

AI a budoucnost

Proč se o vize budoucnosti (s AI) zajímat?

Vize budoucnosti – Příběhy současnosti

Umělá inteligence a ...

... znovunalézání lidského potenciálu?

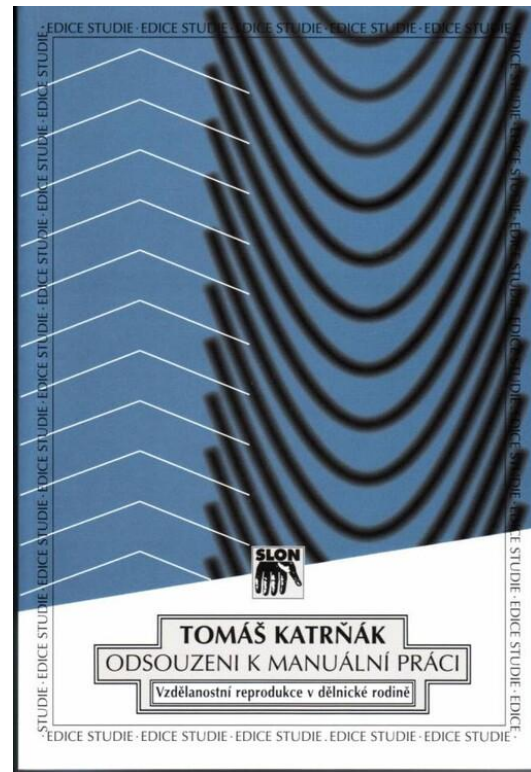
... prosperující (stárnoucí) společnost?

... spolupráce lidí a technologie?

Individuální příběhy – Systémové problémy

Znovunalézání lidského potenciálu

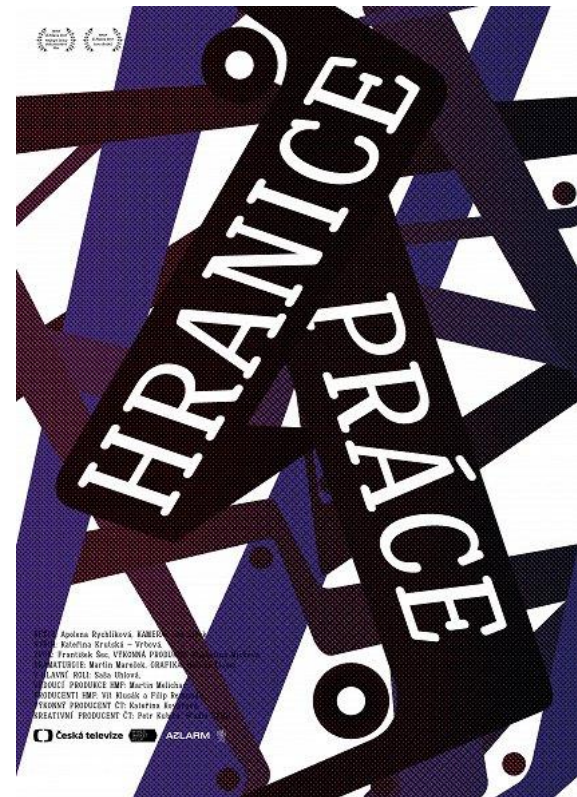
- „Česko se řadí mezi země s nejnižším procentem dospělé populace, která se průběžně dlouhodobě vzdělává.“
- “Dochází k upřednostňování vzdělávání již kvalifikovaných a motivovaných pracovníků.”
(z: Budoucnost českého pracovního trhu, 2022)



Individuální příběhy – Systémové problémy

Prosperující (stárnoucí) společnost

- Do roku 2030 se stane hlavní pracovní silou v populaci věková skupina 50 - 65 let.
(z: Budoucnost českého pracovního trhu, 2022)
- 60 % dotazovaných Čechů starších 50 let pociťuje omezení věkem, oproti 30 % v Dánsku.
(z: kvantitativní šetření EU SHARE)



Individuální příběhy – Systémové problémy

Spolupráce lidí a technologie

- Korporáty a start-upy operují pod heslem “move fast and break things” (protlačení inovace a zpětná kontrola rizik). (z: Not My AI)
- Málo z nás skutečně participuje na tvorbě designu, který na nás přímo dopadá. (viz. žebřík participace od Arnstein; 1969)
- Intruzivnost technologií 24/7 kapitalismu.

LOGIC(8)

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An Amazon fulfillment center in Baltimore in 2017. Photo by Jon Ardinger.

Surviving Amazon

Sam Aronson

Sometimes resistance is the only way to survive.

It is human to resist even when our resistance is barely registered by those in power. In her memoir of working in an Amazon warehouse in Leipzig, Germany in 2010, Kelle Geseiler recalls these lines from Austrian playwright and novelist Elfriede Jelinek: “Anyone alive disrupts.” Speaking to herself or perhaps to the reader — the book is written almost entirely in the second person — she adds, “You ought to prove to your employer that you’re alive.”

Geseiler imagines various disruptive tactics for doing so. One could hide products to “remove them from the commodities cycle,” damage products and pretend they arrived that way, or damage them subtly “so that the damage is only revealed once they arrive at the consumer.” Toward the end of the book, Geseiler’s boyfriend receives a package that appears to have been sabotaged in just this way.

Inevitably, she writes, you’ll get caught. “Everything gets found out in this company, but up to that point you’d have lived a little more in your workplace and you’d have earned your obedience to retreat.”

“These small acts of individual resistance — means of asserting one’s humanity against a system elaborately designed to blot it out — are versions of what sociologists and anthropologists call “weapons of the weak.” They tend to arise when relatively powerless groups contest the conditions of their subjugation by powerful subjugators. James C. Scott’s seminal 1985 study of Malaysian peasant resistance by the same name taxonomizes these quotidian acts of defiance, including foot dragging, dissimulation, desertion, false compliance, pilfering, feigned ignorance, slander, arson, and sabotage.

Amazon has built a vast logistics empire by subjecting its workforce to extreme forms of technological discipline — designed to keep workers isolated, fearful, and manually productive. This piece sets out to surface the “weapons of the weak” wielded by workers to resist this regime. I talked to current and former Amazon employees, spoke with warehouse worker organizers, read exit interviews on Indeed and Glassdoor, and visited online forums where Amazon workers congregate to complain, commiserate,

AI jako téma sociální, kulturní, politické.

*“Technology does not invent or implement itself,
nor does it fire people— people do.”*

(Dryers, Luyckx & Rogiers, 2023)

Vize, predikce, studie jako náš kontakt s budoucností

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Czech Republic The Country For The Future



Budoucnost českého pracovního trhu

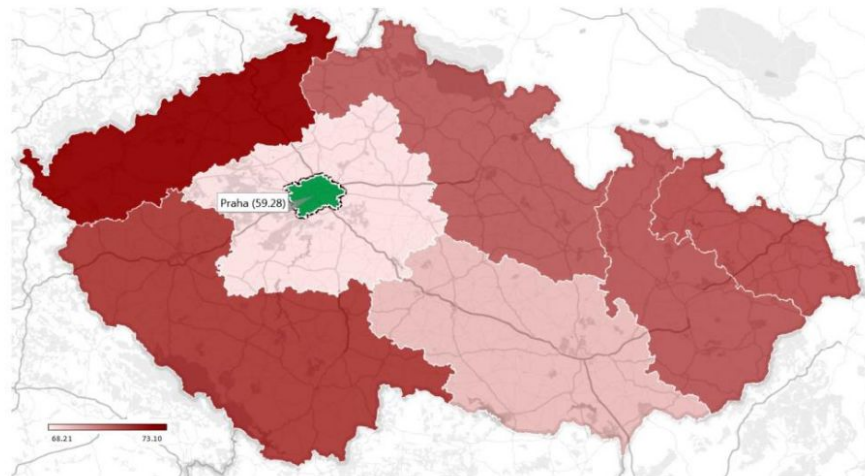
Co čeká český pracovní trh a zaměstnanec z pohledu upskillingu, re-skillingu a celkové produktivity

Tomáš Wiedermann, Jiří Svejcar, Matyáš Theuer
Milan Váňa, Josef Müller

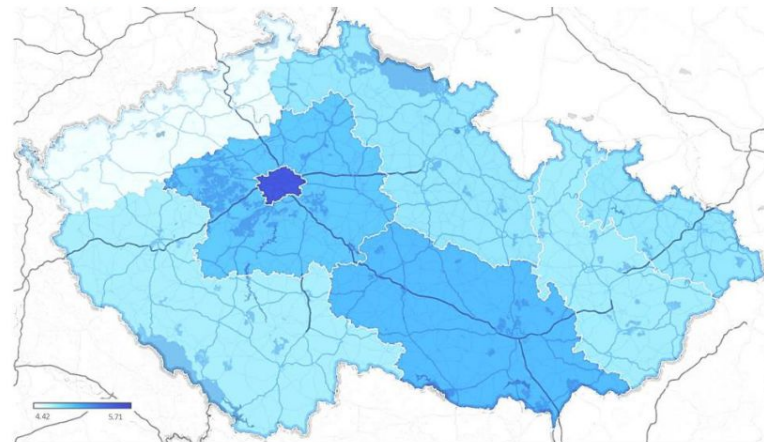
Srpen 2022

Národní strategie umělé inteligence v České republice

Obr. 4 Regiony ČR dle ohrožení digitalizací (NUTS-2)



Obr. 5 Regiony ČR dle míry zvýšení potenciálu kreativity v rámci digitalizace a souvisejících procesů (NUTS-2)



Automation will have a far-reaching impact on the global workforce.

Technical automation potential

~50%

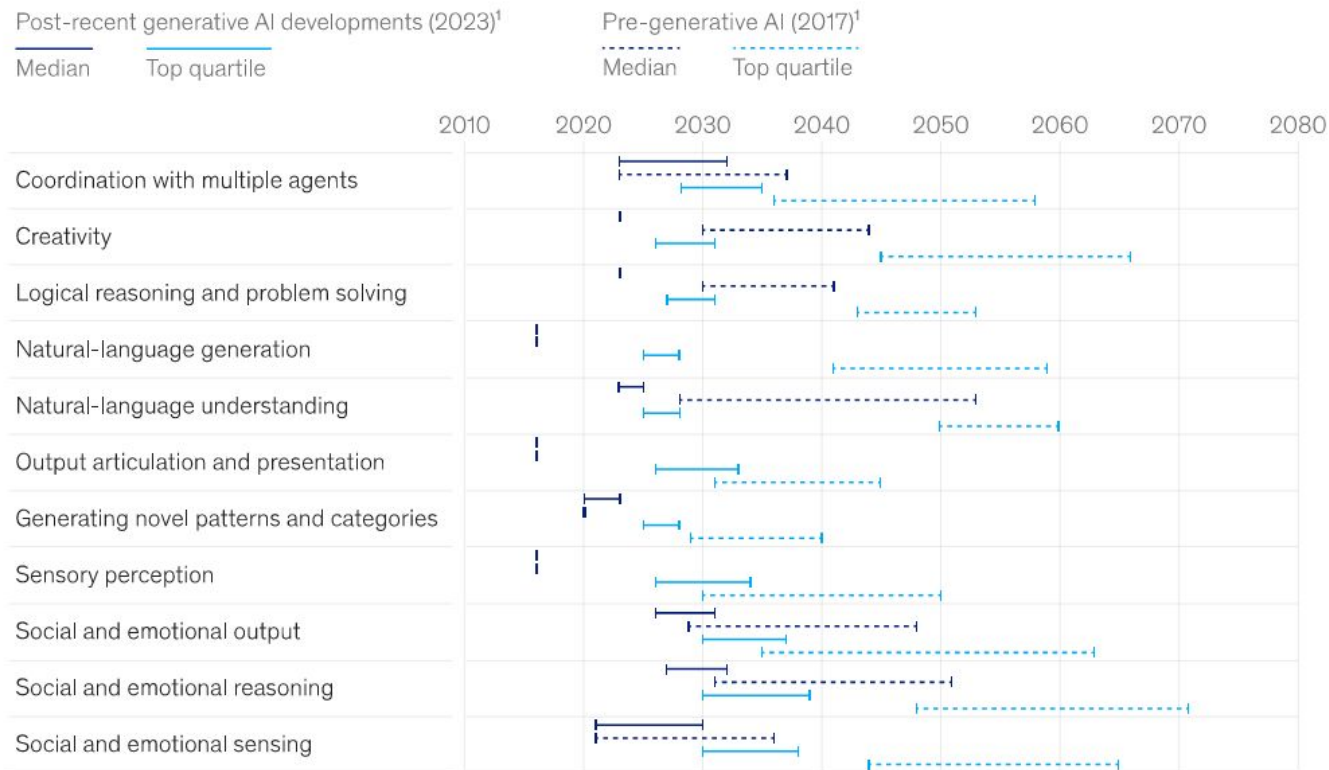
of current work activities are technically automatable by adapting currently demonstrated technologies

6 of 10

current occupations have more than 30% of activities that are technically automatable

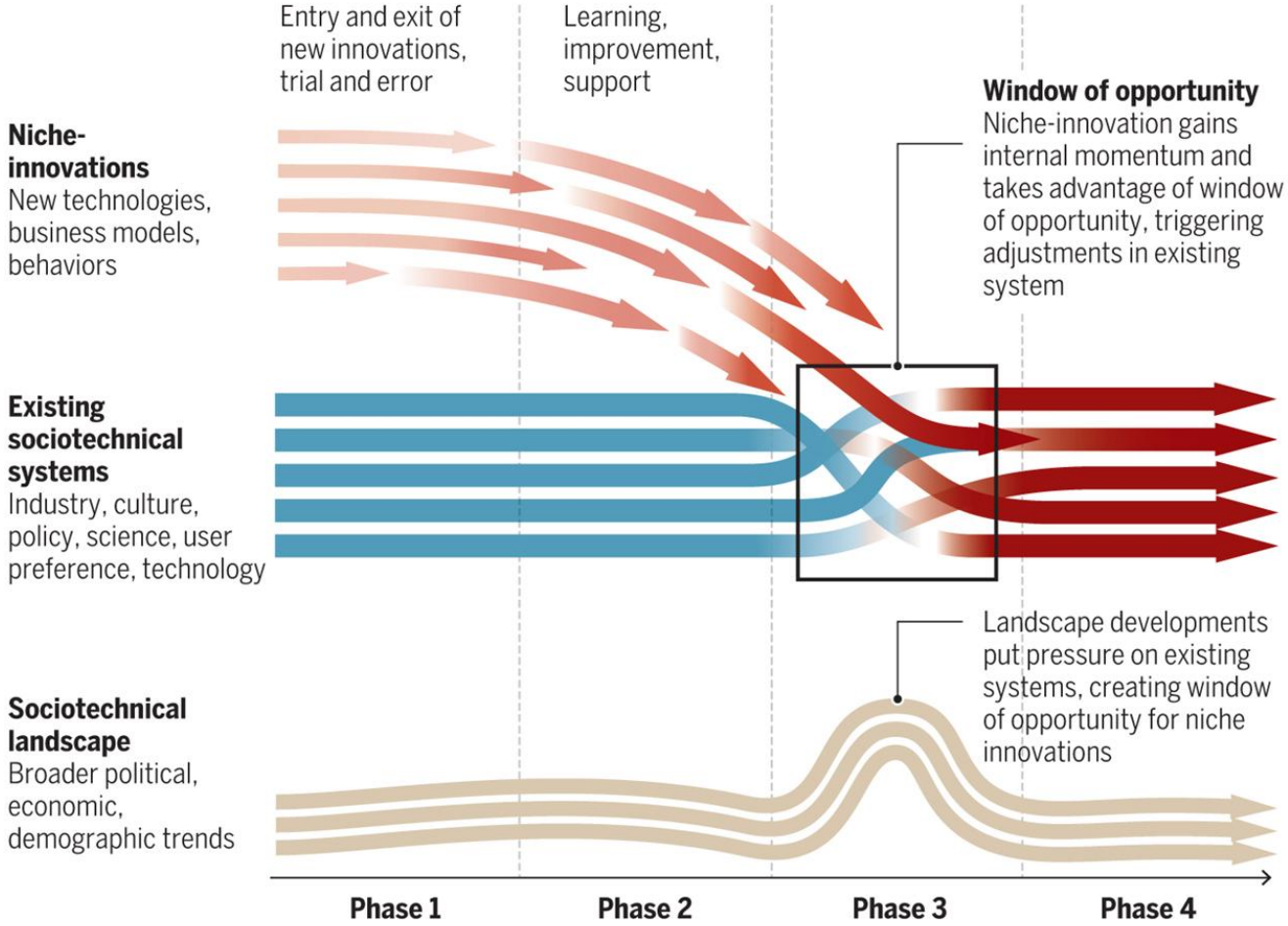
Due to generative AI, experts assess that technology could achieve human-level performance in some capabilities sooner than previously thought.

Estimated range for technology to achieve human-level performance, by technical capability



¹Comparison made on the business-related tasks required from human workers. Source: McKinsey Global Institute occupation database; McKinsey analysis

Proč se zajímat o vize budoucnosti? Socio-technical transition model.



Sociotechnical imaginaries

(Sheila Jasanoff)

- **performativní charakter**
(*"talking AI into being"*,
např. financování projektů)
- uzavírání diskurzu (Deetz, 2007)
 - výsadní role big tech při produkci imaginací

SHEILA JASANOFF & SANG-HYUN KIM



DREAMSCAPES *of* MODERNITY

Sociotechnical Imaginaries and the Fabrication of Power





I. The Inevitability of AI

Celebrating a **“revolutionary”** AI break-through moment

Embedded in grand historical legacy of **technological progress**

(Re)create a **myth** of determinist technological development

Ascribe **agency to a technology** that rolls over our societies



II. The Necessity of AI

Establishing necessity of AI

Spurred by international, economic and technological **competitiveness**

Positioning AI as a **core demand** of society, link AI to future **societal welfare**



III. Uncertainty demands Leadership

Grand moment with vast uncertainty and **unknown futures**

Demanding **leadership** to guide future development



IV. Different Imaginaries

Socio-technological imaginaries as a **projection of political culture**

Different visions of social life and social order.



V.

Performative Politics, Lock-In Pathways?

Imaginaries **materialise** in the drafting of policies and **allocation of resources**.

Imaginaries not only constitutive but **performative**: they create situations of irreversibility as investments ask for return and political promises have to be met.

Od predikcí k imaginaci – Změna paradigmatu

The future of work narratives

<i>Dataism</i>
<i>Exterminism</i>
<i>Re/Upskilling</i>
<i>Augmentation</i>
<i>the Singularity</i>
<i>Job Destruction</i>
<i>Work Deintensification</i>

“What different groups in the public debate are doing is **not so much making objective predictions** about what the future will look like, but rather, **pushing their preferred narratives** (...) about what they think the future should look like.”

Imaginace – co se zkoumá?

- situovaná imaginace
 - podmíněnost žitou zkušeností (Lakoff & Johnson, 1999),
vč. sociální pozicionality (Stoetzler & Yuval-Davis, 2002)
- individuální vs. kolektivní imaginace
- transformativní potenciál
 - význam pro sociální hnutí (Moore & Milkoreit, 2020),
 - metafory a storytelling ve strategiích (např. [Loop City](#))
- politika imaginace
 - kontrola imaginace systémem (normalita systému; např. Haiven, 2014)

"The imaginary of the everyday, taken-for-granted reality of automobility."



Towards
destituting automobility (Braun & Randel, 2022)

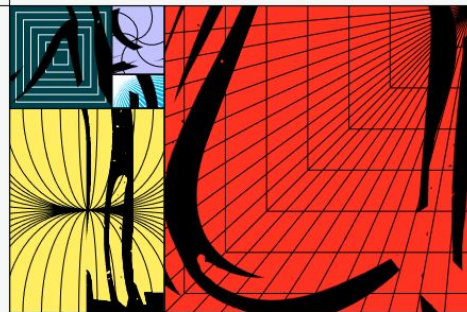
post-automobility:

Krise imaginace

- Torranceho test kreativity - od 90. let zhoršující se výsledky
- možná vysvětlení (Mulgan, 2020):
 - posilující individualismus
 - racionalizace společnosti
 - echo chambers (sociální sítě)
 - pocíťovaná komplexita světa

Radikální imaginace v historii i dnes

- utopické světy (More, Campanella, Bacon, ...)
- koncept základních lidských práv, dostupných veřejných služeb
- umění, sci-fi, počítačové hry a simulace



The Imaginary Crisis
(and how we might
quicken social and
public imagination)

Geoff Mulgan, April 2020,
UCL, Demos Helsinki and Untitled

Reimaginace AI – příklady, směry

- [Better Images of AI](#) (mainstreamové reprezentace)
- [AI Narratives](#) (kultura)
- [Common Futures](#) (nízkoprahovost)
- [Not my AI](#) (feministické hodnoty)
- [Dungeons and Dragons](#) (sociální interakce)

Metaphor Shifts

Think about metaphors to describe your AI and draw them (10 min)

Look at your system. What metaphor would you use to describe the AI? Is it a friend, a judge, a pet, a ghost? Make a simple drawing to represent each metaphor.

Choose one and reflect on how you would design systems based on this metaphor (10 min)

What does it imply? e.g. a pet needs feeding, a ghost is creepy. Can you use the metaphor to emphasise different parts of your design?

Now think of a completely different metaphor (15 min)

For example, what if your pet was instead an alien observer? What if your radio was a lantern shining light, or your snowboard was a magic wand? What new implications would come up?

