

## **FROM ALGORITHMS TO JUSTICE: A CRITICAL LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE URGENCY OF SPECIFIC REGULATION IN INDONESIA**

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### **Abstract**

The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed the landscape of automated decision-making across various sectors, yet it also poses serious risks to human rights through algorithmic bias, privacy violations, and the erosion of individual autonomy. This article examines the multidimensional impact of AI on human rights. The research findings underscore the need for regulations that integrate algorithmic transparency, human oversight, and developer accountability to protect vulnerable groups. Policy recommendations include the establishment of an independent AI oversight body, national digital literacy training, and the harmonisation of global standards to position Indonesia as a responsible AI leader in ASEAN. This study contributes to the discourse on digital human rights by offering a conceptual framework for the transition from a technology-centric to a human rights-centric paradigm in Indonesia's AI governance.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, human rights, AI regulation, algorithmic bias, EU AI Act, digital governance, Indonesia

### **Introduction**

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) over the past two decades has brought about significant transformations in various aspects of human life, ranging from the economic sector, healthcare and education to public administration. This technology is no longer merely a tool, but has become a semi-autonomous actor in decision-making that has a direct impact on individuals and society at large. Whilst these advancements drive efficiency and innovation, they simultaneously raise fundamental questions regarding their implications for human rights, particularly when algorithm-based decisions lack transparency and are difficult to hold accountable (Schiller et al., 2025).

As the adoption of AI increases, global concerns are emerging regarding potential human rights violations resulting from algorithmic systems. AI systems are often trained using historical data that contains social biases, thereby potentially reproducing or even reinforcing pre-existing discrimination. In this context, technology that is supposed to be neutral instead becomes a tool for reproducing structural injustice, particularly against vulnerable groups (Angrave et al., 2016).

The issue of algorithmic bias is a key focus in critical studies of AI and human rights. Various studies show that facial recognition systems, for example, have higher error rates for certain racial groups, whilst job recruitment algorithms can discriminate against candidates on the basis of gender or socio-economic background.