Student’s name

Course ID

Submitted to

Date

Wild Card Topics

Topic no.1

A wave of baby boomers retiring

1. A upsurge of baby boomers retiring unnecessary, to the tune of 10,000 males and females a day. The rising costs that threaten to ruined the country. Retiring baby boomers is increasing in costs of Medicaid and Medicare by 2020. Like health-care prices increase earlier than financial growth, Trust Fund and Medicare taxes will cover lesser. The three options include save it by medical machinery, being prevent from dying a normal death, or modern medicine has turn into so worthy at keeping the mortally ill alive through treating the problems of fundamental disease that the unavoidable procedure of dying has turn into harder and is frequently prolonged unnecessarily.

Topic no.2

Non-traditional

2. According to the NRP, non-traditional students are more open to trying out new ways of following a program (e-learning, skills-based learning, etc.), they are a golden opportunity for institutions higher education to examine the impact and effectiveness of innovative programs on student success. This is even more true when a comparison is possible with more traditional programs.

The needs, skills and expectations of non-traditional students should henceforth draw from the portraits that are drawn from higher education. In the absence of accurate data, educational institutions are unable to effectively serve this growing clientele. Among these students, reveals the report, those who do not participate in extracurricular activities, spend a minimum of time on campus, fund their education alone and have a negative experience with university support services are at higher risk of not getting their degree. Some of these students may not be aware of the services offered and therefore need to be informed. However, efforts should focus primarily on individuals who have had negative experiences with the services they receive.

Topic no.3

we need laws to protect us from Data Brokers

3. Everything you do is recorded from the moment you connect to the Internet. It saves information about the device you use, the times of the day in which you browse, where you do it, and of course, the sites you visit and how long you stay on each page. What you call your attention is recorded, what you put on a wish list, the links you pass to your contacts and share on social networks. This information record is part of a process known as Big Data. Despite its novelty, the Big Data market is recognized as one of the fastest growing in the coming years.

The information that is collected through the technologies that we consume, is worth its weight in gold. Within the Big Data gear, data brokers are the actors in charge of collecting and classifying that information. After processing it, they create profiles of the consumers to sell them to the companies and that is where they obtain benefits. The companies that buy that information use it to make advertising campaigns with personalized messages. Knowing the wishes of consumers generates greater sales to the customers of the data brokers. All thanks to a raw material that many users underestimate when thinking that information such as a "Like" on Facebook or an email does not have much importance.

Topic no.4

4. Amazon is run by the richest man in the world, does not pay high wages or have a reputation for good benefits and worker treatment, and now they are developing technology to eliminate thousands of workers. Is this the new economy and how will average workers compete? What do you think?

Machines could replace man, and Marx did the same afterwards. At about the same time, in England and France in textile factories, the workers destroyed the machines intended to replace them. Subsequently, the fear of machines was quieted. New jobs were created, with better wages and better working conditions for a larger number of employees. However, the initial fear was not unfounded. It is probably justified in the very long term: one day or the other, there will not be enough jobs. Nevertheless, this worrying prospect is much closer to some countries. If the machines replace them, what will the workers do?

Recently, automation of production has expanded to relatively cheap labor sectors. Today, in Amazon the replacement of labor by machines extends beyond industrial production. An example from everyday life: in supermarkets, cashiers are gradually being replaced by a series of self-service cash machines that allow customers to account for their own purchases under the supervision of a single employee. It may not be automation itself, as the supermarket simply transfers the customer's task of recording purchases.

There is a lot of talk that new technologies are going to generate new jobs in market niches little known so far. Up to this point, good news, but the other side of the coin must be pointed out: the jobs that are going to be amortized, especially due to their disappearance or the reduction of workforce in the coming years. The increasing robotization of the economy is another of the changes that the new productive system is already generating. Up to now, it was common in the assembly lines to find workers who supervised the operation of the machines. Nowadays, it is the machines that do this work, so the human factor, for certain types of activities, is less and less necessary. We have gone from the machine that could only perform scheduled tasks to having machines that can almost think.