



International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347-6435 (Online) Volume 15, Issue 06, June 2026)

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Freedom of Expression and Privacy Rights

Dr. Pooran Chandra Pande

Abstract-- It must not be difficult for any individual to recognize the type of results that would be created if such new technology of AI were introduced into communication, management, processing, and even interaction among humans. But on the contrary, while there are no doubts that such technology will create successful innovations through its application, the painful reality here is that there have been some concerns regarding the potential human rights violations to free communication. These freedoms are protected under Article 19 of the UDHR, the ICCPR, and other various constitutions around the world. Technologies such as content moderation, facial recognition, predictive analytics, and mass surveillance have been playing an increasingly vital role in the virtual space in which these freedoms operate.

The discussion about the law and human rights regarding the use of the technology of artificial intelligence in the workplace will be presented. First of all, the topic of freedom of speech and privacy with regard to the technology of artificial intelligence will be reviewed. This approach of analysis can reveal how the technology of artificial intelligence is controlled legally and how this issue develops further. The legal procedure related to artificial intelligence technology will be also examined. The advancement in artificial intelligence technology is considered to be a positive development aimed at establishing communication. Nevertheless, artificial intelligence technology is considered to be a threat for the society.

Keywords-- Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Freedom of speech, Legal Policy, and Privacy

I. INTRODUCTION

Development of technologies related to artificial intelligence has impacted all nations in the world because of the following facts: communication between people, decision-making and information transfer have become different owing to technological developments related to AI. There is no doubt that numerous changes have occurred thanks to the use of artificial intelligence technologies in many aspects of our life. It is important to mention that AI technologies are applied in such spheres as social media, politics, criminology and medicine. Nevertheless, the use of AI technologies provides us with benefits as well as with some difficulties.

The two most important rights which are violated in this situation are the rights to freedom of expression and privacy. First of all, it needs to be said that both rights are the integral components of democracy itself, yet at the same time both of them may be considered the rights which belong to the human rights. Speaking more precisely, it is possible to say that the article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights established in 1948 says that every person has the right to freely express his or her opinions without any restrictions whatsoever. This implies that everyone has a right to freely search for information, acquire information and give out information regardless of methods used to do that. Second, article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights says that everyone has a right to protect himself or herself from the intrusions into personal matters.

As far as the issue related to the topic is concerned, and it is quite common for modern life, it is important to discuss the role of artificial intelligence regarding the provision of the proper data. Thanks to artificial intelligence, it becomes possible to learn what data should be provided to someone, what information would make that person safe from other people, what data would interest that person, as well as which data would have to be removed from that person's life. There is another aspect of artificial intelligence utilization.

In this specific case, it is imperative to conduct analysis about the effect of AI technology on freedom of speech and privacy in light of current legislation. In addition, it will also be essential to focus on the benefits and drawbacks associated with the implementation of this technology. It is necessary to strike balance between both the factors.

Research Objectives & Methodology

The objectives are to identify the connection between the use of artificial intelligence technology and freedom of expression. The objective will be to determine the effects of artificial intelligence on privacy. The objective is to investigate the international law of human rights and artificial intelligence. The approach to conducting legal research will be based on doctrinal and analytical research approach.



International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347-6435 (Online) Volume 15, Issue 06, June 2026)

Some of the key sources used during the process of legal research include court cases and laws that regulate the use of AI and data protection laws. Other sources used for carrying out legal research include journals, publication of international organizations, books, policies and others. In the case of comparative legal research, there is always some kind of comparison on how laws regulating AI have developed in other countries like Europe, USA and India.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In respect to debates on the usage of artificial intelligence within the academic framework, it is essential to take into account the dual effect of technology since, regardless of the threats posed to human rights, certain opportunities do exist as a result of such technology being applied. However, at the same time, it would also be important to note that every type of contemporary technology has to be evaluated not only from the perspectives of economics and technology but also from those of lawfulness and ethics. According to Citron & Pasquale (2014), algorithms can pose a threat to due process and democracy since people suffering because of them cannot appeal to their use.

As for India, the problem of technology and constitutional rights deserves attention in the course of the debate. In this connection, it is appropriate to say that the decision made in the case of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India stipulated the fact that privacy had become a part of constitutional rights in accordance with Article 21.

A crucial field for further investigation concerns the influence of AI technology on freedom of speech. In particular, as stated by Gillespie (2018), content moderation has a great importance since it determines the kind of opinions that are worth spreading and which should be repressed. Content moderation, involving automated instruments, will face difficulties in perceiving meanings, satire, politics, and many other aspects. Consequently, some genuine messages might be removed from various sites. The aspect of discrimination is one of those risks that can arise when AI technologies are used, as mentioned by Binns (2018). The concept of "surveillance capitalism" was coined by Zuboff (2019). It refers to the situation in which corporations take advantage of personal information and behaviour patterns of people to make predictions about future actions. It is facilitated by the use of AI technology and represents the risk for privacy problems.

On the other hand, taking into account the position of Russell & Norvig (2021), artificial intelligence can be understood as the capacity of analysing large amounts of information. In this situation, the utilization of artificial intelligence can also create some concerns because of its characteristics.

According to UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (2021), there is a threat of violating privacy and freedom of speech while recognizing people and predicting their actions due to the lack of efficient data protection systems. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that UNESCO develops some guidelines regarding the transparency and human-rights based approach towards artificial intelligence. It is possible to say that UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021) is a good example of ethics of artificial intelligence.

After having analysed the aforementioned information, it is necessary to emphasize that the risks associated with using artificial intelligence become higher. It means that researchers pay attention to earning profit from using artificial intelligence. At the same time, the necessity of taking some precautions cannot be neglected.

III. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: UNDERSTANDING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The application of AI involves the use of computers that have reached an intelligence level that enables them to execute activities like decision making, learning languages, reasoning, and many others just like human beings do. Machine learning technology plays a role in the modern era in improving computer software from data. Human rights ethics provide ethical guidelines that can be considered in assessing the effects of AI on people. Some of these ethical guidelines include dignity, autonomy, equality, responsibility, and discrimination. For example, freedom of speech is a human right that means the ability to speak freely. Privacy is also another form of ethical guideline relating to privacy.

3.1 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

There are several laws concerning human rights in the era of the Internet; one example of these is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Article 19 of the UDHR says that "Freedom of expression includes the right to seek, receive and impart information of all kinds," implying that one has the right to exchange information without any hindrances. On the other hand, article 12 of the UDHR mentions that "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy."

3.2 *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*

The rights of expression and privacy have their origins from the same origin and that origin is ICCPR. As it says in Article 19 of the ICCPR, "Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference."



International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347-6435 (Online) Volume 15, Issue 06, June 2026)

Also, “Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other medium of his choice.” However, the freedom of expression has some restrictions, but not privacy.

3.3 European Convention on Human Rights

Article 8 of the ECHR deals with Privacy, while Article 10 deals with Freedom of Expression. The jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights had a significant impact on creating the international standards regarding surveillance and freedom of expression. Any action taken by the state with regard to surveillance needs to be regulated by proper legislative and controlling framework according to the European Court of Human Rights. This issue has been made particularly acute by the advent of artificial intelligence surveillance systems. One should say that the European Union was among the states introducing legislative acts regulating the surveillance technology. With regard to the European Union approach to the problem of surveillance, the issues under discussion include human rights, transparency, accountability, and risk-based governance. Regarding the General Data Protection Regulation, individuals have various rights with regard to the processing of their personal data, such as Lawfulness and Transparency, Purpose Limitation, Data Minimization, Accuracy, and Accountability. Moreover, it should be noted that the issue of automation and profiling is discussed in the General Data Protection Regulation as far as protection mechanisms for automated decision making are concerned. The European Union Artificial Intelligence Act is the first act regarding AI systems.

3.4 Indian Constitutional Framework

Freedom of Speech and Expression has received legal status in the Constitution of India through Article 19(1)(a). Though there may be certain restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression, the significance of such rights has certainly been recognized by all the courts, as these are essential for democracy. In the well-known case of *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, 2017, the historic decision of the Supreme Court laid down that privacy is a fundamental right under Articles 14, 19, and 21.

IV. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & PRIVACY RIGHTS

4.1 Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Public Communication

AI technologies have made revolutionary changes to the nature of communication, the process of communication, and even the process of receiving it. Private corporations have applied AI algorithms to sorting through the data, recommending based on their analysis, censoring harmful data, and controlling conversations. Such processes affect millions of individuals every day and play an important part in forming public opinion. Therefore, private organizations act as gatekeepers of freedom of expression. There are numerous applications that can help to make this happen by AI technologies, including making information available, translating languages, making things accessible for those with disabilities, better content discovery, and global communication.

4.2 Algorithmic Moderation of content and Censorship

Content moderation refers to the system where the company moderates the content that its users generate on the website. This is achieved by implementing the use of AI technology in managing this huge mass of user-generated content. The AI technology checks for the following things: Text, Images, Audio Files, Videos, and Behaviour Indicators. These include things such as hate speeches, misinformation, bullying, violence, terrorism and other forms of abuses. However, although very useful in identifying such content, these AI technologies ignore the contexts in which such communications occur. The end result is that these communications are wrongly flagged as offensive communications. One of the problems that occur due to the application of artificial intelligence technology for the purposes of moderation is the problem of over-moderation. Firstly, all the algorithms have an objective of preventing the occurrence of any kind of damage. This implies that all algorithms are motivated by certain risks, one of them being that of censorship.

4.3 Discrimination Due to Lack of Transparency

Moderation is done through proprietary algorithms. The following are the issues that users of the platform will not know about these algorithms:

- Reasons for censorship of their content.
- Process of deciding on the matter.
- Discrimination, if any, in the process of decision-making.
- Appeals process.



International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347-6435 (Online) Volume 15, Issue 06, June 2026)

The lack of transparency in the moderation process makes it difficult for the company to be held accountable for its actions. Studies have revealed that discrimination against minority groups can occur at AI-based platforms because of poor programming or data sets.

4.4 Artificial Intelligence and disinformation regarding Democratic Integrity

In terms of the information environment, artificial intelligence has been both beneficial and harmful to democratic integrity. In particular, artificial intelligence can be used for detection and coordination of disinformation campaigns. With the advent of artificial intelligence that can generate deep fakes and photos or reports that are manipulated, there is no denying that information will be questioned before being disseminated to the public. The duty of the decision-maker is to ensure that there is no misinformation without imposing any restriction.

4.5 Privacy as a Fundamental Human Right

Privacy rights are fundamental because they promote autonomy, dignity, and democracy among humans. Privacy allows people the chance to form opinions, communicate, interact, and think independently. When one does not have their privacy respected, then they find it hard to voice their thoughts because there is someone somewhere that would want to silence them. In today's age of artificial intelligence, there is need to collect large volumes of data which leads to privacy infringement. There is need for collection of large amounts of data nowadays to ensure that artificial intelligence runs smoothly. The kind of data that is collected include browsing records, search history, interaction in social networks, location data, bio-metrics, and consumer behaviour. All the data that is collected through the algorithms help identify the individual. Through profiling, details about the individual become known, such as: political leanings, religious belief, health condition, relationships, and behaviour.

4.6 Mass Surveillance and Facial Recognition Technology

With the introduction of AI, there have been various techniques introduced for mass surveillance. However, the level of efforts that were needed for conducting such operations in the past could only be carried out by humans. With the help of the progress achieved by means of AI, new ways have been discovered for effective processing of information. Among those are the following: Facial recognition system, Predictive policing system, Behavioural analysis and Automated surveillance system. These approaches enable the team to track the actions and movement of a person and locate him within minutes.

The reason why the usage of AI in mass surveillance raises issues among some is the awareness of the individual about the surveillance he might be undergoing at any time. One controversial approach regarding the application of AI is that official recognition technology. This involves the use of biometrics for identification of an individual based on facial features.

4.7 Privacy and Accuracy Issues

The development of facial recognition technologies means that people may be monitored even without their consent. It appears that surveillance technology might produce a lot of inaccuracies while trying to identify some individuals of certain demographics, like minorities or women, since the number of representations is limited. That is why a person does not want to join any protests for fear of being recognized through the use of the technology. In other words, surveillance can be regarded as an impediment to freedom of speech and association. On the other hand, the rise of artificial intelligence takes place in making decisions about employment, financial matters, education, and criminal cases.

V. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF REGULATORY APPROACHES

European Union model

The model that represents a well-developed regulatory system is the one that has been embraced by the European Union. Issues considered in designing a regulatory framework include human dignity, privacy, transparency, and accountability among others. Firstly, the General Data Protection Regulation obligates organizations to demonstrate justification for processing data as well as provide more information on automated decisions. Secondly, the Artificial Intelligence Act when enacted will make it easy to regulate AI technologies. Here, the application of high-risk artificial intelligence will not be allowed owing to risks involved.

United States model

When there is an application of AI technology according to the principles of general regulation, the situation will be different for the case of the USA. The country prefers the method of sector-based regulation of AI technology than the general regulation of AI technology method. Freedom of expression in the USA is guaranteed by the First Amendment of the US Constitution. This suggests that all limitations placed on freedom of expression will come from the Constitution.



India model

The matter of AI regulation is particularly relevant for India since it is considered one of the biggest digital democracies. Regulations of AI regulation refer to the freedom of speech, guaranteed by law, and to the right of privacy established by the judgement of the Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India case. The rapid digitization of the country has contributed greatly to the broad use of AI technologies in different fields of activities such as governmental institutions, medicine, banks, and administration. The matter of such AI technologies as surveillance, facial recognition, and data protection appears so important that the adoption of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 is necessary to deal with the matter. Conflicts arise concerning the possibility of access to the information as well as regulation of AI technologies by the state.

VI. CYBERSECURITY, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, AND HUMAN RIGHTS

6.1 The Importance of Cyber Security for the Protection of Fundamental Rights

No other practice but cyber security itself can illustrate better the importance of this process for ensuring the protection of fundamental rights, including the right to privacy and freedom of speech. This is due to the fact that cyber space has been left free from outside influences, and thus people feel comfortable about expressing their opinions. In addition, there are several methods through which artificial intelligence assists in cyber security.

6.2 Cyber Attacks Using AI Technologies

Considering the advancements that have been made in AI technologies, it is possible that there could be an increase in the number of cyber-attacks. In simple words, it is because there will be several uses that could be put to the technology by the criminals including phishing, credential harvesting, deepfake, social engineering, and misinformation on a massive scale. As far as the consequences are concerned, there could be mistrust in terms of online communications, and at times, there could be censorship in speech too.

6.3 Evolving Risks of Generative Artificial Intelligence

Generative AI is powerful in generating very life-like content in the form of audio, video, and visuals. While there could be legitimate uses of the technology, in education, entertainment, and even disability-related assistance, some significant risks are associated with the technology. The risks include Manipulation of public opinion, Defamation of persons or organizations, Misinformation of the public, Impact on electoral outcomes, and Fraudulent acts.

Synthetic content poses a threat to the conventional understanding of evidence and reliability. It raises risks that credible content would be generated through such technologies. One would encounter artificial content instead of natural. Individuals would face difficulties distinguishing what is genuine from fake information. This would be detrimental to democratic institutions and media agencies. Furthermore, such a technology would learn from previous datasets, which tend to reflect society's discriminating tendencies.

VII. LEGAL AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 AI Governance Using Human Rights Approach

A governance structure needs to be developed in consideration of human rights principles worldwide. This being the case, principles such as human dignity, privacy, expression, equality, and accountability need to form an integral part of the development and utilization of artificial intelligence. Human presence needs to be made compulsory in all matters having to do with automated processes, particularly those dealing with human rights. An oversight system needs to be implemented in the areas of deletion, surveillance, employment, finance, and policymaking.

7.2 Need for Transparencies and Enhanced Privacy Protections

It is necessary to provide transparency from the implementing bodies concerning the use of the artificial intelligence technology by providing details on how data is collected, decision-making process of the algorithm, moderation of contents, and risk evaluation. Such transparencies will help create trust and accountability. Any law created in regard to privacy protection must ensure the safety of the users from any associated risks with the AI technology, including biometrics.

7.3 Facial Recognition Technologies and Algorithms Controls

It is necessary for governments to think about implementing controls in relation to the use of facial recognition technology. Such controls could be: Independent monitoring; Judicial warrant requirement; Obligations regarding transparency; Impacts assessments; and outright bans on mass surveillance through real-time monitoring. Discrimination and the protection of the democratic process would be some special considerations. When conducting the impact assessment of the use of AI system, there are certain issues that must be considered including: Bias; Accuracy; Fairness; Privacy; and Human Rights.



7.4 International Cooperation

Now that AI technology is being utilized beyond the confines of one country, there is a need for international cooperation among the government, NGOs, universities, and firms.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The creation of Artificial Intelligence has to be considered one of the greatest inventions throughout the history of humanity. Due to information processing abilities, artificial intelligence has affected modern-day societies in several ways. First of all, artificial intelligence provided a number of benefits for humans. These included innovations, efficient operations and development; however, this invention posed certain difficulties regarding the protection of human rights. Freedom of expression and privacy are fundamental human rights that are important in today's societies. Taking into account the results obtained during the research of the aforementioned studies, one should note that there are both opportunities and threats related to using artificial intelligence technologies in order to provide human rights protection.

For instance, using technology creates opportunities to perform some activities like collecting data, exchanging information, ensuring data security, among others. However, failure to monitor technologies correctly could lead to the appearance of several problems, including human rights abuses associated with activities like censorship, discrimination, violation of private life, and other human rights abuses. It is important to draft a legislation document that would help prevent any human rights abuses related to working with data; in doing so, international legislations like UNDHR, ICCPR, ECHR, and GDPR will be taken into account. Here, a serious problem lies in fast developments within the area of artificial intelligence.

REFERENCES

- [1] Binns, R. (2018). Fairness in machine learning: Lessons from political philosophy. *Proceedings of Machine Learning Research*, 81, 149–159.
- [2] California Consumer Privacy Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.100 et seq. (2018).
- [3] Citron, D. K., & Pasquale, F. (2014). The scored society: Due process for automated predictions. *Washington Law Review*, 89(1), 1–33.
- [4] Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (India).
- [5] European Convention on Human Rights, Nov. 4, 1950, ETS No. 5.
- [6] European Parliament and Council. (2016). General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (EU) 2016/679. *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- [7] Floridi, L. (2014). *The fourth revolution: How the infosphere is reshaping human reality*. Oxford University Press.
- [8] Gillespie, T. (2018). *Custodians of the internet: Platforms, content moderation, and the hidden decisions that shape social media*. Yale University Press.
- [9] International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Dec. 16, 1966, 999 U.N.T.S. 171.
- [10] Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1 (India).
- [11] Mittelstadt, B. D., Allo, P., Taddeo, M., Wachter, S., & Floridi, L. (2016). The ethics of algorithms: Mapping the debate. *Big Data & Society*, 3(2), 1–21.
- [12] Russell, S., & Norvig, P. (2021). *Artificial intelligence: A modern approach* (4th ed.). Pearson.
- [13] United Nations. (1948). Universal Declaration of Human Rights. United Nations General Assembly.
- [14] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2021). Recommendation on the ethics of artificial intelligence. UNESCO.
- [15] United Nations Human Rights Committee. (2011). General Comment No. 34: Article 19—Freedoms of opinion and expression. United Nations.
- [16] United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2021). The right to privacy in the digital age. United Nations.
- [17] Veale, M., & Borgesius, F. Z. (2021). Demystifying the draft EU Artificial Intelligence Act. *Computer Law Review International*, 22(4), 97–112.
- [18] Zuboff, S. (2019). *The age of surveillance capitalism: The fight for a human future at the new frontier of power*. PublicAffairs.