1. KINDS OF COLLECTIVES

Collectives can be organized into different kinds. This list is not to say that these are some mutually exclusive or exhaustive categories of collectives.

Michael McKeen

Collective Responsibility and an Agent Meaning Theory

Collective Responsibility and an Agent Meaning Theory

Michael McKeen

Meaning Theory

Collective Responsibility and an Agent Meaning Theory

Michael McKeen
A PHILOSOPHICAL CONSIDERATION ABOUT COLLECTIVE AGENTS AND SHARED INTENTIONS

Is the concept of a "collective agent" in the domain of artificial intelligence and robotics a viable idea? In this paper, the authors propose a framework for understanding collective behavior, focusing on shared intentions. They argue that collective agents are capable of forming coherent actions by sharing intentions and goals. The paper discusses the challenges and potential applications of this approach in the field of robotics and artificial intelligence.

2. ONTOLOGICAL SEASONS OF COLLECTIVES

If we consider the behavior of a group of robots, what strategies can we employ to understand and model their collective actions? This section explores the concept of "ontological seasons," which refers to the different phases or stages that a collective entity goes through. Understanding these seasons can help in designing more effective coordination mechanisms.

Collective Responsibility and an Agent-Meaning Theory
The figure, however, might be a typographical error as it does not match the context of the surrounding text. The text appears to be discussing concepts related to Cooperations and their implications.
 discuss the importance of recognizing when and how to apply the principles of cooperative problem solving. This involves understanding the dynamics of group processes and how to effectively communicate and collaborate with others in a cooperative environment. In doing so, one can enhance their ability to achieve common goals and foster a positive work environment. Through active participation and effective communication, individuals can work together to identify and address challenges, thereby maximizing productivity and achieving success.
Collective Responsibility and an Agent-Making Theory
RESPONSIBLE AGENDA

responsibility.

coercion because it is in the interest of all parties involved to ensure that the responsible

and cooperation to achieve the desired outcome.

coercion beyond the scope of the relevant law is not acceptable.

coercion is only effective if it is seen as fair and just.

coercion that is not based on mutual respect and trust.

coercion is only effective if it is seen as fair and just.

coercion is only effective if it is seen as fair and just.

coercion is only effective if it is seen as fair and just.
RESPONSIBLE AGENTS

8. SCENARIOS ABOUT INHERENTLY COLLECTIVE MORALITY

Morality responsible agents must be able to account for actions that result in a way that would satisfy the requirements for collective moral responsibility. In order for an action to be considered morally responsible, it must be intentional and have an effect on others. The scenario describes a situation where a group of individuals work together to achieve a common goal, demonstrating collective responsibility. The scenario highlights the importance of cooperation and coordination in achieving a shared outcome.

Collective responsibility and an Agnostic Domain Theory

Michael Mekemson
Collective Responsibility and Agonistic Pluralism

Michael MacKean

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1. INTRODUCTION

Joint Intention, We-Mode and I-Mode