Cyber Space- blessing or curse to human beings in the long run?

Cyber Space, as defined by William Gibson in his book "Neuromancer", is "a consensual hallucination experienced daily by billions of legitimate operators, in every nation, by children being taught mathematical concepts... A graphical representation of data abstracted from the banks of every computer in the human system. Unthinkable complexity. Lines of light ranged in the non-space of the mind, clusters and constellations of data". Essentially, it means the online network of computers or the internet. We are living in an era of Information Technology revolution. With the emergence of cyberspace, its advantages and disadvantages have also come into existence. If it has brought with it numerous uses, people have found out a variety of new ways to misuse cyberspace for their own benefits. However,if used with responsibility, Cyber space has the potential to be a boon for human beings.

With advancements, internet has become omnipotent and omnipresent. It has opened a gateway for people; it made it possible for us to communicate with people from the other side of the world. Allowing us to meet new people and discover new places even though we are not there. The internet is easily accessible to everyone because it is inexpensive and can be afforded by most. Students nowadays don't need to search for reference texts and materials in libraries for hours, it's all just a click away, that too available all the time. In recent times, there has not been a single field of life which is without the influence of cyber space and internet.

With it's help, one can easily organize and plan events and routines which brings about an order to life. Internet Banking, e-ticket booking, online shopping, payments all just require a few clicks and taps, making our lives easier. Without it, the education sector all around the globe would have had a colossal negative impact, quite possibly unrepairable, in the COVID times. Five decades ago, it might have taken hours or even days, for a message to reach Sydney from New York, now it takes mere seconds, thanks to social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. Such inventions and innovations have helped us to break the boundaries which obstructed vast connections.

Like every tool, cyberspace also has negatives along with positives. Hacking, online frauds, spam communications, etc. are part and parcel of Cyber Space. Youngsters are openly exposed to unregulated pornographic and violent content which could end up having a negative influence on their minds. The dark web and deep web are places, where people go to buy or do something illegal. Of all the websites, 96% is on the dark web or deep web. Through social media, women are often stalked, making a significant dent into the society's attempt to ensure women's safety. Foolish or controversial posts occasionally lead to an unexpected and possibly large-scale backlash on social media from other internet users, the nature of which can range widely from counter-arguments and public mockery, through insults and hate speech, to, in extreme cases, rape and death threats.

Despite the obvious negative aspects, it is evident that the disadvantages of the Cyber Space, not unlike that of many other great inventions, mainly boils to the nature in which it is used. That is no fault of the invention itself. For Cyberspace to be advantageous to humans, it's adoption should be proceeded with extreme caution and responsibility. Regulatory bodies need to come up with various laws and safety measures so that there is minimal, if not zero, misuse of this wonderful Cyber Space. This is so important, so vital and so indispensable device that

how can we afford to lag behind by ignoring it? It will be an uphill task for the society to develop if one is to ignore such a vital resource like this. Only a fool will hope to do so, and humans are not particularly known for being fools!

Sample Essay 2

Should people be given the right to die?

Euthanasia, another word for mercy killing has been a topic of debate for centuries. Thousands of people are mortally ill because of incurable disease and are all kept alive in artificial ways. They have no chance to recover completely, but most of the legal systems do not allow doctors to end their lives. However, fatally ill patients should be allowed to die for several reasons.

The first reason is that medical costs are very high. The cost of a hospital room can be as much as a hundred dollars per day and even more. The costs of medicines and medical tests are also high. The family of the patient is responsible for these expenses. If the patient is allowed to live for years without any hope recovery, the family would be forced to make financial arrangements beyond their means. Consequently, they would be a terrible financial burden for them for a long time.

Apart from the monetary aspect there is the problem of the family that suffers. The nurses can only give the terminally ill patient minimum care. The family must spend time to care for the special needs of their loved one. They should talk, touch, and hold the patient even though he or she may be in a coma. For example, Karen Quinlan's parents visited her every day even though she was unable to speak or to see. Also, it is very difficult to watch a loved one in a coma because his or her condition does not improve.

It is often argued that financial reasons and family condition do not give the right to kill a human being and taking away one's life would be ethically wrong. Though there is an element of truth in the ethical question, we need to understand that it is not applicable in the case of patients who have no chance of recovery. Terminally ill patients can never lead normal lives and must be kept alive by life – support machines. They may need a machine to breathe and a feeding tube to take in food. They are more dead than alive and will never get better. For example, in 1975, Karen Quinlan became unconscious after the she swallowed some drugs and drank alcohol. She was kept alive by machines. Her parents knew that her body and brain would never be normal. Therefore, they asked the court to allow their

daughter to die. The judge agreed, and Karen's breathing machine was turned off. She was able to breathe on her own, but she died nine years later in June of 1985.

As terminally ill patients have no chance to live normal lives, they should be allowed to die with dignity. Therefore, the family should have the right to ask to turn off the life-support machines or to stop further medical treatment.