

INTERNATIONAL LAW
JOURNAL

**WHITE BLACK
LEGAL LAW
JOURNAL**
**ISSN: 2581-
8503**

Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Journal

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

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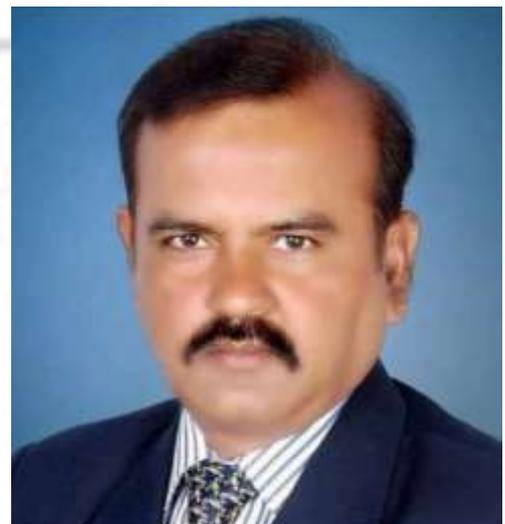
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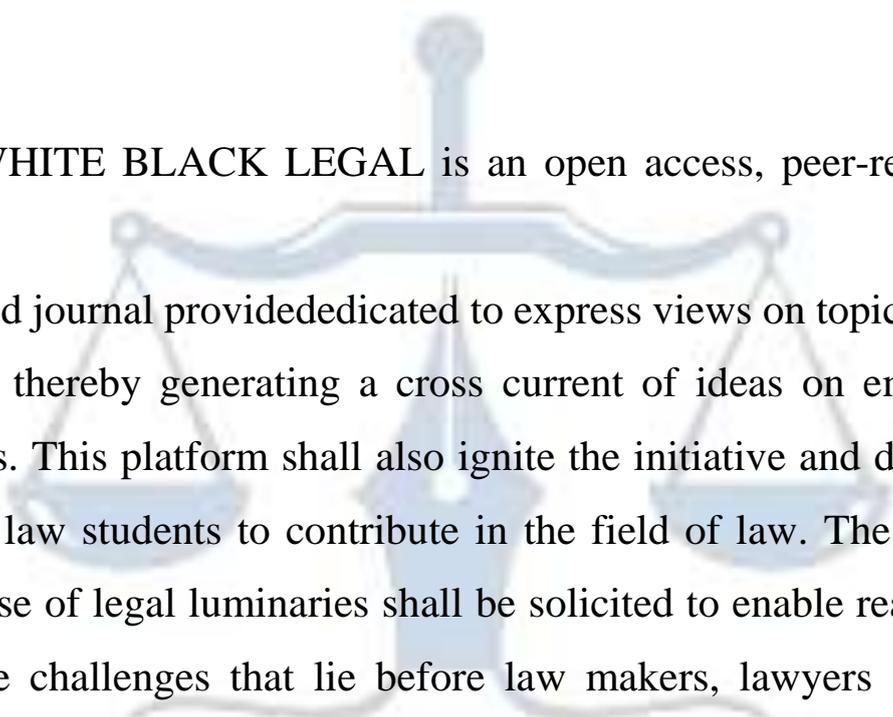


Subhrajit Chanda

BBA. LL.B. (Hons.) (Amity University, Rajasthan); LL. M. (UPES, Dehradun) (Nottingham Trent University, UK); Ph.D. Candidate (G.D. Goenka University)

Subhrajit did his LL.M. in Sports Law, from Nottingham Trent University of United Kingdoms, with international scholarship provided by university; he has also completed another LL.M. in Energy Law from University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, India. He did his B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) focussing on International Trade Law.

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WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal providededicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS: DIRECTING LEGAL AND ETHICAL BOUNDARIES

AUTHORED BY - MS. POONAM GULATI¹

& GURPREET KAUR²

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI), defined as the simulation of human intelligence by machines, has emerged as a transformative force with profound implications for human rights. This paper delves into the intersection of AI and human rights within the Indian legal and ethical framework, exploring the dual aspects of opportunities and challenges. Human rights in India, enshrined in the Constitution and various legislations, guarantee equality, freedom, and justice. However, the rapid proliferation of AI technologies has exposed vulnerabilities, including privacy violations, discrimination, and a lack of accountability. This study critically examines how AI can be both a catalyst for promoting human rights and a potential risk factor. AI offers transformative applications, such as monitoring human rights abuses, enabling predictive analytics for improved access to justice, and fostering transparency and accountability in governance. However, these advancements are accompanied by ethical and legal concerns, including the perpetuation of biases, privacy infringement, and disruptions to societal structures. Through an analysis of India's existing legal regulations and ethical guidelines, this research highlights the need for a balanced approach to harness AI's potential while safeguarding fundamental rights. The study also addresses key issues like autonomous decision-making, employment impacts, and the broader implications for social justice. Ultimately, this paper seeks to provide a roadmap for leveraging AI responsibly to enhance the protection and promotion of human rights in India.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights, Legal Framework, Ethical Challenges, Privacy and Accountability

¹ Assistant Professor (Law), Amity University Punjab, Vidwan ID: [Vidwan Profile](#) LinkedIn: [LinkedIn Profile](#) Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=INF8u-AAAAAJ&hl=en&authuser=1>

² Researcher, LLM, Amity Law School, Amity University Punjab.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) involves programming machines to simulate human intelligence, enabling them to perform tasks that usually require human cognition. This includes technologies like machine learning and natural language processing, which allow AI systems to handle activities such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. As AI technologies continue to evolve and integrate into daily life, the discussion around human rights and ethical boundaries becomes increasingly crucial. Ensuring that AI systems respect fundamental human rights and operate within ethical boundaries is essential to prevent potential harm and promote equitable outcomes. The ethical considerations explore ethical frameworks such as fairness, accountability, transparency, and responsibility (FAIR principles) that guide the development and deployment of AI systems.

Fairness: AI systems must ensure fair treatment and avoid discrimination. In hiring, for instance, AI tools should minimize bias to provide equal opportunities for all candidates, regardless of race, gender, or other protected characteristics.³

Accountability: AI developers and deployers should be accountable for the decisions made by AI systems. For instance, autonomous vehicles must have mechanisms in place to assign responsibility in case of accidents or failures.⁴

Transparency: AI systems should operate transparently, meaning their decisions and processes should be understandable and explainable to stakeholders. For example, in healthcare, AI diagnostic systems should provide clear reasoning for their diagnoses to doctors and patients.

Responsibility: Those developing and deploying AI systems have a responsibility to ensure their ethical use and mitigate potential harms. For instance, companies using AI in consumer data analysis should prioritize data protection and user consent.

AI technologies can both create and eliminate jobs. For example, while AI-powered automation may reduce the need for manual labour, it can also create new job opportunities in AI

³ David Parkes & Michael Wellman, *Economic Reasoning and Artificial Intelligence*, *Harv. Data Sci. Rev.* (Oct. 28, 2020), <https://hdsr.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/10jsh9d1/release/8>.

⁴ Brent Daniel Mittelstadt et al., *The Ethics of Algorithms: Mapping the Debate*, 5 *Internet Histories* 1, 2 (2016), <https://doi.org/10.1177/2053951716679679>.

development and maintenance⁵ AI can improve access to essential services like healthcare and education through telemedicine and personalized learning platforms⁶. However, it can also exacerbate inequalities if access to AI technologies is unevenly distributed. Governments worldwide are developing regulations to govern AI technologies⁷. Organizations such as the OECD and UNESCO are working on international guidelines for AI ethics. For instance, the OECD AI Principles emphasize inclusive growth, sustainable development, and human-centered AI. Tech companies are adopting internal guidelines and ethical frameworks for AI development. For example, Google's AI Principles include commitments to fairness, privacy, and accountability in AI research and deployment.

Key Points to Elaborate:

- 1. Technological Advancements:** Discuss the rapid progress in AI technologies, including deep learning algorithms and neural networks, which have enabled breakthroughs in various domains.
- 2. Applications:** Highlight real-world applications of AI in fields like healthcare, finance, autonomous vehicles, and customer service, showcasing its transformative potential.
- 3. Challenges:** Address challenges such as data privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, and the ethical implications of AI-driven decision-making. Despite its benefits.

Literature Review; Artificial Intelligence (AI) has increasingly intersected with human rights considerations, shaping discourse and policy around ethical frameworks, societal impacts, and regulatory approaches. Ethical considerations in AI development are increasingly guided by frameworks such as fairness, accountability, transparency, and responsibility -FAIR principles.⁸ He advocates for these principles to ensure AI systems respect human rights, avoid discriminatory biases, and promote transparent decision-making. This is especially crucial in healthcare, where AI-driven diagnostics must uphold patient rights and provide explainable outcomes. AI technologies significantly impact human rights, affecting privacy, freedom of

⁵ International Labour Organization, *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2020* (2020), <https://www.ilo.org/publications/world-employment-and-social-outlook-trends-2020-0>.

⁶ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council: Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy*, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/43/52 (2020), <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-privacy>.

⁷ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the Protection of Natural Persons with Regard to the Processing of Personal Data and on the Free Movement of Such Data (General Data Protection Regulation), 2016 O.J. (L 119) 1.

⁸ David Lazer et al., *The Science of Science: From the Methodology of Science to the Science of Science*, *Harvard Data Science Review* (2018), <https://hdsr.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/10jsh9d1/release/8>.

expression, and equality. They highlight how AI systems, particularly in surveillance and data processing, can threaten individual privacy rights, emphasizing the need for regulatory frameworks that balance innovation with privacy protections⁹. Additionally, AI's involvement in decision-making, such as automated profiling and predictive policing, raises concerns about fairness and due process.¹⁰ These applications can infringe on rights to non-discrimination and freedom from arbitrary interference, underscoring the necessity for legal and ethical scrutiny. Regulatory frameworks are being developed by governments and international organizations to address AI's impact on human rights. The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), for example, includes provisions on automated decision-making and data protection to uphold privacy rights and ensure transparency.¹¹ Internationally, the United Nations has examined AI's human rights implications through various reports and initiatives. The UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights has emphasized the need for AI governance that respects human rights principles, calling for multi-stakeholder collaboration and accountability frameworks.

Research Methodology; The intersection of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and human rights presents complex challenges and opportunities, requiring a doctrinal research approach to analyse existing legal frameworks, regulations, and ethical principles governing AI technologies. A doctrinal research approach offers a structured analysis of legal principles, ethical frameworks, and regulatory responses to AI's impact on human rights. By examining existing laws, international standards, and ethical guidelines, this research contributes to informed discussions on balancing technological innovation with fundamental rights in the era of AI.

Legal Boundaries; Regulation and governance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the context of human rights is a pressing issue that requires careful consideration and robust frameworks. Effective regulation aims to balance the advancement of AI technologies with the protection of fundamental human rights, such as privacy, non-discrimination, and freedom of expression. Internationally, efforts are underway to establish guidelines and standards that govern the

⁹ Harlan Grant Cohen, *The International Legal System: A Coursebook* (2019), <https://lawcat.berkeley.edu/record/1127463>.

¹⁰ Danielle Keats Citron & Frank Pasquale, *The Scored Society: Due Process for Automated Predictions*, 89 *Wash. L. Rev.* 1, 5 (2014), <https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/wlr/vol89/iss1/2/>.

¹¹ Bryce Goodman & Seth Flaxman, *European Union Regulations on Algorithmic Decision-Making and a "Right to Explanation"*, 31 *Comput. Sci. Rev.* 1 (2019), <https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.08813>.

ethical development and deployment of AI.¹² Furthermore, regulatory bodies and international organizations like the United Nations are actively exploring ways to harmonize regulatory approaches globally, fostering collaboration among nations to address ethical challenges and promote responsible AI innovation that upholds human rights principles¹³. Effective regulation and governance frameworks are crucial to harnessing AI's potential while safeguarding societal values and rights in an increasingly digital and automated world. International human rights instruments, such as the UDHR and subsequent treaties, provide foundational principles that guide the application of AI technologies in a manner consistent with human rights. These include principles related to privacy, non-discrimination, and the right to a fair trial, which are increasingly relevant in the context of AI¹⁴. The GDPR exemplifies robust regional legislation that addresses AI's impact on human rights. It mandates stringent requirements for AI systems, such as the right to explanation in automated decision-making and protections against algorithmic biases, ensuring AI deployment respects individuals' rights within the EU. Many countries are developing national AI strategies that include regulatory frameworks aimed at balancing innovation with human rights protections. These strategies often involve legislative measures to govern AI applications, ensuring they comply with ethical guidelines and do not infringe upon citizens' rights. Some jurisdictions have implemented sector-specific regulations governing AI use in sensitive areas like healthcare, finance, and law enforcement. These regulations focus on ensuring transparency, accountability, and fairness in AI-driven processes to mitigate risks to human rights. Tech companies are increasingly adopting internal ethical guidelines and principles for AI development. One of the key challenges in regulating AI and human rights is ensuring effective enforcement of existing laws and guidelines. Enforcement mechanisms must be robust to address violations and hold accountable those responsible for unethical AI practices. As AI technologies evolve, new ethical challenges and human rights implications may arise, requiring continuous adaptation of regulatory frameworks and ethical guidelines to address these emerging issues. Achieving global consensus on AI regulation and governance remains a challenge, given varying cultural, legal, and ethical norms across countries. International cooperation and dialogue are essential to harmonizing regulatory approaches and ensuring consistent protection of human rights in AI development and deployment.

¹² Regulation (EU) 2016/679, 2016 O.J. (L 119) 1, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj>.

¹³ U.N. Human Rights Council, *Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy*, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-privacy>.

¹⁴ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res. 217A (III), U.N. Doc. A/810, at 71 (1948), <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>.

Data Privacy and Security; AI systems often require access to large amounts of personal data for training and decision-making purposes. Regulations like the GDPR in the European Union set stringent standards for the collection, processing, and storage of personal data, ensuring that individuals' privacy rights are upheld. Data privacy laws globally recognize individuals' right to privacy, which includes control over their personal information. AI applications must adhere to these laws to prevent unauthorized access, use, or disclosure of sensitive data that could infringe upon privacy rights. AI algorithms trained on biased data can perpetuate discrimination and infringe upon individuals' rights to fair treatment. Ethical frameworks emphasize the importance of mitigating bias in AI systems to ensure fairness and non-discrimination in decision-making processes¹⁵. Ensuring transparency in AI decision-making processes, including providing explanations for automated decisions, enhances accountability and helps individuals understand how their data is used, promoting trust and safeguarding privacy rights. AI systems handling sensitive data must implement robust cybersecurity measures to protect against data breaches and cyberattacks. This includes encryption, access controls, and regular security audits to minimize risks to individuals' data privacy. Techniques such as anonymizing or pseudonymizing data before processing in AI systems help protect individuals' identities while allowing for meaningful analysis and decision-making. AI developers and organizations face challenges in complying with diverse data privacy regulations across jurisdictions, requiring careful navigation of legal requirements to avoid penalties and uphold individuals' rights. Effective enforcement of data privacy laws is crucial to hold accountable those responsible for data breaches or misuse of personal information. Regulatory bodies play a key role in investigating violations and imposing sanctions to protect individuals' privacy rights. Data privacy laws grant individuals rights to access, correct, or delete their personal data held by AI systems. Upholding these rights ensures individuals maintain control over their information and can exercise their privacy preferences.

Human-Centric AI; Human-centric AI refers to the design, development, and deployment of AI systems that prioritize human well-being, values, and rights. This approach ensures that AI technologies serve to enhance human capabilities, respect individual autonomy, and promote social good. The core principles of human-centric AI include fairness, transparency, accountability, privacy, and inclusivity. These principles aim to ensure that AI systems are aligned with human values and ethical standards, thereby safeguarding human rights. A human-

¹⁵Ibid.

centric AI approach is grounded in human rights principles. This involves ensuring that AI systems do not infringe on fundamental rights such as privacy, freedom of expression, and non-discrimination. Ethical frameworks like the FAIR principles (fairness, accountability, transparency, and responsibility) are integral to this approach. Ensuring that AI systems are designed with diverse perspectives and inclusive practices is essential. This means involving a wide range of stakeholders, including marginalized communities, in the AI development process to prevent biases and promote equitable outcomes. Human-centric AI emphasizes user-centered design, where the needs, preferences, and experiences of users are central to the AI development process. This involves iterative testing and feedback loops to ensure that AI systems are intuitive, accessible, and responsive to user needs.

Impact of AI on Privacy: AI systems often rely on vast amounts of personal data to function effectively. This includes data collected from various sources such as social media, online transactions, and surveillance systems. The extensive data collection raises concerns about individuals' privacy rights and the potential for misuse or unauthorized access to personal information. AI technologies enhance the capabilities of surveillance systems, enabling more detailed and continuous monitoring of individuals. This can lead to significant privacy intrusions, especially when surveillance is conducted without adequate legal safeguards or oversight.¹⁶ Ethical AI practices emphasize the principle of data minimization, which involves collecting only the data that is necessary for a specific purpose and retaining it only for as long as needed. This reduces the risk of privacy breaches and ensures that personal data is not used for unintended purposes. Techniques such as anonymization and pseudonymization help protect individuals' identities by removing or obfuscating personal identifiers from data sets. This allows for the use of data in AI systems while minimizing the risk of privacy violations.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) The GDPR in the EU sets strict data privacy standards, offering rights such as data access, rectification, and erasure, and requiring transparency in data processing. The CCPA grants California residents rights over their data, including knowing what is collected, deleting it, and opting out of sales. Balancing AI innovation with privacy protection is vital and needs international cooperation (OECD, 2019). Privacy-enhancing technologies like differential privacy can help. Policymakers must update

¹⁶ Supra note 4.

laws to address AI challenges, ensuring strong protections.¹⁷

Equality and non-discrimination rights are in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. These rights ensure equal treatment before the law and prohibit discrimination based on race, gender, etc. They are essential for human dignity and fair societies. AI can unintentionally reinforce biases in training data, leading to discrimination in areas like hiring and law enforcement, disproportionately affecting marginalized groups.¹⁸

The right to work is recognized as a fundamental human right in various international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 23) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Article 6). This right covers the potential to make a living through employment that is freely selected or accepted as well as the right to fair and comfortable working circumstances. Economic stability, self-reliance, and individual dignity all depend on having the ability to work. Workers may be replaced by AI and automation technology, especially in sectors of the economy that primarily rely on physical labour. Significant employment losses and financial instability for impacted people and communities may result from this. AI can also create new job opportunities, particularly in tech-driven sectors. These jobs often require new skills and can lead to the development of entirely new industries and economic growth. The integration of AI in the workplace can widen the skills gap, with high demand for skilled workers proficient in AI technologies and a declining need for low-skilled labour. This can exacerbate inequalities if access to education and training is not equitable. Existing labour laws must be adapted to address the challenges posed by AI. This includes updating regulations to ensure fair labour practices, prevent exploitation, and protect workers' rights in an evolving job market. International organizations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) provide guidelines and frameworks to help countries navigate the impact of AI on work. These guidelines emphasize the importance of decent work, social dialogue, and inclusive economic growth.

The right to information and participation is enshrined in various international human rights instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 19) and the

¹⁷ OECD, *Artificial Intelligence*, <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/policy-issues/artificial-intelligence.html>.

¹⁸ Supra note 7.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Articles 19 and 25). This right encompasses the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas, as well as the right to participate in public affairs and decision-making processes. The right to information and participation is crucial for ensuring transparency, accountability, and democratic governance. It empowers individuals to make informed decisions, engage in public discourse, and hold authorities accountable, thereby fostering an inclusive and participatory society. AI technologies can enhance access to information by enabling the efficient processing and dissemination of large volumes of data. However, they can also create challenges related to misinformation, data privacy, and the digital divide, affecting the quality and equity of information. AI can facilitate greater public participation by providing platforms for civic engagement, enabling real-time feedback, and enhancing decision-making processes. Nonetheless, there is a risk of marginalizing voices that lack digital literacy or access to technology. Investing in digital literacy programs can empower individuals to navigate AI-driven information ecosystems effectively. This includes educating people about the benefits and risks of AI, data privacy, and the responsible use of technology. Policymakers should develop and enforce regulations that ensure transparency and public participation in AI-related decision-making processes.

Conclusions; The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies brings significant opportunities and challenges in the context of human rights. This paper has explored various dimensions of AI's impact on human rights, including privacy, equality, non-discrimination, work, information, and participation. Through this exploration, it becomes evident that while AI has the potential to enhance human welfare, it also poses substantial risks that must be managed through robust ethical frameworks, legal regulations, and inclusive governance. One of the core findings is the critical importance of transparency and explainability in AI systems. Ensuring that AI processes are transparent allows individuals to understand how decisions that affect their lives are made, thereby fostering trust and accountability. Explainability is essential not only for users but also for developers and regulators who need to ensure that AI systems operate fairly and ethically. Since people must be informed about how their data is used and have the option to consent to or opt out of data-collecting methods, transparency, and privacy protection go hand in hand.

In conclusion, the intersection of AI and human rights presents both immense potential and significant challenges. To harness AI's benefits while safeguarding human rights, it is

imperative to develop and enforce robust ethical and legal frameworks. These frameworks should prioritize transparency, accountability, fairness, and inclusivity. Collaboration between engineers, policymakers, and civil society is necessary to guarantee that AI technologies are created and applied in ways that uphold and advance human rights.

Continuous dialogue, research, and adaptive governance will be key to navigating the evolving landscape of AI and human rights, ensuring that technological progress contributes to a more just, equitable, and inclusive society. By committing to these principles, we can create an AI-driven future that upholds the dignity and rights of all individuals.

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