

Artificial Intelligence as a Guardian of Advanced Human Rights: Indian Legal Context and Global Outlook

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Abstract

Human rights are the inalienable rights of an individual that he gets as when he is born, irrespective of their caste, creed, and religion, such as the right to life and personal liberty, right to free from torture, right to equal treatment before law, etc., here with time and technological advancement rights have evolved as well, such as environmental rights and digital rights. Moreover, with the advent of human rights, various freedoms also emerged, including freedom of speech and expression, the right to assemble and form associations, freedom of movement, the right to reside or settle, and the freedom to pursue an occupation. Artificial Intelligence is a tool for thought, voice, direction, and change, focusing on overall development and the rights of people, which is required to safeguard human rights. There exist many AI tools that are serving to promote the rights & Freedoms of an individual, such as Gemini, Instagram, Google Maps, etc. But there are certain challenges because of a lack of guidelines as well, which need to be addressed. This research explores the changing nature and scope of Human Rights as well as freedom of a particular human being, why AI is needed to safeguard human rights, what AI tools are in use to promote human rights, the challenges with AI to safeguard Human Rights, the cases where AI cause violation to human rights and what measures are required to bring balance between innovation and Rights.

Keywords: Human Rights, Freedom, Artificial Intelligence, Justice, Technology, Safeguard, Equality.

1. Introduction

As per the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, “Human rights are the fundamental rights that all people possess just by virtue of their humanity. They are independent of any nation or government. Regardless of nationality, gender, religion, ethnicity, language, or origin, everyone is entitled to these rights. Both our survival and our dignity are safeguarded by human rights. The primary UN agency tasked with advancing and defending the rights outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). It seeks to raise awareness of abuses, establish international norms, and empower people via activism, education, and research so that everyone can assert their rights. In addition, the OHCHR assists governments through situational monitoring, abuse prevention, legal assistance, and the creation of just laws and policies. By tying peace, security, development, and human dignity together, it guarantees that human rights are

incorporated into all UN programs. The OHCHR, which was established by the UN General Assembly in 1993 following the Vienna Declaration, defends vulnerable populations, prioritizes the most serious violations, and advances all rights i.e., civil, cultural, economic, political, and social equally. Its current strategic plan (2024 to 2027) is in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and builds on lessons learned from previous worldwide consultations.

Moreover, as per the World Health Organisation (WHO), all persons have a fundamental right as a human right, irrespective of their social background, gender, color, or religion. The most significant of these is the right to health, which is guaranteed by both the WHO Constitution and international human rights treaties. Everyone is entitled to the best potential level of mental and physical well-being. This implies that nations must enact laws and regulations that guarantee everyone access to healthcare and deal with issues like poverty, stigma, and prejudice that contribute to ill health. Freedoms

like bodily autonomy and freedom from hazardous behaviors are part of the right to health, as are rights like equal access to high-quality healthcare free from discrimination. Health systems must be equitable, inclusive, accountable, and cognizant of gender, culture, and ethics to be founded on human rights. Nondiscrimination, involvement, and accountability are important tenets. The quality, acceptability, accessibility, and availability of health care are crucial components. Countries can fulfill their obligation to uphold human dignity through health rights and create robust, fair healthcare systems by adhering to these principles (World Health Organization, 2023). In the health industry, by evaluating vast volumes of data, artificial intelligence (AI) is assisting the healthcare industry with drug research, commercialization, and general service delivery. Both organizational performance and health outcomes have improved as a result. The emergence of AI-powered healthcare mobile apps is a significant trend. These apps, which were created by MedTech and HealthTech companies to address a variety of needs, are rapidly increasing in both quantity and demand. They support case management, education, diagnosis, and screening, demonstrating the growing significance of AI in contemporary healthcare (DelveInsight, 2023).

Although the right to life is the most fundamental, other rights, such as the rights to food, education, health care, employment, and freedom, are also essential to the meaning of life. To ensure that everyone can live in safety, respect, and opportunity, these rights are universal and must be upheld everywhere (Weston, 2025).” Before the 21st century, human rights were restricted to freedom, equality, nondiscrimination, education, religion, and nonexploitation. However, technological growth accelerated after 2000, and as of 2025, everyone is tech-savvy. Today's equality campaign is conducted through social media platforms; freedom of speech and expression is used by regular people as well as by reporters and activists with the aid of X, Instagram, and other platforms; online advertisements are used to raise money for religious causes; payments are made via Google Pay or PayTM to support the right to practice one's religion; and educators are creating

their own websites or posting on YouTube, hence all education system is just one click away.

There are several policies for the sake of Human rights and the main goals of international human rights policy are to establish norms, keep an eye out for abuses, develop capacity, and respond to them. Global standards for rights including equality, free speech, and anti-discrimination have been established by numerous treaties and agreements. However, because they don't contain legally enforceable regulations and some nations impose conditions to get around tight requirements, these agreements are frequently weak. Rights safeguards have also been established, albeit unevenly, by regional organizations such as the Organization of American States and the Council of Europe. State collaboration is necessary for monitoring mechanisms, including the UN Human Rights Council and treaty bodies, to effectively examine state actions. Although governments can oppose outside assistance, capacity building is another area of policy where groups such as NGOs and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights offer training, legal reforms, and support for more robust justice systems. Although they have had limited success, international institutions like the International Criminal Court seek to eradicate impunity for major crimes like war crimes and genocide. With programs like the Global Fund to Fight AIDS and international action against child labor and human trafficking, economic and social rights are also addressed. Although businesses are becoming more involved, commitments are still optional. All things considered, more cooperation and stricter enforcement are still required (International Institutions and Global Governance Program, 2012), as well as the more advanced technology to look after every issue specifically.

To safeguard Advanced Human rights, which include the Right to the environment, the right to privacy, the right to be forgotten, the right to good roads and infrastructure, etc, can be easily safeguarded by artificial intelligence only. Although there are some tools that are already in use, there are some challenges with them in safeguarding human rights.

2. Nature and Scope of Human rights and freedoms

Fundamental Rights cannot be taken away or revoked since they are intrinsic, inalienable, and irrevocable, which means they inherently belong to every human being. In addition to being interconnected and linked to human dignity, human rights are universal and apply to everyone without exception. Moreover, despite being fundamental, they are not unqualified and may be subject to reasonable limitations for the sake of public health, morals, and order. Additionally, they are dynamic, changing to meet the demands and shifts of society, guaranteeing their ongoing relevance. These characteristics combine to make human rights essential to both individual liberty and social cohesion.

Since they encompass every element necessary for a person's survival, dignity, and growth, human rights have a broad reach. Regardless of caste, religion, ethnicity, or belief, they guarantee equality, liberty, and justice from the moment of birth until the end of life. Human rights ensure access to fundamental freedoms, including life, security, education, expression, and belief, while shielding people from discrimination and exploitation. They protect the overall development of people and communities by encompassing economic, social, and cultural aspects in addition to civil and political ones. Therefore, the breadth of human rights is found in their global applicability and their function as the cornerstone of social justice and harmony (LawBhoomi, 2020).

3. History of Human Rights

Human rights in early East and West countries were affected by both religion and culture. Social norms began to be established in communities like Mesopotamia as agriculture and settled life expanded. The Code of Hammurabi (1800 B.C.), which had 282 laws pertaining to justice, property, and wages though the punishments for slaves and nobles were different, it is among the oldest examples. The Ten Commandments in the Hebrew Torah, which prohibit crimes including stealing, murder, and dishonesty, provide similar moral standards. Human rights were significantly impacted by religious teachings. Christianity's

Sermon on the Mount promoted moral responsibility, equality, and love. Compassion, fairness, and equity were highly valued in both Islam and Judaism. Despite these universal ideals, minorities, women, and slaves sometimes did not have equal rights in reality. Furthermore, the Church ruled Europe after the fall of Rome, although later splits like the Reformation (16th century) and the Great Schism (1054) altered ecclesiastical power. The Inquisition and the Crusades demonstrated how intolerance infringed upon fundamental human rights. Scholars such as Sir Thomas More envisioned communities free from oppression and with education in his 1516 work Utopia. Classical humanist principles, which prioritized equality and individual rights, were resurrected throughout the Renaissance. Though it also stoked battles throughout Europe, the Protestant Reformation further altered concepts of freedom and religious rights. Later human rights revolutions were made possible by the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), which put a stop to these wars and established the groundwork for contemporary concepts of state sovereignty and religious freedom. Moreover, Human rights have always been respected in India as well, even before the word was officially coined. Indian philosophers of antiquity held that everyone should have freedom, equality, and fairness. Fairness and dignity were emphasized throughout the Vedas, Ramayana, and Mahabharata. According to Vedic texts, no one is better than another, just as no wheel spoke is superior to another. Equal access to food, water, and natural resources was another point they emphasized. Manu taught that a king must provide equal protection to all of his subjects. Then, by emphasizing compassion, nonviolence, and human dignity, Buddhism and Jainism brought these principles back to life. Influenced by Buddhism, Emperor Ashoka sought to ensure his subjects' welfare, outlawed torture, and treated prisoners with compassion. As a result, ancient India established solid groundwork for justice, equality, and liberty (Kamble, 2015).

3.1. Global perspective: The origins of contemporary human rights can be found in several significant charters and accords. The Magna Carta, which King John of England signed in 1215, was

among the first. It was made in reaction to the abuse of royal power and high taxes. By guaranteeing that no free citizen may be punished without sufficient evidence, the Magna Carta curtailed the king's power. It constituted a turning point in the fight for human rights and subsequently served as an inspiration for several constitutions worldwide, despite the fact that it primarily safeguarded the rights of English lords rather than common people. Thereafter, the Petition of Right (1628), which denounced arbitrary taxes and incarceration, was another example of the ongoing battle. A balance of power between the English Crown and Parliament was later created by the Bill of Rights (1689). Additionally, it introduced ideas like safeguards against harsh penalties and illegal activity. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and other later human rights texts were impacted by these concepts. Furthermore, the social contract hypothesis was created in the 17th and 18th centuries by thinkers such as Jean Jacques Rousseau and John Locke. They maintained that although people still have the inherent right to life and liberty, governments are in place because people have decided to create communities for safety and order. Although its precise application is still up for question, this concept influenced later political and legal systems. And finally, the American Constitution and its Bill of Rights (1791), which became the first ten amendments, were influenced by the Virginia Bill of Rights (1776), which was the first written constitution to incorporate natural rights. Similar to this, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man (1789) and the American Declaration of Independence (1776) limited the power of the government by emphasizing equality, liberty, and inalienable rights. These rights were not universal, though; children, women, and slaves were frequently left out. The limitations of early human rights movements were demonstrated by the imprisonment of activists like Olympe de Gouges, who called for equal rights for women in France (Kamble, 2015).

3.2 In India, Human rights were challenged during the Middle Ages. Hindus were subjected to discriminatory measures by numerous early Muslim monarchs, such as specific taxes and differential

legal treatment. Justice, equality, and human dignity were frequently disregarded. Emperor Akbar, however, brought about reforms by enacting laws promoting justice and tolerance. Certain rights, like bail and the benefit of the doubt for those who are charged, were also recognized by Mughal law. In order to maintain cultural unity in the face of adversity, the Bhakti movement later brought back traditional Indian principles of equality, decency, and respect for human dignity (Kamble, 2015).

Indians experienced significant rights breaches under British administration, like as violence, arbitrary arrests, and denial of liberties. As early as 1895, the Indian National Congress responded by calling for fundamental rights such as the right to property, equality before the law, and freedom of expression. The Nehru Report (1928) and the Sapru Report (1945) strengthened these requests. Ultimately, the Constituent Assembly promised to provide freedom, equality, and justice for all residents upon independence. In line with the universal movement for human rights symbolized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Indian Constitution established a broad range of civil, political, social, and economic rights (Kamble, 2015).

3.3. Traditional Human Rights

Human rights have been recognised in every nation of the globe. They are necessary for each person's development and for living with dignity. The rights to equality, freedom, protection from exploitation, freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, and constitutional remedies are the six primary categories into which these rights are separated. They serve as the foundation of democracy and guarantee everyone's equality, justice, and liberty.

Equal treatment under the law is guaranteed under the **Right to Equality**. The United States (US) recognised it in its constitution in 1868 and made the 14th Amendment of its constitution. It is now a core tenet of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and in the Indian Constitution, it is present under Articles 14 to 18. It forbids discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, caste, sex, or birthplace. Titles like "Sir" or "Raja" are prohibited

(Article 18), and untouchability is outlawed (Article 17).

The **Right to Freedom** was recognised by the US with its Bill of Rights in 1791 and made its First Amendment to the Constitution. Furthermore, it is a right defined under UDHR and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), hence all members of them are supposed to follow the freedom guidelines as well. Moreover, in India, freedoms of speech, expression, mobility, assembly, and profession are all part of the right to freedom under Articles 19 to 22. Additionally, it protects people against arbitrary arrests (Article 22) and preserves life and personal liberty (Article 21).

Right against Exploitation, which is coming under the ambit of Sustainable Development Goal number 8. In the US, it came into existence with the Thirteenth Amendment Act, and in India, it is described under Articles 23 and 24, where Child labor in hazardous jobs, forced labor, and human trafficking are prohibited. This keeps vulnerable groups, i.e. women and children, from being taken advantage of.

Everyone is free to practice, profess, and spread any religion under the **Right to Religion**. As per Pew research, only 27% countries worldwide respect the concept of the right to religion (Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life, 2009). Moreover, UDHR under Article 18 and the American Convention on Human Rights focus on the right to religion. Furthermore, according to Articles 25 to 28 of the Indian Constitution. The state cannot compel anyone to pay taxes for religious reasons or participate in religious activities in schools, but citizens are free to manage their own affairs as they see fit (Bhiwgade, 2024).

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the European Social Charter are major supporters of **Cultural and Educational Rights**. In India, it has been explained under Articles 29 & 30, which grant minorities the right to manage their own educational institutions and safeguard their language and culture (Vajiram Editor, 2025). Children between the ages of 6 and 14 are likewise guaranteed free and compulsory education under Article 21A.

A framework for assisting victims of grave abuses of humanitarian law and human rights is provided by the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation as well as in UDHR Article 8. They place a strong emphasis on prompt and equitable remedies, such as satisfaction, rehabilitation, restitution, compensation, and assurances that such infractions won't occur again. The **right to remedies** under the Indian Constitution. If their fundamental rights are violated, citizens may petition the Supreme Court or High Courts under Article 32 and Article 226, respectively (Aggarwal, 2024).

3.4. Advanced Human Rights

Technology is evolving every day and with this there is change in Environment as well, Hence in 2024 Indian Judiciary recognised **Right to be free from adverse effect of climate change** in case of *MK Ranjitsinh & Others vs Union of India & Others* Writ Petition (Civil) No. 838 of 2019, where Due to habitat destruction, poaching, and particularly collisions with electricity lines, the Great Indian Bustard (GIB), which is mostly located in Rajasthan and Gujarat, is currently considered "critically endangered." MK Ranjitsinh and others petitioned the Supreme Court in 2019 to stop new power projects in GIB areas, install bird diverters on existing lines, and install underground cabling in crucial habitats. To save the species, the Court mandated bird diverters and subterranean low-voltage wires in 2021. While the government emphasized the need, costs, and commitments under international climate agreements for renewable energy, petitioners argued for India's obligation to protect biodiversity.

Moreover, As per Article 19(1)(d) of Indian Constitution every individual is having freedom to movement, hence the new Fundamental right in July 2025 came into existence i.e. **Right to safe, well maintained and motorable roads** under Article 21 in the case of *Umri Poohp Pratappur (UPP) tollways Pvt. Ltd. vs. Madhya Pradesh Road Development. Corporation Ltd.* 2025 INSC 907.

Since universal access ensures that everyone can access the internet, regardless of their financial

status, geography, or physical capabilities, human rights are progressing daily. By shielding users from censorship or blocking of online platforms, technology or digital platforms are also becoming necessities for everyone. Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution guarantees freedom of expression, which encourages candid discussion and idea sharing. Thereafter, while sharing the content, people have the freedom to choose who can access, store, or remove their personal data thanks to **Right to privacy** and data control which was confirmed in *Justice KS Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017) 10 SCC 1, where the right to anonymity and encryption, which enable individuals to interact and conduct business online safely without worrying about being watched, are closely related to this. Moreover, the **Right to be forgotten**, which allows people to ask for their personal information to be deleted from databases, search engines, and online directories, is another important right and it came into light in India in August 2025 by *Justice Mini Pushkarna*, *Justice Anish Dayal* and *Justice Tejas Karia* of Delhi High court in a Tuesday Group's 50th Milestone Session of Legal Discussions (Thapliyal, 2025). Governments and businesses are expected to make sure that **children can safely traverse the digital world without being exposed to harmful content**, therefore protecting minors which is coming under ambit of Article 24 of Indian Constitution aims to shield kids from abuse, preserve their growth and wellbeing, and make sure they have access to education and it was recently seen in the actions of government as well where Internet service providers (ISPs) in India were instructed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) to block 25 over the top (OTT) services, such as Ullu, ALTT, and Desiflix, on July 23, 2025. Following allegations that these platforms were displaying "obscene content" and encouraging the "indecent representation of women," the decision was made. This action aims to establish boundaries in the rapidly expanding digital entertainment sector in addition to regulating online television series and movies. It shows how the government is working to control internet material and make sure streaming services **respect legal and cultural norms** while entertaining the general population (VisionIAS, 2025). Furthermore,

Intellectual property rights ensure that works in the public domain continue to be freely available while simultaneously guaranteeing that artists are acknowledged and fairly compensated for their contributions.

4. Need of AI to Safeguard Human Rights

Massive volumes of data are produced by new technologies like 5G, the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data, and Edge Computing. Strong rules are therefore required to safeguard individual rights while permitting the safe use of data. Digital ethics are just as vital as laws. Digital disconnection (limiting work-related communication after hours), digital wills (managing online data after death), and digital rights management (balancing author payments with public access to works) are a few examples where AI is performing splendid jobs for the sake of human rights.

Moreover, by **identifying trends in conflict** areas and providing early warnings of disasters, artificial intelligence (AI) is being utilized more and more to aid in humanitarian efforts (United Nations, 2021). To identify new conflicts and potential human rights abuses, artificial intelligence (AI) systems, including machine learning models, analyze news articles, satellite photos, and social media posts. These tools let agencies like the UN and Amnesty International immediately comprehend data, enabling quicker and more efficient crisis responses (Adie, 2025).

Communication is the most important aspect of freedom of speech and expression and Media is known as the fourth pillar of democracy, through which thousands of people influence or get knowledge. If the media became a biased authority to manipulate the decision or start hate speech then that would lead to the death of democracy. Hence, AI methods are employed to identify and restrict online hate speech and disinformation (Buolamwini & Gebru, 2018) in media platforms. Furthermore, **Real-time text scanning** and **dangerous content detection** are possible using natural language processing (NLP) techniques. AI is used by social media companies to enforce policies and protect users (Adie, 2025).

Human rights violations, including war crimes, forced labor, and police brutality, are made more visible by big data. AI can **track displacement, validate stories, and identify early warning indicators** of crises by analyzing vast volumes of structured and unstructured data, such as social media trends, cell phone records, and satellite photos. Although this increases responsibility, privacy issues are also brought up. In order to safeguard human rights and stop abuse, robust data governance is required (Adie, 2025).

By evaluating data and enhancing aid distribution, AI **supports legal and humanitarian efforts** (European Commission, 2021). It helps human rights activism, finds important precedents, and automates case law review. AI chatbots improve disadvantaged populations' efficient and effective access to justice by helping refugees with legal advice, applications, and documents (Adie, 2025).

Thereafter, the way people use their rights to free expression and media freedom is being altered by new technology. One of the most effective instruments in this transition is artificial intelligence (AI). Finding relevant information is made easier by AI's assistance in organizing and filtering the vast amount of online content. Some regimes restrict dissent and independent journalism by using AI for mass monitoring, censorship, and media control. Digital authoritarianism results from this. AI is also used by private businesses, such as social media platforms and search engines, to rank and censor content, mostly to enhance user experience and boost revenue. This, however, is predicated on extensive user behavior tracking, or "surveillance capitalism," in which private information is exploited for financial gain (Haas, 2020). Hence, it is not only used to give rights to the people but to the government as well to serve the true sense of Freedom of speech and expression in a real sense.

AI has the potential to be a significant tool for defending human rights and advancing democracy. Empowering them to speak up and defend civic space, both online and offline, can benefit journalists and civic organizations. By improving underrepresented communities' access to information and digital tools, AI can also lessen the digital divide by enabling more people to participate

in international discussions and start online communities, which can also improve global collaboration.

Furthermore, if AI systems are developed with accountability and transparency, they can ensure that governments do not abuse their authority or unjustly restrict people's freedom to assemble, demonstrate, and voice their opinions (UN Human Rights Council, 2025). The commonly used AI-driven meeting platforms are Zoom, Google Meet, and Microsoft Teams.

Moreover, people are having more flexibility to travel anywhere in the world thanks to artificial intelligence (AI), which is making travel safer, easier, and more customized. Travelers may explore with confidence and freedom thanks to tools like JetLag Genie, PackPoint, and Travel Planner AI for trip planning, as well as VoiceTranslate Pro and TextScan AI for language translation. While TripFlix and CultureAI provide specialized cultural insights, AI-powered products such as RouteAI and DiscoverCity AI aid in navigating and exploration. Safe travels are guaranteed by safety apps like GuardianAI and SafeRoute AI, while prudent cost management is aided by budgeting solutions like SpendSmart AI and CurrencyAI. These AI capabilities enable passengers to travel freely, obtain information instantaneously, and experience the globe without restrictions or limitations (Bitrix24 Team, 2025). Here, AI is also playing a significant role in **traffic regulation**, which eventually not only reduces traffic but also saves vehicle fuel, and in turn gives young people more time to be efficient in their work. The recent revolution can be seen at Hangzhou, a 7 million-person city in eastern China, which was one of the most congested cities in the nation. Traffic has significantly improved today because of Alibaba's AI-powered "City Brain." By using artificial intelligence to control more than 1,000 traffic signals, the technology reduces traffic jams and travel times by gathering real-time data from cameras and GPS. Additionally, it speeds up the arrival of emergency vehicles like ambulances and fire trucks. Officials and drivers agree that traffic flow has improved after two years of use. This demonstrates how AI might improve urban life by

resolving significant issues like traffic and transportation (Toh & Erasmus, 2019).

Moreover, as per the report by Harvard Business School, with its many advantages, artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing **commercial operations** as well. By automating repetitive operations, streamlining workflows, and providing insightful data, it first boosts productivity and efficiency. Employees can save time and concentrate on key objectives thanks to this. Second, AI enhances decision-making by rapidly examining vast volumes of data to identify trends, assisting sectors like healthcare and energy in making more informed decisions. Third, by anticipating maintenance requirements, controlling supply chains, and even lowering energy consumption, AI lowers costs and advances climate goals (Gibson, 2024).

4.1. AI Tools safeguarding Human Rights

People's freedoms and rights are being protected with the use of artificial intelligence. It consistently strives to promote equity, enhance access to justice, and make systems more equitable. AI seeks to establish a society in which everyone's fundamental human rights are upheld and protected by lessening prejudice and increasing transparency in procedures. Few examples of AI for Human Rights are Chat GPT, Crime GPT, Google maps, Orai, Farmwise, AI cooling system and Wildtrack AI tool.

Chat GPT: Through user education and the provision of trustworthy information, ChatGPT supports the advancement of basic and human rights. It outlines the fundamentals of equality, guaranteeing that everyone is treated equally irrespective of their gender, ethnicity, religion, caste, or place of birth. It explains how to exercise freedoms like speech, expression, assembly, association, movement, and profession responsibly. Additionally, ChatGPT offers guidance on religious rights, such as the freedom to exercise one's religion and run cultural and educational establishments. It discusses safeguards for minority cultures, offers learning tools, and increases awareness of the right to education. It also promotes the prevention of exploitation and protects human dignity by

educating people on the laws against child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking (Hetler, 2025).

Crime GPT: Crime GPT uses cutting-edge AI technology to improve public safety while defending human rights. It enables law enforcement to follow criminal networks, identify suspects through voice and facial recognition, and access and analyze criminal data rapidly. Crime GPT helps police to respond proactively, prevent crimes, and maintain safer communities by giving them fast and accurate information. Its incorporation into current systems enhances public security, promotes evidence-based policing, and increases the effectiveness of investigations. Crime GPT helps to safeguard people's rights to safety, security, and a tranquil environment by helping law enforcement identify and stop criminal behavior more successfully.

Google Maps: AI is used by Google Maps to deliver individualized services and effective, real-time navigation. In order to forecast traffic, recommend the quickest routes, and compute automatic detours, artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms examine incident reports, real-time speed data, and historical traffic data. Personalized restaurant, hotel, and attraction suggestions are powered by machine learning and are based on user behavior, context, and location. Voice recognition enhances accessibility and safety by enabling hands-free interaction. Even when searches are unclear or partial, AI-enhanced search guarantees precise, context-aware results. Google Maps is able to adjust to changing conditions, improve user experience, cut down on trip time, and facilitate safer, more effective, and ecologically friendly navigation by continuously learning from user data (Team DigitalDefynd, 2025).

Orai: Although public speaking is frequently a source of anxiety, it is also a crucial aspect of exercising our right to free speech and expression. Expensive training regimens that enforce too many rules can occasionally stifle natural style. As a result, speakers run the risk of becoming robotic and losing their uniqueness. Authenticity and passion, on the other hand, are key components of true speaking and are necessary to protect our freedom of expression. The fear that prevents expression is the

greatest obstacle, not a lack of ability. Voices are frequently silenced by fear, which is contrary to the spirit of free speech. The foundation of freedom of speech and expression is preserved when people can talk freely and confidently after overcoming stress with practice and mindfulness. This is where the AI-powered tool Orai comes in handy. It provides voice, tempo, and clarity feedback without imposing strict styles. Speakers can maintain their authenticity with Orai's respect for individuality. In this approach, Orai actively defends and advances everyone's right to free speech and expression while also encouraging public speaking development (Dhamani, 2021).

Farmwise: to safeguard freedom of occupation and right to life, an agricultural technology startup is in existence called FarmWise which creates autonomous robots with AI capabilities to assist farmers in better field management. Its robots identify and eliminate weeds using computer vision and machine learning, which lowers the need for dangerous herbicides and increases crop yields (Rashid & Kausi, 2024). The robots make sure crops have the best chance of growing healthily by giving each plant individualized care. In addition to weeding, FarmWise gathers comprehensive information on each plant in a field, even down to the leaf. Farmers may better plan harvests, maximize growth, and keep an eye on plant health with the use of this data. The long-term objective is for robots to carry out a variety of farming duties that would be very challenging and time-consuming for human labor, such as fertilizing, keeping an eye on plant growth, and harvesting crops at their ripest. FarmWise's technology is now fully functional, transforming its initial ideas into workable, data-driven solutions that raise farm sustainability and production (Ackerman, 2019).

Google real time cooling system: Google has used artificial intelligence to successfully cut its data centers energy consumption by 15%, which is helping to safeguard the right to environment and promoting sustainable development. As massive amounts of energy are needed to run servers and cool systems in data centers, which power billions of searches, movies, and social media activities. Google used machine learning from DeepMind, an

AI startup it purchased in 2014, to increase their productivity. The AI makes real-time cooling system adjustments based on its prediction of the computing load, including when users are likely to watch videos with a lot of data. The AI can adjust temperature, pressure, and humidity more precisely than humans by examining years' worth of data and a wide range of factors. This makes it possible to optimize several aspects at once, increasing productivity and lowering carbon emissions. AI from DeepMind has reduced overall energy use by 15% and cooling energy by 40%. It is currently being used in an increasing number of Google's data centers worldwide and will be deployed in all of them by the end of the year, establishing a global standard for energy-efficient data management (Vaughan, 2016).

Wild Track AI tool: As per the report of 2022 of World Bank, WildTrack through its Footprint Identification Technology (FIT), employs Artificial Intelligence (AI) to monitor and safeguard wildlife which is important to protect the earth from the drastic changing nature of the environment. The technique transforms indigenous trackers' expertise into objective science, drawing inspiration from them. It classifies the species, individual, sex, and even age group using artificial intelligence (AI) when morphometrics the study of animal footprint shapes and patterns is completed. Because every species has a different anatomy, footprint data from recognized animals is used to train AI models. The system can recognize animals that are free to roam around with over 90% accuracy once it has been trained. Additionally, WildTrack developed the first AI-powered footprint database in history, which becomes better with each new piece of data. Conservation, anti-poaching, and monitoring conflicts between people and wildlife can all benefit from this technique. The approach is non-invasive, inexpensive, and enables citizen scientists and local people to assist in wildlife monitoring using only a smartphone because footprints are simpler to locate than animals. Additionally, WildTrack developed the first AI-powered footprint database in history, which becomes better with each new piece of data. Conservation, anti-poaching, and monitoring conflicts between people and wildlife can all benefit

from this technique. The approach is non-invasive, inexpensive, and enables citizen scientists and local people to assist in wildlife monitoring using only a smartphone because footprints are simpler to locate than animals.

5. Challenges with AI in Safeguarding Human Rights

The way people exercise fundamental rights like freedom of expression and information access is changing as a result of digital technologies. It brings concerns, including data exploitation or internet censorship, and they can make new rights necessary. The concepts of digital rights and digital citizenship, which guarantee safe and open access to online information, are now being used by laws to address these concerns (Adie, 2025).

Personal liberties may be threatened by AI-powered surveillance, such as China's facial recognition software and social credit system. AI is being used by businesses and governments to track behavior, which raises questions about digital totalitarianism and civil freedoms. Although AI can forecast crime and increase public safety, research indicates that predictive policing frequently targets underserved populations (Haas, 2020). Such systems have been outlawed in cities like Santa Cruz because of prejudice and privacy issues. distinct nations have distinct rules governing AI surveillance: China places a higher priority on state control, the EU limits data collecting under GDPR, and state-by-state legislation in the US varies (Adie, 2025).

Biases from past data may be inherited by AI systems, resulting in prejudice in the banking, healthcare, and employment sectors. For instance, facial recognition software performed worse for women with darker skin tones, while Amazon's AI hiring tool favored men (Buolamwini & Gebru, 2018). Additionally, Black and Hispanic applicants were disproportionately denied loans using AI lending algorithms. Reducing algorithmic discrimination is the goal of state rules and laws such as the AI Civil Rights Act. AI may be able to lessen human prejudices with a variety of data and frequent bias audits, but ethical standards and supervision are essential (Adie, 2025).

Political voices may be silenced by AI moderation, particularly in authoritarian nations. Social media sites are criticized for their uneven moderation, even in democracies. Users desire transparent AI content decisions in addition to safe platforms. The goal of regulatory frameworks such as the EU's Digital Services Act is to guarantee equitable and responsible AI moderation (Adie, 2025).

As AI is a "black box," it is difficult to question its judgment. The necessity for explainable and accountable AI systems is highlighted by the racial bias demonstrated by criminal justice tools like COMPAS, whose decision-making process is still unknown (Adie, 2025). A "black box" effect results from AI's decisions, which are frequently imperceptible and challenging to comprehend. Here, people might not understand why certain content is eliminated or how results are graded. AI has the power to unfairly influence public discourse because a small number of powerful corporations control most internet forums (Inserra, 2024). Free speech, media freedom, and the continued existence of high-caliber journalism globally are all at jeopardy because of this (Haas, 2020).

To be precise with the right to association, there is little discussion about how AI affects human rights outside of free expression and privacy. This is troubling since the internet serves as a worldwide platform where billions of people communicate every day, exchanging ideas, debating politics, religion, and planning acts of protest. According to Article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, these actions are related to the freedom of assembly and association (FoAA). While association enables people to work together to pursue mutual objectives, assembly refers to a brief meeting for a shared purpose. AI has an impact on the visibility of online content, affecting who is able to exercise these rights and influencing participation and democracy (Ashraf, 2020).

6. Legislative Approach to protect Advanced human rights and freedom

Moreover, Lawmakers in the United States as well are arguing over how to govern artificial intelligence (AI). Strict regulations, such as a government licensing system, corporate culpability for damages,

and legal obligations including safety controls and audits, have been advocated by Senators Richard Blumenthal and Josh Hawley. Their methodology seeks to guard against dangers like those to national security, elections, privacy, children's safety, and civil liberties. Critics counter that by giving the government too much power, this strategy can stifle innovation. Senators Mark Warner and Marsha Blackburn, meanwhile, have proposed the Promoting United States Leadership in Standards Act of 2024, a more accommodating measure that emphasizes the development of technical standards over stringent regulations.

Furthermore, a key component of digital rights is the protection of personal information. Introduced in 2018, the **General Data Protection Regulation** (GDPR) of the European Union guarantees the free flow and protection of citizens' data. Although the degree of protection varies, similar laws are currently in place in over 120 nations. For instance, the United States relies on state regulations rather than a single federal statute.

The **HUDERIA Methodology** is a framework developed by the Council of Europe to assess the risks and effects of artificial intelligence (AI) on democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. It assists both public and private users in recognizing issues throughout the life cycle of an AI system and creating a risk-reduction strategy to address them. For instance, if an AI is prejudiced in recruiting, the strategy can include adding human checks or modifying the algorithm. Regular assessments are also necessary to maintain AI's safety and ethics. Adopted in November, the HUDERIA Model will complement it with additional tools in 2025 (Council of Europe, 2024). Moreover, the perils of excessive regulation are exemplified by Europe. Innovation has been hindered by stringent regulations such as the EU AI Act, the Digital Services Act, the Digital Markets Act, and the GDPR. As a result, the EU is home to relatively few high-value startups or leading international tech enterprises. Excessive regulation has hindered the development of new technology by posing challenges to both small entrepreneurs and major enterprises (Inserra, 2024).

Human rights are upheld under the **Digital Personal Data Protection** (DPDP) Act, 2023, which protects personal information and privacy online. It guarantees that only consent is obtained before collecting and processing personal data, gives people the ability to see, update, or remove their data, and offers grievance redressal procedures. The Act shields individuals from abuse, exploitation, and security breaches by regulating data storage, security, and retention. It facilitates secure cross-border data transfers and encourages accountability among data handling firms, particularly big digital platforms. All things considered, the DPDP Act supports the preservation of digital liberties in daily life, empowers people, and fortifies private rights (Drishti IAS, 2025).

The **Chinese Data Security Law** lays out precise obligations for people, businesses, and government agencies to guarantee secure data management and uphold human rights. It sanctions fines for non-compliance, data breaches, unlawful data transfers, and obstruction of authorities. It also demands regulatory control and the correction of security issues. The law imposes fines for misuse, carelessness, or abuse of authority and holds governmental officials, intermediaries, and data processors liable. Inflicting harm carries criminal, administrative, and civil penalties. The law preserves people's privacy and legal rights, encourages accountability, and protects personal information by imposing stringent data protection and security measures (National People's Congress, 2021).

7. Conclusion and Suggestions

Since freedom and human rights are changing, advanced AI technology is required to address them. Even when AI is frequently used to protect human rights, there are certain challenges as well, where it's difficult to strike a balance between freedoms and AI. By detecting and removing dangerous content, AI can contribute to safer online environments. But if it operates without clear regulations, oversight, or moral direction, it may also jeopardize the right to free speech. AI has the potential to unjustly restrict voices and ideas when it makes decisions about what individuals can see or say. It is crucial to develop transparent and explicable AI systems to safeguard

freedoms. It is also crucial for humans to supervise AI judgments. To guarantee AI handles all users equally, bias can be checked on a regular basis. To ensure that AI is not the only arbiter of what is accurate or appropriate, governments, tech firms, and the general public must collaborate. Users must be encouraged to take part in conversations on AI's use and be informed about how it impacts their online experiences. Clear policies, public involvement, and education can all contribute to ensuring AI upholds fundamental rights. Transparency, supervision, and equity can be combined to make AI a tool that encourages rather than restricts free speech and various viewpoints. By taking these steps, society can protect free expression online and employ AI responsibly (Ahmed, 2024).

Furthermore, Numerous state level regulations and international initiatives protect the right to privacy. However, due to the speed at which technology is developing, human rights violations, particularly those pertaining to privacy can readily transcend national borders. This makes it difficult to guarantee constant safety for people everywhere. For instance, without sufficient legal protections, personal information may be gathered, exploited, or transferred between nations. Therefore, in order to establish consistent norms and regulations that hold governments and businesses responsible, international cooperation is crucial. Human dignity would be upheld, privacy would be strengthened, and technological advancement would not jeopardize basic human rights within a common global framework.

Suggestions

- 1) Integration of Human Rights into AI policy: As per the report of Global Partners Digital and UNESCO, there should be the presence of AI guidelines in the entire globe, and they must contain the provision of Human Rights within themselves.
- 2) Mandatory assessment of Ethical impact: Public and private authorities are required to conduct comprehensive Human rights and ethical impact assessments for AI systems throughout their lifecycle.

- 3) Advanced transparent and explainable AI: According to the Council of Europe, AI systems should be transparent and explicable so that they may be reviewed and examined by humans to ensure responsibility and prevent harm.
- 4) Make ethical data practices a top priority: According to the UN Chronicle, enforce strict data protection laws to stop invasive data collection and make sure AI systems don't misuse personal information without consent.
- 5) Inclusive development: As Just Security points out, to ensure inclusive development, include a range of viewpoints and stakeholders in the creation of AI, such as civil society and human rights specialists, in order to comprehend and reduce dangers and adhere to human rights standards.
- 6) Strong oversight bodies: According to the Council of Europe, AI systems should be transparent and explicable so that they may be reviewed and examined by humans to ensure responsibility and prevent harm.
- 7) Make ethical data practices a top priority: According to the UN Chronicle, enforce strict data protection laws to stop invasive data collection and make sure AI systems don't misuse personal information without consent.
- 8) Basic AI literacy: As Just Security points out, to ensure inclusive development, include a range of viewpoints and stakeholders in the creation of AI, such as civil society and human rights specialists, to comprehend and reduce dangers and adhere to human rights standards.
- 9) Prevent discriminatory use: As the UN Chronicle has pointed out, make sure AI systems don't support discrimination or infringe upon the rights of marginalized populations, such as women, children, people with disabilities, and minorities.
- 10) Make platforms answerable: According to the UN Chronicle, create sophisticated content monitoring systems to promptly detect, categorize, or eliminate harmful content to combat the spread of false information by AI.

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