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LAW IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A Fundamental Perspective



ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The International Conference on “Law in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Fundamental Perspective” provided an academic platform to examine the transformative impact of Artificial Intelligence on law, legal systems, governance and society.

The conference explored emerging legal and ethical questions relating to Artificial Intelligence, including intellectual property, authorship and ownership, liability, data privacy, cybersecurity, criminal justice, evidence law, human rights, ethics and accountability. It addressed the implications of Artificial Intelligence for legal education, commercial law, regulatory frameworks, policy development, research and scholarly communication.

The conference brought together academicians, research scholars, legal professionals and students to present research, exchange ideas and engage in interdisciplinary discussions. It encouraged meaningful academic dialogue and contributed towards the development of effective, ethical and inclusive legal responses to the rapidly evolving Artificial Intelligence landscape.

Conference	International Conference
Theme	Law in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Fundamental Perspective
Date	24 January 2026
Time	10:00 AM onwards
Mode	Online
Organised by	IQAC, Student Research Society and Library Committee
Publication Partner	LawFoyer International Journal of Doctrinal Legal Research [ISSN: 2583-7753]

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

KES' Shri. Jayantilal H. Patel Law College



It gives me immense pleasure to welcome all academicians, research scholars, legal professionals and students to the International Conference on “Law in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Fundamental Perspective.”

Artificial Intelligence is transforming the way societies function and is increasingly influencing legal systems, governance, professional practices and education. These developments bring significant opportunities as well as complex legal, ethical and social challenges.

This conference provided a valuable platform for intellectual exchange and interdisciplinary dialogue on emerging issues such as data privacy, intellectual property, liability, criminal justice, human rights, ethics and the governance of Artificial Intelligence. The scholarly contributions and discussions during the conference encouraged deeper understanding and promoted responsible approaches to the use of Artificial Intelligence.

I extend my best wishes to all the speakers, researchers, presenters, participants and members of the organising team for a meaningful and intellectually enriching conference.

DR. VIRAL DAVE

I/c. Principal

KES' Shri. Jayantilal H. Patel Law College

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

Ms. Neelam Ajay Padwad¹

I. ABSTRACT

The term “Artificial Intelligence” (AI) coined in the 1950s is now decades later becoming a part & parcel of our “Natural world”. It is a transformative technological force shaping both our public & private spectrums worldwide. The seamless integration of AI is a blessing and boon at same time in terms of enhanced governance, medical care, crime surveillance but challenging in terms of individual freedom, societal norms and human rights. This Research paper delves into interaction of AI with our society & Legal frameworks in India and further describes the dual role of AI as a facilitator of Human Rights protection and as a potential source of risk. In Indian Legal domain, there have been ongoing efforts to tackle this transformative technological force. The legislative provisions primarily in force are the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, India AI Governance Guidelines, and sector-specific guidelines. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, which replaced the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, substantially carries forward the evidentiary framework while expressly modernising the treatment of electronic and digital records. However, with quick-moving advances, there is a dire need of a holistic legislation focused solely on AI to regulate it and protect Human rights. The doctrinal and empirical research methods used herein have highlighted the gaps in the legal framework in specific arenas of interaction of AI with society. In regard to the gap analysis, the paper proceeds to suggest measures which could address the gaps where Regulatory coverage is necessitated. The rule-making in this regard should create space for AI to develop and also ensure protection of Human interest. A holistic Legislative Framework envisaged in this paper would lead to development of an AI inclusive ecosystem that tackles nuances of this transformative technology and helps in overall upliftment of our society.

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II. KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence; Human Rights; AI Bias; Digital Governance; Data Protection.

III. INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH PROBLEM

Around 3.3. million years ago, there were technological advances in form of sharp flakes of stones used as knives and hammers by our ancestors. Fast-forward to present age, there has been drastic evolution in technology, moving from physical tools to abstract tools in form of Artificial Intelligence (AI). The current world with advent in AI and data driven technologies is now at a pivotal point of how the future would be shaped for humanity. Similar to all modern technologies, AI also has its pros and cons but the differentiating factor in AI lies in its vast depth and lack of holistic regulation.

In today's world, AI systems are algorithmic models that carry out cognitive or perceptual functions. AI is now a thread of our life's everyday fabric affecting how we live, work and interact. These systems have the capacity to enhance and ease human lifestyle but at the same time they pose serious risks to humans in terms of discrimination, privacy invasions, freedom of expression, uncontrolled surveillance etc. The growing power of this technology comes with greater responsibility on Regulatory bodies to ensure that the AI ecosystem protects and promotes human rights.

A major issue faced by AI developers worldwide is the assurance regarding their technology being free from the "AI Bias". The term "AI Bias" or "Machine-learning or Algorithm Bias" is equivalent to "Confirmation Bias" in Human Beings.

According to IBM, (James Holdsworth, 2025)

"AI Bias" refers to the occurrence of biased results due to human biases that skew the original training data or AI algorithm – leading to distorted outputs and potentially harmful outcomes.

The AI Bias impacts human users in several forms such as social discrimination, privacy & data protection concerns, hallucination, suicidal influences etc. Majority of AI Developers have been making attempts to develop a bias-free AI system; however, the complexity of data makes it increasingly difficult for developers to build such system.

A. Research Problem

Globally, law-makers and world organisations such as United Nations, European Council etc. have attempted to make laws to regulate as well foster space for development of AI which is a transformative technology.

In India, the AI ecosystem is currently governed by existing legislations on related matters and AI guidelines. There is no specific standalone AI legislation which governs impact of use of AI from its development stage to deployment stage in different arenas of society. The regulations globally and in India have not been able to create an AI environment that can be deemed sufficiently trustworthy for steering AI and data intensive technologies in right direction.

This research paper delves into the interaction of AI, Human Rights and Regulatory framework and identifies gaps therein. It further proceeds to suggest solutions to address these gaps which could strike balance between AI promotion and Human Rights protection.

B. Research Objectives

In today's world, the threads of AI are becoming increasingly interwoven in fabric of our everyday life. This scenario has put up the world at large at a pivotal point of balancing AI promotion and Human rights protection. Accordingly, this research paper has been prepared with below-mentioned objectives:

1. To understand extent of deployment of AI in various facets of our day-to-day life;
2. To understand regulatory landscape encompassing the AI ecosystem in India;
3. To understand areas wherein AI has an adverse impact on human rights and adjacent gaps in AI regulatory framework; and
4. To propose suggestions which promote an AI inclusive ecosystem and strike balance between AI promotion and Human rights protection.

C. Research Questions

This paper focuses on the following Research questions:

1. How does AI systems deployment affect the protection of human rights?
2. What are the key risks associated with AI-driven decision-making which impact Human rights adversely?
3. What are the gaps in current AI governance framework to tackle AI related Human right issues?
4. How can we develop an AI inclusive ecosystem in India that aligns with our constitutional morals and supports technological growth?

D. Research Methodology

1. This research is based on certain primary methods of research involving interactions with individuals working with AI systems in different fields such as Legal, Health care, Stock-market Trading, Retail businesses etc.
2. Further, secondary methods of research in form of analysis of existing research papers, journals, newspaper articles, AI-based legislations in India and outside India as cited in the paper have also been adopted.
3. The analysis on this subject-matter through both methods has highlighted the outcome for need of a better placed AI regulatory framework that would strive for balance between AI promotion & Human Rights protection.

E. Review Of Literature

This research paper has been prepared basis extensive review of existing literature on the subject matter and through perspective-building by way of interactions.

The Research for this paper is also based on review of existing literature on the subject matter. Primarily, *Automating Inequality* by Virginia Banks and *Atlas of AI* by Kate Crawford have been read and reviewed. These literatures have utilised both empirical and doctrinal approaches respectively to understand AI's impact on the society.

Automating Inequality shows how automated systems operate in fields of welfare, healthcare, criminal justice etc. It highlights that AI tools reproduce existing inequalities and disproportionately affecting marginalized communities. Eubanks through existing cases highlights how technology functions as a governance mechanism that disciplines the poor and restricts access to essential services. This

empirical evidence underscores the tangible consequences of automation in everyday bureaucratic contexts.

Atlas of AI, through doctrinal and conceptual analysis shows how AI within a global political economy relies highly on data extraction, labour, minerals and energy. Crawford suggests that AI is not merely a technical innovation but a planetary infrastructure with ecological and geopolitical costs. The literature showcases the structural dimensions of AI as to how its development is intertwined with global power relations and environmental degradation.

F. Scope And Significance

1. Scope

The scope of this research paper covers a comprehensive examination of how AI intervenes with protection of Human rights within modern digital life. It covers dynamics of interaction between AI, Human rights and Regulatory Framework with emphasis on both opportunities and risks emerging from AI deployment.

At the offset, the paper deals with evolution mechanism of AI and Human Rights respectively in brief. Further, it analyses AI systems used in various fields such as Healthcare, employment, social welfare, finance, education, scientific research, government administration etc. where automated decision-making has direct implications on individuals' rights and freedoms.

The paper further focuses on examining impact of AI on specific fundamental rights such as Right to Personal Liberty and privacy, equality, freedom of expression, non-discrimination, access to justice and socio-economic rights. Towards the end of the paper, it details on review of existing landscape of AI governance and then identifies gaps to provide suggestions for developing an inclusive AI ecosystem.

The paper broadly focuses on the legal & social arena of AI interaction and does not seek to provide details on development of AI algorithms, their assessment, evaluation of software coding which is purely technical in nature.

2. Significance

This research paper deals with the most pressing topic of global digital era wherein the world at large is in the race to make attempts to tackle the growing AI ecosystem.

The AI ecosystem is expanding exponentially in social, economic and political arenas which makes it significantly necessary for its regulation.

This study is of significance to Academicians, Law makers, Technology Developers, Human Right activists etc.

It contributes to Academic dialogue by offering insights into emerging challenges such as AI bias, discrimination, privacy & data protection breaches etc.

For Law makers, this paper highlights areas of regulatory gaps and suggests the hotspot arenas wherein regulation is necessitated. It urges the need for building regulation for both sides of coin i.e., AI development and AI deployment, development of transparency standards, AI Bias free tools and robust regulatory body to oversee the AI ecosystem.

For AI Developers, it emphasizes the need to innovate AI systems which can tackle issues right at the offset and incorporate fairness, inclusivity and respect for Human rights.

For General public, this research creates awareness about adverse implications of AI-driven practices on human rights and legal recourse available for protection.

IV. ANALYSIS

A. Evolution of Artificial Intelligence

The term Artificial Intelligence was coined by John McCarthy's at the 1956 Dartmouth Conference. It initially explored the possibility of machines simulating human intelligence where the original AI systems were rule-based and limited in scope. However, advancements in computational power, big data analytics and machine learning algorithms have significantly enhanced AI capabilities.

Initially, Machine learning emerged as a paradigm where computers could improve performance by learning patterns from data rather than relying solely on explicit programming.

This was further built upon in form of Deep learning wherein systems could process complex and high-dimensional data such as images, speech and natural language. Recently, Generative AI, is a higher version which creates new output in form of text,

video, audio, image etc based on learned patterns. For example, ChatGPT in 2022, was a form of Generative AI which used large language models to generate new outputs at a large scale.

The modern AI systems can process vast data, identify patterns and give outcomes with minimal human intervention.

In India, the AI ecosystem is moving at same pace as the world at large and is present across sectors such as Finance, Healthcare, Government Administration, Education etc. While these developments align with economic and administrative goals, they also raise concerns for ethical deployment and Human rights protection.

V. EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORKS

Internationally, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948) laid foundation for recognizing inherent Human rights. Further, International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights (ICCPRs, 1966) and International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights (ICESCR, 1966) expanded scope of Human rights protection.

In India, citizens are guaranteed their Human rights in form of Fundamental rights and Directive principles in the Constitution. The Judicial Review has further expanded these rights to address digital-age issues like data privacy and informational autonomy. However, the existing legal framework in India needs to develop for holistic coverage on growing AI systems.

A. AI Deployment in Society

The details of AI and Human interaction in various fields of society is as mentioned below in brief:

1. **Medical:** AI systems are used for disease diagnosis, personalised medical support, surgical assistance, radiological screening, virtual consultations, and patient-risk assessment. For example, Google/DeepMind's AI-based breast-cancer screening model has demonstrated the potential of AI-assisted mammography in improving diagnostic accuracy. However, the earlier example of Babylon Health should be treated with caution, as the company collapsed in 2023 and its operations were subsequently transferred/rebranded, illustrating that AI-healthcare ventures require not

only technological capability but also regulatory, clinical, and financial sustainability.

2. **Finance:** The usage pertains to analysing huge data for fraud detection, chatbots for customer queries, risk analysis etc. Eg: AURO chatbot of AU Small Finance Bank, JP Morgan's COiN platform etc.
3. **E-commerce:** Personalize shopping, inventory management and enhance customer service. Eg: Heat mapping in Uniqlo physical stores, Sephora's Virtual Artist app etc.
4. **Education:** Personalize learning, reduce paper workload and improve access to education in backward areas. Eg: AI-driven platforms like DIKSHA and SWAYAM, Inclusion of AI in curriculum etc.
5. **Judicial administration:** AI-based systems may assist in case listing, bench allocation, legal research, and management of judicial records. Further, the Supreme Court's SUPACE Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency is designed to assist judges in understanding the factual matrix of cases and identifying relevant precedents. However, its deployment should be described with caution, as SUPACE remains a limited and largely pilot/experimental initiative rather than a system in routine, widespread judicial use.
6. **Agriculture:** Kisan e-Mitra, an AI-driven chatbot under the PM-KISAN scheme, assists farmers with scheme-related queries, including eligibility status, application-related information, payment status, and other PM-KISAN updates. Separately, AI-enabled agricultural initiatives such as the National Pest Surveillance System support pest and disease surveillance, crop-health assessment, and timely advisory services. AI-based analytics using field photographs, satellite data, weather information, and soil-moisture datasets are also being used for crop-health monitoring in specific crops.
7. **Defence/surveillance:** Helps in border security, drone reconnaissance and threat prediction through real-time image recognition, facial identification and anomaly detection ultimately strengthening national safety.

B. Impact of AI on fundamental rights:

The Constitution of India guarantees Fundamental Rights such as Right to Equality, Right to Freedom of Expression, Right to Non-Discrimination, Right to Personal Liberty & Privacy, Right to Justice, Socio-economic rights. The Supreme Court has time and again expanded scope of these Fundamental Rights through legal interpretation and ensured protection of Human Rights.

The key Human Rights which are impacted due to AI deployment in brief are:

- 1. Right to Privacy:** AI systems often rely on extensive inputs through data collection and analysis, posing significant threats to privacy. Surveillance technologies, Heat-mapping, facial recognition systems and data profiling tools enable unprecedented levels of monitoring of individuals. In India, recognition of privacy as a Fundamental right highlights need to ensure that AI deployment respects informational autonomy.
- 2. Right to Equality and Non-Discrimination:** AI functions on vast dataset present online and gives outcomes skewed in direction of majority dataset type. This is called as AI Bias which remains a critical concern in AI systems. In India constitution, the Article 14 and 15 aim to guarantee equality before law and prohibit discrimination. Article 14 ensures equal protection while Article 15 forbids discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. The outcomes of such AI tools trained on biased datasets deepen existing social inequalities and particularly impact marginalized communities which hamper these Constitutional rights. The AI Bias is also visible in employment screening, social-welfare distribution schemes etc. which raises concerns in protection of Right to equality and non-discrimination.
- 3. Right to Freedom of Expression:** Content-moderation algorithms and recommendation systems influence access to information and public discourse. Automated filtering may suppress genuine expression, while AI-generated or synthetically generated content may intensify misinformation, impersonation, and deepfake-related harms. The 2026 amendment to the IT Rules, introducing due-diligence and labelling obligations for synthetically

generated information, is therefore relevant to India's emerging response to AI-driven misinformation. However, such measures must be implemented with adequate safeguards so that transparency obligations do not result in disproportionate censorship or over-removal of lawful speech.

4. **Right to Justice:** The opaque decision-making or black-box mechanism of AI tools in judicial and administrative processes undermines procedural fairness. The Supreme Court's SUPACE platform is intended to use AI to assist judges in understanding case materials and identifying relevant precedents. However, as it remains limited in rollout and largely experimental in nature, it also demonstrates the need for caution before integrating AI tools into core adjudicatory processes. Premature or excessive reliance on such systems may create risks of bias, incomplete contextual understanding, or over-dependence on machine-generated insights. If judges rely uncritically on AI-generated outputs, critical facts or legal perspectives may be overlooked, while accountability for such risks may remain unclear. Therefore, transparency, human oversight, and institutional accountability are essential to ensure that AI-assisted judicial tools do not compromise access to justice.
5. **Right to Life:** AI is used in healthcare, for example, AI-driven diagnostic systems, in disaster management, for example, AI models predicting floods or earthquakes, in defence, for example, border surveillance and threat detection. AI acts as a facilitator in these fields but also poses risks when AI compromises privacy or produces biased outcomes. For example, Facial recognition systems misidentify individuals, leading to wrongful detention and violation of liberty. This violates the Right to Life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
6. **Socio-Economic Rights:** The AI systems in fields of healthcare, education, finance etc. as detailed above can enhance quality of service but unregulated AI systems also have tendency to affect individuals adversely in form of job displacement, widen education gap between privileged and marginalized groups, incorrect medical procedures, improper distribution of social-

welfare schemes etc. Such adverse impact on overall Socio-Economic rights guaranteed by the Constitution needs to be addressed properly.

VI. EXISTING REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND GAPS

The EU AI Act, Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, entered into force on 1 August 2024 and is widely regarded as the world's first comprehensive horizontal AI law. However, its substantive obligations apply on a phased basis: certain prohibitions began applying from 2 February 2025, governance and general-purpose AI obligations from 2 August 2025, most obligations from 2 August 2026, and certain product-embedded high-risk AI obligations from 2 August 2027. It mandates transparency, human oversight and accountability for AI developers and deployers, including general-purpose models. The Act adopts a risk-based approach, banning harmful uses like social scoring, while imposing strict obligations on high-risk systems in healthcare, policing, and employment. Its scope expands beyond EU and it guards fundamental rights such as privacy, non-discrimination etc.

The Indian regulatory landscape currently covers AI-related issues through existing legislation and policy instruments such as the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025, the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, as amended in 2026 to introduce due-diligence obligations concerning synthetically generated information, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, India AI Governance Guidelines, and sector-specific guidelines.

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 has updated the erstwhile procedural law to include provisions on digital evidence, cybercrime and technology-driven investigations. It provides a framework which ensures that tools such as predictive policing, surveillance and forensic analysis operate within constitutional safeguards. It allows admission of electronic and digital records in courts which is crucial for cases involving cyber fraud, identity theft, or digital surveillance.

The Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 are central to ensuring that AI systems in India operate responsibly. These rules contain provisions for consent,

lawful processing and data minimization which are the key elements of the biggest dependency factor of AI i.e. personal data. They grant individuals with rights to access, to correct and to erase their data thereby preventing misuse in AI-driven profiling or automated decisions. The rules reduce risks of bias and privacy violations in AI applications.

In regard to analysis of AI deployment, Human Rights and existing regulatory framework in India, the regulatory gaps include:

1. Lack of standards for AI Development and Deployment;
2. Absence of algorithmic accountability mechanisms to prevent AI Bias;
3. Absence of Legal definition of AI with holistic coverage;
4. Lack of Human rights impact assessments;
5. Gap in regulation of adverse environmental impact caused by AI usage;
6. Assessment for inclusion of AI in “Person” definition across legislations considering its increase usage in forthcoming periods.

VII. SUGGESTIONS

Considering the research questions and detailed analysis, to build an AI-inclusive ecosystem in India, the below-mentioned suggestions are recommended:

1. **AI Specific Legislation:** The India AI Governance Guidelines (November, 2025) explicitly state that India will adopt a sectoral approach and will not enact standalone AI legislation at this stage. However, there is a dire need to enact an AI specific standalone legislation which will directly address issues created by interaction of AI from its development to deployment stage. The legislation shall include AI and technical terms definition, standards for AI development and deployment, restrictions on harmful AI tools, penal and redressal provisions etc.
2. **AI systems in Public Administration:** should be subject to audit and its dataset, algorithms, audit reports etc. should be made publicly available under Right to Information Act, 2005.

3. **Creation of Regulatory Authority:** The authority shall be entrusted to act as watchdog of AI ecosystem in terms of guidelines formulation, high risk AI systems deployment, system audits, awareness building etc.
4. **Strengthen Existing Data Protection, Privacy and Sector-Specific Financial Regulation:** The scope of the DPDP Act, 2023 and the Rules made thereunder should be enlarged to address AI-related privacy concerns, including data profiling, mass surveillance systems, automated decision-making, and algorithmic processing of personal data. In the financial sector, sector-specific guidance should also be strengthened in line with the RBI's *Framework for Responsible and Ethical Enablement of Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Sector* FREE-AI Committee Report, August 2025 which emphasises responsible AI adoption through principles such as trust, fairness, accountability, explainability, safety, resilience, and sustainability.
5. **Strengthen Existing Environmental Legislations:** AI mechanism leaves a huge carbon footprint in terms of its high usage of energy and water resources. With advents in this technology, the usage is bound to increase and it is necessary to prevent such AI based environmental damage by way of regulatory coverage. This necessitates amendment in existing provisions of India's environmental laws such as Environment Protection Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act), 1981 etc.
6. **Public Awareness and Institutional Strengthening:** The educational institutes, social activists, public bodies etc. shall introduce programmes to inculcate holistic learning on AI and its intersection with Human rights.
7. **International cooperation and alignment with global AI governance norms:** Across the world, lawmakers and institutions are attempting to address this transformative technology. Considering AI's cross-border impact, India should strengthen international cooperation and align its domestic AI governance approach with emerging global norms, including UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/78/265 (2024), *Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development*. Where capacity-building is specifically discussed, reference may also be made

separately to UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/78/311 (2024), *Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence*.

8. **Regulation of Synthetically Generated Information:** The regulatory framework should incorporate clear, proportionate, and rights-compatible obligations for identifying and labelling AI-generated or synthetically generated information, particularly where such content may mislead users, impersonate real persons, or affect public discourse. The February 2026 amendment to the IT Rules may be referred to as an important step in this direction; however, its implementation should preserve freedom of expression by ensuring procedural safeguards, transparency in takedown or labelling decisions, and protection against excessive private censorship by intermediaries.

Thus, the growing AI ecosystem in our society highlights the need for a full-coverage Regulatory framework that would safeguard Human rights and ensure balance between technical, legal and moral aspects of the modern ecosystem.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This research paper brings to the conclusion that like every evolving technology which has its benefits and boons, AI is no different. It also presents opportunities as well as challenges in its interaction with society. The analysis of specific arenas of AI interaction such as in fields of healthcare, justice, education, security etc. show how AI ensures faster decision-making, predictive analytics and improved resource allocation. The AI tools like SUPACE in Supreme Court or AI-driven healthcare diagnostics demonstrate how technology can safeguard fundamental rights such as the Right to Justice and Right to Life but also present risks to them in terms of algorithmic bias, privacy violations and lack of transparency.

This paper concludes that AI must be developed and deployed in line with regulatory standards and regulatory to ensure ethical safeguards, accountability and human oversight which will strengthen Human rights guaranteed by the constitution. Thus, AI should serve as a tool to empower individuals and protect human rights but not to compromise them.

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