

## HUMAN RIGHTS AI ASSISTANTS: EMPOWERING GLOBAL CITIZENS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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### ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can dramatically redefine the parameters of human rights. With the appropriate application of AI, specifically through the usage of large language models, we can automate systems that help individuals protect and advocate for their digital rights. These assistants can help with the legal aspect and privacy issues as well as reporting any human rights violation. However, such developments also raise some other issues that have to be resolved in the first place, such as the bias and equity in the data, the credibility of the information, and the privacy of data. These challenges have to be carefully taken into consideration. The goal of this research is to contribute to the understanding of the role of AI in the human rights advocacy. Developing and creating AI agents that are purpose-built and trained on a customized dataset of human rights will assist in providing more efficient assistance to individuals. By combining AI with human expertise, we can create a powerful tool for advancing human rights in the digital age.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights, Legal Assistance, AI Assistants

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## **1. Introduction**

The emergence of large language models represents a new milestone in the evolution of artificial intelligence, and the underlying technology of these models has great importance as a base for future progress despite some backlash and even prohibition in specific communities and areas. From the human rights perspective, technology has become an influential factor for people to defend and promote their AI-based entities actively. Thanks to AI-assisted tools, especially large language models, we can offer relevant legal information, recommendations on privacy, and advice on protection for the accounts potentially vulnerable to breaches of human rights. However, there are ethical and legal issues that need to be addressed, such as information trustworthiness, elimination of training data bias, and the issue of data privacy. As AI becomes increasingly pervasive in decision-making processes, it is essential to ensure these technologies uphold and respect fundamental human rights [1].

The potential of AI-powered systems has increased; therefore, with that, more challenges are emerging. AI assistants are now capable of processing vast amounts of legal data, providing users with essential knowledge about their digital rights. However, ethical legal challenges arise, and they need to be addressed. By diving into the development of one such agent by integrating AI, comparing it to the most widely used AI Agents, and closing it all together, we aim to make a detailed comparison and come to a reasonable conclusion of how a perfect AI human rights agent should look like and be developed.

The paper posits that there is need to extend the campaigns for the defense of digital rights to everyone who uses AI assistants to facilitate the reporting of human rights abuses and make it easier to find groups dealing with these violations. AI can be a great tool for bringing change in the human rights landscape across the world.

## **2. The Role of AI in Human Rights Advocacy**

The systems powered by AI are able to function effectively in promoting and defending human rights. Where such information is available, AI-enabled assistants will improve the digital capabilities of the citizens of the world by giving them easier ways to find legal advice, understand privacy matters, and report breaches. Such systems have the

potential to level up the entire experience in relation to important legal material, hence broadening the scope of reaching more people who have not been able to access such big knowledge systems before now. Figure 1 demonstrates a representation of such a system where a person communicates with the agent for getting a legal advice. According to the United Nations, Human Rights are universal moral values which are entitled to every living human by virtue of being a human being, as well as universal ethical standards which ought to govern the conduct of every member of society [2]. The existence of human rights movements and non-governmental organizations aimed at protecting these rights is justified by the fact that their violation occurs relatively frequently, including in the most developed countries [3]. AI has a multifaceted role in human rights, one of which is to help promote access to these rights and understanding through other means. Juggling with many challenges, people often don't understand what their rights are – for instance, due to convoluted phrases and technical language or a lack of relevant materials[4]. With the help of AI capabilities such as natural language processing (NLP), AI assistants can ease these difficulties[5]. . For example, a person being victimized may join an AI assistant that helps view such privacy-violating laws, explain what is available, and even show the person organizations that protect human rights for him to contact later on[6].



Figure 1: Victimized person asking AI for advice

What are my rights if a new law forces companies to share my personal data without my consent?

As your AI assistant, here's an overview of your rights and steps you can take:

**Your Rights:**

- 1. International Privacy Laws:**
  - If your country is part of international frameworks like the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or similar laws, you likely have rights such as:
    - The right to be informed about how your data is used.
    - The right to object to the sharing of your data.
    - The right to request deletion or restriction of your data processing.
- 2. Constitutional Rights:**
  - Some national constitutions explicitly protect privacy as a fundamental right. For example, the right to dignity or autonomy often includes protection against arbitrary interference with personal data.
- 3. Human Rights Frameworks:**
  - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) under Article 12 protects individuals against arbitrary interference with privacy, ensuring it as a basic human right.

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**Steps You Can Take:**

- 1. Understand the Law:**
  - Review the specific clauses of the new law. I can help you summarize its main provisions.
  - Identify if there are exceptions or safeguards for individuals like you.
- 2. File Complaints:**
  - Contact your national data protection authority (if one exists). They can guide you on lodging formal complaints.
  - Some international bodies also allow individuals to report violations.
- 3. Reach Out for Support:**
  - Many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) specialize in digital rights and privacy (e.g., Access Now, Electronic Frontier Foundation). I can provide a list and their contact details.
- 4. Seek Legal Advice:**
  - Consult a lawyer specializing in human rights or data protection to explore remedies such as challenging the law in court.

Would you like more specific guidance on any of these steps or details about relevant organizations to contact?

Through AI, individuals can efficiently acquire the knowledge that is essential for them and the law-related information for the general public.

AI's engagement in human rights activism also prioritizes the privacy and security of the users. The need for privacy is vital in the contemporary world, where data is gathered, kept, and crunched all the time. The AI systems can assist users in appreciating the breadth of available practices to combat threats to their online activities and understand how best to alter the privacy settings on various services. Thus, supporting the privacy needs of individuals is crucial for AI adoption in everyday life [7]. This becomes especially important in areas where privacy laws may be inadequate or inconsistently applied, leaving people ripe for abuse of their data. While offering significant benefits, AI systems can also perpetuate biases and lead to privacy violations [8]. Greater scope means big challenges to address, such as how the AI Agent will use that data and its terms of service and privacy policy. For instance, ChatGPT provides an option to make a privacy request to prevent your data from being used to train OpenAI's models [9]. This adds an additional protection and layer of security to the data that's being used in the

conversations. In addition to this, AI peers can also help report human rights abuses, which provides a shift for people to act if their rights are threatened. This is because a majority of people need help knowing how to start the process after an infringement has occurred, particularly in areas where there is no or very limited access to legal aid. AI systems can help users start with the basic tasks of filing a report, such as gathering the necessary documents, learning about the appropriate processes, and finding relevant NGOs working in the human rights area, hence making it a more systematic way of reporting. AI-enabled human rights assistants can also engage in supporting or providing education and awareness on these issues as an anticipatory activity. They should be able to disseminate educational materials that will focus on users' digital rights and their privacy concerns, as well as how to safely use the internet. AI systems can help in such endeavours by providing interactive modules to users, encouraging them to ask questions, and assisting them in real-time, thus enhancing people's knowledge in relation to their rights and how to perform these rights in practice. Such an educational component is critical in fostering a culture of rights based on social responsibility, creating a society in which people advocate for their own rights and those of others [10].

However, the growing uptake of AI technologies for human rights promotion raises some difficult concerns. The challenge of ensuring that AI systems portray accurate, reliable and relevant information is quite insistent. AI models should always be adapted to new laws and regulations introduced in any economy so that all the information offered to the users is trustworthy and reliable. In addition to this, although AI has the potential to make many processes in the work of legal practitioners more efficient, it does not have the capability to understand issues of human rights in their complete sense and context the same way a person does. AI integration in legal practice should be approached with a big degree of caution, recognizing the limitations to address the complexities of human rights issues [11].

As a conclusion, we can state that AI systems can significantly assist human rights work by providing an enhanced access to the law, providing assistance on privacy issues, facilitating learning and awareness. AI has the ability to guide people in the digital world by providing users with better access to the tools required to protect their rights and become more informed, empowered, and active in advocating for their rights and using NLP to provide relevant legal information on various issues, in a way that is easier to understand.

### **3. Challenges in Developing AI for Human Rights**

AI has the potential to support human rights and human rights advocacy significantly. However, there are challenges that need to be solved in order for AI to be implemented and to have such an effect. There are two factors that need to be taken into consideration, making the matter relatively more difficult: the factor of complexity surrounding human rights and the other being the limitations AI technologies have. Specifically, these challenges concern the reliability and sustainability of AI-generated information, the control of bias in AI training datasets, the integration of AI efficiently with the complexity of human law, and the protection of privacy and equity in AI usage around the globe irrespective of the technological or economic capabilities of people. All of these challenges require attention and proper solutions in order to be able to fully utilize AI in the future in an ethical way. The ethical discussions around artificial intelligence (AI) should be broadened to address the impact of these technologies on human rights, and international human rights law offers a widely recognized framework for assessing and mitigating the effects of AI on individuals and society [12]. So, the main challenges can be outlined as:

- **Credibility and Stability of Information:** Nowadays everything is changing fast, and with that comes the need to maintain reliability and precision of the information provided by the AI Agents. That is mostly dependent on the input data that is used to develop these systems. In case the AI Assistant is using outdated datasets, it is likely that any information provided to users as output will be incorrect or deceptive. That is why, developers need to ensure that AI systems are trained and regularly updated using dynamic datasets as required, due to the constant change in legal and technological aspects. Additionally, there should be systems that allow users to verify the sources of information and, therefore, have confidence in the information that is provided to them. It may also be beneficial to use AI literature resources with established legal organizations in order to increase the effectiveness of the tools developed for the protection of Human Rights.

- **Bias in Training Data:** AI training data, if skewed, can produce biased or prejudicial content. It is important to eliminate biases during the development phase so that all people have equal chances of accessing accurate information. Since AI systems have a historical context or data that created them, if the data has biases about gender, race, people, class

or anything, the AI system would naturally have these biases. These biases may, in the context of human rights advocacy, result in discrimination towards certain users or the delivery of information which does not account for the perspectives of some users who are typically vulnerable. Developers need to work hard towards detecting and correcting biases in training data. This can be done through focusing on diverse collection strategies, Fairness-Aware Machine Learning, and domain specialists validating the AI outputs. Also of great importance is openness – AI developers should explain the data and bias issues, addressing practices in an effort to enable users to appreciate the capabilities and limitations of systems that they interact with.

- **Balancing Assistance with Human Legal Reasoning:** Even though AI offers great help, the level of human legal counsel cannot be substituted. Today's AI systems can parse through millions of legal documents, extract provisions, and even guess actions based on past behaviours, but they need a real comprehension of the processes. This indicates that AI can be utilized as a complementary asset but can never replace human intelligence. The use of AI, for example, never replacing humans' imagery but bear images of sheer volume and speed is indisputable especially in tasks such as searching for legal documents over the internet or creating reviews of loads of legal papers. Therefore, we can note that people, not AI, should make conclusions about complex matters, ethics, and emotions in difficult cases. An ideal scenario for future implementation of services would be a combination of AI and human understanding. An ideal scenario for future implementation of services would be a combination of AI and human understanding.

- **Data Privacy Concerns:** The concern that data privacy is violated in the implementation of AI for human rights advocacy, including AI systems, is noteworthy. Most AI systems work by consuming a huge volume of data, which questions how the user's data is obtained, retained, and utilized. AI assistants must comply with data protection mechanisms such as the GDPR in order to maintain users' confidence. User privacy protection in AI systems includes, but is not limited to, strong data encryption, clear data usage policy, and user approval.

- **Technological Accessibility:** In order for AI to further advocate for human rights, there is a need for its usage to be applicable or relevant to urges that come from sustainability and even from low technological countries or regions. This implies designing AI systems that are less demanding in terms of hardware requirements, are multilingual, and can

work efficiently even on slow internet connections or in environments with poor connectivity. It is essential to make AI available to access human rights-oriented resources to address socially disadvantaged people around the globe. Basing on the situation where only lower capacity devices may be utilized, some offline functions may be also integrated, and simple access may be the focus of human computer interface design, these would be some of the ways how such tools can be made more accessible or available to many people.

Despite the transformational capacity of AI for human rights advocacy, the technology must first be refined before it can be used to advance civil liberties. Some of these challenges include verification and permanence of the data, biases present in the training information, distribution of AI aid in relation to arguments from the lawyers, privacy concerns, and availability of the technology. Addressing these problems will thereby enable us to advance the cause of AI systems which are technical in nature and conform to the ethical requirements of human rights. The creation of ethical AI systems necessitates addressing both the technical challenges and the broader societal implications, aiming to ensure that AI technology is both beneficial and equitable, supporting human rights while promoting fairness for all [13]. There is, however, a need to bring together these stakeholders to develop systems that promote social justice and equality rather than systems that hinder these values.

#### **4. Technical Implementation of a Human Rights Assistant**

The Human Rights AI Assistant Prototype has been developed to address the need for legal information in respect to human rights. The internet revolution has come with many issues regarding privacy, data protection, and even freedom of expression. To look into this problem, this AI assistant prototype was developed so that users can be informed on personalized human rights. The fast advancement of AI has introduced complex challenges to privacy and freedom of expression, requiring tools that empower individuals to navigate and understand their rights in this evolving landscape [14]. Besides, the assistant functions as a model, a basic building pillar for the development of other AI applications aimed at solving social problems.

The primary goal of creating a Human Rights AI Assistant would be to see what it takes to build a tool that could help people locate their rights in the digital landscape. The prototype offers a simple interface through which regular users can ask a question, and get a short answer, as shown on Figure 2. They can also view a history of their conversations as shown in Figure 3. All of the tools used for building it are free, open-source tools. The prototype's goal is to explore the possible options and build a small architecture that can be expanded and used as a custom solution in the future.

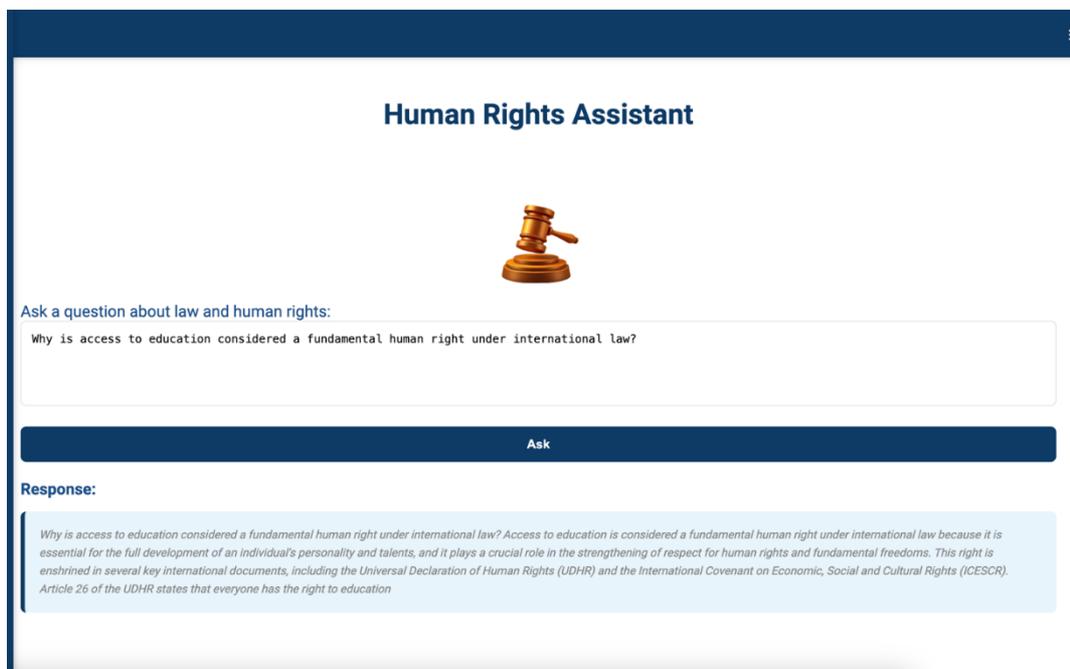


Figure 2: Human Rights AI Assistant Prototype



Figure 3: Conversations and modal

#### 4.1. Architecture Overview

The architecture of the prototype consists of the following elements:

1. User Interface (UI): The starting point for all the interactions. It includes:
  - o Top Navigation Bar: Serves as the welcoming part, providing access to the main functionalities.
  - o Sidebar for Conversations: Shows a history of past conversations.
  - o Modal for Viewing Details: Opens up each of the conversations from the history in a more detailed overview.
2. Query Processing:
  - o The user submits a question via the UI, and sends the question to the backend.
  - o The NLP Component breaks the question into manageable parts, which are then processed for further handling.
3. API & Output Generation:
  - o In the background, an API call is made using the Hugging Face Inference API [15]. The API sends requests directly to the Qwen/Qwen2.5-Coder-32B-Instruct model [16], which processes the request.
  - o As a prompt, the following text is given: "You are an expert human rights assistant. Taking laws and integrity into consideration, answer me

the following question," after which the question given by the user gets dynamically appended. The full URL of the API is the following: <https://api-inference.huggingface.co/models/Qwen/Qwen2.5-Coder-32B-Instruct>.

Figure 4 proposes an architecture consisted of the User Interface, which sends the user's query to the NLP component, which processes it, and sends it to the API Layer. The API Layer sends the query to the AI Model, which could be fine-tuned on Hugging Face for example, which receives response and it processes it, compiling an appropriate response. The response is stored in the storage, and then from storage fetched and displayed on the User Interface.

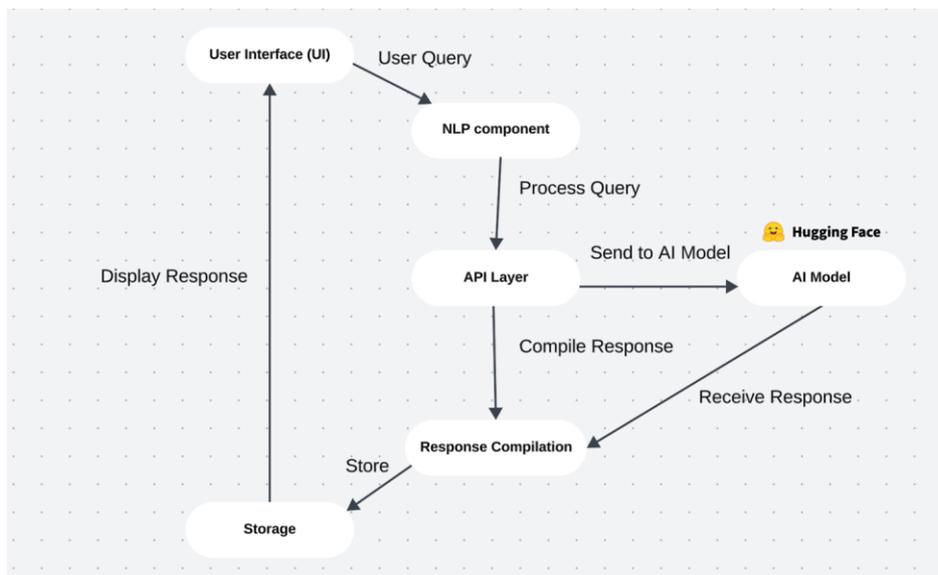


Figure 4: Proposed Architecture Diagram

## 5. Importance of Prompting and Fine Tuning for better model results

The AI language models' performance, particularly in terms of the specificity of human rights coverage, often relies upon the quality of prompts the models are fed. For example, when the model has been asked the question: "Why is access to education a human right in international law?" - it tends to be general and explains the necessity of education in terms of human dignity, and social and economic development. Such an answer is general in nature and does not seek to highlight the legal basis of the right to education within the framework of international law.

But, if the prompt is related to the protection of human rights, for instance, mentioning important international covenants and human rights standards in human language – the model can provide a rather specific and substantive answer. For example, it can provide us with this answer: ‘The right to education is regarded as a basic human right by international law as it is necessary for the complete development of the personality and talents of the individual, and it is vital for the promotion of peace, justice, and democracy in the world. Several important international documents include a guarantee for this right: the ‘Universal Declaration of Human Rights’ (UDHR) and the “International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights” (ICESCR). Article 26 of the UDHR says that all people have a right to education.’ Such comparison, in this case, demonstrates how prompting affects the completeness, relevance and correctness of such information. This comparison clearly shows us how prompting can significantly influence the depth, relevance, and accuracy of the answer. The specifically tailored prompt enables the model to focus on the specific human rights context, referencing the key legal documents and principles that are connected to the topic.

This example also underlines why specifically tailored AI agents for human rights are advantageous. Such agents possess the knowledge of human rights as the primary objective and do not struggle with being far more focused on the task. Human rights AI assistants can even be repurposed from general information providers into specialized legal advisors who can tackle difficult aspects of international human rights law by taking it to the next level and embedding specialized data sets paired with applying specific prompts constructed by experts. The comparison between no prompt and tailored prompting, related to different aspects of the question and the response is shown on Figure 5.

Aspect	Without Specific Prompt	With Tailored Human Rights Prompt
<b>Question</b>	Why is access to education a human right?	You are an expert human rights assistant. Taking laws and integrity into consideration, answer me the following question: Why is access to education a human right?
<b>Response Depth</b>	General and surface-level: discusses human dignity and socio-economic benefits.	In-depth and context-specific: references international laws, such as the UDHR and ICESCR.
<b>References to Legal Documents</b>	No specific mention of international human rights documents.	Cites key human rights instruments (e.g., UDHR, ICESCR).
<b>Quality of Information</b>	Lacks specific legal grounding and context.	Provides detailed, legally-backed reasoning.
<b>Suitability for Advocacy</b>	Limited utility due to lack of legal specifics.	Highly suitable, given specific legal references and tailored context.

Figure 5: Effect of prompting on AI Model Response

The custom prompt on the Qwen model focuses on individual development (personal growth and human potential), with a key emphasis on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It references UDHR and ICESCR but doesn't go into detail about state obligations or poverty reduction.

Gemini [17] emphasizes the social benefits of education, such as promoting peaceful societies and human rights protection, as well as its role in economic development. It also touches on the state's obligations but in a less detailed manner than ChatGPT [18].

Aspect	Qwen/Qwen2.5-Coder-32B-Instruct	Gemini	ChatGPT
<b>Core Focus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Human development:</b> Education is essential for developing a person's <b>personality</b> and <b>talents</b>.</li> <li>- <b>Human rights:</b> Strengthens respect for <b>fundamental freedoms</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focuses on <b>individual empowerment, social development, and economic growth</b>.</li> <li>- Highlights <b>peaceful societies</b> and <b>human rights protection</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emphasizes <b>human dignity, autonomy, and empowerment</b>.</li> <li>- Connects education to the <b>exercise of other rights</b> and <b>participation</b> in democratic life.</li> </ul>
<b>Emphasis on International Legal Instruments</b>	Cites <b>UDHR</b> (Article 26) and <b>ICESCR</b> , which are key documents.	Mentions the same documents ( <b>UDHR, ICESCR, and CRC</b> ) but also introduces <b>progressive realization</b> of education.	Focuses on <b>UDHR</b> and <b>ICESCR</b> in great detail. Mentions <b>state obligations</b> but with less emphasis on the <b>CRC</b> .
<b>Role of Education in Human Rights</b>	Education is directly linked to the development of human <b>personality</b> and <b>fundamental freedoms</b> .	Emphasizes education's role in <b>human rights protection, social cohesion, and fostering inclusive societies</b> .	Highlights education as integral to the <b>exercise of rights, participation in democratic processes, and the empowerment of individuals</b> .
<b>Individual vs. Societal Benefits</b>	Focuses on <b>individual development</b> and <b>human potential</b> .	Focuses more on the <b>social development</b> (peace-building, cultural understanding, etc.) and the <b>collective</b> benefits.	Focuses on <b>individual empowerment</b> but connects it to broader societal benefits (such as <b>democratic participation</b> and <b>socioeconomic mobility</b> ).
<b>Poverty Reduction</b>	Implicit in the idea of <b>human development</b> , but not explicitly discussed.	Directly mentions <b>poverty reduction</b> as one of the key benefits of education.	<b>Explicitly emphasizes</b> education as a means of <b>breaking the cycle of poverty</b> .
<b>State Obligations</b>	Mentions international legal instruments that require states to provide education, but does not delve deeply into the state's role.	Briefly mentions states' <b>responsibility</b> but focuses more on the <b>societal role</b> of education.	Provides a detailed account of the <b>state's legal obligations</b> to provide <b>free, compulsory, and accessible</b> education.
<b>Empowerment and Participation</b>	Not explicitly discussed in terms of <b>empowerment</b> or <b>democratic participation</b> .	Highlights the <b>empowerment</b> of individuals and the <b>social role</b> education plays in <b>democratic participation</b> .	Strongly emphasizes <b>empowerment, participation, and autonomy</b> .

Figure 6: Qwen with a custom prompt comparison with ChatGPT and Gemini

**ChatGPT** provides the most detailed explanation of the state's responsibility to guarantee education and its critical role in empowering individuals to participate in democratic life. It explicitly highlights how education can break the cycle of poverty and is both a legal and moral obligation [18]. The comparison between the depth of answers of the model that we've used in our prototype against Gemini and ChatGPT can be seen on Figure 6.

**Qwen** provides a concise, high-level explanation, whereas Gemini and ChatGPT provide more in-depth discussions of both the individual and societal benefits of education and the state's obligations under international law. We can clearly see why it is important to use prompting in narrowing down the response into a specific domain in a clear concise, shorter manner.

In order to make it even more precise and take it to the next level, we propose fine-tuning the model. Fine-tuning has come out as a trend in natural language processing which provides a more accessible way for tailoring pre-trained models to specialized tasks and domains [19]. Here, we have multiple options, but if we decide to use Hugging Face for our custom solution, we can use their own Auto Train option where we can upload our own dataset, choose the model, perform column mapping and choose different kinds of precision parameters. We can choose to use our own hardware or perform the training on the cloud if we choose a paid plan. Figure 7 shows the dashboard that Hugging Face offers for fine-tuning a model[20].

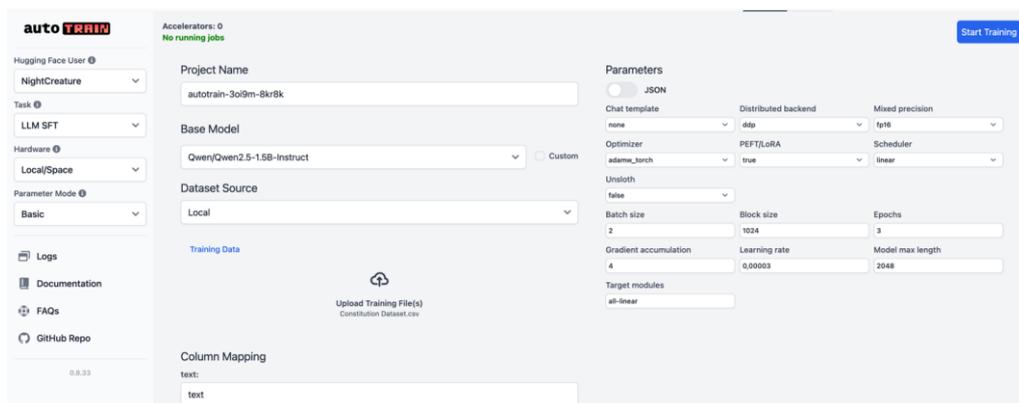


Figure 7: Hugging Face Auto Train for Fine-Tuning a Model

All in all, effective human prompting and model fine-tuning have a big value into making AIs specialize in certain areas, such as human rights. The model is able to deliver better responses as proper instructions have been given in the form of prompts, while fine-tuning is useful in providing more depth and accuracy to the target area. With platforms such as Hugging Face's Auto Train, we can also extend the model to reach almost the insights of an expert, thus increasing its efficiency in areas such as international human rights law. These two techniques, in their combination, can independently provide a great opportunity to design AI agents as focused and knowledgeable agents[21]. By taking into consideration the training data, the hardware, and the multilingual nature of the agent, we can scale it up and make it stand out from the generic chatbots [22].

## **6. Conclusion**

In conclusion, the advancement of artificial intelligence will certainly revolutionize human rights advocacy by enhancing access to legal information, catering to privacy concerns, and, more importantly, enabling individuals to monitor and report such violations effectively. As examined through the course of this paper, AI-supported human rights 'name the game' assistants can help fill in knowledge voids, encourage action and help people open windows of opportunity, in particular where access to the rule of law is sparse. With AI's natural language understanding and machine learning capabilities, these systems could present relevant and up-to-date data which were out of reach to many users before. This new availability may also assist those in the lower stratum of society in appreciating their entitlements and taking the right measures to defend them.

The studies we have conducted have confirmed that AI systems are able to digest great volumes of legal information and offer relevant information to users concerning their rights in cyberspace. These systems are supposed to work quite well when custom datasets are employed, as suggested, which particularly relate to human rights issues as the aspect that is covered within the datasets. In this way, the AI systems do not wander away from the human rights focus area but offer useful and relevant help to the users. In doing so, AI has the ability to transform this in a way that intricate legal terms are simplified, and assistance such as locating legal

safeguards or directing users to the relevant human rights bodies for further help is rendered.

Moreover, AI tools can complement the work of human rights defenders by executing a particular task, such as analytics of multiple legal documentation or monitoring cyberspace for human rights offensives. This focus makes it possible for human rights activists to shift their attention to more advanced and sophisticated activities, such as strategizing or dealing with affected persons directly. Also, as mentioned above, the development of AI systems that specialize in identifying patterns of abuse and predicting future abuses is necessary to prevent any harm from occurring. Such abilities to predict future developments stand out as crucial for those organizations whose objective is to stop human abuses at its conflict generation.

Nevertheless, even if it is anticipated that these positive gains will occur, challenges, including data bias, privacy issues and the constraints of AI in relation to more elaborated human rights situations, need to be addressed. Challenges of this kind are not new, as it has already been demonstrated in our analysis, biases embedded in the training data lead to unequal treatment or engagement of weaker sections that are to be in focus for respect and protection of human rights. These hazards need to be reduced by ensuring that AI systems are trained on a balanced and representative mix of datasets. At the same time, there is a need to put in place strong data privacy standards to guard against personal information exposure; data exposure is important because people using AI assistants may provide sensitive information.

As discussed earlier, these multi-dimensional issues call for cultural, social as well as legal perspectives, are quite intricate and require sympathy. Though strong, there are complexities that AI systems built today do not contain, and these are the complexities that relate to several human factors in Human rights cases. With this in mind, AIs should not be seen as an alternative to human advocates but as aides. Incorporating the two systems allows the making of the complementary system that better serves the human need for Justice and Human rights.

In order to unleash the full power of AI, it is important to guarantee that the advancement of technology is coupled with ethical considerations. This pertains to creating standards about acceptable practice and legal frameworks concerning development and the employment of AI systems in contexts involving human rights violations. Currently, the application of AI in human rights movements is both an opportunity and a challenge.

Developed and applied in a socially responsible manner, AI should be able to assist in self-guided practices in cyberspace by making it easier for users to access resources that help them to become more aware, more capable and more active in claiming their rights. A variety of legal information on numerous topics presented in a clear and simple way and with the assistance of language processing, AI technology can contribute to the legal awareness of the public by expanding complex legal ideas. The integration of AI with human capabilities can possibly change the face of human rights as we know it for the better, enabling ideals of justice, equality, and dignity to be realized by an increasing number of people throughout the globe. As such, modernization of the existing technologies becomes the number one target, all the while keeping in mind the main focus of such developments, which is advancing human rights.

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