**Paragraph II B**

Unmanned vehicles have an extraordinary place in the military area because of their numerous advantages. At the outset, autonomous weapons are the most common unmanned vehicles that are used for military purposes, and they seem to have already begun to take the place of broken hearts of martyr families. But what is autonomy? Lin, Bekey, and Abney (2008) define it very nicely: autonomy is the capability to complete a given task by analyzing the situations without any human interference (p. 4). There are many military benefits of autonomous weapon systems. According to Adviesraad Internationale Vraagstukken (AIV) (2015), an autonomous weapon is an armament that is skilled to find and destroy enemies according to the criteria determined by the people and unstoppable when it is activated. Quick decisions and movements have vital precaution in a war, and machines achieve data process at speed levels that humans can never reach. As an instance, battleships need an autonomous system that provides protection from rocket attacks because ship crew can never make the necessary calculations to demolish missiles even if they can detect them on time. The Goalkeeper is one of the autonomous system that is used in battleships for that purpose. Besides, independent war vehicles can continue to work in extreme situations and places. For example, people have pressure limit and cannot dive deep into the sea without particular gears; however, vehicles have almost no limitation about that. Furthermore, for extremely dangerous war fields, autonomous weapon systems fight against enemies instead of human soldiers and tremendously reduce military and civilian losses (p. 11). Due to those benefits, most governments support autonomous weapon systems and improve their armies with them to reduce war damages to a minimum. Moreover, unmanned aircraft which have no crew but computer systems that can make and apply decisions are crucial in the military area. Especially because of their high observation ability, countries are trying to develop their own unmanned aircraft systems to defend themselves against enemies and also make money from the war market. Also, Austin (2010) states that UAS can plays an active role in all three military forces: “the navy”, “army”, and “air force”. For example, some customs of UAS in “air force” can be listed as “Long-range, high-altitude surveillance”, “Radar system jamming and destruction”, and “Airfield damage assessment” (p. 2). Like most artificial intelligence applications, unmanned aircraft systems are used to operate missions that are hard for people. There is also an association for unmanned vehicle systems that sets standards and objectives for unmanned aircraft systems, Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International (AUVSI). AUVSI (n.d.) explains the benefits of UAS properly, by stating that UAS protect civilians, prevent deaths during natural disasters, spot lost people or children, and are able to function even in extreme conditions. In addition, regarding public safety, because UAS are cost efficient, the high budget spent on manned aircraft will be dismissed, and as a result, cost and performance efficient outcome will be obtained. For example, the operational cost totaling of UAS is 100- 200 times cheaper than manned aircrafts (para. 4, 5). Thus there is no doubt that UAS contributes to the developments of the military industry positively.

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