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## **Responsible Imineering: John Dewey's pluralistic ethics and technological innovation**

In this paper I argue for placing John Dewey's pluralistic ethics as a starting point, or embedded practice, from and in which technological innovations are conceptualized, critiqued, designed, tested, and eventually implemented.

I elaborate Dewey's pluralistic naturalistic ethics and illustrate why a Deweyan framework is capable of tackling current challenges faced with unintended unforeseen consequences of socially disruptive technologies. Dewey's reconstruction of human reason into operational intelligence recasts all behavior as gradually imaginative, which our creative capacities of technological development uniquely showcase (Machielsen, 2017). Dewey's view of moral deliberation thus provides a way forward into a responsible process-based form of combining creative technological design with the training of imaginative prospection. Dewey would consider 'unintended consequences' an educational problem due to blunted moral habits (Pappas, 2008).

I complement my account with Dewey's conception of technology. Dewey holds that implements, but also ideas are tools, forms of technology (Hickman, 1990). Technology is both used within problem-solving processes of inquiry, and is also the elaborate constructed result or outcome of said processes. A typical Deweyan example are moral rules, considered to be tools too, which prove their value within moral deliberation again and again needing constant readjustment to changing circumstances and ethical problematic situations (Johnson, 2014).

For a pragmatist, technology is inherently value-laden and politically contestable. Dewey would claim that new technology itself is not leading to social disruptions, but the entry of new technology within existing, outdated, undemocratic social relationships and settings having curtailed people's involvement in the ethical development of technologies.