Propositions

   I.   The perception of salience of emerging technologies significantly influences when and how different audiences engage in associated discursive debates (chapter 2).

  II.   Expertise and field association are two important driving forces behind audience engagement (chapter 2).

 III.   During the preparadigmatic stage of technological change, audiences can simultaneously harbour multiple competing, and potentially opposing opinions (chapter 3).

 IV.   Incumbents sift through the often-conflicting cues presented in heterogeneous audience engagement and prioritize the opinions of some audiences over others (chapter 3).

  V.   Emerging technologies may initially not only be illegitimate, but also at odds with the existing legal framework (chapter 4).

 VI.   Society's emphasis on the mind and cognition, despite their subjective and thus biased nature, create more problems than they solve.

VII.   Pro-innovation bias can lead to rash and potentially irreversible decisions with far-reaching societal consequences.

VIII.   Technological change that is beneficial in developing countries is likely to have the opposite effect in developed economies.

 IX.   Rapid technological advancements in AI and other high-tech areas that are likely to drastically change the future of work, will further accentuate social inequality, and eventually lead to a split society of tech slaves and enslaved.

  X.   Creativity, support and the possibility to pursue your passions are positively related to project success.

 XI.   Everything eventually works out in one way or another.