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AI AND HUMAN RIGHTS: ENSURE AI TECHNOLOGIES HONOUR BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

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Artificial intelligence, or AI, is now more than just a story idea. It is a big part of schools, businesses, and government work. AI has changed many areas, like banking and healthcare. However, as AI gets better, more problems related to human rights come up. The fear of breaking privacy is a big worry for many AI users. AI may, by mistake, break into people's private lives.

Another worry is that artificial intelligence, or AI, might be unfair. These systems learn from old data, which might not be true today, and show societal differences. If we do not fix these issues, AI could make them worse by being biased. For example, when AI helps pick who gets a job, it might unfairly like some groups more than others. This could make current unfairness even worse and lead to more discrimination. These prejudices compromise the ethical dimensions of fairness and justice in AI systems and are very complex to implement technically. AI technologies are even being incorporated by criminal justice and law enforcement entities into their operational processes to a greater extent. They can label people as criminals, "predict" their behaviors and calculate the likelihood of their commission of crimes or other specific actions in the future. The culprits of such criminal "prediction" technologies and "predictive" enforcement are no longer the characters of tales for kids. Law enforcement agencies apply these approaches all over the world. Additionally, AI algorithms often influence actual justice results through risk assessments, profiles, and predictive policing generated by artificial intelligence and data analysis.

Thus, even with all its apparent benefits, AI may become an obstacle to human rights implementation. The worldwide press has been publishing a considerable number of cases of discrimination, privacy violation, reduction of workforce, and other negative consequences in terms of public service deployment. AI facilitating discrimination became another ethical concern that numerous experts supported¹. In March 2018, Access Now worked with human rights groups and companies to develop AI technologies to issue "The Toronto Declaration"² to respond to such challenges. AI is not just a threat to being free from prejudice alone. AI does not preserve all internationally recognized human rights since it is an indivisible system of rights.

These problems can be dealt with by taking a very active approach. The solution can be, for example, an international human rights act, which has highly sophisticated institutions and measures to settle the rights, and AI systems are thus achievable. That is useful in improving the previous discourse, globally expressing the language, and creating the platform to confront it. Alongside other social effects, AI is generating a new type of discrimination that disproportionately affects certain groups, especially those who are disadvantaged and marginalized. Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights make it clear that every individual is supposed to get his or her full rights or freedoms without discrimination.

Not only the technology should be regulated, but also the monitoring. Public bodies and international institutions must take the lead in ensuring that the principles of human rights are implemented. Consequently, to be effective, these rules will have to include regular performance audits and AI system assessments to prevent misuse and impose auditing standards. Also, emphasizing the necessity of transparency and responsibility in AI practices is of utmost importance.

¹ Rodrigues, Rowena, Legal and human rights issues of AI: Gaps, challenges and vulnerabilities. *Journal of Responsible Technology* 2 (2020).

² "The Toronto Declaration: Protecting the right to equality and non-discrimination in machine learning systems, <https://www.accessnow.org/cms/assets/uploads/2018/05/Toronto-Declaration-D0V2.pdf>.

Artificial intelligence (AI) may be the introduction of an invention that could lead to improved living conditions. However, it can also be the cause that will drag life into the 21st century in a significant way. Looking at the competition from another perspective, our legislation may also be directed to social improvement, including, among other things, the protection of human rights, the integration of human rights issues into AI programming, and the promotion of diversity and inclusion. Creating more robust legal frameworks and raising public awareness is also necessary to control AI actions and decrease the possibility of abuse. All branches of an AI ethics code-making process, governmental or local, along with the general public, should co-create a code of ethics that would make AI compatible with human rights.

In the end, artificial intelligence should be a source of aid for developing a society wherein the technological progress that promotes and secures people is employed to support and protect every individual's right and freedom—AI is an excellent method of creating a fair and equal society by fulfilling our deepest desires.