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## Keynote: Intelligence vs. Self-organization in an Hybrid Society, Cristiano Castellfranchi

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# Keynote: Intelligence vs. Self-organization in an Hybrid Society, Cristiano Castellfranchi

From natural and artificial to hybrid social intelligence: Towards socio-cognitive technical systems

The current explosion and widespread adoption of social network services is deeply impacting how human societies function. Though the impact of these new technologies in the long run is difficult to assess, a major problem stems from the way such technologies are designed. In the absence of a rigorous understanding of how societies work, evolve and change, social network services risk to unintentionally cause deep and structural social change with unforeseen negative consequences and to miss opportunities for positive social innovation. Although social network technologies are nowadays already fused with human sociality, the future emerging societies are at risk of becoming an unpredictable mutant.

Consider the problem of privacy. Social network technologies are inevitably changing the way the private and public spheres are conceived by the new generation of digital natives. Social network technologies are inadvertently promoting new social norms and unintentionally changing human self-conception. As an unintended side-effect, a constitutive conception of personhood and autonomy might be eroded.

There is thus the need for a new generation of tools for human societies. These new tools should be conceived from the start on the basis of the core principles characterizing human societies and human cognitive development, should be designed with a view to socially desirable outcomes, should be aware of the subtleties that are intrinsic to human sociality and be able to anticipate and monitor the inevitable new spontaneous social order.

Indeed, as is well known, one peculiar feature of human societies is that they are based on a level of cooperation that is not achieved by any other biological species and was for a long time left unexplained. During the last decade, however, there has been an enormous rise in the scientific study of human cooperation, and nowadays there is a consolidated body of theoretical and empirical results that explain how cooperation in human societies is indeed possible. Such a conceptual toolbox has been the product of a merging of different disciplines: from biology to economics, from sociology to cognitive science. This interdisciplinary approach to natural social intelligence has identified a number of mechanisms that support human societies (like reputation, punishment, trust, norms and social and legal institutions, etc.) and has developed new formal and conceptual frameworks to approach these problems.

At the same time of the explosion of cooperation studies in the social sciences, computer science has given birth to artificial social intelligence: from early distributed artificial intelligence in which a massive number of autonomous intelligent computational entities interact in order to achieve collective objectives to the domain of Multi-Agent Systems in which software applications have been designed from the scratch as societies of software agents. Still, this artificial social intelligence has been conceived mainly as a closed artificial society mirroring human ones but with no real interaction.

A new generation of tools for human societies is however possible. By promoting a new interdisciplinary alliance between the cognitive sciences, social sciences and computer science, new paradigms to design a new form of hybrid - partly natural and partly artificial - social intelligence can be developed. These future systems will support human-like social features like cooperation, trust,

norms etc. They will be anchored on the complexities of human cognitive systems. As a consequence these systems that will be partly made of autonomous and intelligent entities and partly made of humans, will be able to embody crucial principles of human sociality and offer new ecological niches. In order to build such systems, there is the need to promote interdisciplinary research between computer science, engineering, cognitive sciences, philosophy, economics and sociology.

This is the era of Socio-Cognitive Technical Systems.

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<http://www.sintelnet.eu/wiki/garbage/docs/sourcebook/positionpapers/SCTS-Castelfranchi&Tummolini2.pdf>

## Slides

[castelfranchi-ecsi14.ppt](#)





**Introduction**  
The purpose of this paper is to explore the possibility of a unified theory of physics. The main question is whether it is possible to find a single theory that can describe all the phenomena of nature. This is a very difficult task, but it is one that has attracted the attention of many physicists and philosophers of science.

**1. The Search for a Unified Theory**  
The search for a unified theory has been a central theme in physics for many years. The most famous example is the quest for a theory of everything, which would unify the four fundamental forces of nature: gravity, electromagnetism, the strong force, and the weak force. This quest has led to the development of many different theories, including string theory, loop quantum gravity, and others.

**2. The Role of Mathematics**  
Mathematics plays a crucial role in the search for a unified theory. It provides the language in which the laws of physics are formulated. The more complex the mathematics, the more powerful the theory. However, there is a danger that the search for a unified theory will become a purely mathematical exercise, divorced from the physical world.

**3. The Limits of Science**  
There are many reasons to believe that a unified theory of physics may never be found. One reason is that the laws of physics may be fundamentally different in different regimes. Another reason is that there may be some phenomena that are beyond the reach of science. These are the limits of science, and they are a reminder that there is still much to be learned about the world.

**4. The Future of Physics**  
Despite the challenges, the search for a unified theory continues. It is a quest that has inspired generations of physicists and philosophers. It is a quest that has led to some of the most important discoveries in the history of science. It is a quest that is still going on, and it is one that we should all be interested in.

**Introduction**

The concept of intelligence has been widely debated, often equated with the ability to solve problems or the capacity for learning. However, in this context, intelligence is defined as the ability to adapt to a changing environment. This is a key feature of living organisms, which must be able to respond to new challenges and opportunities in their environment. This ability to adapt is what distinguishes intelligent systems from non-intelligent ones.

The article explores the relationship between intelligence and self-organization, particularly in the context of hybrid societies. It argues that intelligence is not a static property but a dynamic process that emerges from the interactions of individual agents within a system. This process is often characterized by self-organization, where the system as a whole develops a structure and function that are not explicitly programmed or designed by any individual agent.

The article is structured into several sections, each exploring a different aspect of the relationship between intelligence and self-organization. It begins by discussing the concept of intelligence and its various manifestations. It then moves on to explore the concept of self-organization and how it can lead to the emergence of intelligent behavior. The article also discusses the implications of this relationship for the design of artificial intelligence systems and for understanding the behavior of complex systems in nature and society.

**Intelligence vs. Self-organization**

The relationship between intelligence and self-organization is a complex one. On the one hand, self-organization can be seen as a form of intelligence, where the system as a whole develops a structure and function that are not explicitly programmed or designed by any individual agent. On the other hand, intelligence can be seen as a form of self-organization, where the system as a whole develops a structure and function that are not explicitly programmed or designed by any individual agent.

The article argues that intelligence and self-organization are not mutually exclusive but rather complementary concepts. Intelligence is the ability to adapt to a changing environment, while self-organization is the process by which a system develops a structure and function that are not explicitly programmed or designed by any individual agent. Together, they form a dynamic process that allows a system to adapt to its environment and to emerge as a more intelligent system over time.

The article also discusses the implications of this relationship for the design of artificial intelligence systems and for understanding the behavior of complex systems in nature and society. It argues that a deep understanding of the relationship between intelligence and self-organization is essential for the development of more intelligent and adaptive artificial intelligence systems and for a better understanding of the behavior of complex systems in nature and society.

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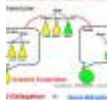
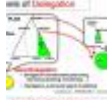
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### 5 Dilemmas, Paradoxes, Ethics, Values, Virtues in Human Society

The main dilemma is related to the choice between individual and collective interests. This is a classic dilemma that has been discussed in many philosophical works. The text discusses how this dilemma is resolved in different cultures and societies.



The text discusses the ethical implications of these dilemmas and paradoxes. It explores how different cultures and societies have developed different values and virtues to address these challenges.

The text further explores the concept of 'Dilemmas' and 'Paradoxes' in the context of human society. It discusses how these concepts are related to ethics, values, and virtues.

The text continues to explore the relationship between dilemmas, paradoxes, and human society. It discusses how these concepts are used to analyze and understand human behavior.

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### 5 Ethical Aspects of Economic, Social, and Cultural Functions and Capabilities

The text discusses the ethical aspects of economic, social, and cultural functions and capabilities. It explores how these functions and capabilities are related to ethics and values.

The text further explores the concept of 'Ethical Aspects of Economic, Social, and Cultural Functions and Capabilities'. It discusses how these concepts are used to analyze and understand human behavior.

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### 6 Social Structures, Social Institutions, and Social Management

The text discusses the social structures, social institutions, and social management. It explores how these structures and institutions are related to ethics and values.



Informational self-organization

Informational self-organization is a process where information systems and structures emerge from local interactions and self-organizing capabilities of individual agents.

The Innovation Revolution

The Innovation Revolution is a paradigm shift in the way we think about innovation, emphasizing the role of information and self-organizing capabilities.

political issues and challenges

Political issues and challenges include the need for a new governance model that can handle the complexity and dynamism of a hybrid society.

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Concluding Remarks

Concluding remarks summarize the key findings and implications of the research, highlighting the need for a new governance model.

References

References list the sources used in the research, including books, articles, and other publications.

the benefits of self-organizing systems

The benefits of self-organizing systems include increased adaptability, resilience, and the ability to handle complex and dynamic environments.

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**Open & Cooperate**  
The open source movement is a social movement that promotes the development of free software, open content, and open science. It is based on the idea of sharing knowledge and resources to create a more collaborative and innovative society.

**Openness**  
Openness is a key principle of the open source movement. It refers to the transparency and accessibility of the source code, data, and processes. This allows for greater collaboration, innovation, and accountability.

**The Philosophy of Openness**  
The philosophy of openness is based on the idea that knowledge and resources should be shared and used for the benefit of all. It is a commitment to transparency, collaboration, and innovation. Openness is not just a technical principle, but a social and ethical one.

**Openness and Innovation**  
Openness is a key driver of innovation. By sharing knowledge and resources, individuals and organizations can build on each other's work and create new and better solutions. Openness also allows for greater collaboration and innovation in the workplace.

**Openness and the Future**  
Openness is a key principle for the future of our society. It is a commitment to transparency, collaboration, and innovation. Openness is not just a technical principle, but a social and ethical one.

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**END**  
Thank you for your attention!

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**Conclusion**  
The open source movement is a social movement that promotes the development of free software, open content, and open science. It is based on the idea of sharing knowledge and resources to create a more collaborative and innovative society.



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## Quick notes

Socio-technical systems require new skills, conventions, a new view on almost everything. Physical and virtual intermixed. Requires augmented body and augmented mind because we live in an augmented reality living at the same time in two worlds.

This organisation cannot be planned, it is an spontaneous order, it emerges.

- Not only bounded rationality (Simon)
- but COMPLEXITY
- but COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCES
- for the intrinsic blindness typical of organized institutions

### We need a new Simon for explaining rationality at the collective level

#### 1. General perspective

The COGNITIVE MEDIATORS of Social phenomena, richer cognitive models for “artificial intelligences”

COGNITIVIZING: cooperation, conflict, power, social values, commitment norms rights, social order, trust

Pareto, Garfinkel: social sciences as opposed top psychology. We need to go back.

We need MIND READING because agents behaviours are due to the mental mechanism creating and controlling them.

Una teoria del cerebro que evita la mente no permite entender las inteligencias artificiales.

Social interactions are artifacts not only for coordination but to predict and prescribe the mental states of participants. THE CENTRAL DEVICE IS MIND PRESUPPOSING AND MODIFICATION.

- We need MIND MODIFICATION models: goal adoption and goal induction, m mind and other's mind
- social coordination works “as if” they have a mind
- MIND is a social artifact. our social minds are social institutions
- ASCRIBED and ENDOWED minds are crucial coordination artifacts because they crete the common ground, shared knowledge.

- COMMUNICATION is also for shapingmind

## BUT MIND IS NOT ENOUGH

- The social actors do NOT understand, negotiate and plan
- Identify the MENTAL MEDIATOR. unavoidable alienation, Leviatha Demo-crazy
- Necesitamos entender como construimos algo que no entendemos aún.

## MIND NOT ENOUGH - SELF ORGANIZATION

- emergence & inmergence
- emergence cognitive, dependence in network, interference in the world
- spontaneous social order: Friedrich Hayek: emergence must be functional. (Hayek: Knowledge. Market. Planning)
- Adam Smith invisible hand: teleological nature of invisible hand to pursue social order. Ideologism, too much positive. Must be rejected but social order is emergent as Smith said.
- How is posible that we pursue something that is not an intention of ours?

## 2. Theory of function

theory of eemerging functions among cognitive agents NEEDED

In an hybrid world we can reduce guman affective handicap providing more reliable data

Social functions require an aextracognitive emergence working the efectiveness of social function is independent of agents understanding of this function on their own behaviour

Two finalistic systems

- goal oriented
- goal governed

Functional OK, teleological no.

KAKO-FUNCTIONS POSSIBLE?

- cannot be explained in behaviouristic or reincorcement scenarios
- notion of function as SELECTING and REPRODUCINGits own causes
- we need COMPLEX REINFORCEMENT LEARNING FORMS operating on GOALS and BELIEFS, thts is, in the cognitive representations
- example of kakofunction: dirty and clean screens
- institutional level vicious circles: prisons reproduce delinquency
- FUNCTION is something SELF REPRODUCING AND SELF PRODUCED, emergent

## 3. Blind sociality

Obey norms blindly make norms work because the issuer see norm as a tool for a problem. We trust that norm is for social good. Socrates taking the poison. But there is a part of the norm that has to be understood partially.

We blindly reify, objectify power. We dress theking with our eyes.

The “mistakes”, like the idea of god, works very well socially. Doesn't depend on existence.

## Social Control

- MANTENER CONTROL: delegar en IA el COMO conseguir una meta pero no dejar que escoja CUAL meta conseguir
- OPEN DELEGATION, transparently let know all goals
- AVOID UNAWARE COOPERATION, better goal adoption instead of goal delegation

We need adjustable autonomy

- MONITOR PEOPLE to understand why they need to violate norms: possible danger of formalization and enforcement of rules.
- Violations sometimes produce better functionality.

## Concluding remarks

- we are engineering a new society
- reconcile emergence, self-organizing with intelligence, people participation
- self organization = out of mind
  - society works thanks to our PARTIAL INTELLIGENCE, not knowing whats going on at social level
  - will invisible hand become a computational invisible intelligence orchestrating societies? PRESERVE SELF-ORGANIZATION
  - reconcile emergence and cognition
  - en sociedades híbridadas se necesita información para que la gente que conozca el cuadro completo de normas y todos los efectos
  - alienation
  - worry: net-demagogy
  - Mark Twain: si votar pudiera cambiar el orden social no nos dejarían hacerlo

The book [Computational intelligent data analysis for sustainable development](#): shows how predicting without understanding is possible in this area also

Science will be computational or will not be

- AI (Artificial Inleggigence) was the first attempt
- not just models but EXPERIMENTAI PLATFORMS, VR

The Goal-Oriented Agents Lab (GOAL) is an interdisciplinary group that carry out research on finalistic behavior in intelligent agents. Key areas of activity are Cognitive Systems, Social Cognition, Action Control, Decision Making, and Emotions. Since the 70s, members of the group developed a novel approach to cognition, known as goal theory. [www.istc.cnr.it/group/goal](http://www.istc.cnr.it/group/goal)

## Q&A

- Formalizacion no es necesariamente mala, lo malo es crear un modelo social en el que la violacion de la norma no este contemplado
- Big data es como la gravedad, desde Newton sabemos como funcona en la practica, es una ley,

pero no es una teoria porque nosabemos que es realmente. con Big Data encontramos resultados espectaculares de prediccion minando grandes cantidades de datos pero no entendemos los mecanismos sociales que intervienen.

- social simulations
  - with insects we predict social complexity
  - we explain without cognitive agent. that's true
  - technology for collective intelligency
  - VDI is just an preliminary step
  - do we need an emotional mind always in simulations? castelfranchi thinks not
- there is no technical perfect solutions to political problems because the cause is here are CONFLICTING PERSONAL INTERESTS

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