# Imperial College London



## DISOBEDIENCE AS A MECHANISM OF CHANGE

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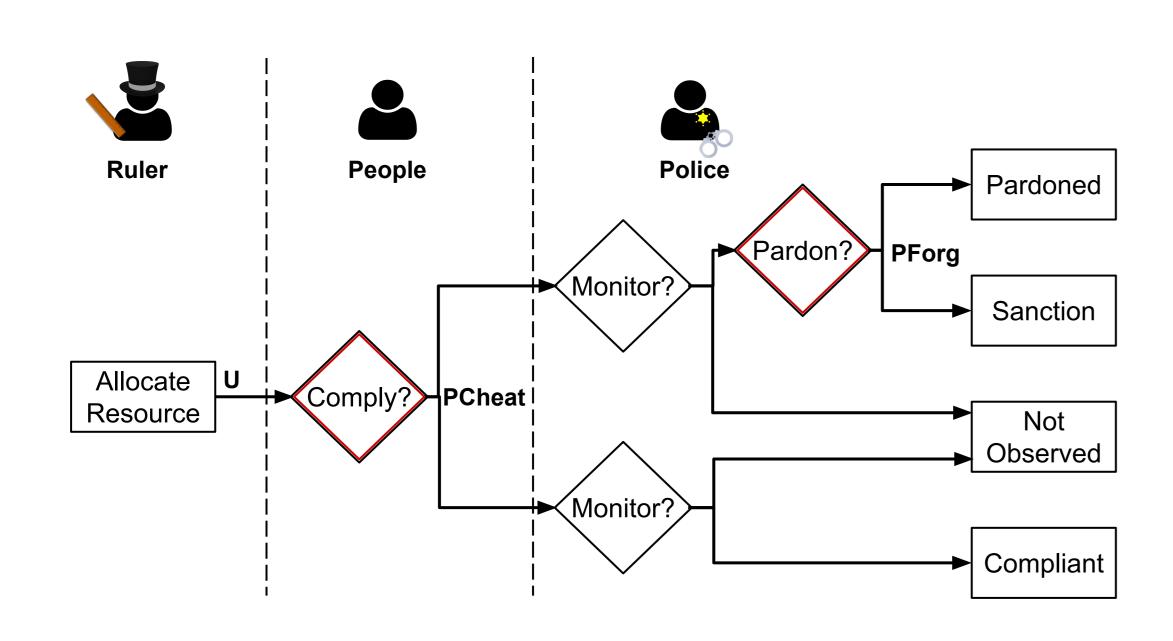
#### DISOBEDIENCE IN SOCIETY

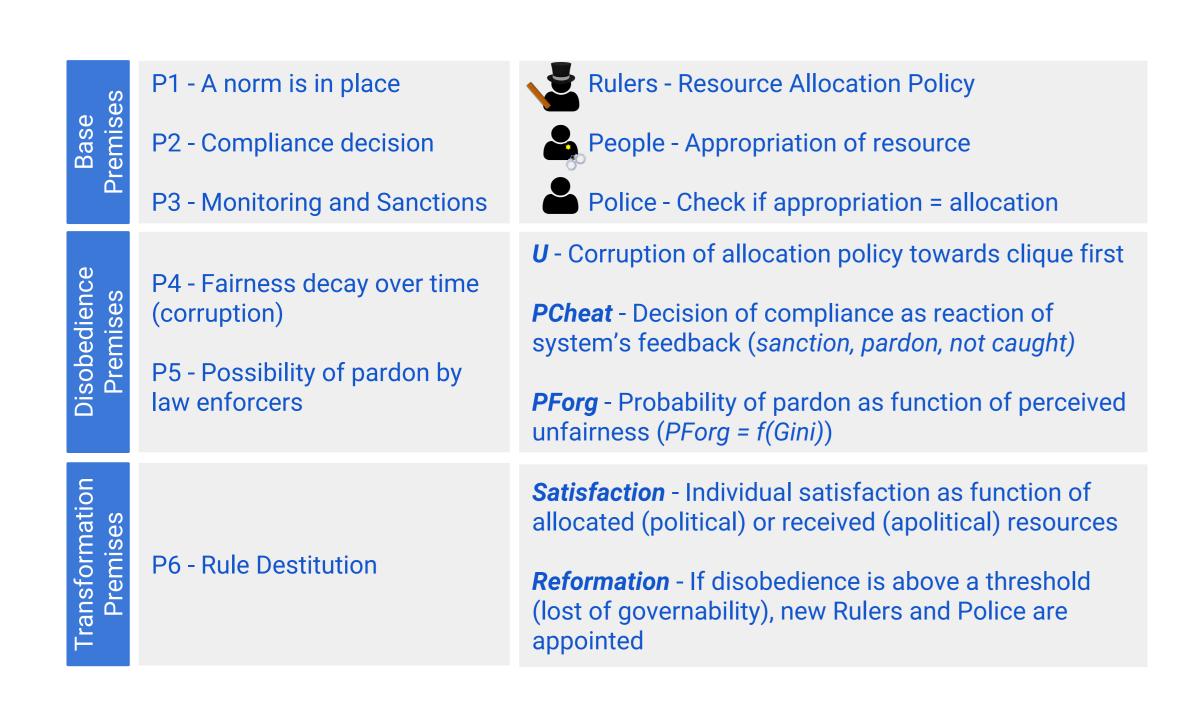
- Disobedience has been used historically as a form of resistance and call for change in unfair regimes.
- Among the factors that motivate widespread disobedience are:
  - ► The iron law of oligarchy The tendency of rulers to change norms to their own benefit.
  - Principled violation of policy Selective common-sense non-application of a sanction.

#### DISOBEDIENCE AS LEARNING MECHANISM

- ► Can these notions be applied to **norm-governed MAS**?
- Can disobedience be a form of social learning, enabling the construction of adaptive systems?
- How can those concepts enable rule- or ruler-change of corruptive systems?

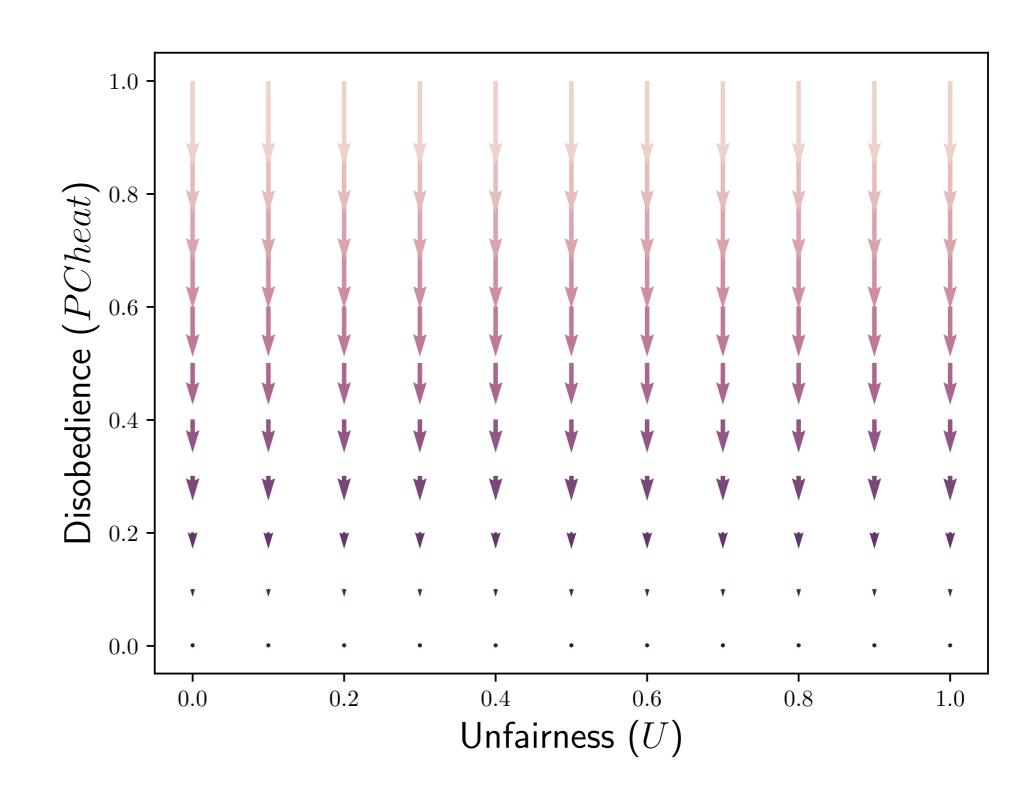
## BASE PREMISES AND OPERATIONALISATION

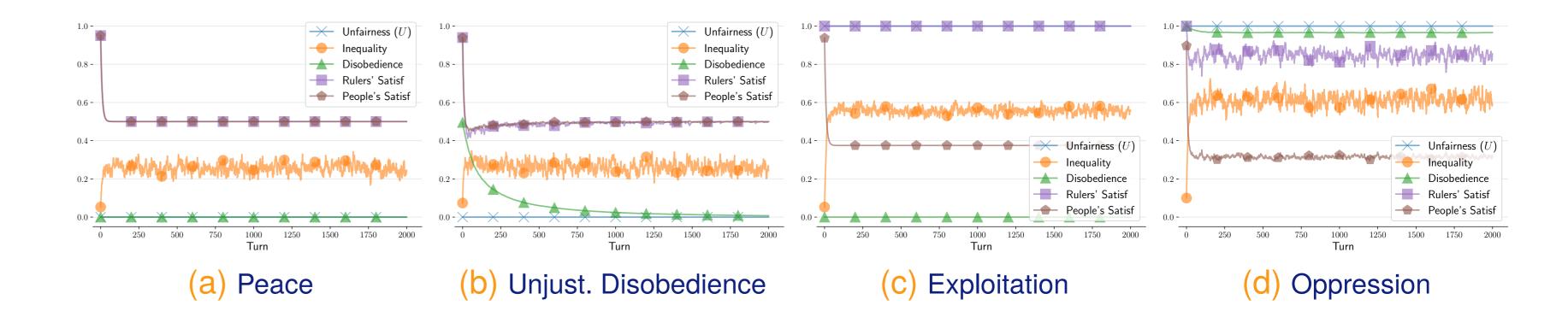




## **BASE GAME**

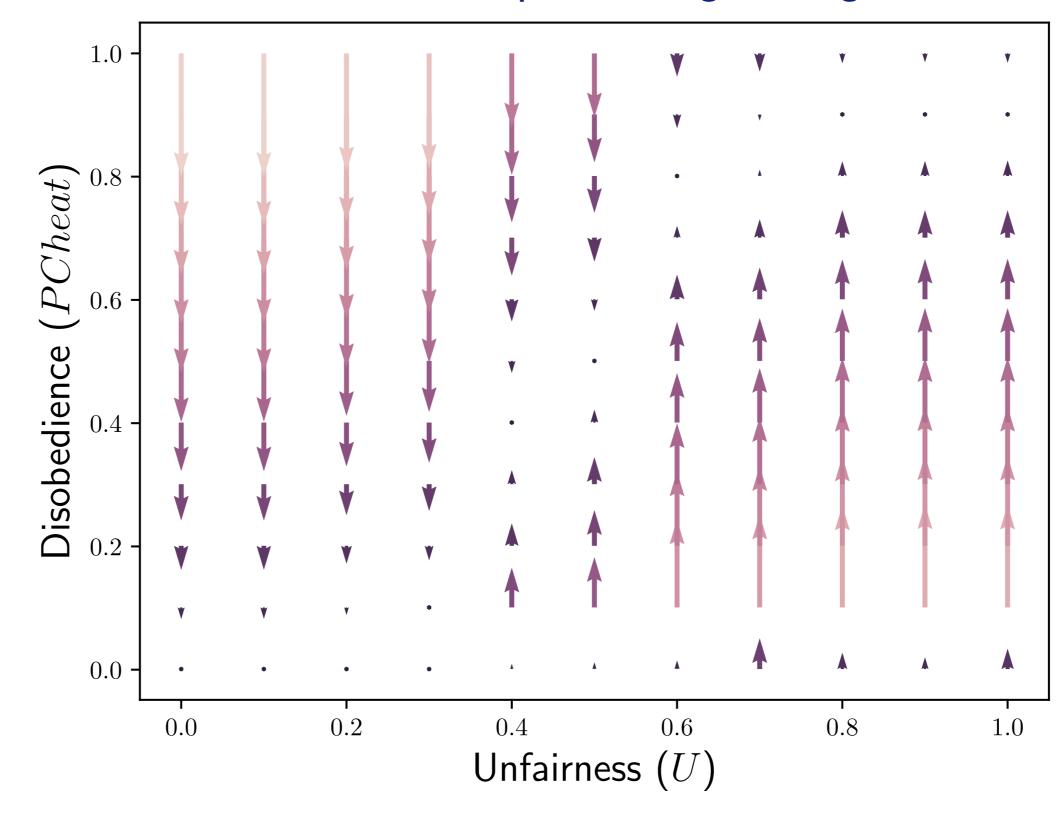
Without pardoning or reformation, People stay at the mercy of rulers, not having another rational choice than obeying, no matter how unfair is the current policy.

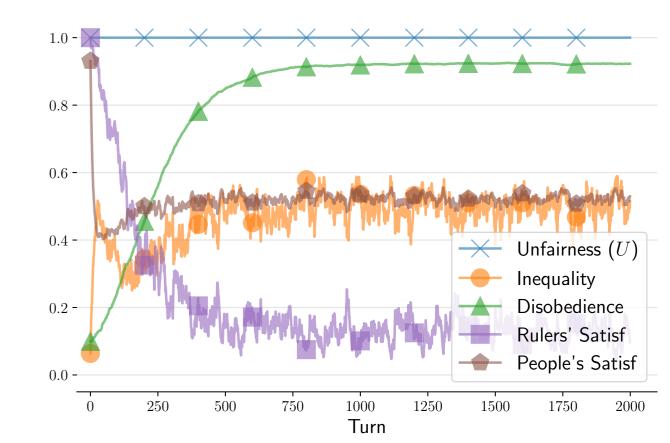




#### FIRST EXTENSION – PARDONING

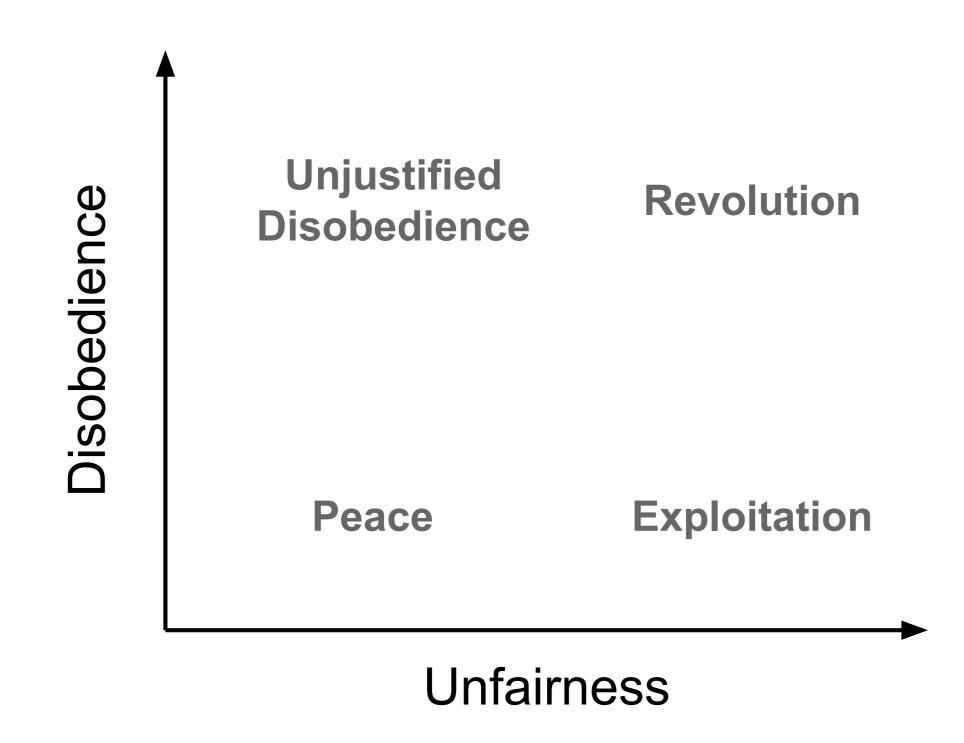
Obedience is now conditioned to unfairness level: if fair, agents obey; if unfair, agents tend to non-compliance. Given unfair allocation policy, Police validate norms disobedience, pardoning transgressions.





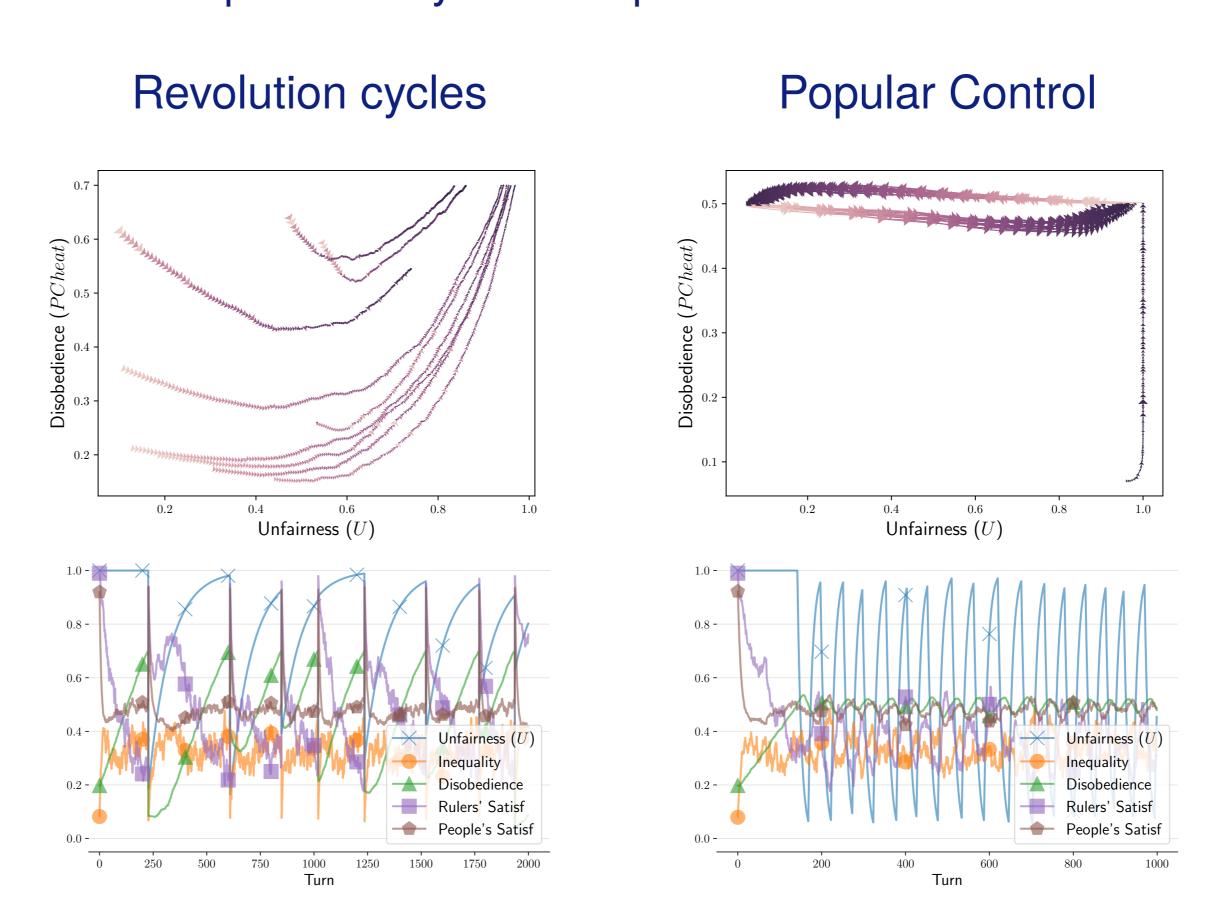
Agents can protest by freely demonstrating their dissatisfaction and appropriating resources, restoring the environment's fairness.

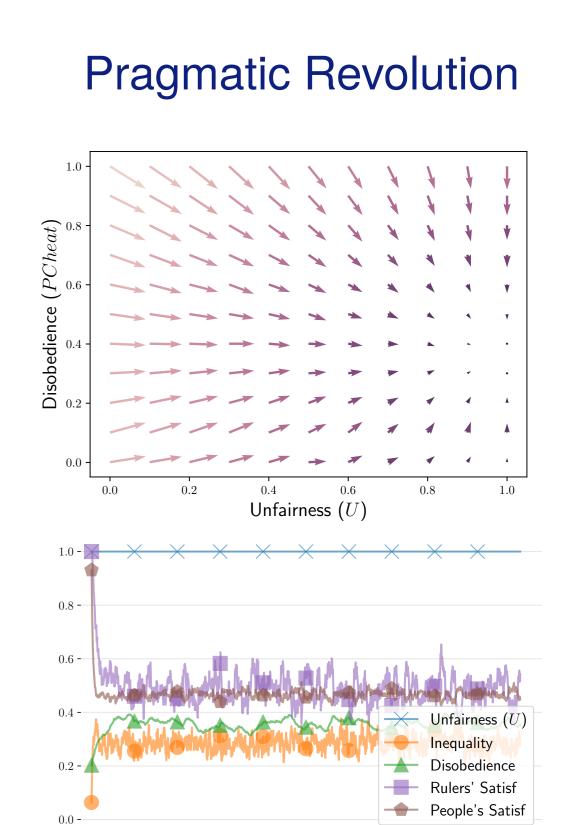
## **EXPLORATORY SPACE**



# SECOND EXTENSION – REFORMATION

Three possible dynamic equilibria:





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