**Are brain implants the future of thinking**

Brain implants are futuristic devices that can help people whose minds are fine but lost physical connection. Not only can it be used in the medical domain, but it can also be used in other aspects such as military, recreational, and convenience. The basic input-output system implants arrays into the human brain, the input signal from the human brain and then the output words into the computer. This can be a significant invention related to the future of thinking.

The driving forces behind adopting brain implants as the future of thinking are multifaceted. For example, from a medical perspective, brain implants could improve the lives of individuals with paralysis or other motor disabilities, allowing them to regain lost functionalities and communicate with the external world; in the military, brain implants could enable soldiers to control advanced technologies such as drones or robots.

However, along with the driving forces, significant restraining details need to be considered when contemplating the future of thinking with brain implants. One of the most important problems is the ethical and privacy implications of interfacing directly with the human brain. Brain implants have questions regarding the privacy and security of neural data and potential misuse or unauthorised access to individuals' thoughts and memories. In addition, the implications of such technology on personal identity, autonomy, and consent must be carefully evaluated and addressed. Also, another important restraining force is the potential for societal and economic disparities in access to and benefits from brain implants. As with any emerging technology, there might be a significant challenge regarding brain implants' affordability, availability, and equitable distribution. This could exacerbate existing inequalities and create further divides in society.

In conclusion, brain implants hold promise as a futuristic device with potential applications in various domains, including medicine, military, recreation, and convenience. The benefits of brain implants in restoring lost functionalities and enhancing human-computer interaction cannot be denied, but its ethical, privacy, societal, and economic concerns must also be addressed. Therefore, in my opinion, brain implants should occur under a clearly rules that can solve the ethical and privacy implications of interfacing directly with the human brain and the social inequalities.