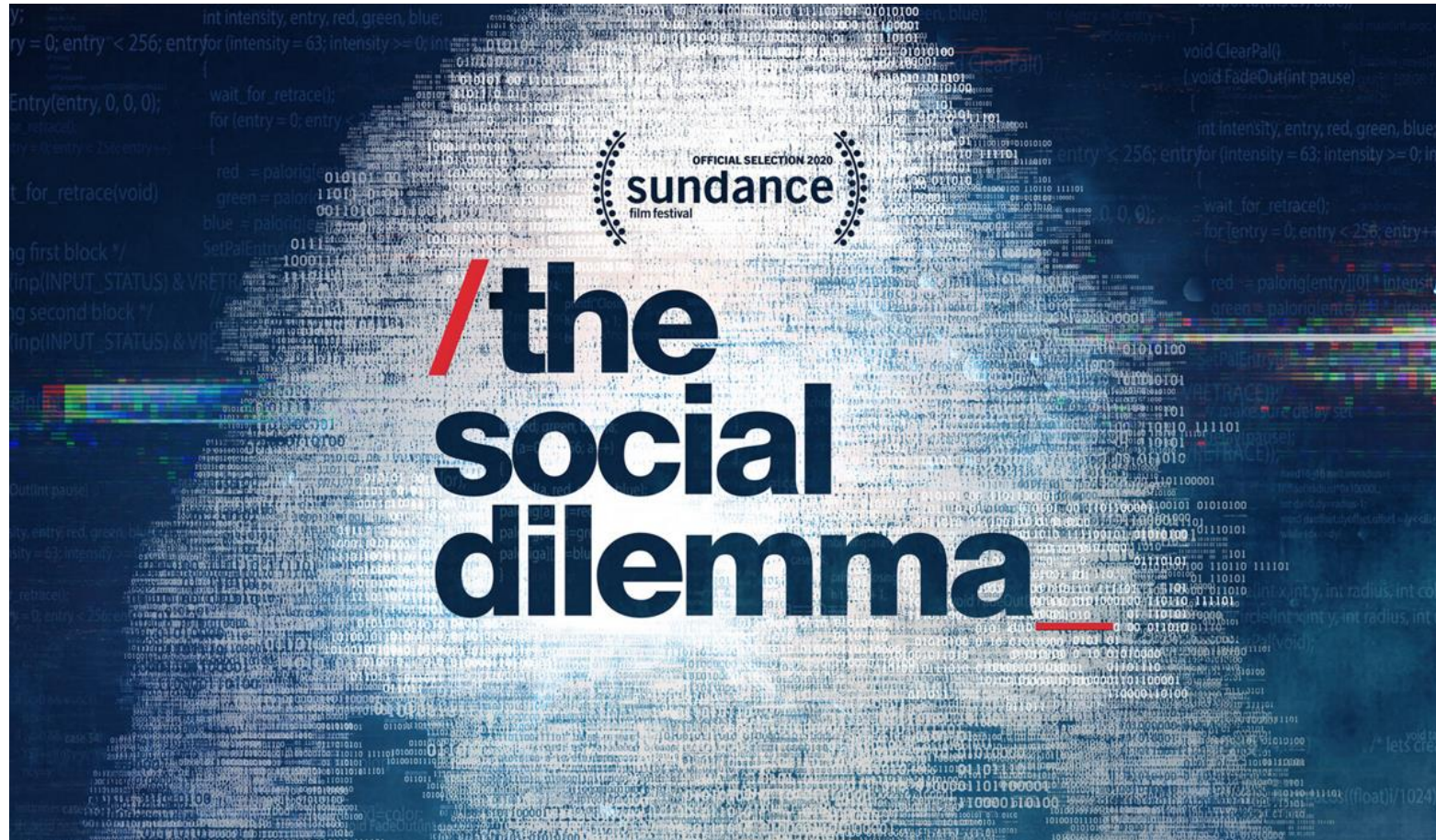
Motives and Morals



Beliefs of positivism



Rise in objection and criticism to Tech Empires



Let's collect a set of philosophy theories



Time to work! Exercise to flex your brain:

- **What:** In the next few slides you will find a list of philosophical theories and dogmas. They are explained in its most basic form (although all go deeper and are worth exploring). Read the slides and consider which theories resonate with your own views and beliefs.
- **Do:** Write an essay of 2 A4's about a technological event or development in the current world with reference to one (or several) of the philosophical theories. Please write as the professional we expect you to be.
- **Why:** This exercise is meant for the purpose of placing knowledge in practice. You are not required to do it (although it could be one of the evidence documents for the learning goal of Societal Impact

Virtue Ethics

- Treating your moral virtue as central.
- Emphasizing the role of moral character above moral duty.

Consequentialism

- Whether an action is wrong or right is decided upon the consequence of the action.
- We agree that lying is wrong, but consequentialism would state that lying is okay if, for example, it saves a person's life.

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Deontology

- Actions are good or based, based on a clear set of rules.
- An example is the Ten Commandments.

Nihilism

- Rejection of all moral principles and accepting that life is meaningless
- Growing more popular due to renewed worldviews of social constructs (gender, wages, responsibilities etc.)

Pragmatism

- The concept to only accept ideas, solutions and worldviews that are practical and to reject impractical thoughts.
- Often referenced in politics or government.

Stoicism

- Rank, status and belief are all irrelevant as we are all equal beings.
- Rising in popularity, partly because it rejects negative emotions and worldviews.

Existentialism

- The emphasis of development as an individual being, responsible for their own actions and consequences.
- How you define yourself as a person, and then having this shattered by outside influences, is what we know as an 'existential crisis'.

Determinism

- All actions and consequences in the universe are causally inevitable.
- It does NOT mean lack of free will.

Free will

- Having the capacity and means to choose as you want.
- Free will can be interpreted in many ways, usually referring to the same concept of freedom and agency.

Negative Theology

- Not attempting to describe what divine/heaven is, but rather describing what it is NOT divine/heaven.
- This theory is useful to describe the future world we want to live in.

Semiotics

- The study of signs, symbols and signification. It examines how meaning is created, instead of what the meaning is.
- Relevant in UX design and accessibility, but also on a larger level of culture, language, hegemony etc.

See you later!

