Multidimensional Approach Towards
Human Rights in the Contemporary Era

Editors

Dr. Kavita Lalchandani
Principal, K C Law College
Mumbai

Dr. Kiran Sharma
Vice-Principal, K C Law College,
Mumbai

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Editors: Dr. Kavita Lalchandani, Dr. Kiran Sharma

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Phone: 011-23247537

Mobile : +91-989-989-7381

E-mail : bhartipublications@gmail.com

info@bharatipublications.com

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Preface

This edited book is not only to document the multidimensional, multifaceted nature of human rights challenges but also to stimulate critical thinking while encouraging dialogue across academic and legal communities. The theme of this book is "Multidimensional Approach towards Human Rights in the Contemporary Era".

Once predominantly driven by the quest for civil and political liberties, the concept of human rights has evolved tremendously in contemporary times to encompass a diverse spectrum of social, economic, cultural, technological, and environmental dimensions. Human rights discourse today, cannot be confined within a single paradigm or confined scope; instead, it demands a holistic, multidimensional approach that reflects the complexities and challenges of our globalised, digital and constantly evolving society. This Book brings together scholarly contributions from diverse disciplines and perspectives to explore the transforming fabric of Human Rights.

This Book is multidisciplinary in approach and is divided into 13 chapters, where every chapter sheds light on a specific dimension - ranging from the implications of artificial intelligence and digital surveillance on privacy rights, to the intersections of gender, environmental justice, indigenous rights, health, education and the rule of law in ensuring a just and equitable society.

In recognising the plurality of human experiences and the

Tanisha Ghosalkar

IQAC Co-ordinator

Dr. (Mrs.) Madhura Kalamkar
I / C Principal
Hindi Vidya Prachar Samiti's College of Law
Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College Premises,
Opp. Railway Station, Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai - 40

Hindi Vidya Prachar Samiti's College of Law Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai-86

This edition will serve as a meaningful resource for scholars, students, legal professionals and human rights advocates. This will further inspire research and action towards building a world where human dignity is respected and protected.

Dr. Kavita Lalchandani
Principal, K C Law College
Mumbai

Dr. Kiran Sharma
Vice-Principal, K C Law College,
Mumbai

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CHAPTER 6

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Human Rights Protection in India

Dr. Madhura Kalamkar*

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) is an essential component of India's digital transformation, affecting a wide range of areas, including government and social welfare. The government's push for digitalization, including projects like Digital India, has boosted AI use in areas like law enforcement, healthcare, and judicial systems. However, the growing reliance on AI presents human rights concerns, notably in areas such as privacy, non-discrimination, freedom of expression, and access to justice.

AI-powered technologies such as facial recognition, predictive policing, and automated decision-making are widely used in India, yet they frequently function in a legal and ethical vacuum. The lack of comprehensive AI-specific legislation raises concerns, as opaque algorithms and biased data sets can lead to discrimination, privacy violations, and denial of fundamental rights. This chapter investigates the influence of AI on human rights in India, looking at both the potential benefits and the concerns it poses.

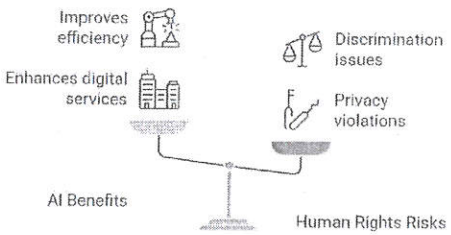

Figure1: Balancing AI's Benefits

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights, AI and Human Rights: A Theoretical Perspective, Regulatory and Legal frame work in India, Issues and challenges of AI in India, AI for social Justice, Sustainable development in AI.

AI and Human Rights: A Theoretical Perspective

According to international legal frameworks and the Indian Constitution, human rights protect everyone's freedom, equality, and dignity. Human rights and AI have a complex relationship; whereas AI has the ability to uphold these fundamental rights, there are also hazards that could compromise them. To make sure that technological developments respect human rights norms rather than violate them, ethical AI deployment and efficient governance are crucial.

AI as a Tool for Human Rights Protection

AI has the ability to greatly advance human rights by improving access to justice, increasing government transparency, and allowing for the efficient delivery of public services. In the legal sector, AI-powered legal aid chatbots help marginalized people gain access to justice by providing timely legal counsel and case-related instruction. In governance, AI-powered data analytics enable policymakers to address critical social challenges such

inclusivity and equitable resource distribution. Furthermore, AI plays an important part in disaster management, were predictive analytics and real-time monitoring help with disaster response and humanitarian relief, providing the timely protection of vulnerable populations during crises. By utilizing AI in these areas, India can strive for a more transparent, efficient, and human-centric government model that is consistent with the principles of dignity, equality, and freedom inherent in the Indian Constitution and international human rights standards.

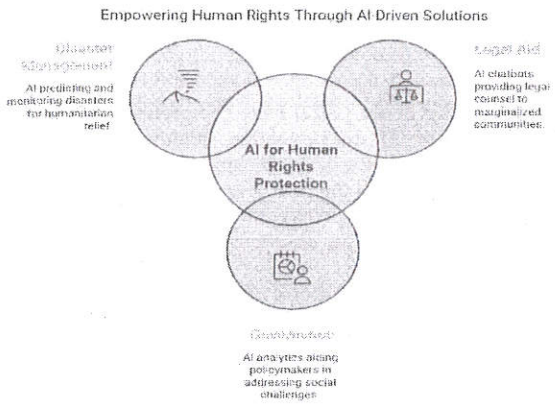

Figure 2: Empowering Human Rights

AI and the Threat to Human Rights

While AI has many advantages, poor regulation can result in significant human rights breaches. AI-driven mass monitoring is a serious danger to privacy, and biased algorithms can exacerbate discrimination and social inequities. Furthermore, the opacity of AI decision-making reduces openness and accountability, making it impossible to maintain fairness and justice. To prevent these threats, strong ethical frameworks and

Literature Review:

Chatterjee et al. (2021) have provided a detailed examination of the evolution of AI and its impact on human rights from both social and legal perspectives. It effectively highlights the dual nature of AI applications, emphasizing both their benefits and potential threats, including legal complexities. Furthermore, the study attempts to offer a comprehensive framework to address these challenges and provides recommendations for governments, private enterprises, and NGOs. However, the study lacks an in-depth analysis of how different regulatory frameworks across countries influence AI governance and human rights protection. Addressing this gap could enhance the study's applicability across diverse legal and cultural contexts [1].

Chaudhary and Nidhi (2022) have comprehensively provided an overview of AI discrimination, highlighting its causes, manifestations, and the vulnerable groups most affected. It effectively underscores the role of excessive reliance on AI and the absence of regulation in exacerbating these issues. However, the discussion lacks an in-depth exploration of potential solutions and regulatory frameworks that could mitigate AI discrimination. While the article touches on what politicians can do, it does not sufficiently analyse existing policies or propose concrete steps for effective intervention. A more detailed examination of practical measures and global efforts to address AI bias would strengthen the discussion[2].

Kanipakam (2022) provides an insightful overview of the pervasive role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in modern society, highlighting its influence across various sectors such as education, healthcare, economic stability, and human rights protection. It underscores AI's potential in achieving sustainable peace and development, as outlined by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs). Additionally, it references India's NITI Aayog strategy, emphasizing AI's role in inclusive

1 Chatterjee, S., Sreenivasulu, N.S. and Hussain, A. (2021). Evolution of Artificial Intelligence and its Impact on Human Rights: From Socio-legal Perspective,

growth. However, the research lacks a critical discussion on the ethical challenges, risks, and potential negative consequences of AI, such as job displacement, data privacy concerns, algorithmic biases, and the digital divide. Addressing these gaps would provide a more balanced perspective on AI's impact on society[3].

Given the enormous influence AI can have on human rights, human rights advocates frequently use a broad definition. David Kaye, the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, defines AI as a term that encompasses the increasing autonomy, speed, and size of automated, computational decision-making. Rather than referring to a single entity, AI encompasses a wide range of procedures and technologies that allow computers to assist or replace certain jobs previously performed by humans, such as decision-making and problem-solving [4].

Core Principles of Human Rights.

Universality, interdependence, indivisibility, equality, and non-discrimination are key human rights values that should be protected in digital domains and included into the design and execution of artificial intelligence systems. Human rights exist to safeguard individuals from injustices perpetrated by governments, private organizations, and businesses.

The following international instruments protect these rights:

- the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),
- the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and
- the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

These frameworks protect civil and political rights such as life, liberty, privacy, expression, and participation, as well as economic, social, and cultural rights such as education, healthcare, employment, and cultural engagement.

3 Kanipakam, S. (2022). Jurisprudential Aspects of Person and Artificial

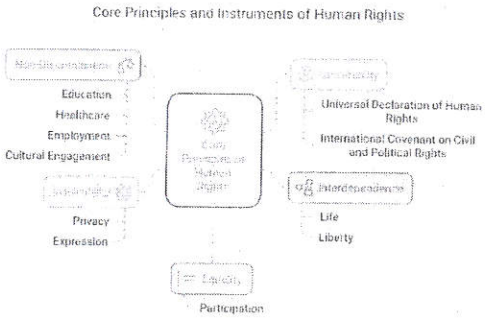

Figure 3: Core Principles and Instruments of Human Rights

The Impact of AI on Human Rights

As artificial intelligence becoming increasingly common, its use has resulted in invasions of basic human rights. Important issues include: artificial intelligence presents various difficulties to human rights, especially in relation to misinformation, employment, gender representation, privacy, and free expression. People's lack of control over how artificial intelligence algorithms manage their personal data causes questions in fields including credit scoring, risk profiling, and targeted content. AI-driven censorship can stifle many points of view, therefore restricting freedom of expression and communication. Algorithmic decision-making and automation challenge employment possibilities and economic growth. Moreover, AI systems have been abused to produce false or disrespectful depictions of women, therefore aggravating gender-based harassment and discrimination. False information created by artificial intelligence adds even more to the damage of defamation and disinformation, therefore tarnishing public trust and reputation. Dealing with these issues calls for ethical AI methods and robust laws.

control. Face recognition and other technologies can turn public areas into mass monitoring locations, therefore creating major ethical and legal questions. Preventing discrimination, bias, and too strong control over people's life depends on AI matching human rights values.

Integrating Human Rights into AI Governance

To ensure AI development and governance uphold human rights, the following measures should be implemented[5].

Maintaining human rights in artificial intelligence development and governance calls for a thorough strategy. Human rights values have to be ingrained in every level of AI policy and execution under well-defined protections against infringement. Policies should develop robust responsibility systems including grievance and remedial procedures and contain incentives and rules for ethical artificial intelligence methods. AI governance has to also take local and worldwide human rights consequences into account, therefore guaranteeing congruence with international systems. Creating inclusive, fair, and responsible AI policies depends on involving diverse stakeholders in policymaking together with human rights experts.

Strong human rights laws are essential for ethical artificial intelligence governance since they guarantee that the great potential of artificial intelligence is used responsibly and helps to prevent discrimination, prejudice, and damage[6].

5 Charles Bradley and Richard Wingfield "National Artificial Intelligence Strategies and Human Rights: A Review", published on April 2020, available at https://www.gp-digital.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/National-Artifical-Intelligence-Strategies-and-Human-Rights%E2%80%94A-Review_.pdf.

6 Volker Türk, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Artificial intelligence must be grounded in human rights, says Hight Commissioner,

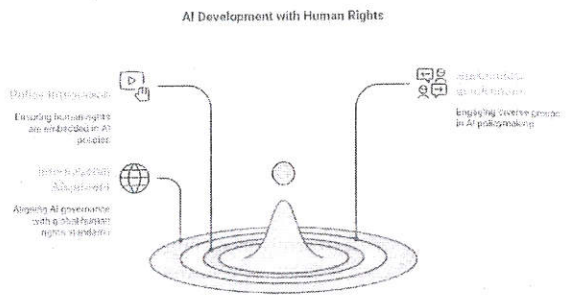

Figure 4: AI Development with Human Rights

AI and Key Human Rights Issues in India

Human rights ensure dignity, equality, and freedom for all people based on their enshrining in the Indian Constitution and international legal systems. AI interacts with human rights in nuanced ways, usually either advancing or violating these basic ideas.

Privacy and Data Protection in AI-Driven Surveillance

Rising reliance on AI-powered monitoring in India has raised serious privacy problems. The argument over the balance between security and personal privacy rights has become more intense as biometric identity systems like Aadhaar become widely used and facial recognition technology find growing presence in public areas. India currently lacks a thorough data protection framework to properly control AI-driven data collecting and usage even if the Supreme Court, in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017) confirmed privacy as a fundamental right.

Facial Recognition and Mass Surveillance

Widely employed by police enforcement organizations, facial

keep an eye on public events, which has sparked rising questions about mass monitoring and the possible use—especially against activists and underprivileged areas. The lack of rigorous control and responsibility systems aggravates worries that such AI-driven technologies may violate basic liberties, thus regulatory action is very necessary to guarantee responsible and open application of artificial intelligence in monitoring.

Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination in AI

If not carefully developed and watched over, artificial intelligence systems can perpetuate current society prejudices, therefore fostering discrimination in many spheres, including the financial services, law enforcement, and employment. AI-driven recruitment tools taught on past data, for example, could inadvertently favour male candidates over women, therefore extending systematic gender biases in hiring. Algorithmic bias can similarly affect financial decisions, hence possibly disadvantage some groups in credit assessments and loan applications.

Using AI-powered predictive policing techniques in cities like Hyderabad and Mumbai has caused questions among law enforcement regarding unfair targeting of underprivileged populations. These systems, which depend on past crime statistics, often mirror ingrained social prejudices, therefore increasing the likelihood of erroneous arrests and biassed profiling. Furthermore, the lack of openness in artificial intelligence decision-making procedures aggravates responsibility problems and makes it challenging to question biassed results. Dealing with these issues calls for strict control, ethical artificial intelligence research, and inclusive data policies to guarantee equity and justice in AI uses.

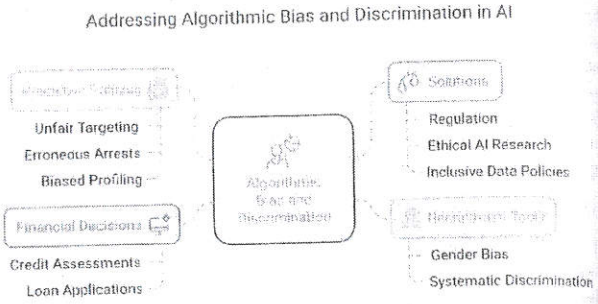

Figure 5: Addressing Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination in AI

Freedom of Expression and AI-Driven Censorship

Social media sites are using AI-powered content moderation more and more to find and filter hate speech and false information. These automatic systems do, however, frequently suffer with contextual awareness, which results in over-censorship and the repression of valid opposition. The dependence on artificial intelligence for controlling online conversation begs questions over its capacity to distinguish between acceptable political expression and damaging information, so maybe limiting freedom of speech.

The Indian government has used AI-driven disinformation detecting techniques in an attempt to fight false news. Although these steps are meant to stop misleading information from proliferating, worries about possible political exploitation of these technologies remain. Sometimes automated moderation has resulted in the elimination of valid political debate, hence stoking concerns about digital rights and the stifling of opposing voices. Ensuring that AI moderation systems preserve democratic values while efficiently combating false information calls for more openness, responsibility, and human supervision in AI government.

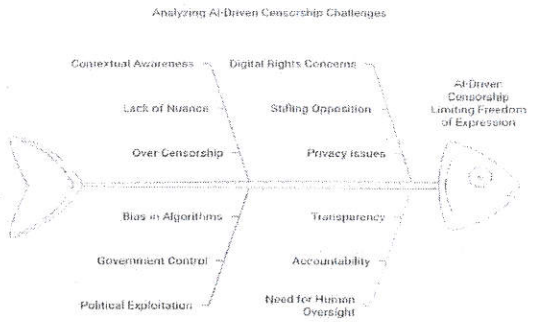

Figure 6: Analyzing AI-Driven Censorship Challenges

AI in the Judiciary and Access to Justice

To speed up legal procedures and improve court efficiency, the Indian court is progressively including AI-powered tools as the Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency (SUPACE). These tools could help courts with legal research and data analysis, speed case handling, and help to lower backlog. Still, there are questions about the possible prejudices in AI-driven decision-making procedures. AI models depend on past legal data, hence they run the danger of supporting already present prejudices in court decisions. Maintaining confidence in the court system and respecting values of justice depend on guarantees of impartiality, openness, and human supervision in AI-assisted legal procedures.

Challenges in AI Adoption

From healthcare to education to government to manufacturing, artificial intelligence (AI) has the power to transform many spheres of Indian life. India does, however, have numerous major obstacles in fully implementing artificial intelligence notwithstanding its transforming power. These difficulties go

intelligence acceptance in India are described in this paper together with some potential remedies.

Lack of High-Quality Data Infrastructure

Lack of a high-quality data infrastructure is a major obstacle to the acceptance of artificial intelligence in India since it limits the growth and implementation of AI-driven solutions. For training and decision-making, artificial intelligence systems depend on enormous volumes of precisely organized data. India's data ecosystem is still fractured, though, with inconsistent, antiquated, or lacking records in important areas including government, industry, and healthcare. This data shortfall lowers the capacity of AI models to generate significant insights and solutions as well as their general efficacy.

Further complicating matters is the lack of a strong data protection system including the long-pending Personal Data Protection Bill, which raises moral and legal questions about data collecting and handling. Further discouraging companies from fully using artificial intelligence are cybersecurity concerns and data breaches since the possibilities of misuse or illegal access to private data remain great[7].

Furthermore, complicating artificial intelligence integration are the absence of consistent data formats between public and commercial entities. Interoperability is challenging due to inconsistent data structures and reporting systems, therefore impeding the flawless implementation of artificial intelligence solutions in many spheres. To guarantee AI's responsible and efficient adoption, addressing these difficulties calls for a solid legislative framework, investment in safe data infrastructure, and the application of standardized data governance techniques.

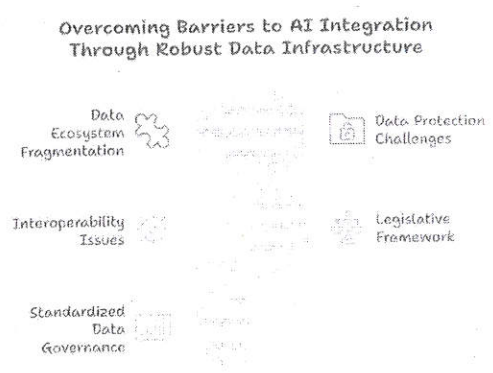

Figure 7: Overcoming Barriers to AI Integration

Insufficient AI Talent and Workforce

Comparatively to global AI giants like the United States and China, India has a severe lack of trained AI specialists including researchers, data scientists, and machine learning engineers. Although the demand for AI knowledge is rising quickly, reports show that the nation now boasts just roughly 400,000 AI professionals—far less than required to satisfy sector needs. The general acceptance and advancement of artificial intelligence technologies is much hampered by this talent gap.

The dearth of thorough AI-oriented courses at Indian institutions is a main cause of this shortfall. The scarcity of specific AI courses and research projects impedes the growth of native AI professionals. Furthermore, poor cooperation among academia, business, and the government stunts innovation and keeps artificial intelligence research from being put to use. The brain loss of AI talent is yet another urgent issue.

Many renowned artificial intelligence experts transfer to nations with stronger research prospects, financing, and infrastructure, therefore causing a talent loss that compromises India's AI

High Implementation Costs and Limited Investment

High implementation costs and inadequate investment in AI infrastructure greatly impede the general acceptance of artificial intelligence in India. All of which necessitate significant financial commitments, developing and implementing AI solutions calls for access to high-performance computing (HPC), powerful GPUs, and cloud-based infrastructure. Adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) is difficult due in part to these expenses, especially for small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs), who typically lack the means to include AI into their operations. Many companies therefore are unable to take advantage of AI-driven developments, so restricting the whole expansion of the AI ecosystem.

Lack of enough money for AI startups is another main challenge. India has less AI-focused venture capital (VC) companies than other global AI hotspots like Silicon Valley and Beijing, therefore limiting the financial backing for newly founded AI-driven businesses. Though government programs like NITI Aayog's National AI Strategy have raised money for artificial intelligence research and development, these efforts are still insufficient to enable significant AI invention and commercialization. India requires better investment frameworks, incentives for AI-driven entrepreneurship, and more financial assistance for AI infrastructure—especially for startups and SMEs—to hasten AI adoption.

Ethical and Regulatory Concerns

Lack of a thorough AI policy causes India to have major ethical and legal difficulties adopting artificial intelligence. Key questions such bias, fairness, and responsibility are not clearly addressed by legislation, which results in the uncontrolled use of artificial intelligence especially in sensitive sectors like law enforcement and surveillance. Absence of AI-specific laws leaves holes in control, therefore raising the possibility of ethical transgressions and misuse.

in hiring, lending, and police enforcement, therefore disproportionately impacting underprivileged areas. Furthermore, the lack of openness in AI decision-making begs major questions about responsibility since those impacted by AI-driven decisions usually have nowhere to object. Ethical questions about AI-powered surveillance have also surfaced, especially with law enforcement agencies' extensive facial recognition technology (FRT) implementation.

AI-driven surveillance systems run without sufficient legal protections in cities like Delhi, which fuels widespread surveillance and possible invasions of privacy. Such technologies compromise basic liberties and rights without tight rules and control. Dealing with these issues calls for a strong artificial intelligence policy framework enforcing ethical AI deployment, openness, and responsibility to make sure technical developments complement human rights values.

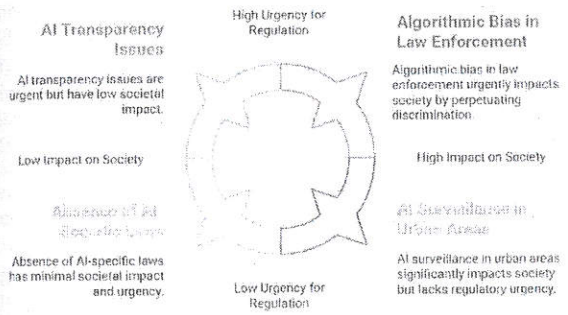

Figure 8: Prioritizing AI Ethical and Regulatory Concerns in India

Digital Divide and Accessibility Issues

With great differences between urban and rural areas, India's

is well-developed concentrate AI-driven breakthroughs. Many artificial intelligence programs are also made especially for English-speaking users, which makes them less available to a large population speaking regional languages. This language barrier limits the fair application of artificial intelligence among many different societies even further.

Furthermore, impeding the general acceptance of artificial intelligence are inadequate digital literacy in rural areas and limited internet access. Even with programs like Digital India, uneven access to technology resources and poor connectivity stop artificial intelligence from fully realizing itself in outlying areas. India runs the danger of widening current disparities in technology adoption and digital empowerment without focused attempts to close this gap—such as increasing internet access, pushing artificial intelligence literacy, and creating multilingual AI tools. Realizing broad and fair advantages from AI-driven innovations depends on inclusive AI development.

Resistance in Traditional Industries

Due mostly to worries about job displacement and mistrust of AI-driven decision-making, the acceptance of artificial intelligence in established sectors encounters significant pushback. Particularly in manufacturing and customer service, automation threatens low-skilled employment and fuels general worker anxiety. Fearing significant unemployment and the possible economic instability that could follow, labour unions and employee groups sometimes oppose artificial intelligence integration.

Beyond employment stability, mistrust about artificial intelligence's dependability in important industries as legal services and healthcare inhibits acceptance even more. Particularly in difficult decision-making processes where ethical issues are quite important, many experts find it difficult to trust AI-generated insights above human experience. Companies also remain wary of totally embracing AI-driven automation,

decision-making rules, and laws guaranteeing AI enhances rather than replaces human labour totally.

Geopolitical and Strategic Concerns

India's reliance on foreign AI technologies explains its major geopolitical and strategic obstacles in adoption of the technology. Many of the AI-related hardware and software imported from China and the United States comes from India, therefore exposing India to supply chain interruptions and external geopolitical conflicts. Furthermore, the lack of a strong indigenous AI chip manufacturing ecosystem hinders India's capacity to reach technical self-sufficiency, hence augmenting its dependency on multinational technology behemoths. With uses in cybersecurity, surveillance, and military strategy, artificial intelligence also becomes ever more important in national security and defense. But India lags behind leaders in the world including China and the United States in AI-driven defense technologies, which calls strategic vulnerabilities serious questions. India has to invest in domestic AI research, support AI innovation in defense, and create a strong AI infrastructure that lessens reliance on outside technology and improves national security in order to boost AI capabilities in vital industries.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing our civilization and significantly influencing our way of life, employment, and interactions. Advancing artificial intelligence technology will continue to affect human rights, presenting both possibilities and problems. Though they also create major risks including discrimination, gender inequality, threats to democratic processes, infringements on human dignity and autonomy, and the use of AI by States for repressive purposes, so violating international human rights law, AI systems have the great potential to greatly enhance the protection and promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

Understanding these two different sides of artificial intelligence, the Council of Europe has often addressed the moral and legal

artificial intelligence development complies with accepted human rights criteria[8].

Legal Protections and International Human Rights Frameworks in India

Although India does not now have a dedicated legislative framework for artificial intelligence, some extant laws offer some partial control in pertinent spheres:

- Protects basic liberties including privacy, equality, and freedom of expression under India's Constitution.
- Though it does not particularly target artificial intelligence, the Information Technology Act, 2000 addresses cybersecurity and digital offenses.
- Pending the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 aims to control privacy concerns and data collecting related to artificial intelligence technologies.

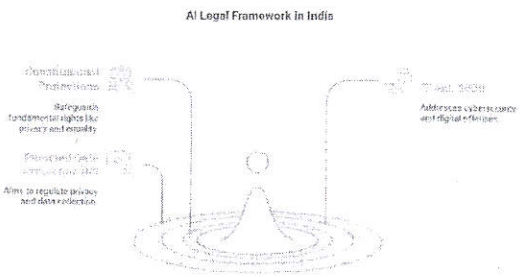

Figure 9: AI Legal Framework in India

On the international stage, India is a signatory to key human rights frameworks, such as:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

These global agreements lay the foundation for ensuring that AI development is aligned with human rights principles, shaping policy discussions and guiding national AI strategies.

AI for Social Justice and Sustainable Development

Advancing social justice and supporting sustainable development could benefit much from the potential of artificial intelligence. Responsibly using artificial intelligence will help society to solve problems, improve access to basic services, and advance environmental sustainability.

By means of better access to education, healthcare, and financial services for underprivileged populations, artificial intelligence can help to lower socioeconomic inequalities.

AI-driven systems, for instance, can assist equitable financial services, optimize healthcare delivery in far-off locations, and provide tailored learning opportunities, thereby empowering underprivileged groups.

AI may propel across many sectors environmentally friendly practices. AI can maximize resource utilization, lower waste, and raise crop yields in agriculture hence supporting food security. AI can improve the efficiency of renewable energy systems in energy, therefore encouraging the acceptance of clean energy. AI can also help to track climate change data, monitor environmental effects, and enhance catastrophe management.

Ethical rules, inclusive policies, and openness are fundamental to guarantee that artificial intelligence promotes social justice and sustainability as well as morality. Ensuring that artificial intelligence advances all of mankind while tackling pressing worldwide issues requires cooperation among governments, businesses, and civil society.

Solutions and Recommendations for AI Adoption in India

India has to use a multifarious approach stressing infrastructure, education, ethics, industry support, and diversity if it is to fully exploit the potential of artificial intelligence while resolving its

computing, and 5G networks' investments will offer the required basis for artificial intelligence implementation in many different fields. Furthermore, building indigenous AI chips will improve national security in applications powered by artificial intelligence and lessen reliance on foreign technologies.

Another crucial action is increasing knowledge of artificial intelligence by research. While supporting AI research centres and encouraging academic-industry cooperation will fuel innovation and development, introducing AI-oriented courses in colleges and universities will help to build a trained workforce.

Responsible artificial intelligence depends on filling in ethical and legal voids. India has to put in place thorough AI rules supporting responsibility, justice, and openness. Establishing independent AI ethics committees will offer control, especially in sensitive fields like law enforcement and surveillance, hence limiting abuse of AI technologies. Adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) by small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) might quicken economic development. While building AI integration frameworks for sectors such agriculture, healthcare, and finance will maximize AI's advantages across many sectors, offering government subsidies and tax incentives for AI businesses will make AI adoption more accessible.

Eventually, bridging the digital divide will help to guarantee inclusive AI development. Promoting multilingual AI tools and expanding AI-driven rural development projects would improve accessibility and thereby increase the efficacy of AI solutions for underprivileged areas and non-English speakers. These steps will help India establish itself as a leader in artificial intelligence worldwide and guarantee that national interests and ethical norms guide AI development.

Conclusion

Human rights and artificial intelligence's junction offer possibilities as well as problems. India confronts obstacles including data privacy issues, skill shortages, and digital

rights. Ensuring artificial intelligence serves all sectors depends on a multi-stakeholder strategy including government, business, academics, and civil society. India can accelerate development while preserving ethical and human rights issues by means of strategic investments and governance. Unchecked authority resulting from weak data protection rules gives tech companies, thereby violating human rights. Legal norms, more openness, and responsibility are therefore required to solve these problems.

Furthermore, involved in challenging new technology should be civil society. Encouragement of artificial intelligence literacy will assist societies to grasp its influence. Public-private alliances should stay open and responsible; the state has to control AI applications to guarantee they coincide with human rights. Courts have to keep creating jurisprudence to strike a balance between human justice and AI application.

Artificial intelligence (AI) and human rights junction to provide both great possibilities and great difficulties. Although India has great potential to become a worldwide leader in artificial intelligence, many obstacles prevent its full-fledged adoption, according to this study even if AI can be a great instrument for furthering human rights. Essential is addressing obstacles in data protection, skills shortages, ethical questions, infrastructure deficiencies, and digital inequity. To guarantee artificial intelligence adoption benefits all spheres of life, a multi-stakeholder approach including the government, business, academics, and civil society is required.

India can leverage artificial intelligence (AI) to propel economic development while safeguarding ethical and human rights concerns by means of strategic investments and robust governance. AI companies and startups sometimes set their own operational policies, which can result in biases motivated by commercial interests, self-preservation, or inadequate ethical knowledge inside the company. Lack of control could lead to artificial intelligence systems giving business top priority above moral issues or human rights.

Hindi Vidya Prachar Samiti's College of Law, Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai-86

Tarsha Ghosalkar
IQAC Co-ordinator

Dr. (Mrs.) Madhura Kalamkar
I / C Principal
Hindi Vidya Prachar Samiti's College of Law
Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College Premises,
Opp. Railway Station, Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai - 400086

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