

Reimagining Human Rights in The Age of Artificial Intelligence an Exploratory Perspective

Annesha Nag

Pursuing LL.M, Haldia Law College (Vidyasagar University)

Abstract—As artificial intelligence (AI) technologies become more prevalent in daily life, they have an impact on both societal standards and individual liberties. Although artificial intelligence (AI) has numerous advantages, like better healthcare, more effective administration, and more economic output, it also presents serious threats to basic human rights. Artificial intelligence (AI) has become a powerful force in the digital age, changing many facets of human existence. Concerns about its effects on privacy and human rights have increased as its power rises. In modern life, artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming more and more essential. Human rights can benefit greatly from the use of technology. The 21st century has seen a global acceleration in the development of artificial intelligence. In every field, the new AI has supplanted people by taking over their work. Robots, machines, and computers have supplanted humans. "The rights of every man are diminished when the right of one man is threatened..." as John F. Kennedy correctly stated. This article will focus on the concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the concept's impact on human rights.

Index Terms—Artificial Intelligence, human rights, technology, computers, privacy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Not too long ago, the idea of artificial intelligence was limited to Hollywood blockbusters and science fiction books. However, a new era when artificial intelligence (AI) has become a crucial element of our everyday life

has been brought about by the digital age's rapid technological advancement.¹ AI has penetrated many industries and has the potential to completely transform society, from making tailored recommendations on streaming services to driving our streets on its own. The possible effects of AI on privacy and human rights, however, cast a shadow over the appeal of technical progress.²

Artificial intelligence is now a topic of discussion among the highest echelons of government, business, and academia, having previously only existed in science fiction. But scientists have only recently started to examine how artificial intelligence affects human rights, and they still don't appear to agree on what the term actually implies.³

The origins of artificial intelligence may be discovered in the early 1900s, when innovators like Alan Turing established the groundwork for computational computers that could carry out tasks that previously appeared to be exclusive to the human intellect.⁴ Big data, cloud computing, and strong computer resources have all contributed to the surge in AI research and development over the past few decades.⁵

Because artificial intelligence (A.I.) is so comprehensive and all-encompassing, it is widely applicable and essential in nearly every aspect of life. Human life is being transformed by the advancement of artificial intelligence's cognitive abilities, which will also transform many other facets of human existence, including the workplace.⁶ Over time,

¹ Source: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372743882> (Last accessed on 16.10.2025)

² *ibid*

³ Source: <https://www.accessnow.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/AI-and-Human-Rights.pdf> (Last accessed on 14.10.2025)

⁴ Source: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372743882> (Last accessed on 16.10.2025)

⁵ *ibid*

⁶ Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356384782_Artificial_Intelligence_and_Human_Rights (Last accessed on 15.10.2025)

technology's unchecked development of artificial intelligence has contributed to its undeniable value, impact, and influence on human lives. This includes everything like food, clothing, shelter, education, reproduction, and even the fundamental human rights.⁷ The effects of our increasing reliance on artificial intelligence are causing alarm in democracies. Alongside the nature of artificial intelligence, a number of questions have been raised about its many types of operation, especially regarding its relationship, effects, and influence on human rights.⁸ Artificial intelligence's typical uniqueness is that it is made to do some tasks that humans can do more effectively, more quickly, and better. The main factor influencing how this progress is viewed and judged is its tendency to infringe upon human rights; specifically, "whether or not Artificial Intelligence is designed to jettison the essence and functions of humans."⁹

The development of AI has created enormous opportunities to advance and defend human rights.¹⁰ On the one hand, AI-powered applications are promoting equality and diversity by improving access to healthcare and education in underprivileged areas. Furthermore, by lowering erroneous convictions and guaranteeing fair trials, AI's predictive powers have the ability to completely transform criminal justice systems.¹¹ This paper emphasizes the impression of the very familiar topic, that is, Artificial Intelligence, popularly known as AI and the impact of this AI in the society, particularly on the human rights.

II. THE NOTION OF “ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE” (AI)

A technology called artificial intelligence (AI) makes it possible for computers and other devices to mimic human intelligence and problem-solving skills.¹² Artificial intelligence includes both machine learning

and deep learning. These subjects deal with the creation of artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms that are modelled after the decision-making processes of the human brain. Over time, these algorithms may "learn" from the data at hand and produce more precise classifications or predictions.¹³ These days, the word "AI" encompasses a broad range of technologies that underpin many of the services and goods we use on a daily basis, from chatbots that offer real-time customer care to apps that suggest TV series.¹⁴

The term artificial intelligence has no universally accepted definition. One of the original researchers on artificial intelligence, Marvin Minsky, describes it as "the science of making machines do things that would require intelligence if done by men." "The science and engineering of making intelligent machines" is how John McCarthy, another foundational scholar, describes it.¹⁵ AI is "a science and a set of computational technologies that are inspired by—but typically operate quite differently from—the ways people use their nervous systems and bodies to sense, learn, reason, and take action," according to a recent Stanford University paper.

According to the authors of a well-known AI textbook, Stuart Russell and Peter Norving, AI can be divided into the following groups: 1) Human-like thinking systems; 2) Human-like acting systems; 3) Reasonable thinking systems; and 4) Reasonable acting systems.¹⁶ Actually, artificial intelligence (AI) is more of a field than a clearly defined "thing," and it may be divided into numerous subfields, including speech processing, robotics, machine learning, neural networks, vision, and natural language processing. These subfields have a lot in common. AI also incorporates ideas from disciplines outside of computer science, such as probability, logic, linguistics, psychology, neuroscience, cognitive science, and philosophy.¹⁷ Currently in usage, "narrow AI" refers to the single-task implementation of artificial intelligence for

⁷ *ibid*

⁸ *ibid*

⁹ *ibid*

¹⁰ Source: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372743882> (Last accessed on 16.10.2025)

¹¹ *ibid*

¹² Source:

<https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/the-impact-of-ai-on-human-rights/> (Last accessed on 15.10.2025)

¹³ *ibid*

¹⁴ *ibid*

¹⁵ Source: <https://www.accessnow.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/AI-and-Human-Rights.pdf> (Last accessed on 14.10.2025)

¹⁶ *ibid*

¹⁷ *ibid*

applications like language translation, picture recognition, and driverless cars. At the moment, machines are more precise than people at these kinds of activities. Researchers want to develop "artificial general intelligence" (AGI) in the future. Systems that behave intelligently on a variety of cognitive tasks would be involved. But according to academics, it will take decades or more to reach these skills.¹⁸

A few well-known AI examples are Tesla, Netflix, Google Translate, ChatGPT, and others. Artificial intelligence finds extensive use across various industries. Tasks that don't need human involvement can be automated to save time and money. Artificial intelligence theory has been contested since at least Leibnitz in the early 18th century, but the modern concept of AI emerged in the early 1940s and gained popularity with the introduction of the "Turing test" in 1950.¹⁹ Three things have contributed to the recent period of remarkable growth in AI: better algorithms, more networked computer power, and an improved capacity to gather and store vast amounts of data.

Since India is still a developing nation, artificial intelligence is still in its infancy there. Research and development in artificial intelligence has been prompted by 21st-century technological developments, such as the emergence of social networking sites and foreign companies investing in India.²⁰ The capacity for human reasoning is improved by this new technology. These days, artificial intelligence is widely applied in every industry in the world. Workplace stress has decreased and productivity has increased because too smart technology. Niti Aayog, the policy-making body of the Indian government, places a strong emphasis on artificial intelligence.

However, it manages and governs AI in an indirect manner through the Information Technology Act of 2000. The Data Protection Bill 2019 was passed by the government to address issues of digital governance and privacy pertaining to data and cyberspace, including the moral application of intelligence.²¹

¹⁸ *ibid*

¹⁹ Source: <https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/the-impact-of-ai-on-human-rights/> (Last accessed on 15.10.2025)

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ *ibid*

III. HUMAN RIGHTS' CONCEPTUALIZATION

Since human rights transcend cultural and geographic barriers and represent the very core of humanity, they are highly sought-after both domestically and internationally. The fundamental rights that every person has just by virtue of being a human being are represented as human rights. They uphold the indispensable prerequisites for a civilized existence, emphasizing justice, equality, freedom, and respect for all. In *Ransome Kuti & Ors v. A.G. Federation & Ors*, Justice Kayode Eso summed up that human rights are fundamental and predate formal laws; they transcend common law and represent the cornerstone of civilized human existence.²²

Through constitutional protections, the defence of human rights is consistently stressed within the framework of national legal systems. Fundamental human rights are enshrined in Nigeria's 1999 Constitution (as amended), which is the ultimate law and the foundation of all public policies and governance. These rights are "fundamental," according to Nasir PCA in *Uzoukwu v. Ezeonu II*, because they are enshrined in the constitution, which is the fundamental law that governs the country. These rights include the following: freedom of opinion, conscience, and religion; freedom of expression; freedom of movement; non-discrimination; human dignity; personal liberty; fair hearing; private and family life; and property ownership. In national jurisdictions, these rights collectively give people the legal guarantee of human value and dignity.²³

The existence and defence of human rights have a significant international component that extends beyond national borders. The United Nations General Assembly's 1948 adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was a landmark document that established a universal set of rights that must be upheld everywhere. It established the framework for a number of other agreements, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which ensures that rights are

²² Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356384782_Artificial_Intelligence_and_Human_Rights (Last accessed on 15.10.2025)

²³ *ibid*

upheld by the law in democracies. A crucial connection between international standards and domestic implementation is highlighted by Section 12(1) of Nigeria's Constitution, which states that foreign treaties, including major human rights instruments, only become enforceable upon legislative ratification.²⁴

Africa's human rights framework is strengthened on a regional level by the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, also known as the Banjul Charter. It was ratified in 1981 and upholds both individual and group rights, including rights to equality, freedom from discrimination, dignity, life and personal integrity, religion, health, and self-determination. Its broad ratification throughout the continent demonstrates how committed everyone is to protecting human rights in Africa. In the end, even while human rights may be expressed through a variety of legal frameworks, their fundamental essence is unaffected by political or legislative action—they are a result of humanity itself. In any society, upholding these rights is still essential to attaining equality, justice, and sustainable development.²⁵

Since the technologies are now so ubiquitous, it's simple to overlook the application of AI methods like natural language processing, speech recognition, and predictive analytics.²⁶ However, AI poses a multitude of human rights violations in society, just like any other new technology. Human rights include traditional knowledge that can be applied to today's problems. Most importantly, human rights are a legally binding, normative framework that not only guides but also unlocks all liberties for everyone, everywhere, thereby creating checks and balances.²⁷

Human dignity and agency are their ultimate concerns. To put it briefly, they offer a paradigm of long-term, intergenerational governance that will secure our future. Human rights represent the conviction that individuals, private organizations, and corporations, as well as their governments, must be protected from certain forms of abuse.²⁸

²⁴ *ibid*

²⁵ *ibid*

²⁶ Source:

<https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/the-impact-of-ai-on-human-rights/> (Last accessed on 15.10.2025)

²⁷ *ibid*

²⁸ *ibid*

IV. IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Although artificial intelligence (AI) and human rights are essential for human survival, their coexistence has generated controversy. Although artificial intelligence (AI) was created by humans, it is always biased and reflects existing power systems. It affects choices in fields including governance, justice, and law enforcement, with both favourable and unfavourable effects on human rights.²⁹

- **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE RIGHT TO PERSONAL LIBERTY:** Freedom from unjustified confinement is guaranteed by the right to liberty. Despite being protected by international agreements and the Nigerian Constitution, AI tools like risk assessment tools and predictive policing have the potential to jeopardize this freedom. Biased algorithms (such as COMPAS and PredPol) have unfairly impacted pretrial decisions and sentence, raising concerns about arbitrary detentions even while they aid in crime prediction and enhance security.³⁰
- **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL:** Justice and impartiality are ensured by a fair trial. Although AI's use in robot judges and court aides increases efficiency, algorithmic biases jeopardize justice. The *State v. Loomis*³¹ case serves as an example of how racial bias and the rights of the defendant can be undermined by AI systems such as COMPAS.
- **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY:** AI-driven data collection and surveillance pose serious risks to Nigeria's and the world's acknowledged right to privacy. Personal data is routinely processed by businesses like Facebook, Google, and Amazon, sometimes in an unethical manner as demonstrated by the Cambridge Analytica controversy. Although AI makes monitoring more efficient, it also runs the

²⁹ Source:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356384782_Artificial_Intelligence_and_Human_Rights (Last accessed on 15.10.2025)

³⁰ *ibid*

³¹ *State v. Loomis*, 881 N.W.2d 749 (Wis. 2016)

risk of infringing on people's autonomy and privacy.

- **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE RIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION:** AI may use biased datasets and programming to perpetuate discrimination. AI systems have exacerbated inequality, particularly on the basis of race and gender, despite the fact that discrimination is illegal under both International and Constitutional Law. In response, programs such as the EU's "Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI" place a strong emphasis on an anthropocentric strategy to uphold equality and human oversight.³²
- **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE RIGHT AGAINST ARBITRARY ARREST:** Wrongful detentions have resulted from AI mistakes in recognition systems or profiling, even though arrests are only permitted when backed by proof. In order to prevent arbitrary arrests, the UN Human Rights Office has issued a warning that AI profiling jeopardizes liberty, privacy, and a fair trial.³³
- **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION:** Without hindrance, people can express their thoughts thanks to freedom of expression. AI facilitates this through digital platforms and social media, but it also promotes hate speech, false information, and "echo chambers" that skew public debate. Thus, algorithmic content curation supports authentic expression while also restricting it.³⁴
- **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS, WORK, AND EMPLOYMENT:** A number of human rights aspects are impacted by artificial intelligence (AI). It can limit freedom of assembly by tracking and profiling people using facial recognition and sophisticated surveillance, which deters people from participating in collective expression. Although AI improves efficiency and service

delivery, making it easier to obtain important socioeconomic rights like housing, healthcare, and welfare, its opaque systems and algorithmic biases run the risk of escalating inequality and digital exclusion. While AI-driven automation has increased efficiency in the workplace, it has also resulted in the displacement of many workers, posing challenges to fair labour standards and causing uncertainty. Hence, states are required by international commitments like as the ICESCR to guarantee that the incorporation of AI in employment and governance preserves human dignity, equality, and disclosure.³⁵

- **AI- DRIVEN EXPLOITATION AND MISREPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN:** By digitally changing faces, artificial intelligence tools—like those used to create deepfakes—have been abused to produce unpleasant and pornographic pictures, seriously harming women and children on an emotional and social level. Artificial intelligence (AI)-based language systems can be used to propagate covert animosity that avoids detection, despite efforts to stop misuse. Furthermore, misinformation and algorithm-driven content filtering exacerbate online misogyny, gender bias, and exploitation, which are frequently motivated by engagement-driven financial interests.³⁶

V. CRITICISM FACED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DURING THE IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

While there is no denying that artificial intelligence (AI) has advanced society, it also severely threatens core values like democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Though AI has the power to affect which information is emphasized or hidden, possibly leading to prejudice and unequal representation, democracy depends on educated citizen engagement. AI also makes targeted political ads, disinformation, and deepfakes possible, all of which threaten the

³² Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356384782_Artificial_Intelligence_and_Human_Rights (Last accessed on 15.10.2025)

³³ *ibid*

³⁴ *ibid*

³⁵ *ibid*

³⁶ Source: <https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/the-impact-of-ai-on-human-rights/> (Last accessed on 15.10.2025)

legitimacy of democratic debate and fair election procedures.³⁷

In terms of the rule of law, artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to increase institutional effectiveness, but it also runs the risk of undermining legitimacy and trust by enabling commercial AI systems, rather than courts, to control content such as hate speech, sometimes circumventing the law. The emergence of private company-managed automated dispute remedies further erodes legal protections because these systems are subject to terms of service rather than the law, endangering consumer rights and procedural fairness.³⁸

In particular, the effects of AI on equality and prejudice raise serious concerns. Certain populations are frequently marginalized by AI systems that reinforce biases seen in their training data. Amazon's hiring AI, for instance, replicated discriminatory trends from previous employee profiles, favouring men over women. Additionally, without human oversight, AI is being used more and more to monitor employees and make hiring decisions, endangering their rights to dignity, fair working conditions, and the ability to organize. These difficulties show that the detrimental implications of AI on society must be carefully considered.³⁹

CHALLENGES FACED BY AI IN INDIA: Human rights abuses involving artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in India have sparked serious worries, especially with regard to women, children, migrants, and refugees. By using opaque algorithms that lack diversity and fairness in their design, AI systems can reinforce bias, discrimination, and inequality while producing unfair results for marginalized groups. Furthermore, because these systems gather and analyse large amounts of personal data, they frequently undermine privacy, which is particularly concerning for protected groups who are vulnerable to exploitation.⁴⁰

³⁷ Source:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356384782_Artificial_Intelligence_and_Human_Rights (Last accessed on 15.10.2025)

³⁸ *ibid*

³⁹ *ibid*

Due to India's legal system's inability to keep up with AI developments, legal concepts like accountability, responsibility, and culpability for AI-driven choices are unclear. Even though AI is not regarded as a legal person, the legal issues raised by AI autonomy and its effects on society have not been sufficiently addressed by current legislation. Although there is currently no official legislation specifically addressing AI, the Indian government has responded by creating ethical standards and a national AI strategy through NITI Aayog that emphasizes ethical considerations, responsible AI development, and regulatory cooperation.⁴¹

The main problems include legal ambiguities surrounding data privacy and culpability for the activities of AI systems, bias in AI algorithms that exacerbate social inequality, and a lack of transparency in AI decision-making that limits accountability. The rapidly changing AI technologies also put existing laws to the test, necessitating proactive policy changes to uphold justice and safeguard individual rights, especially for underprivileged groups. Identity theft, privacy issues, and misuse of AI-generated data underscore the critical need for more robust regulatory frameworks.⁴²

Experts advise changing the focus of conversations about AI accountability from placing blame to recognizing and averting errors, similar to how thorough incident analysis has improved aviation safety. In order to ensure that technology upholds justice and dignity in society, this strategy, together with interdisciplinary collaboration between the public and private sectors and research institutions, can aid in the development of AI systems that are secure, open, and compliant with human rights laws.⁴³

V. CASE ANALYSIS

1. *R (Bridges) v. Chief Constable of South Wales Police (and others)*⁴⁴: Due to insufficient legal

⁴⁰ Source:

<https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/the-impact-of-ai-on-human-rights/> (Last accessed on 15.10.2025)

⁴¹ *ibid*

⁴² *ibid*

⁴³ *ibid*

⁴⁴ *R (Bridges) v. Chief Constable of South Wales Police (and others)*, ([2020] EWCA Civ 1058)

justification and inadequate safeguards, the Court of Appeal ruled that South Wales Police's use of live AFR was illegal under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which addresses the right to privacy. It is a landmark at the nexus of human rights, AI, and surveillance technology.⁴⁵

2. *State v. Loomis*⁴⁶: The court examined whether due process was broken by using a proprietary risk assessment algorithm (COMPAS) for punishment. Although they emphasized the necessity for openness, the chance to contest, and prudence when depending on algorithms, they maintained that its use did not in and of itself violate due process. When discussing bias, opacity, and fairness in AI, this case is frequently brought up.⁴⁷
3. *Big Brother Watch and Others v. the United Kingdom*⁴⁸: This ECHR ruling addressed the collection and retention of communications data as well as bulk interception of communications. It places restrictions on state surveillance capabilities, including those that AI-based techniques can make possible. (Even if it isn't "pure AI," it is pertinent to the effects of automated and extensive surveillance.)⁴⁹
4. *K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs. Union of India and Ors*⁵⁰: In a historic ruling in 2017, the Indian Supreme Court acknowledged the right to privacy as a basic constitutional right. The design of the Aadhaar program was reevaluated to ensure compliance with the right to privacy as a result of this decision. Although the court maintained Aadhaar's constitutionality, it placed limitations on its required use for a number of services.⁵¹ Although it isn't specifically "AI" in most places, Puttaswamy is crucial in establishing privacy as

an Article 21 fundamental right. It establishes criteria (reasonability, process, etc.) that are highly pertinent to the assessment of AI systems' data gathering, algorithmic inference, profiling, and surveillance.⁵²

VI. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Through increasing access to social justice, healthcare, and education, artificial intelligence offers previously unheard-of possibilities to promote human rights. But this promise comes with significant moral dilemmas, such as invasions of privacy, biased algorithms, and the possibility of losing one's employment. Therefore, it is crucial to strike a balance between innovation and the defence of individual liberties to make sure that technology advances rather than detracts from mankind.

To achieve this balance, AI must be transparent and explainable. AI systems respect human autonomy and dignity when they are made to be comprehensible and accountable. Responsible governance and ethical frameworks can guarantee that AI systems adhere to human rights norms, fostering equity, justice, and confidence in their results.

Collaboration between governments, developers, academics, and civil society is essential to achieving a future with AI that is focused on people. Public education, awareness campaigns, and comprehensive legal frameworks must all be combined to create an informed public that can responsibly steer AI's development. We can balance innovation and the protection of basic human rights in the digital age by embracing openness, justice, and accountability.

Modern society has quickly embraced artificial intelligence, which is changing the legal, social, and economic spheres. However, the lack of strong

⁴⁵ Source:

<https://globalfreedomofexpression.columbia.edu/case/s/r-v-the-chief-constable-of-south-wales-police/> (Last accessed on 17.10.2025)

⁴⁶ *State v. Loomis*, 881 N.W.2d 749 (Wis. 2016)

⁴⁷ Source: <https://harvardlawreview.org/print/vol-130/state-v-loomis/> (Last accessed on 17.10.2025)

⁴⁸ *Big Brother Watch and Others v. the United Kingdom*, (Applications nos. 58170/13, 62322/14 and 24960/15), [2021] ECHR 117

⁴⁹ Source:

<https://globalfreedomofexpression.columbia.edu/case/s/big-brother-watch-v-united-kingdom/> (Last accessed on 17.10.2025)

⁵⁰ *K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs. Union of India and Ors*, AIR 2018 SC (SUPP) 1841

⁵¹ Source:

<https://www.ijnrd.org/papers/IJNRD2311095.pdf> (Last accessed on 17.10.2025)

⁵² Source: <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/127517806/> (Last accessed on 17.10.2025)

accountability and data protection measures has made it easier for people to exploit the internet and violate people's rights. AI-driven systems frequently violate privacy rights, support discrimination, and erode the values of justice and equality. In this rapidly changing technology age, robust regulatory frameworks based on international and constitutional human rights standards are crucial for preserving human dignity. By incorporating moral and constitutional requirements—such as the rule of law, non-discrimination, and human rights—into AI decision-making processes, Constitutional Artificial Intelligence (CAI) presents a viable solution. CAI guarantees that technology breakthroughs operate within fair and open boundaries by ensuring that AI systems are in line with these fundamental principles. The feasibility of explicitly incorporating constitutional ideas into AI frameworks is demonstrated by initiatives such as those created by Anthropic, which encourage accountability and equity in automated decision-making.

This means that India needs to take a proactive legal stance that guarantees access to remedies for victims of AI abuse, enforces transparency, and requires human monitoring. Courts, legislators, and civil society must work together to develop responsible AI deployment jurisprudence and policy. A rights-based framework, public awareness, and constitutional inclusion can turn AI from a dangerous disruptor into a tool that supports equality, justice, and the democratic principles that form the foundation of human society.

VII. SUGGESTIONS TO BE MADE

- **ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY:** Transparency in AI system operation and design should be a top priority for both developers and users. Algorithms must be transparent and accountable so that people can comprehend and contest decisions that impact their rights. If businesses don't want to jeopardize the privacy of their customers, they should implement additional security measures such as data anonymization techniques or actively check algorithms for privacy flaws. Corporations have an important role in protecting human rights. Being transparent and innovative is a common strategy used by companies looking to gain the trust of their customers. By implementing AI technology and being clear about how it aids in decision-making, businesses may often attract a wider range of clients and retain their existing clientele.
- **INCLUSIVITY AND FAIRNESS:** A dedication to equity and inclusivity is necessary to mitigate bias in AI. When combined with continuous observation, diverse and representative datasets can assist in detecting and addressing biases in AI systems.
- **HUMAN OVERSIGHT:** Human oversight should be a part of important decisions, particularly those that have major repercussions for human rights. Even if AI can help with decision-making, human actors should ultimately be in charge to maintain accountability and ethical issues. International Cooperation: International cooperation is crucial because AI is a global field. A unified framework for resolving human rights issues internationally can be established with the aid of common standards and best practices.
- **DUE DILIGENCE:** For the Human Rights Commission and other authorized bodies to fulfill their responsibility to defend human rights, they must immediately establish a strict human rights due diligence framework in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. To do this, proactive and ongoing due diligence must be carried out to identify possible and actual damages, be open and honest about them, and, if required, mitigate and repair those damages.
- **CONTINUOUS EVALUATION:** Regulations must be continuously reviewed and adjusted in light of AI's rapid evolution. Updates to legal and ethical frameworks should be based on regular evaluations of how AI technology affect human rights.

REFERENCES

- [1] <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372743882>

- [2] <https://www.accessnow.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/AI-and-Human-Rights.pdf>
- [3] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356384782_Artificial_Intelligence_and_Human_Rights
- [4] <https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/the-impact-of-ai-on-human-rights/>
- [5] *State v. Loomis*, 881 N.W.2d 749 (Wis. 2016)
- [6] *R (Bridges) v. Chief Constable of South Wales Police (and others)*, ([2020] EWCA Civ 1058)
- [7] <https://globalfreedomofexpression.columbia.edu/cases/r-v-the-chief-constable-of-south-wales-police/>
- [8] <https://harvardlawreview.org/print/vol-130/state-v-loomis/>
- [9] *Big Brother Watch and Others v. the United Kingdom*, (Applications nos. 58170/13, 62322/14 and 24960/15), [2021] ECHR 117
- [10] <https://globalfreedomofexpression.columbia.edu/cases/big-brother-watch-v-united-kingdom/>
- [11] *K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs. Union of India and Ors*, AIR 2018 SC (SUPP) 1841
- [12] <https://www.ijnrd.org/papers/IJNRD2311095.pdf>
- [13] <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/127517806/>