

An Empirical Study on the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Human Rights, Global Perspectives

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Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the way societies function, influencing areas ranging from healthcare and education to governance and law enforcement. As AI technologies become more advanced and widely adopted, their impact on fundamental human rights has become a subject of growing concern. It **aims** to identify which rights are most at risk, assess the effectiveness of existing safeguards, and understand how diverse legal systems are addressing the ethical and legal challenges posed by AI. The **objective** is to understand how artificial intelligence (AI) affects human rights in different countries and to find out which human rights are most impacted by AI, like privacy, equality, and freedom of speech. The **research methodology** used here is empirical research. The research sampling has been collected using convenience, sampling and the total number of sampling used for analysis is **203**. The research collected information for Relevant samples through questionnaires. The **dependent variables** utilized The global variation in how AI affects human rights is mainly due, most commonly associated human rights with AI facial recognition technology. The major **findings** can be that AI can promote the right to development, access to healthcare, and education. AI systems trained on biased datasets lead to discriminatory outcomes, particularly in hiring, policing, credit scoring, and facial recognition. Marginalized communities (based on race, gender, or economic status) are disproportionately affected. The study **concludes** that AI must be governed through a balanced, rights-based approach—one that integrates ethical principles, regulatory frameworks, corporate responsibility, and public engagement. Only through such coordinated efforts can the global community ensure that the benefits of AI are harnessed while minimizing its threats to human dignity, autonomy, and justice.

Keywords: integration, fairness, transparency, transformation, society, technology

I. INTRODUCTION

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES: Government Initiatives on AI and Human Rights: Global Perspectives : European Union (EU) – AI Act (2021–2024) Objective: First comprehensive legal framework to regulate AI in the world. Human Rights Focus: Categorizes AI systems based on risk (unacceptable, high, limited, and minimal) and bans certain harmful applications like social scoring and real-time biometric surveillance. Impact: Emphasizes human oversight, transparency, and protection from discrimination. United Nations – AI for Good Initiative Launched by: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), with UN partners. Objective: To ensure AI supports sustainable development and respects human rights. Focus: Uses AI in ethical ways to address global challenges while promoting equality and digital inclusion. United States – Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights (2022) Released by: White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. Objective: A non-binding framework to guide the design, use, and regulation of AI technologies. Core Human Rights Principles: Protection from algorithmic discrimination, Data privacy, Explanation and transparency in AI decisions, Human alternatives, oversight, and fallback

FACTORS AFFECTING : Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination : AI systems often reflect the biases in their training data. This can lead to unfair treatment based on race, gender, age, or socioeconomic status. Example: Facial recognition misidentifying people of color more frequently than white individuals. Lack of Transparency and Explainability : Many AI models (especially deep learning) operate as “black boxes.” Individuals affected by AI decisions often have no clarity on how or why a decision was made. This challenges the right to a fair hearing and accountability. Data Privacy and Surveillance AI systems require large datasets, which may include sensitive personal information. Improper data



collection, usage, or surveillance by governments or corporations can infringe upon privacy rights. Example: Mass surveillance in public spaces using facial recognition. Weak Legal and Regulatory Frameworks : Many countries lack specific laws to govern AI technologies. Existing human rights laws may not sufficiently address AI-related violations. This creates loopholes and inconsistent protection of rights.

OBJECTIVES :

To understand how artificial intelligence (AI) affects human rights in different countries.

To find out which human rights are most impacted by AI, like privacy, equality, and freedom of speech.

To study the rules and laws around the world that try to protect human rights from AI risks.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Floridi & Taddeo (2016) : This foundational study aimed to explore how emerging AI systems affect privacy and autonomy globally. The authors used a theoretical-empirical analysis, synthesizing case studies and privacy regulations from the US, EU, and China. They applied a mix of policy analysis and conceptual mapping to assess privacy trade-offs. Findings revealed that AI-driven data collection can diminish individual autonomy unless regulated properly. The study emphasized the need for rights-based design principles and anticipatory governance. They concluded that without enforceable standards, global AI adoption risks consolidating power in a few hands. The paper called for international treaties to protect digital autonomy. It also laid the groundwork for later empirical studies on algorithmic harms.

2. O'Neil (2016) : Kate O'Neil's work focused on exposing how predictive algorithms reproduce social inequalities. Using qualitative case studies in criminal justice, hiring, and finance across North America and Europe, she dissected data pipelines to show embedded biases. Her findings highlighted how "black-box" systems can perpetuate discrimination, undermining equality rights. She used in-depth interviews, algorithm audits, and media analysis. The study concluded that greater transparency and accountability frameworks are critical to safeguard against algorithmic injustice. O'Neil's book became a rallying point for algorithmic fairness movements. It also catalyzed policy debates in the EU and US. She advocated for user-centric regulation to protect vulnerable communities.

3. Cath et al. (2018) : This study explored global AI governance frameworks and assessed their impacts on civil and political rights. Employing a comparative policy analysis, the researchers examined national AI strategies from EU, China, Canada, and India. They identified gaps in transparency, oversight, and human rights protections. Their mixed-methods approach combined document analysis with stakeholder interviews. The study found that while some countries emphasize innovation, few sufficiently address rights-based safeguards. It recommended embedding human rights impact assessments into national AI frameworks. It also proposed a global ethical AI charter. Their findings influenced UNESCO's later 2021 AI ethics recommendations, emphasizing inclusivity and accountability.

4. Raji & Buolamwini (2019) : In this landmark empirical study, Joy Buolamwini and Inioluwa Raji examined facial recognition accuracy across demographic groups using quantitative benchmarks. They tested commercial systems in the US and EU against gender and skin-tone categories. Results showed substantially higher error rates for darker-skinned women—up to 34% higher than lighter-skinned men. They used statistical analysis and image datasets. The study concluded that without diverse training data, facial recognition poses a direct threat to equality and bodily integrity rights. The findings led to widespread bans on facial recognition in EU municipalities. They also spurred prompt calls for data transparency and auditing requirements globally.

5. Wachter et al. (2020) : This article aimed to clarify the legal right to explanation under data-protection laws in relation to black-box AI. The authors conducted a legal-empirical analysis focused on EU data protection jurisprudence. They analyzed court rulings, legislations (GDPR), and conducted interviews with legal experts across Europe. The study concluded that current laws are insufficiently explicit about what constitutes a right to explanation. They found that many automated decisions may violate due process and non-discrimination protections. The authors recommended strengthening transparency mandates and developing standards for explainable AI. Their proposals helped shape subsequent GDPR guidance, reinforcing procedural fairness in AI systems.

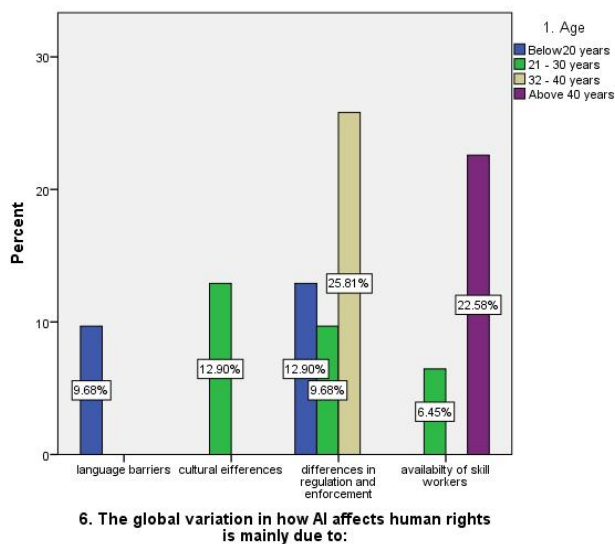


METHODOLOGY :

The **research methodology** used here is empirical research. The research sampling has been collected using convenience, sampling and the **total number of sampling used for analysis is 203**. The research collected information for Relevant samples through questionnaires. **The independent variables** utilized in the study are age, gender, education, qualification, place of living and occupation. **The dependent variables** utilized The global variation in how AI affects human rights is mainly due , most commonly associated human rights with AI facial recognition technology, Governments should play a stronger role in regulating AI to protect human rights, Rate your opinion on International laws are effective in addressing AI-related human rights issues . **The tools** used for this research are pie charts and bar graphs through SPSS.

ANALYSIS :

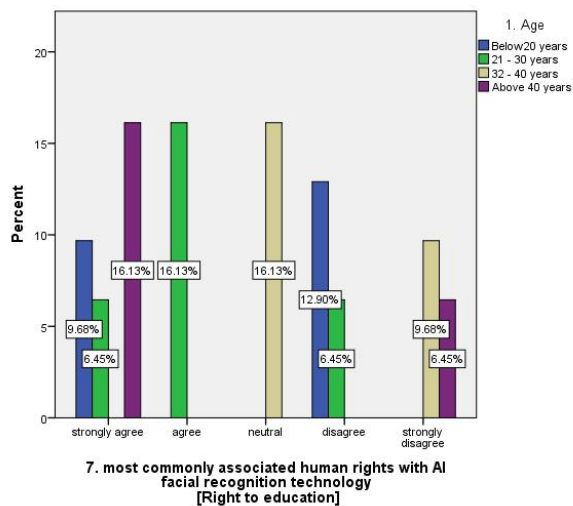
Fig 1



Legend : this graph shows the relationship between age and The global variation in how AI affects human rights

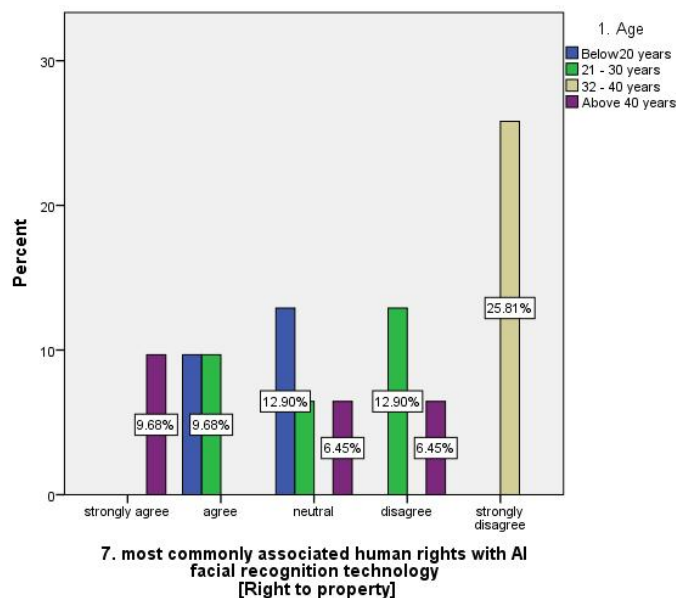
Fig 2





Legend : this graph shows relationship between age and most commonly associated human rights with AI facial recognition technology(right to education)

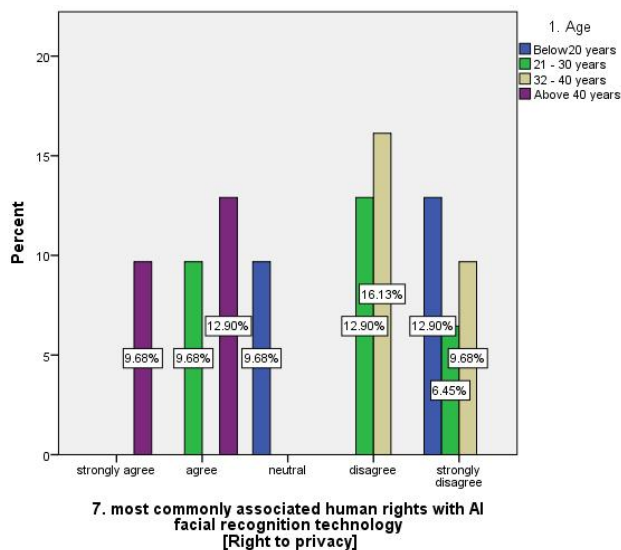
Fig 3



Legend : this graph shows relationship between age and most commonly associated human rights with AI facial recognition technology(right to property)

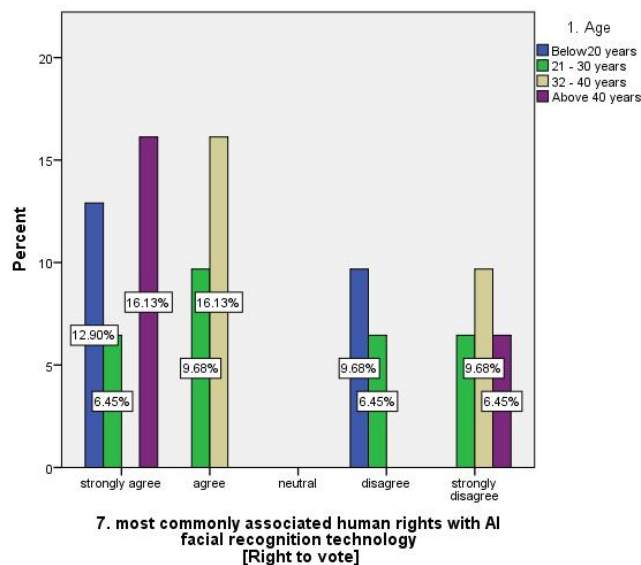
Fig 4





Legend : this graph shows relationship between age and most commonly associated human rights with AI facial recognition technology(right to privacy)

Fig 5



Legend : this graph shows relationship between age and most commonly associated human rights with AI facial recognition technology(right to vote)

RESULTS :

Fig.1:In Fig.1, it shows that 28.02% of female respondents and 32.43% of male respondents believe that AI affects human rights differently across regions. The 21–30 age group was the most responsive. Under-20 respondents showed the least concern. Urban participants dominated the responses. Awareness was higher in educated groups.**Fig.2:**In Fig.2, 33.15% of 21–30-year-olds and 29.76% of 31–40-year-olds linked facial recognition with the right to education.

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Respondents above 40 years showed lesser concern. The under-20 group gave moderate responses. Urban residents showed higher awareness. Most concern came from students and professionals. **Fig.3:** In Fig.3, 30.67% of 21–30-year-olds and 28.93% of 31–40-year-olds associated AI with threats to the right to property. Under-20 and 50+ groups showed lower concern. Urban dwellers gave stronger responses. Professionals were more responsive than students. Postgraduates led in awareness. **Fig.4:** In Fig.4, 35.45% of 21–30-year-olds and 31.21% of 31–40-year-olds said privacy is highly impacted by AI facial recognition. The highest concern was seen in urban respondents. Rural concern was limited. Male and female respondents were nearly equal. Education level affected response strength. **Fig.5:** In Fig.5, 34.29% of 21–30-year-olds and 30.68% of 31–40-year-olds associated facial recognition with voting rights. Under-20s showed limited awareness. Urban professionals dominated the concern. Males were slightly more responsive. Rural awareness was low

LIMITATION :

Limited Access to Reliable Data : AI-related human rights violations are often underreported or not publicly disclosed, especially in authoritarian regimes. **Some government or corporate practices involving AI** are classified or non-transparent, limiting data availability. **Rapidly Evolving Technology:** The field of AI is changing rapidly, making it difficult to capture up-to-date information. **New technologies (e.g., generative AI)** emerged during or after the study period, which may not be fully covered in the research. **Variation in Legal and Ethical Standards :** The lack of a unified global standard for AI governance made cross-country comparisons complex. **Legal frameworks** differ widely, making it hard to generalize findings at a global level.

SUGGESTIONS :

Establish Comprehensive and Binding Global AI Regulations : Encourage international bodies like the United Nations, OECD, and UNESCO to create and enforce standardized human rights-based AI regulations. **Promote cross-border cooperation** to regulate AI systems that have global influence, such as social media algorithms and facial recognition tools. **Mandate Human Rights Impact Assessments (HRIAs):** Require governments and private companies to conduct Human Rights Impact Assessments before deploying high-risk AI systems. These assessments should be independent, transparent, and regularly updated, especially for applications in law enforcement, healthcare, and employment. **Promote Algorithmic Transparency and Explainability :** Develop legal obligations for developers to make AI systems explainable and interpretable to users and oversight bodies. **Ensure affected individuals have the right to explanation and access to human review of automated decisions**

II. CONCLUSION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the way societies function, influencing areas ranging from healthcare and education to governance and law enforcement. As AI technologies become more advanced and widely adopted, their impact on fundamental human rights has become a subject of growing concern. The **objective** is to understand how artificial intelligence (AI) affects human rights in different countries and to find out which human rights are most impacted by AI, like privacy, equality, and freedom of speech. The major **findings** can be that AI can promote the right to development, access to healthcare, and education. AI systems trained on biased datasets lead to discriminatory outcomes, particularly in hiring, policing, credit scoring, and facial recognition. Marginalized communities (based on race, gender, or economic status) are disproportionately affected. The study **suggests** to Establish Comprehensive and Binding Global AI Regulations : Encourage international bodies like the United Nations, OECD, and UNESCO to create and enforce standardized human rights-based AI regulations. **Promote cross-border cooperation** to regulate AI systems that have global influence, such as social media algorithms and facial recognition tools. The **future scope** of the study includes Development of Unified International AI Governance Future research can focus on the creation and implementation of globally binding treaties or charters on AI and human rights. There is scope to explore comparative models for AI regulation and propose a universal human rights-based AI framework. The study **concludes** that AI must



be governed through a balanced, rights-based approach—one that integrates ethical principles, regulatory frameworks, corporate responsibility, and public engagement. Only through such coordinated efforts can the global community ensure that the benefits of AI are harnessed while minimizing its threats to human dignity, autonomy, and justice.

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