Who Made This Decision?: Are Unnoticed AI Applications Right?

Today, we are going through a period where it is almost impossible to understand whether the customer representative, we are talking to is a human or an AI. Similarly, it is becoming increasingly impossible to find if a text was written by a human or an algorithm. Artificial intelligence (AI) has positioned itself far beyond being a set of applications that can do simple tasks and has become something that is by a human, for a human, and like a human. When this is the case, the use of AI technology in a hidden or unnoticed manner has been discussed in terms of its ethical and legal dimensions for a while. But the question must be asked: Do people really need to know where and how decisions about them come from – human being or AI? If they do, will the consequences disrupt our evolving relationship with AI and weaken the trust people have with each other?

Geoffrey Hinton made a remarkable statement when he resigned from his position at Google: "*This thing can become smarter than humans.*" (Rothman, 2023) Conversely according to Dr. Hamadeh, comparing AI to humans is like comparing a Ferrari to a tractor: "*A tractor may have a bigger engine, but it can't reach the speed of a Ferrari*." (IndyTurk, 2023). The main fear surrounding AI is if it can replace humans by surpassing us. At this point, it would be useful to remember the symbol of the enlightenment: *Sapere aude*! (Kant, 1984), meaning "have the courage to use your own mind!" Today, we need this courage more than ever.

The term AI was first defined by John McCarthy as "*the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs.*" (2004, p7). Instead of doing boring, time-consuming or repetitive tasks in daily life, humans found it meaningful to have intelligent machines do them and created systems that resemble themselves.

Although these developments are extremely impressive at first glance, also brought many problems with them. Humanity is at risk of losing independence in the shadow of the technology it has created. Kant's motto may soon be replaced by AI as; "*Don't use your mind. Because I exist*!" Alan Turing conducted a test to compare AI with human intelligence and predicted that if the computer's answers were like a human's, it would mean that it was approaching human intelligence by looking at the results. (Turing, 1650) This is exactly what GPT does. ChatGPT was trained by reading millions of books. Soon, humans may have very good personal assistants, finding ideas or searching for formulas will race in seconds. At this point, another problem arises for people: The results are artificial but looking very human-made. Although it may seem that diagnoses are made by doctors, they can be supported by AI programs. Advertising agencies can present creative ideas through concepts produced by AI rather than human intelligence. Even if it is thought that engineers are working on irrigation methods, AI systems can play a permanent role instead.

So, who will know which job is being done by whom? People have the right to know how decisions are being made. Privacy is an ethical dimension between AI and its user. Keeping it secret can be as wrong as keeping it secret.

The use of AI should be clearly stated in every case, and individuals should be able to understand how and why this technology is used. Global standards and laws should be established to prevent irresponsible use of AI. A responsible, ethical, approach to AI will ensure transparency about how adaptation is done, responsibility for the level of automation on which the system is able to reason, and accountability for the results (Dignum, 2002) OECD AI Principles are also the first intergovernmental standard on AI (OECD, 2024). Similarly, 17 press professional organizations have determined ethical principles apply in their work with AI. (RFS, 2023). These principles emphasize the

necessity of transparency and accountability in the use of artificial intelligence, supporting the right of individuals to know whether decisions are made by humans or AI.

As a conclusion, AI can be usefull to humanity with the principle of transparency. It is not right to use secretly, as if cheating in an exam. Its process should be subject to rules. People should be told that perhaps AI is not an alternative to humans, but the world's new information infrastructure and construction system.

At the end of my essay, I asked ChatGPT whether these principles would work and if it could guarantee their success, and I received the following response:
"Yes, people should know whether decisions about them are made by humans or AI. No, I cannot guarantee this! However, I can say that strong frameworks and oversight mechanisms must be established to ensure transparency, accountability, and ethical use."
I think, this response summarizes the situation we are in!

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