End or Rise of Humanity: Artificial Intelligence

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| Thesis: | | In spite of the fact that AI technology poses threats that may even bring the end of humanity, it should be supported because it increases welfare by developing daily life and work life and minimizes risks like lack of security and low productivity. |
|  | I. The most negative handicap of AI technology can be stated as it poses threats with great risks such as bringing the end of humanity.  A. First and foremost, AI has independent thinking system which leads to unethical behaviors.  1. Most importantly, AI has racist discourses which can cause some risks especially if that speech related with diplomatic.  2. Furthermore, some of these dialogs may contain mocking expressions to clear away the negative air in the atmosphere.  B. Apart from the problems arising from unethical behaviors, there are also problems that result some possible dangers.  1. For instance, there is a risk of destruction of humanity by AI.  2. Additionaly, underestimating AI than it is need to be, can bring new threats such as restrains of humanity.  II. Despite it poses serious threats mentioned above, AI has some great effects on our daily life and work life because it increases welfare.  A. Firstly, AI is developing daily life by improving the systems that it is used by humankind.  1. For example in education it makes a huge difference.  2. It also increases quality of the medicine systems  B. Work life  1. Ending modern slavery (Weller, 2017)  2. Creating new jobs (STAMFORD, 2017)  III. Besides positive and negative evaluations before that, the diversity of areas of use of artificial intelligence shows that it reduce security threats and increase the yield in production.  A. First of all, artificial intelligence prevents possible dangers.  1. Primarily, usage of AI in daily life reduces fatal mistakes and probable errors.  2. Moreover, application of artificial intelligence to the industry prevents injuries and deaths.  B. Increases productivity  1. Low energy consumption (Jucikas, 2017)  2. Economical benefits (Fethi, 2010, p. 190) | |
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