

Tecnologia e Società



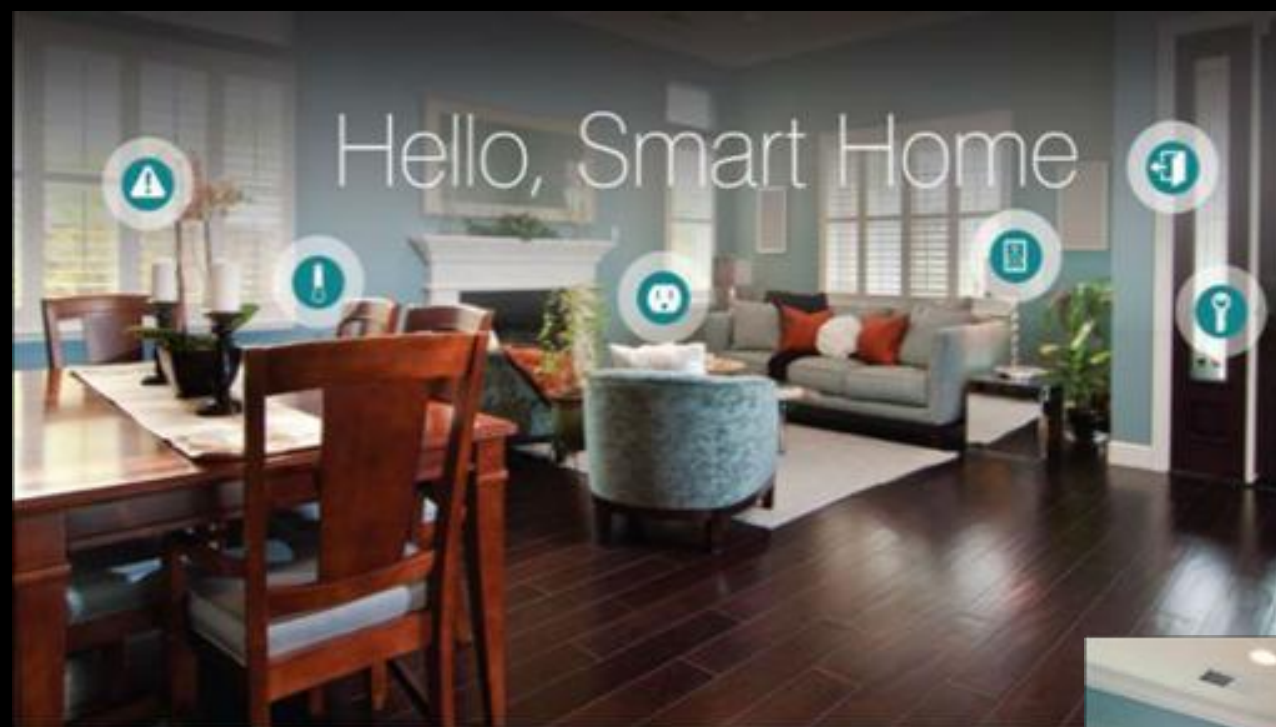
strumenti
tecnologici
come idoli

mi
ti

“due ragazzi
inventano qualcosa
in un garage e poi
diventano miliardari”

viviamo in un'epoca
di **tecno-**
determinismo acritico

la tecnologia come
qualcosa per
definizione
inevitabile e positivo



chi osa
formulare
critiche
è un “luddista”,
eppure...



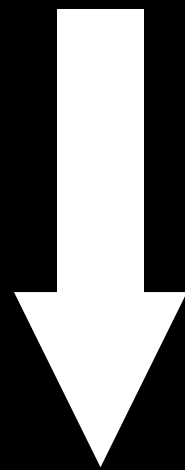
E' necessario progettare il mondo digitale in cui viviamo, in modo che sia davvero antropocentrico e che metta al primo posto il rispetto di tutti i diritti e di tutte le tutele democratiche

E' necessaria una
comprensione
profonda di tutti i
significati e di tutte le
conseguenze della
rivoluzione digitale

cominciamo
parlando di
tecnologia e
società

visione più estrema:
alcuni miliardari di Silicon
Valley che vorrebbero
rifondare tutto
(incluso lo Stato)
basandolo sulla
tecnologia

TECNOLOGIA



SOCIETA

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tuttav
ia

la
tecnologia
non si
materializza
dal nulla

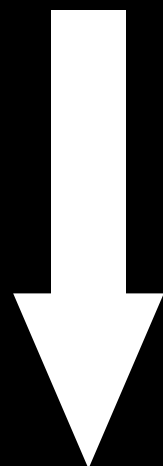
la tecnologia non si autogenera

non c'è nulla di
impersonale a
riguardo della
tecnologia, la
tecnologia non
“capita”: è dovuta
a forze che hanno

UOMINI

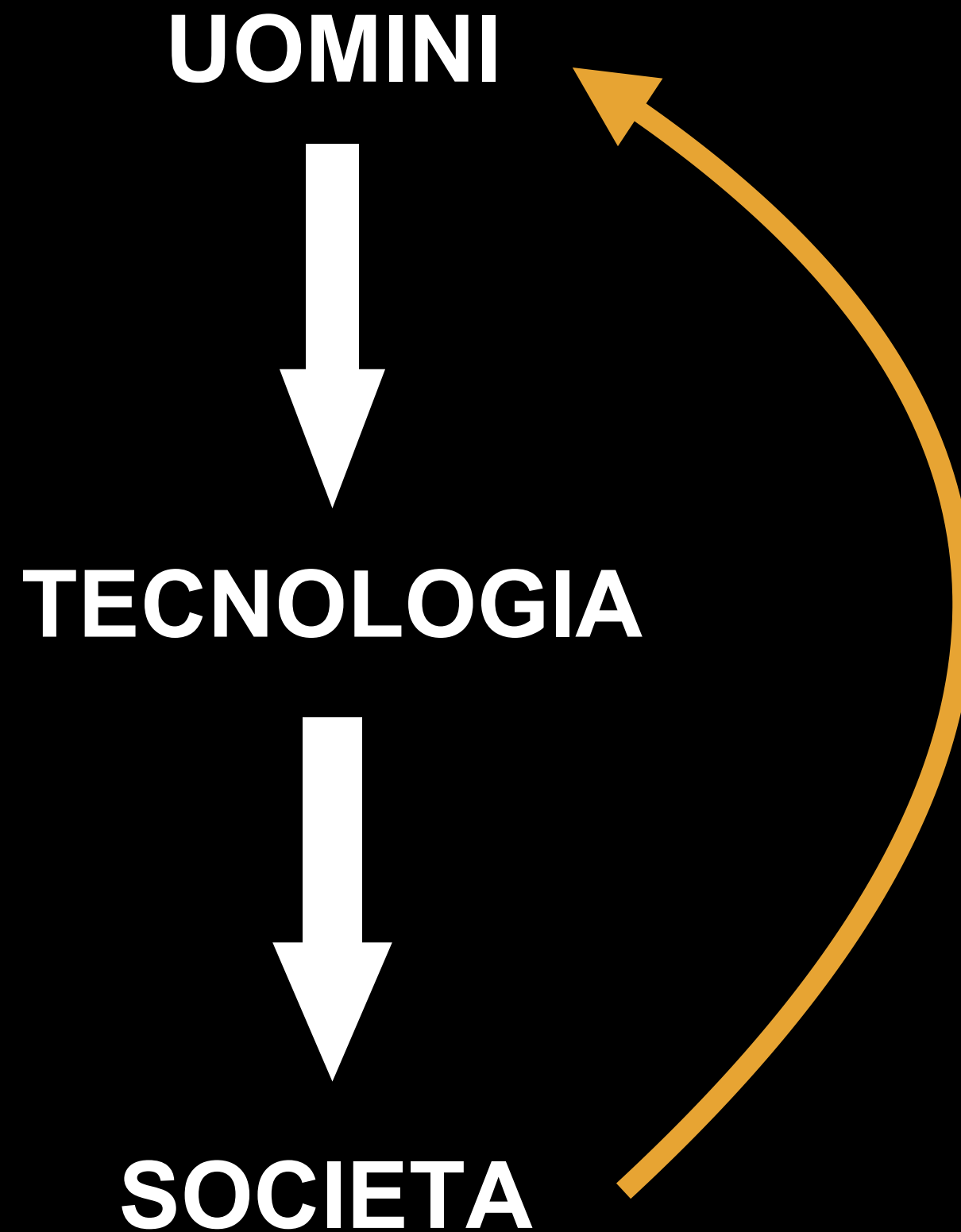


TECNOLOGIA

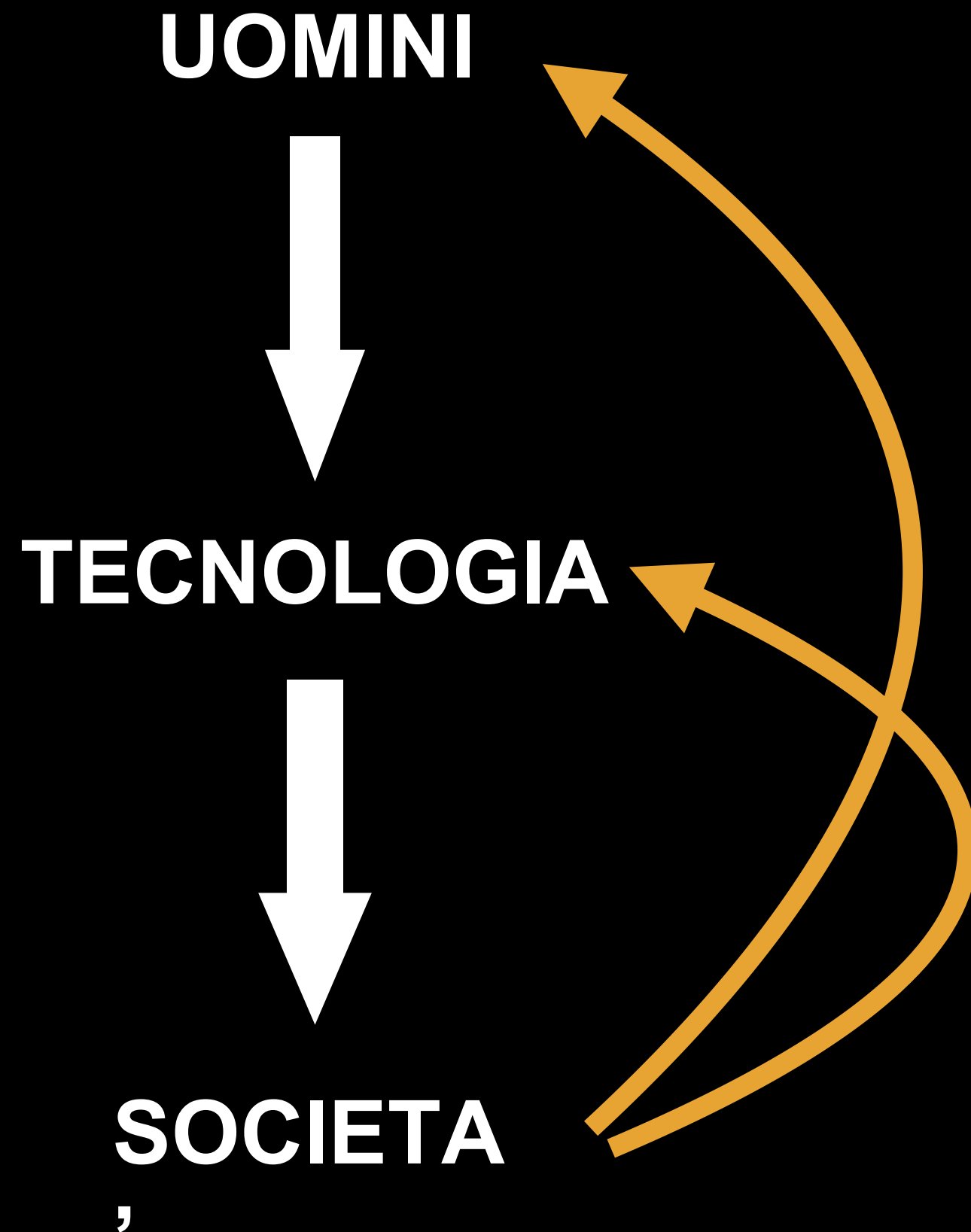


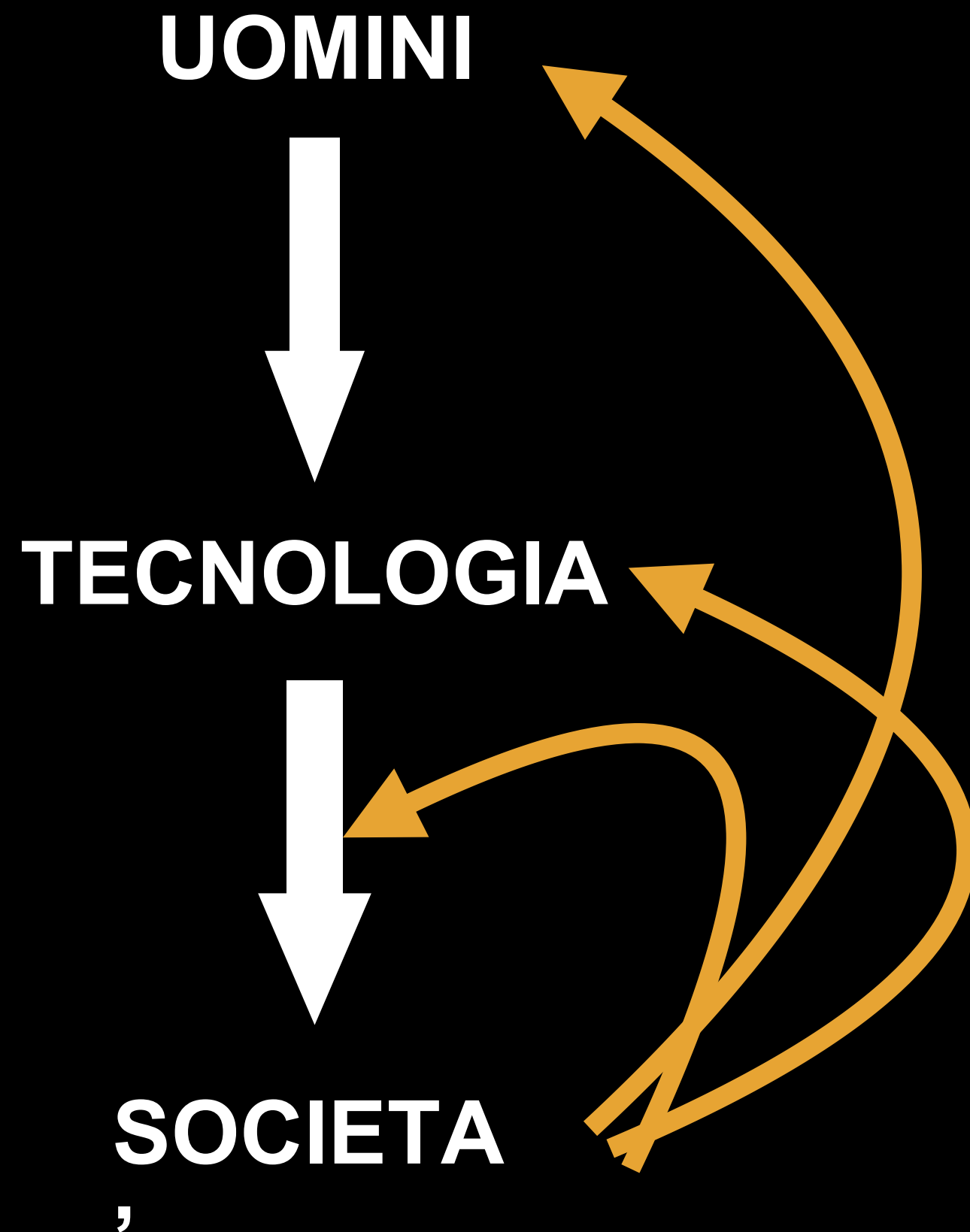
SOCIETA


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TECNOLOGIA  **SOCIETA**
,

analizzare, capire,
valutare il **complicato**
rapporto tecnologia-
società

senza
pregiudizi né
positivi

(“il Progresso”, “il Futuro”,
ecc.), né negativi

(“l’Uomo schiacciato dalle
macchine”, “la tecnologia che
ormai è fuori controllo”, ecc.)



1^a Legge di Kranzberg:

“La tecnologia di per sè
non è né buona, né
cattiva,
né tantomeno neutra.”

Fonte: Melvin Kranzberg, “Technology and History: Kranzberg’s Laws”, 1986, Technology and Culture, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 544–560.

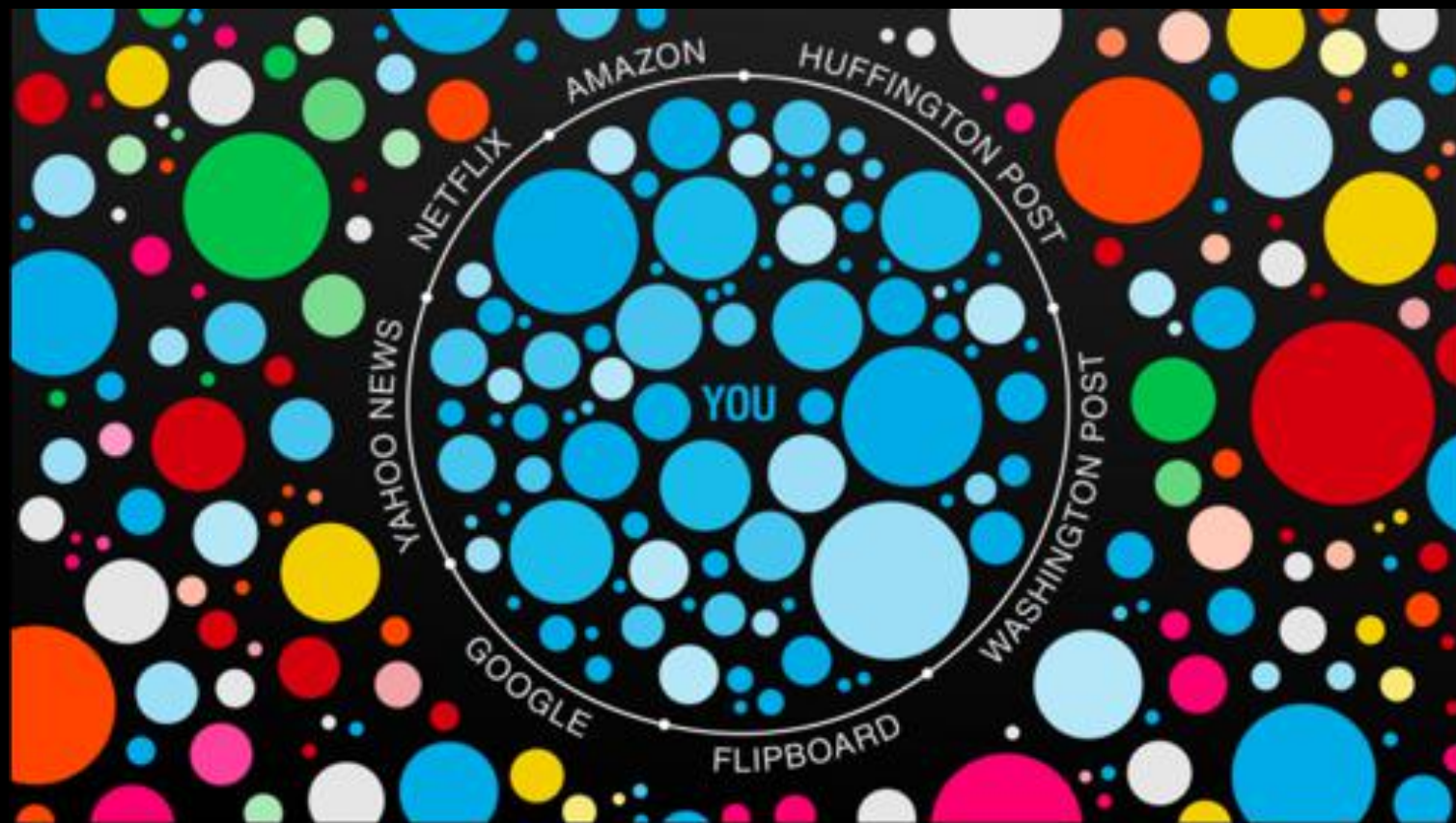
*(Melvin Kranzberg, storico della
tecnologia)*



Fonte: Christopher Cepernich, *Le campagne elettorali ai tempi della networked politics*, Laterza, 2017.

Google News

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esplorare egualmente
sia il potenziale
negativo, sia il
potenziale **positivo** di
una tecnologia

tenendo in
considerazione gli
non solo quelli di
alcuni interessi di tutti,

facebook



Preparati per le elezioni 2018

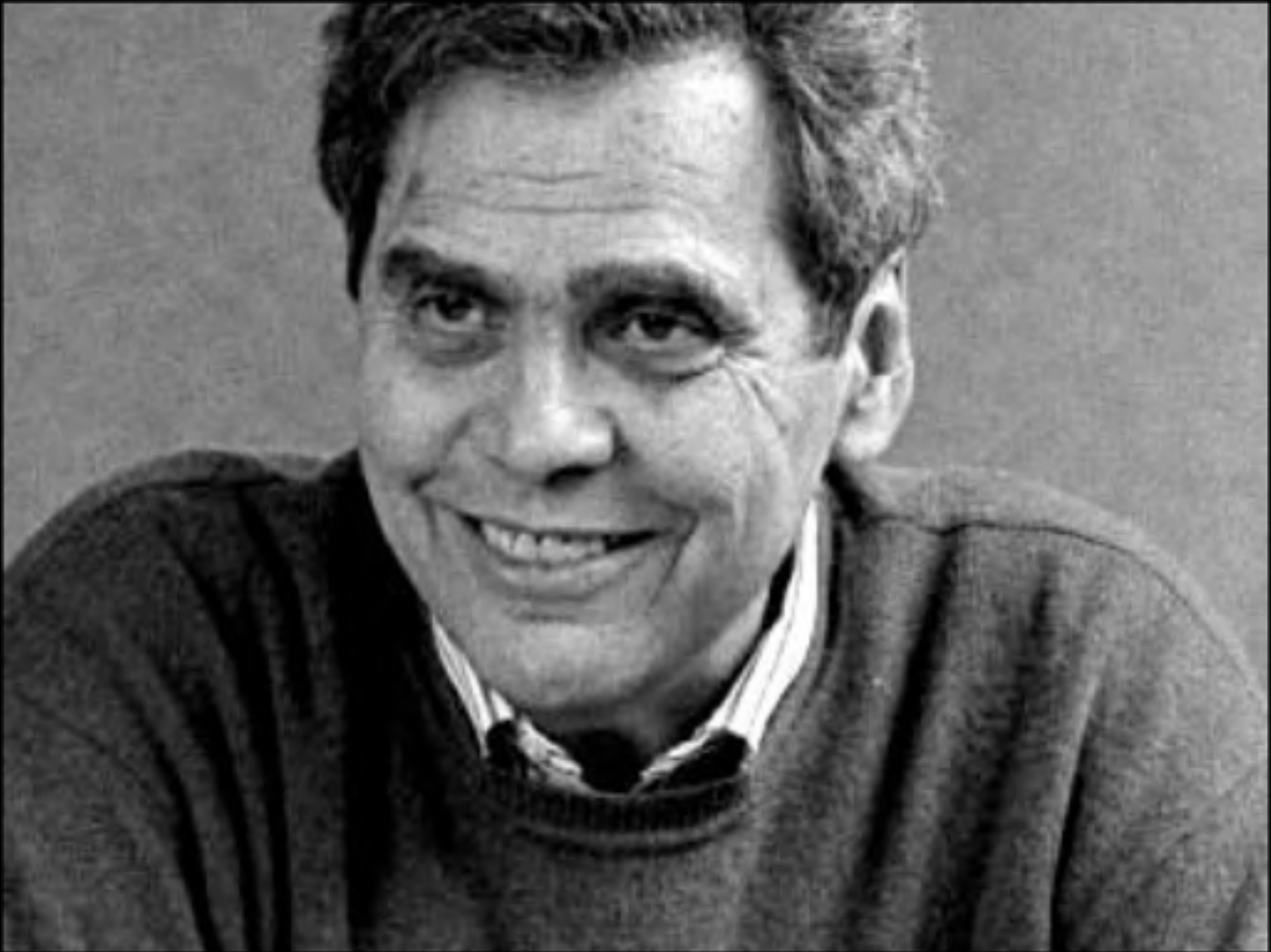
Scopri le posizioni dei partiti, proprio come le hanno espresse.



la tecnologia ha
conseguenze

Un punto di svolta per gli
scienziati:
la Bomba Atomica

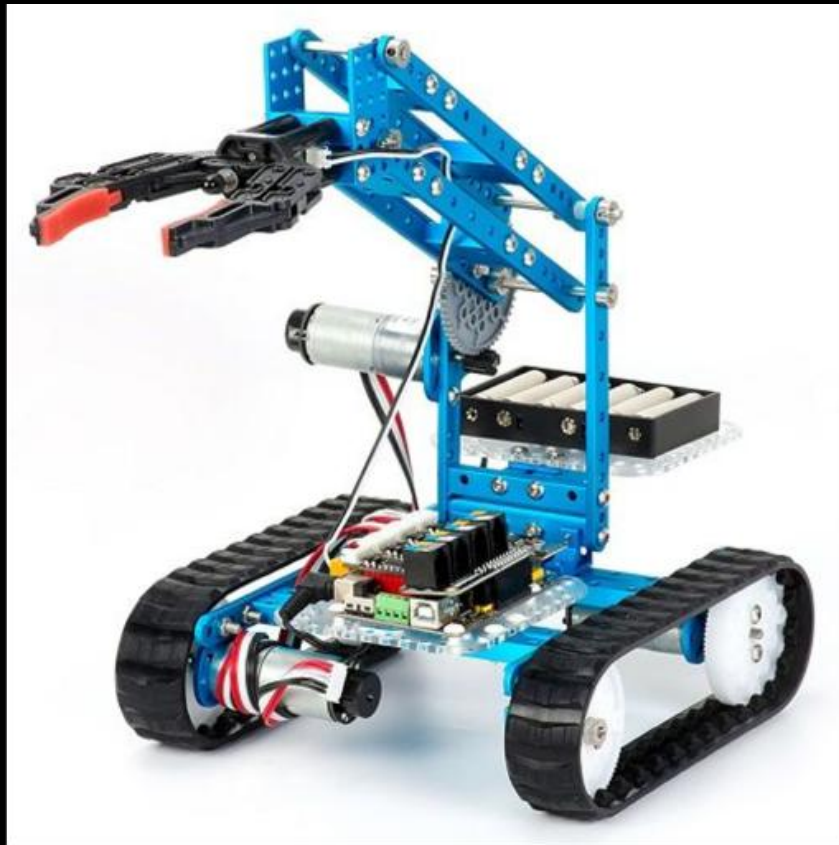
Uno degli aspetti
del rapporto tra
tecnologia e
società è quello
etico



Neil Postman (1931-2003)

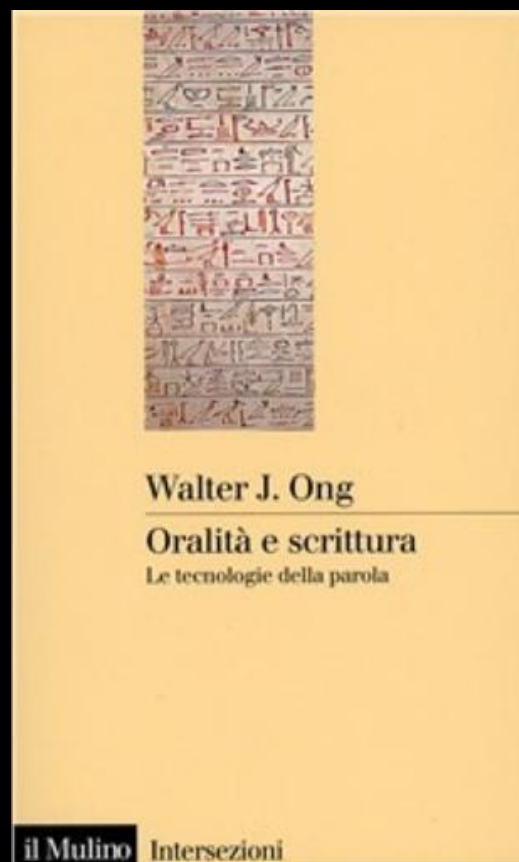
1. “What is the problem to which this technology is the solution?”
2. “Whose problem is it?”
3. “Which people and what institutions might be most seriously harmed by a technological solution?”
4. “What new problems might be created because we have solved this problem?”
5. “What sort of people and institutions might acquire special economic and political power because of technological change?”
6. “What changes in language are being enforced by new technologies, and what is being gained and lost by such changes?”

(da Neil Postman, “Come sopravvivere al futuro”)



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Jacques Ellul (1912-1994)

**“76
ragionevoli
domande
da porre in
merito a
qualsiasi**

Ecologiche

- What are its effects on the health of the planet and of the person?
- Does it preserve or destroy biodiversity?
- Does it preserve or reduce ecosystem integrity?
- What are its effects on the land?
- What are its effects on wildlife?
- How much, and what kind of waste does it generate?
- Does it incorporate the principles of ecological design?
- Does it break the bond of renewal between humans and nature?
- Does it preserve or reduce cultural diversity?
- What is the totality of its effects, its “ecology”?

THE COBALT PIPELINE

Tracing the path from deadly hand-dug mines in Congo to consumers' phones and laptops



Story by [Todd C. Frankel](#)

Photos by [Michael Robinson Chavez](#)

Video editing by [Jorge Ribas](#)

September 30, 2016

The sun was rising over one of the richest mineral deposits on Earth, in one of the poorest countries, as Sidiki Mayamba got ready for work.

Mayamba is a cobalt miner. And the red-dirt savanna stretching outside his door contains such an astonishing wealth of cobalt and other minerals that a geologist once described it as a "scandale geologique."

This remote landscape in southern Africa lies at the heart of the world's mad scramble for cheap cobalt, a mineral essential to the rechargeable lithium-ion batteries that



E-waste Republic



By Jacopo Ottaviani

Photography and design: Isacco Chial

Over 40 million tonnes of electric and electronic waste (also known as e-waste) are produced worldwide every year. That is boundless heaps of refrigerators, computers, television sets, ovens, telephones, air conditioning units, lamps, toasters and other electric

Sociali

- Does it serve community?
- Does it empower community members?
- How does it affect our perception of our needs?
- Is it consistent with the creation of a communal, human economy?
- What are its effects on relationships?
- Does it undermine conviviality?
- Does it undermine traditional forms of community?
- How does it affect our way of seeing and experiencing the world?
- Does it foster a diversity of forms of knowledge?
- Does it build on, or contribute to, the renewal of traditional forms of knowledge?
- Does it serve to commodify knowledge or relationships?
- To what extent does it redefine reality?
- Does it erase a sense of time and history?

Does it serve community?

Does it empower community members?

Is it consistent with the creation of a communal,
human economy?

What are its effects on relationships?

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How does it affect our perception of our needs?

How does it affect our way of seeing and experiencing the world?

Does it foster a diversity of forms of knowledge?

Does it build on, or contribute to, the renewal of traditional forms of knowledge?

To what extent does it redefine reality?



Morali

- What values does its use
- foster? What is gained by its
- use?
- What are its effects beyond its utility to the individual?
- What is lost in using it?
- What are its effects on the least advantaged in society?

What is its potential to become addictive?



Morali

- How complicated is it?
- What does it allow us to ignore?
- To what extent does it distance agent from effect?
- Can we assume personal, or communal responsibility for its effects?
- Can its effects be directly apprehended?
- What ancillary technologies does it require?
- What behavior might it make possible in the future?
- What other technologies might it make possible?
- Does it alter our sense of time and relationships in ways conducive to nihilism?

STUDIO BACCHET
HELEN
MIRREN

AARON
PAUL

ALAN
RICKMAN

WORMHOLE PRODUCTIONS
BARKHAD
ABDI



IL DIRITTO DI UCCIDERE

IL COMANDANTE È IN INGHILTERRA.
IL PILOTA È IN AMERICA.
IL TERRORISTA È IN KENYA.
E CHI DEVE DECIDERE
NON VUOLE DECIDERE.

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Metafisiche

- What aspect of the inner self does it reflect?
- Does it express love?
- Does it express rage?
- What aspect of our past does it reflect?
- Does it reflect cyclical or linear thinking?

NO SENSE OF PLACE

THE IMPACT OF
ELECTRONIC MEDIA ON
SOCIAL BEHAVIOR
JOSHUA MEYROWITZ

"THE FIRST SERIOUS LOOK AT THE MULTIPLE PERSONALITIES
WE LIVE IN CYBERSPACE." —WIRED

LIFE ON THE SCREEN

IDENTITY IN THE AGE
OF THE INTERNET

SHERRY TURKLE

AUTHOR OF THE SECOND SELF:
COMPUTERS AND THE HUMAN SPIRIT

Estetiche

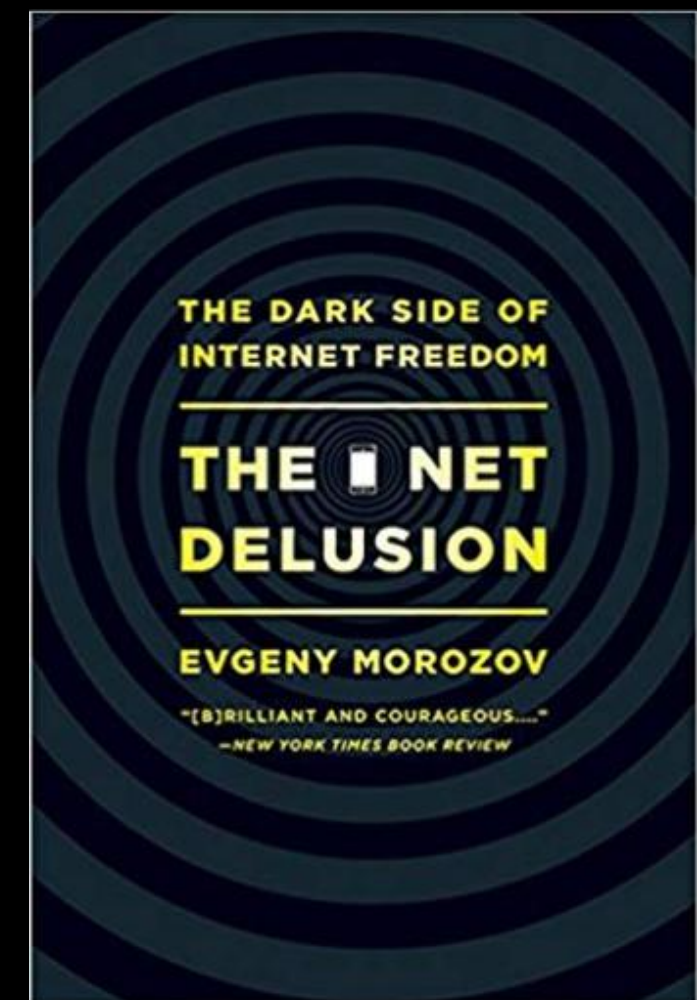
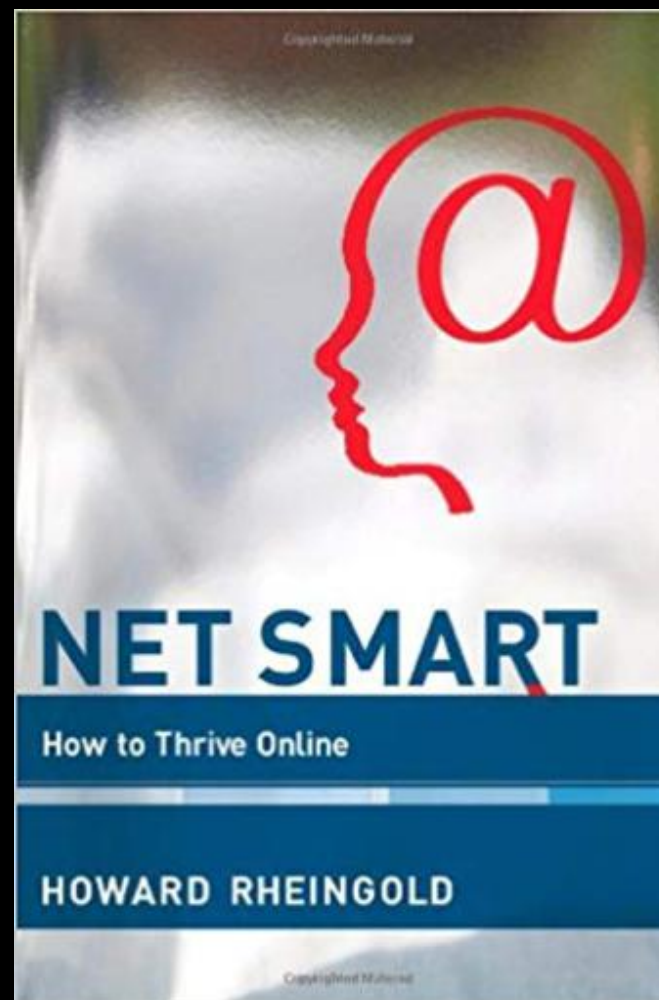
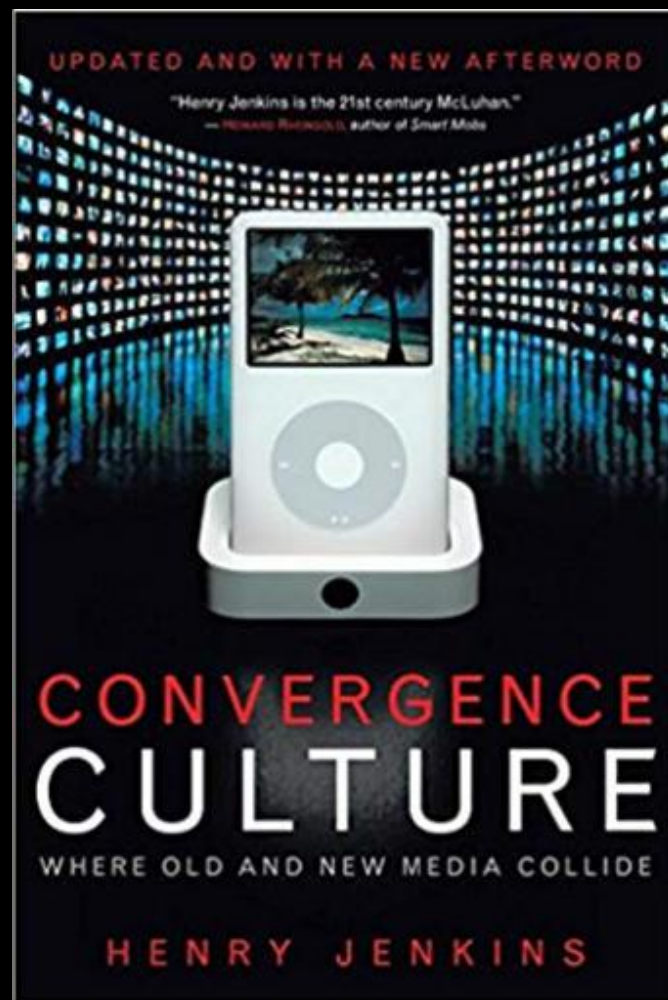
- Is it ugly?
- Does it cause ugliness?
- What noise does it
- make? What pace does
- it set?

How does it affect the quality of life (as distinct from the standard of living)?



Politiche

- Does it concentrate or equalize power?
- Does it require, or institute a knowledge elite?
- Is it totalitarian?
- Does it require a bureaucracy for its perpetuation?
- What legal empowerments does it require?
- Does it undermine traditional moral authority?
- Does it require military defense?
- Does it enhance, or serve military purposes?
- How does it affect warfare?
- Is it massifying?
- Is it consistent with the creation of a global economy?
- Does it empower transnational corporations?
- What kind of capital does it require?



obiettivo ultimo:
controllo
democratico
delle evoluzioni
tecnologiche