



MA POLITICAL IDEAS IN A DIGITAL AGE

SYLLABUS – M1





MA Political Ideas in a Digital Age M1s1

History of Political Ideas

Catherine Marshall, AGORA & Céline Roynier, CPJP, CY Cergy Paris Université

Course description:

The aim of this seminar is an introduction to the history of political ideas as they have emerged in the western intellectual tradition. The main subject will be to focus on the rise of the tension between power and the people and of what later merged into a new tension, the one between liberalism and democracy. We will use the works of a number of political philosophers from the Renaissance to the modern day to study this subject.

The 36h seminar is organised around two periods. The first 24h are structured chronologically around 8 main moments : 'The Renaissance and Humanism' (Céline Roynier), 'The contract theory' (Céline Roynier), 'the Enlightenment' (Céline Roynier), '19th century Liberalism' (Catherine Marshall), 'The challenges of democracy' (Catherine Marshall), 'The nature of politics and democracy in the digital era' (Catherine Marshall), 'Illiberal democracy' (Catherine Marshall) and 'Governance and Power at the time of Covid 19' (Céline Roynier); the second period (12h) will focus on the analysis of George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four* (Catherine Marshall, 6h). It will then discuss how Democracy is currently torn apart by two opposite discourses : *more* participation of the public in political life through digital communication on the one hand (ex. : participatory democracy) and *no* participation at all on the other hand (ex. : the success of anarchism) (Céline Roynier, 6h). The course is not limited to Anglo-Americans thinkers and will also focus on French, Italian and German thinkers.

Sampling of the works of many political philosophers and theorists will be read each week in relation to the central question of the tension between power and the people, their representation and later on, liberalism and democracy, to highlight some of the most important aspects of each thought and how they are being transformed by the digital age. The students will also be expected to acquire both a theoretical and practical understanding of the methodology of the history of ideas through the reading and use of primary sources.

If the seminars will provide such a critical survey, the second part of the semester (the 12h left) will enable students to discuss the major problems that arise relating to power vs. people and liberalism vs. democracy, experimenting their representations in fiction and in political debate today. In the end, the aim will be to show how the digital age is bringing fundamental transformations for both government and politics and how this is based on a political background which needs to be understood before it is criticised.

A reader will be sent before each seminar.

Books for the seminar:

- David Boucher and Paul Kelly, *Political Thinkers from Socrates to the Present* (OUP, 2003)
- Iain Hampsher-Monk, *A History of Modern Political Thought*, (Basil Blackwell, 1992)
- George Orwell, *1984* (with an Introduction by Thomas Pynchon), Penguin Classics (2019), ISBN: 9780241416419.
- Pierre Rosanvallon, *Counter-Democracy. Politics in an Age of Distrust*, trans. A. Goldhammer, Cambridge, University Press, 2008.

Some academic papers to read:

- Henry Farrell, “The Consequences of the Internet for Politics”, *Annual Review of Political Science*, Vol. 15:35-52, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-030810-110815>
- Hanna Fenichel Pitkin, “Representation and Democracy: Uneasy Alliance”, *Scandinavian Political Studies*, August 2004, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9477.2004.00109.x>
- Philippe C. Schmitter, Terry Lynn Karl, “What Democracy Is. . . and Is Not”, *Journal of Democracy*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Volume 2, Number 3, Summer 1991, pp. 75-88 10.1353/jod.1991.0033
- Archon Fung, Hollie Russon Gilman, Jennifer Shkabatur, “Six Models for the Internet + Politics”, *International Studies Review*, Volume 15, Issue 1, March 2013, Pages 30–47, <https://doi.org/10.1111/misr.12028>
- Roberto Stefan Foa, Yascha Mounk, “The Danger of Deconsolidation: The Democratic Disconnect”, *Journal of Democracy*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Volume 27, Number 3, July 2016, pp. 5-17, 10.1353/jod.2016.0049
- Helen Z. Margetts Peter John Scott A. Hale Stéphane Reissfelder, “Leadership without Leaders? Starters and Followers in Online Collective Action”, *Political Studies*, Volume 63, Issue 2, June 2015, Pages 278-299, <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9248.12075>
- Tim O'Reilly, “Government as a Platform”, *Innovations: Technology, Governance, Globalization*, Volume 6 | Issue 1 | Winter 2011, p.13-40, https://doi.org/10.1162/INOV_a_00056

Useful books to consult:

- R. N. Berki, *History of Political Theory* (Dent, 1976).
- W. T. Bluhm, *Theories of the Political System*, (Prentice Hall, 1965).
- Janet Coleman, *A History of Political Thought*, Vols. I and II (Oxford, 2000).
- L. J. Macfarlane, *Modern Political Theory*, (Nelson, London, 1970).
- J. S. McClelland, *A History of Western Political Thought*, (London, 1996).
- John Rawls, *Lectures on the History of Political Philosophy* (Harvard, 2007).
- G. H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, (New York, 1961).
- D. Thomson, *Political Ideas* (Penguin Books, 1970).



MA Political Ideas in a Digital Age
M1s1 – 6 first weeks of the semester

Ethics and Politics

Carlos M. Herrera, CPJP, CY Cergy Paris Université

The influence of fake news, trolls and shitstorm through the social networks during the last electoral campaign for the presidency of the United States, to which were added other forms of massive intervention on the choice of citizens thanks to data recollection (notably by Cambridge Analytica) has focused attention on the so-called “age of post-truth politics”. It is associated, in a structural sense, with certain elements of the social transformations born from a digital world.

This era would mark a collapse of Enlightenment heritage (some authors speak henceforth of “Dark Enlightenment”), especially with the idea of a “public sphere” as the specific place where politics comes in contact with ethics, by truth, transparency and free will. The consequences for democracy would be tragic, since social and individual freedoms would be conditioned at levels never reached by the past. In fact, this distrust of technology, and therefore of an idyllic, optimist vision of Enlightenment, appeared strongly after 1945 and the generalization of the concept of totalitarianism explain many political experiences of the 20th century. But now, this technology is also in private hands, without public opinion being able to exercise control. Some authors even imagine an anthropological breakdown, evoking the emergence of “a digital man”.

This course will explore the politics and ethical implications of this unprecedented technological change, with a focus on the question around the conceptual changes of “Truth”, “Transparency” and “Freedom” in our societies. First, we will analyze the origin of the idea of public sphere. In the second half, we came to analyze the critical literature in the fields of political philosophy today. This reconstruction will perhaps allow us to answer a first question: are we really at the end of an age? If the answer is an affirmative one, is there a place for ethics in a post-truth political world? Two historical elements will frame our interrogation: is the question asked differently in non-Western societies? Does the Covid-19 pandemic change the terms of the discussion?

Literature

F. Berardi, *The Second Coming*, Polity, 2019

Byung-Chul Han, *The Transparency Society*, Stanford, Stanford Briefs, 2015.

Byung-Chul Han, *Psychopolitics: Neoliberalism and New Technologies of Power*, London & New York, Verso Books, 2017.

P. Chatterjee, *The Politics of the Governed. Reflections on Popular Politics in Most of the World*, Columbia University Press, 2004.

J. Habermas, *The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere: An Inquiry into a category of Bourgeois Society* (1962), Cambridge, [Polity](#), 1989.

R. Koselleck, *Critique and Crisis: Enlightenment and the Pathogenesis of Modern Society*. Cambridge, Mass., MIT Press, 1988.



MA Political Ideas in a Digital Age
M1s1 – 6 last weeks of the semester

Ethic of communication

Joanna Nowicki, LT2D, CY Paris Cergy Université

To discuss the ethics of communication, it is first necessary to distinguish communication from information and "com". Ethical problems arise differently in these three areas with different aims and methods.

The classic scheme of the sender, message, receiver is not suitable for communication, the main issue of which is the Other.

To think of communication is to take into consideration the complexity, ambiguities and fragility of the human relationships it reflects.

This course will first focus on inter-personal communication in its ethical dimension: Ethics is what causes disturbance in the subject" (Levinas). It is "the face" of the Other that breaks into my being and breaks my tranquility.

We will then discuss intercultural communication, at the heart of which is the question of subjectivity and difference (Francis Jacques). Different discursive strategies such as conversation, dialogue or negotiation will be discussed in the light of a relational theory of communication.

The last part will be devoted to political communication and its ethical issues, such as manipulation, the new speech, empowerment by word and violence.

If communication is so interesting today, it is because it is an essential feature of modernity. Communication is what defines a human being because it allows us to express ourselves, to speak and to share with others. To communicate better, we are constantly improving communication techniques by developing technology, but it is the relationship with the Other that is at the heart of the ethical issues it raises.

Littérature

Books :

- Zygmunt Baumann, *Liquid modernity*, Cambridge, Polity, 2000, *Does Ethic a chance in a world of Consumers*, Harvard University Press, 2009
- Philippe Breton, *Utopie de la communication*, La Découverte, 1997
- Philippe Breton, *Parole manipulée*, Edition de la Découverte, Paris 2000
- Francis Jacques, *Différences et subjectivité, Anthropologie d'un point de vue relationnel*, Paris Aubier, 1982. Traduction anglaise par Andrew Rothwell: *Dialogue and Personal Relation*, New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1991.
- Gaspard Koenig, *La fin de l'individu, voyage d'un philosophe au pays de l'intelligence artificielle*, Editions de l'Observatoire, 2019

- Czeslaw Milosz, *The Captive Mind*, Penguin Modern Classics, 2009
- J. Nowicki, M. Oustinoff et AM. Chartier, « Les langues de bois », numéro 58 de la revue *Hermès*, CNRS Editions, Paris, 2010
- Dominique Wolton, *Informers n'est pas communiquer*, CNRS Editions, collection Débat, Paris, 2009.
- JJ. Wunenburger, *L'homme à l'âge de la TV*, PUF, 2000

Academic papers :

- Philippe Breton, « Internet, Communication contre la parole », S.E.R. | « *Études* » 2001/6 Tome 394 | pages 775 à 784 , ISSN 0014-1941
- Joanna Nowicki, « De la relation à l'Autre vers la relation avec l'Autre, méthode d'analyse des interactions : de l'interpersonnel vers l'interculturel ». In *Les recherches en information et communication et leurs perspectives, histoire, objet, pouvoir, méthode*. Actes du XIII^e Congrès national des sciences de l'information et de la communication, SFSIC, 2002. p. 445.
- Jean-Jacques Wunenburger, « Jeux sur écrans, apothéose ou simulacre du spectacle ? » Presses Universitaires de France | « *Cités* » 2001/3 n° 7 | pages 51 à 65



MA Political Ideas in a Digital Age M1s1

Communication and Public Sphere theory

Axel Boursier, LT2D EA 7518 & Luciana Radut-Gaghi, LT2D EA 7518, CY Cergy Paris Université

Public sphere is impacted by a variety of factors and evolutions of our society. The renewal of public sphere theory during the XXI century allows the research in this field to deal more profoundly with new problematics. One of them is its democratization: everybody has the right and the legitimacy to tell and defend opinions inside the numeric public sphere.

Thus, this seminar will focus on the circulation of information concerning the actuality and the role of media in this circulation. To do so we will choose the angle of controversies studies. This specific domain offers the opportunity to go through public sphere theory, to observe the formation and circulation of controversies in our age: focusing notably on the complex statute of truth and the power of actor in it (expert, journalist, politics,). It will also use the methodological tools offered by discourse analysis to understand the importance of rhetoric strategies.

This seminar is based on participatory teaching: the sharing of knowledge will not go without a true engagement of student who will be involved in the realization of a cartography of one modern controversy. An empirical field study will be built by the whole group of student during the term. Design thinking method will be used by the mix of creativity and strategy to enhance the understanding of a current public issue and for a better understanding of the contemporary age.

Literature

Books

- Akrich, Madeleine, Callon Michel, Bruno Latour, (2006) *Sociologie de la traduction*, Paris, Ecole des Mines.
- Amossy, Ruth (2014), *Apologie de la polémique*, Paris, PUF.
- Balle Francis (2017), *Les médias*. Presses Universitaires de France, « Que sais-je ? », 2017.
- Cardon, Dominique (2019), *Culture numérique*, Paris, Science Po Les Presses.
- Cardon, Dominique (2010), *La démocratie internet*, Paris, Seuil.
- Charaudeau Patrick (2011), *Les médias et l'information. L'impossible transparence du discours*, Bruxelles, De Boeck Supérieur, « Médias-Recherches ».
- Dascal, Marcelo, Han-liang Chang (eds.) (2007), *Traditions of Controversy*, Amsterdam, John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Kotras, Baptiste (2018), *La voix du web*, Paris, Seuil.
- Lippmann Patrick (1922), *Public Opinion*, The Macmillan Company.
- Maigret Éric (2015), *Sociologie de la communication et des médias*, Paris, Armand Colin.
- Thompson, John B., (2000), *Political Scandal, Power and visibility in the media Age*, Polity.

Academic papers

- Crick, Nathan and Joseph Gabriel (2010), « The Conduit Between Lifeworld and System: Habermas and the Rhetoric of PublicScientific Controversies », *Rhetoric Society Quarterly*, Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 201-223.
- D'Almeida, Nicole (2014), « L'opinion publique », *Hermès, La Revue*, 3 (n° 70), p. 88-92. URL: <https://www.cairn.info/revue-hermes-la-revue-2014-3-page-88.htm>
- Jackiewicz, Agata (2017), « Outils notionnels pour l'analyse des controverses », *Questions de communication*, 31.
- Lemieux, Cyril (2007) « À quoi sert l'analyse des controverses ? », *Mil neuf cent. Revue d'histoire intellectuelle*, vol. 25, no. 1, p. 191-212.
- Rennes, Juliette (2016), « Les controverses politiques et leurs frontières », *Études de communication* 47.

I – Public sphere theories

- A- The basis of public sphere studies. Habermas (LRG)
- B- Opinions and media (LRG)
- C- Actor-network theory (AB)
- D- Digital public sphere: new possibilities? (AB)

II- Controversies and public sphere

- A- From the scandal to the controversy (LRG)
- B- Role and status of the truth (LRG)
- C- Framing and representation (AB)

III- Discourse in the public sphere

- A- Polarization and dichotomization (AB)
- B- On line rhetorical and argumentative techniques (LRG)
- C- Different discursive strategies (AB)
- D- Ethos and controversies (AB)

Evaluation: building and analyzing the cartography of a controversy during the whole term.
Final course – oral presentation and written homework. Group work of 3-4 persons.

- 1- Establishing the chronology of the facts and identifying the actors of a controversy. Chronological frame of the key moments of a controversy.
- 2- Rhetorical procedures: analysis of two opposed editorials.
- 3- Analyzing the ethos of two opposed actors.



MA Political Ideas in a Digital Age M1s1

Science, technology and society: theories and issues

Bianca Rutherford, UNESCO Chair ITEN, FMSH, Paris
& Rosana BAZAGA SANZ, University of Malaga

Recent events such as the election of Donald Trump and the scandal of Cambridge Analytics in the USA or the Brexit in the UK, among others, show us more and more how difficult it is to unravel the existent links between history and digital issues.

The impact and transformation capacity of digital technologies in all areas, whether economic, political or social, has only increased and, the arrival of new emerging media such as the Machine Learning (better known as Artificial Intelligence) or the Blockchain is generating changes that are a source of major innovations but also represents potential risks and abusive promises.

Citizens need more than ever reading tools that allow them to better think, understand and analyse the actors, events and consequences of this new complex technological transformation that we are going through.

Science and technology studies (STS) is a multidisciplinary field which seeks to overcome the divisions between disciplines from the two cultures of humanities (humanities and social sciences and engineering and natural sciences) promoting a crossdisciplinary approach which allows to rethink relationship among science, technology and society (political and social life).

STS research and teaching seeks to promote critical thinking and civic engagement to help us understand the complexity of contemporary and historical problems simultaneously scientific and social, technological and political, ethical and economic.

First half: theories and history

The first half of the course will be more focused in giving a theoretical and historical basis in STS to the students.

Modules courses of the first half

- Introduction to STS: keyword and concepts
- History of science and technologies: Inventions, scientific actors and institutions
- Theories, utopies and solutionism: Gilber Simondon, Jacques Ellul and Evgeny Morozov
- Emerging technologies, human appropriation and social empowerment.

Second half: seminar readings and use cases

The second half of the course will explore, from a more interdisciplinary, multistakeholder, global, and practical point of view, different STS aspects and use cases.

The seminars will offer a space for discussion and allow international researchers and experts to present research works and use cases that explores the articulation between sciences, technologies, digital methods and the different actors of contemporary society (researchers, institutions, politics...). Some fundamental papers published in the different fields of STS will be also read and analyzed in order to introduce students to research activities and current questions in STS as well as to help them develop their critical analyses of such research papers.

Modules courses and seminars reading of the second half

- Citizenship, desinformation and media literacy in a digital era
- Social and political implication in technology: Gender and technology, Civic tech and Open source software movement
- Global politics, technologies and environment: Facing Anthropocene era
- STS from a cross cultural perspective: the Global South
- Knowledge representation and access: Design & Data
- Technology, human and self: biases, algorithms and transhumanism
- Science fiction and innovation: Silicon Valley utopia or dystopia

Literature

- BAGIOLI, Mario (1999), ed., The Science Studies Reader, Routledge.
- BOULLIER, Dominique (2019), Sociologie du numérique, Armand Colin.
- ELLUL, Jacques (2012), Le bluff technologique, Pluriel.
- ELLUL, Jacques (1977 ; 2004 ; 2012), Le système technicien, Cherche midi.
- GILLES, Bertrand (1978), Histoire des techniques : Technique et civilisations, technique et sciences (dir), Gallimard, collection La Pléiade.
- LATOUR, Bruno Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network Theory (Oxford University Press, 2005).
- MATTELART, Armand (2003), The information society, an introduction, Sage publications.
- MOROZOV, Evgeny (2014), To Save Everything, Click Here: The Folly of Technological Solutionism, Publicaffairs.
- REY, Olivier (2018), Leurre et Malheur du transhumanisme, Dessclée de Brouwer.
- SIMONDON, Gilbert (2012) Du mode d'existence des objets techniques, Aubier.
- SISMONDO, Sergio (2003), An Introduction to Science and Technology Studies, Blackwell.
- WIENER, Norbert (1954), The human use of human beings, Da Capo Press.



**MA Political Ideas in a Digital Age
M1s2**

**New ways of exercising power, networks and communication systems: “Digital era
government and politics”**

Lun Zhang, AGORA, CY Paris Cergy Université

Yann Giraud, AGORA, CY Paris Cergy Université

Christina Koumpli

Syllabus forthcoming



MA Political Ideas in a Digital Age M1s2

Scientific Developments and Political Ideas: Governing with numbers: from political arithmetic to algorithms

Emmanuelle De Champs, AGORA, Guilherme Sampaio, CY-AS/AGORA, Yann Giraud, AGORA, Cergy Paris Université

This course provides a historical perspective on issues of governmentality from the Age of Enlightenment to the present days. It studies how from the very early days of the modern State, scientific knowledge – in particular statistical data –, has been used as a way to govern populations. Our course will show how techniques of government have evolved during the period under scrutiny, as have the various conceptions about social and individual behaviours underlying them. The main message we want to convey is that current political and ethical debates surrounding the management of data in our current, digital, age are far from new and that similar questions have arisen for the past three centuries or so. Using historical case studies set in specific national and historical contexts, we aim to shed light on contemporary issues. In that respect, this class must be thought as complementary to “New ways of exercising power, networks and communication systems” (M1, S2, Lun Zhang & Yann Giraud), offering a historical counterpart to the issues raised by the increasing digital-based monitoring of citizens in contemporary societies.

More concretely, the class will consist of a series of reading seminars complemented with short lectures. Students will be asked to read and react to the texts and by the end of the term, to write short essays (510 pages, including a reference list) on a specific aspect studied during the classes.

Class and course evaluation are in English.

Course Structure (and respective introductory bibliography)

I. 18th to 19th Century (Emmanuelle De Champs)

- The birth of political arithmetic: tallying populations during the Enlightenment era (France and Great Britain, 18th century)
- Utilitarianism and panopticism: how to reach “the greatest happiness for the greatest number”? (Great Britain, early 19th century)
- Statistical and social Darwinism (Great Britain, late 19th century)

Daston, Lorraine. *Classical probabilities in the Enlightenment*, 1988

Desrosières, Alain. *Gouverner par les nombres*. 2008

Foucault, Michel. *Surveiller et punir. Naissance de la prison*. 1975 Hume,

L. J. *Bentham and Bureaucracy*. 1988

MacKenzie, Donald A. *Statistics in Britain 1865-1930*. 1981

Margairaz, Dominique and Philippe Minard, *L'information économique* (XVIe-XIXe siècles). 2008
Supiot, Alain. *La gouvernance par les nombres*. 2015

II. Early 20th century to World War II (Guilherme Sampaio)

- How the increased role of the State before and after World War I fractured Liberal thought (Europe-United States, 1900-1920)
- Statistical observation from the hopes of financial globalization to the victories of social-democracy (Europe-United States, 1920s and 1930s)
- The State and Macroeconomics: from the Great Depression to wartime planning (United States-Great Britain, 1930s and 1940s)
- From genocide to economic recovery: statistical expertise in service to the State and its critiques (France-Germany, 1930s and 1940s)

Alchon, Guy. *The Invisible Hand of Planning. Capitalism, Social Science, and the State in the 1920s*. 1985.

Barber, William J. *From new era to New Deal Herbert Hoover, the economists, and American economic policy, 1921-1933*. 1985.

Furner, M. and Supple, B. (eds.), *The State and Economic Knowledge. The American and British Experiences*. 1990.

Porter, Ted. *Trust in Numbers. The Pursuit of Objectivity in Science and Public Life*. 1995.

Skidelsky, Robert. *John Maynard Keynes*. 2003.

Tooze, Adam. *Statistics and the German state 1900-1945: The making of modern economic knowledge*. 2001.

Vanoli, André. *Histoire de la Comptabilité Nationale*. 2002.

III. The Postwar period (Yann Giraud)

- Algorithmic rationality: the Cold War era and the sciences of policy (United States/Great Britain, 1940-1960)
- The birth of neoliberal rationality (Europe/United States, 1945-1979)
- “Not just neoliberalism?” The Economization of Science and Technology Policies (United States, 1980s-2000s)
- The use of statistical data in the neoliberal era: the Welfare State under pressure (France, 1990s – 2000s)

Berman, Elizabeth Popp. *Creating the Market University: How Academic Science Became an Economic Engine*. 2015.

Brown, Wendy. *Undoing the Demos. Neoliberalism's Stealth Revolution*. 2015. Bruno, Isabelle, Emmanuel Didier. *Benchmarking : l'Etat sous pression statistique*. 2013.

Erickson, Paul, Judy L. Klein, Lorraine Daston et al., *How Reason Almost Lost Its Mind. The Strange Career of Cold War Rationality*. 2015.

Mirowski, Philip. “Neoliberalism: The Movement that Dare not Speak Its Name”. *American Affairs*, 2 (2), 2018.



MA Political Ideas in a Digital Age M1s2

The economic and ethical issues of artificial intelligence Marcus Pivato, THEMA, CY Cergy Paris Université

Artificial intelligence research is progressing very rapidly, and our legal, political, economic and social institutions have not kept up. Soon, society will be confronted with machines that match or exceed human intellectual capabilities across a wide range of problem domains. This course will explore the economic and ethical implications of this unprecedented technological change.

The first part of the course will explore the economic impact of artificial intelligence. In the past, technology acted as a substitute for some forms of labour, but compensated for this by also acting as a complement for other forms of labour, thereby augmenting the marginal productivity of workers in some sectors. Workers who were displaced by technology from one labour sector could migrate to another labour sector where technology made their labour *more* valuable, so that in the end they earned higher wages. Thus, although there were short term dislocations and disruptions of the labour market, the long-term net effect of technology was to massively increase the marginal productivity – hence the income – of workers.

But there is no guarantee that future advances in technology will continue this trend. Whereas heavy machinery and dumb automation act as *complements* to human labour, it seems likely that advanced artificial intelligence will act more as a pure *substitute* to the sort of labour which many people are able to provide. These workers – the less educated, the less skilled – may simply be rendered redundant, and driven entirely out of the labour market. We thus risk entering an age of permanent mass unemployment. We may need to develop the social, economic, and political institutions to accommodate this new economic reality.

Literature

Books

- Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee (2016). *The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies*. W. W. Norton & Company.
- Martin Ford (2016). *Rise of the Robots: Technology and the Threat of a Jobless Future*. Basic Books.
- Jerry Kaplan (2015). *Humans Need Not Apply: A Guide to Wealth and Work in the Age of Artificial Intelligence*. Yale University Press.

Academic papers

- Acemoglu, Daron and Pascual Restrepo (2019). Automation and New Tasks: How Technology Displaces and Reinstates Labor. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* “Symposium on Automation and Employment” 33 (2).

- Acemoglu, Daron, and Pascual Restrepo (2018). The Race between Man and Machine: Implications of Technology for Growth, Factor Shares, and Employment. *American Economic Review* **108** (6): 1488-1542.
- Autor, David (2015). Why are there still so many jobs? The history and future of workplace automation. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, **29** (3), 3-30.
- Frey, Carl Benedikt, and Michael A. Osborne (2017). The future of employment: how susceptible are jobs to computerisation? *Technological forecasting and social change* **114**:254-280.
- Graetz, Georg, and Guy Michaels (2017). Is modern technology responsible for jobless recoveries? *American Economic Review* **107** (5), 168-73.

The second half of the course will examine the challenges raised for moral philosophy by artificial intelligence. How can we guarantee that robots and other autonomous systems will behave in an “ethical” way? For example, self-driving cars may be confronted with ethical dilemmas analogous to “trolley problems”, in which the car must choose between two courses of action, both of which will cause harm to some people; the car must therefore choose the least bad option. Another example arises in the increasing use of robots as personal care assistants (for example, in nursing homes for elderly people); these robots may often be placed in a somewhat paternalistic role over their clients, which raises issues about human autonomy and dignity. A third obvious example is the increasing use of automated weapons systems in the military.

In all cases, the question is how to adapt our legal and political institutions to accommodate the emergence of *artificial moral agents*. But in the longer term, we may also confront another question: how to accommodate *artificial moral patients*. At some point, artificial intelligences may become advanced enough to deserve the status of “moral persons”. We need to start thinking now about how society will recognize and protect their moral personhood.

Literature

- Anderson, Michael and Anderson, Susan Leigh, eds. (2011) *Machine ethics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Lin, Patrick, Keith Abney, and George A. Bekey, eds. (2014) *Robot ethics: the ethical and social implications of robotics*. The MIT Press.
- Lin, Patrick, Keith Abney, and Ryan Jenkins, eds. (2017) *Robot ethics 2.0: from autonomous cars to artificial intelligence*. Oxford University Press.
- Bostrom, Nick (2017). *Superintelligence*. Dunod.
- Yampolskiy, R. V., ed. (2018). *Artificial Intelligence Safety and Security*. Chapman and Hall/CRC.



MA Political Ideas in a Digital Age M1s2

Digital law

Matthieu Quiniou, UNESCO Chair ITEN, FMSH, Paris

Introduction

Digital law has become an important issue to govern activities on the Internet and the relationship between digital platforms and consumers. This field of activity marked by its international character cannot be approached exclusively from the angle of a single legal system and requires a more global opening.

Digital law is a subject which is still in the process of stabilization and which evolves through the gradual consideration of ethical and business aspects.

Module course

- Presentation of the issues, provisions and practice in the area of personal data law (GDPR, CNIL, cookies, privacy policies, etc.)
- E-business law and choice of legal qualifications for disruptive business models
- Cyberdroit, digital territory and connections between domain name and trademark law
- Artificial intelligence at the service of legal actors and the predictability of justice: prospective, limits and ethical issues
- Blockchain and the renewal of contract and evidence law

Bibliography

- Lawrence Lessig, *Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace*, Basic Books, 1999.
- Luc Grynbaum, Caroline Le Goffic et Lydia-Haidara Morlet, *Droit des activités numériques*, Dalloz 25 juin 2014.
- General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679.
- Richard Susskind, *Tomorrow's Lawyers: An Introduction to Your Future*, OUP Oxford, 25 mai 2017.
- Karen Yeung et Martin Lodge, *Algorithmic Regulation*, OUP Oxford, 12 septembre 2019.