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“ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN INDIA: EXAMINING PRIVACY, EQUALITY AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN THE AGE OF AI”

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Abstract

This project investigates the impact of AI on the constitutional rights of Indian citizens. More specifically, it focuses on how the use of AI affects constitutional guarantees under Articles 14, 19, and 21. This study also includes doctrinal research on the laws relating to AI and an empirical survey with 150 respondents with six different professions i.e., Student, Professor, Lawyer, Social Worker, News Editor, and Government Engineer across India regarding the constitutional rights to privacy, equality, and freedom of speech in the digital era. Thematic analysis qualitatively links theoretical issues of legality with contemporary problems of the digital environment. The most significant finding of this study is that professional legal education positively correlates with a higher level of awareness about digital threats and hence, the urgent need for data security laws in India.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Constitutional rights, Digital governance, Doctrinal research, Equality, Freedom of expression, India, Legislative reform, Privacy, Survey analysis;

Introduction

The rapid deployment of AI in governance, law enforcement, and public service delivery in India raises serious questions about the protection of constitutional rights. Therefore, this paper is particularly relevant because it seeks to show that automated administrative decision-making systems continue to destabilize the current state of jurisprudence and, therefore, erode the protective capabilities of the constitutional order in the face of digital governance¹. These issues require urgent attention from the perspective of the Indian legal system. Artificial intelligence technologies are gradually penetrating all aspects of life, including accessing information, participating in political activities, policing, working, and interacting with others. The prediction of people is becoming possible through algorithms; behaviors are predicted while social consequences are determined, hence establishing another new power dynamic between computing and ownership of data. This situation brought forth another debate on whether democracy was evolving alongside technology or whether centralized power was developing within the state and corporations².

¹Singh, G. and Verma, U., 2026. Justice in the Age of Algorithms: Artificial Intelligence, Data Privacy, Surveillance, and Digital Evidence in Criminal Adjudication. Naveen International Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences (NIJMS), 2(5), pp.31-45.

²Rai, A.K. and Kumar, S., 2025. Human Rights in the Digital Age: Challenges and Emerging Legal Frameworks. Infinite, 1(1), pp.45-62.



1.1. Understanding the Right to Privacy under Article 21

Privacy is one of the key constitutional tools against invasive government actions through technology. According to Indian law, which was stated in the case *K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India*³, the right to personal autonomy includes the right to informational self-determination. Within the era of artificial intelligence, this ensures that the citizen will be protected against wide-spread use of biometrics, predictive policing, and data gathering without consent. In doing so, automated surveillance architecture has to satisfy proportionality requirements⁴.

1.2. Right to Equality and Non-Discrimination under Article 14

The right to equality requires close scrutiny of algorithmic bias and discrimination automation in public and private administration⁵. When algorithms are trained on historically biased data, they embed and amplify existing structural inequities, making such actions arbitrary and unconstitutional. Equality in the era of digital revolution means going beyond mere formal equality. It implies that laws must investigate machine learning algorithms used for credit rating, hiring, and welfare delivery, etc⁶.

1.3. Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1)(a)

In such instances, the phrase "Freedom of Speech and Expression" captures the complex dynamics that are involved in the moderation of the internet, the amplification of speech through algorithms, and the creation of artificial content⁷. First of all, with cases like *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, freedom of expression on the internet from the imposition of vague laws developed by the government has been secured gradually. However, one cannot overlook the dangers posed by deepfake technology, artificial intelligence, and existing echo chambers. In the contemporary world, constitutional interpretation should have a way of distinguishing between the two aspects, especially in the case of non-consensual creation of an individual⁸.

1.4. Legislative and regulatory gaps in India

Despite the constitutional right to privacy and equality in India, existing legislation does not deal with the risks that are posed by the use of AI generated deepfake technology, which is predominantly used to harass individuals sexually and can be spread on a very large scale. Legislations such as the Digital Personal Data Protection Act emphasize on

³Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India (2017) 10 SCC 1.

⁴Ranganath, G., 2026. Algorithmic Governance and Facial Recognition. Legal Challenges of AI Across Interdisciplinary Sectors, p.207.

⁵Siddhu, S., 2026. AI-Generated Deepfakes as Structural Gender Discrimination Rethinking Constitutional Rights in India. International Journal of Law, Culture & Society, 2(3).

⁶Mohanta, A., Misra, S. and Gouda, S., 2026. Judicial Activism in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Safeguarding Fundamental Rights Amid Rapid Technological Evolution. In Legal and Regulatory Impacts on AI Development (pp. 117-162). IGI Global Scientific Publishing.

⁷Bajaj, A.S. and Singh, R., 2026. ALGORITHMIC EVIDENCE IN THE DOCK: EXAMINING THE ADMISSIBILITY OF AIGENERATED RECORDS UNDER THE BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM, 2023 AND THE CASE FOR A DEDICATED NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK.

⁸International Journal of Law, Culture & Society, 2(2). Boshier, H., 2026. Deepfakes and personality rights. In Copyright in the Music Industry (pp. 324-335). Edward Elgar Publishing.



the collection or storage of actual data only. Because of this gap, victims of non-consensual deepfakes often struggle to find proper legal help, since the real damage comes from identity manipulation rather than standard data leaks⁹.

1.5. Research problems

Artificial intelligence is rapidly transforming Indian digital governance by making public administration more efficient. However, these data-driven systems often appear immune to judicial review and create new challenges for the Indian Constitution. This research paper investigates how automated decisions and algorithms undermine the basic constitutional rights of equality, liberty, and privacy provided by Articles 14, 19, and 21, respectively¹⁰¹¹¹².

1.6. Research Aims and Objectives

In this research paper, the use of automated decisions and AI in the government sector will be considered in regard to the basic rights to privacy, equality, and freedom of speech that one can find in the Indian constitution. The study will also analyze the level of awareness of algorithmic biases and data harvesting among students and professionals.

Primary Objective

- Objective 1: To evaluate public opinion on the use of AI surveillance technologies like face recognition, predictive algorithms, and data gathering and their impact on our right to privacy under Article 21 and institutional and government transparency in implementing such technologies.
- Objective 2: To examine how well-aware and concerned ordinary individuals are with respect to the problems associated with algorithmic bias, automated discrimination, and discrimination due to a breach of the right to equality provided under Article 14.
- Objective 3: To examine the impact of automated content moderation, deep fakes, and algorithmic echo chambers on public right to free speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a).

Secondary Objective

- Objective 4: To investigate whether any variations in demographic variables like education or gender result in any statistical significance in their public opinion on artificial intelligence governance in relation to constitutional rights and institutional transparency.

⁹General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679, [2016] OJ L 119/1.

¹⁰Constitution of India, 1950.

¹¹Information Technology Act, 2000 (No. 21 of 2000).

¹²Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (No. 22 of 2023).



Algorithmic governance increasingly reshapes Indian state administration, yet it generates acute tensions with foundational constitutional rights¹³. The author investigates this friction to demonstrate how traditional legal protections must evolve to address digital systems. The maintenance of citizen dignity in the age of automation ultimately calls for the presence of a strong legal system which should emphasize on issues like transparency and accountability¹⁴.

Literature Review

Current literature has been emphasizing the interplay between new technology and constitutionalism in India. In the context of automated administration, the extensive usage of artificial intelligence for public services and state activities leads to a breach in conventional protective measures. As per the author, the black box nature of AI systems results in huge gaps in accountability, jeopardizing Article 21 right to privacy and non-discrimination without judicial review and accountability¹⁵.

Concerning the aspects of administration, academic literature has been covering the issues of rule of law raised by machine-based discretion. For instance, the 'black box' nature of automated decision-making systems conflicts with principles of procedural and natural justice. From the perspective of the author, the lack of statutory regulation, mandatory bias tests, and transparency will enable state mechanisms to have the capacity to turn administrative discretion into digital power¹⁶.

2.1. Evolution of Algorithmic Governance in India

Artificial intelligence and digital technology have been rapidly incorporated into the sphere of public administration and governance, and this has totally transformed the way people relate with the government. With the digitalization process of India that includes Aadhar and various machine learning systems, important concerns arise about whether current legal protections are enough. Constitutional doctrines that have been formulated in order to prevent state actions are under enormous pressure in the face of automated systems and machine learning networks¹⁷.

Legal scholarship on statutes has similarly identified the underlying weaknesses in the regulatory framework in India. The legislation that has been passed recently, such as the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, is incapable of dealing with algorithmic evidence and records produced by machines. In a similar manner, the recently enacted data protection law, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, regulates processing activities after they have taken place¹⁸.

¹³Dudi, S., ALGORITHMIC GOVERNANCE AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS: RECONSTITUTING CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDIA.

¹⁴Cromvelle, D.S., 2025. Algorithmic discrimination and equal protection law: legal remedies for Ai Bias in automated decision making. *International Journal of Law, Policy and Scientific Research*, 1(1), pp.1-12.

¹⁵Singh, S. and Mittal, K., 2025. The Constitution and Artificial Intelligence: The Future of Rights and Governance in India. Available at SSRN 5394092.

¹⁶Satarkar, G.S., 2026. Regulating artificial intelligence in India: Legal frameworks, governance challenges, and the path toward a dedicated AI law [online].

¹⁷Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India (Aadhaar) (2019) 1 SCC 1.

¹⁸General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679, [2016] OJ L 119/1.



The word cloud as shown in Fig 2.1 provides an insight into the key thematic intersections of the subject matter of artificial intelligence, legislation, and fundamental rights of citizens of India from 2021 to 2026. Terms such as "Algorithmic Bias," "Deepfakes," "Facial Recognition," and "Privacy" reflect the key technological means that have an immediate impact on basic civil liberties. Case study such as "Shreya Singhal Case" and legislations like "DPDP Act 2023" are examples of the conflict between court decisions from the old world and cyber crimes from the new world. Furthermore, terminologies pertaining to machine learning technologies including "Natural Language Processing (NLP)" and "Neural Networks" are related to the intersection of basic rights under Articles 14, 19, and 21.

2.4. Importance of the Study

This paper seeks to bridge a major gap under the radar of conventional laws, in which the use of technology by both public and private organizations tends to fall outside the purview of regulation. The increasing dependence on opaque machine learning algorithms has rendered the traditional law ineffective in protecting citizens from discrimination and surveillance. In order to address these issues, this study suggests a reliable framework that incorporates technological advancement within the context of constitutionalism, highlighting existing gaps in the laws²².

Research methodology

3.1. Research Design

This study used a quantitative cross-sectional survey to quickly gather data from a large group of respondents, measuring how people feel artificial intelligence, surveillance, and algorithmic control impact individual freedom. By running statistical analyses on these responses, the research provided clear empirical evidence showing how digital control and AI are shaping modern social freedom²³.

3.2. Data Collection and Data Transformation

This study adopts a quantitative empirical approach using a survey dataset of 150 respondents with different professions like Student, Professor, Lawyer, Social Worker, News Editor, and Govt. Engineer across India. Likert scale responses (Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree) are transformed into numeric scores (1 to 5) to compute composite indexes.

²²Rai, A.K. and Kumar, S., 2025. Human Rights in the Digital Age: Challenges and Emerging Legal Frameworks. *Infinite*, 1(1), pp.45-62.

²³Joshi, D., 2024. AI governance in India—law, policy and political economy. *Communication Research and Practice*, 10(3), pp.328-339.



3.3. Structure of Proposed Framework

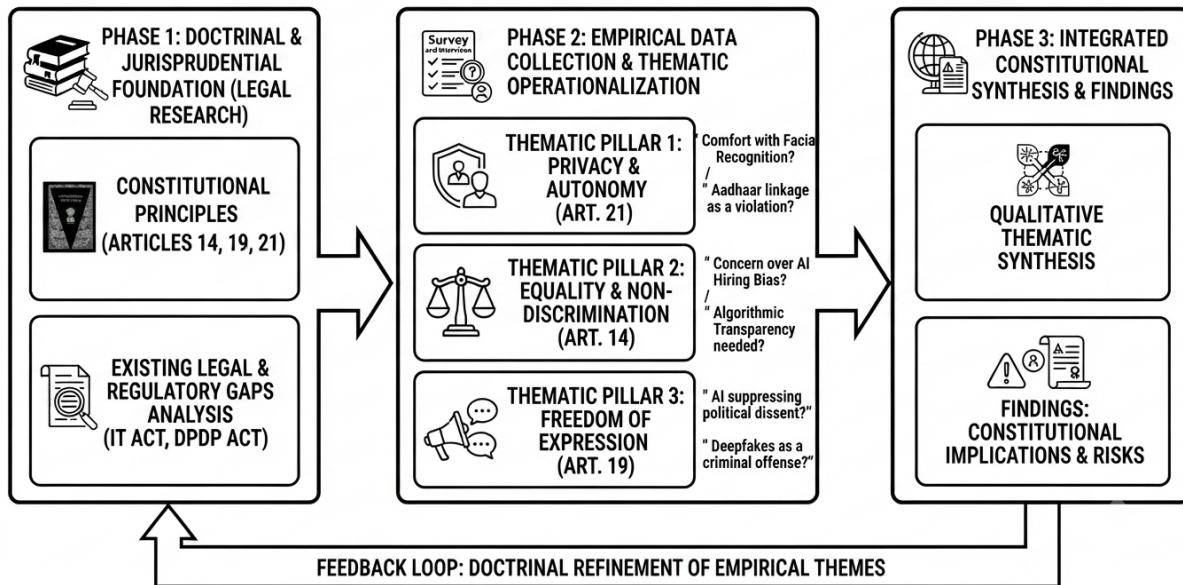


Fig 3.1 Proposed Thematic Framework: AI and Constitutional Rights in India (Qualitative Legal Analysis)

The proposed thematic framework as shown in Fig 3.1 is well-suited for the project objectives. By connecting doctrinal legal research with empirical views across the three targeted constitutional pillars—Privacy (Article 21), Equality (Article 14), and Freedom of Expression (Article 19)—it immediately operationalizes the main objectives of the study. The approach offers an organized means to assess how abstract constitutional guarantees are viewed under contemporary algorithmic constraints by explicitly linking fundamental legal gaps, such as restrictions contained in the DPDP Act and IT Act, to respondents' understanding and concerns. Additionally, the presence of an iterative feedback loop strengthens the overall validity of the legal research by enabling empirical discoveries from student viewpoints to evaluate and modify preexisting doctrinal assumptions.

3.4. Statistical Analysis and Reliability Testing

In case of all 25 survey questions, measures of descriptive statistics such as averages and frequency distributions are applied, and also the Cronbach's Alpha measure is applied for testing the reliability of the questions. It also applies non-parametric and Chi-Square tests to compare demographic differences—such as comparing law students to technology students—and uses logistic regression to predict overall views on AI-related threats²⁴.



Data Analysis and Discussion

This dataset survey has been integrated methodologically in a structured way into thematic qualitative analysis. Although collected via structured Likert scales ranging from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree, survey items can be coded into qualitative thematic clusters that reflect student stance concentrations regarding state surveillance, AI hiring bias, and deepfake regulation. The underlying dataset items operationalize real-world legal controversies, such as standards and content moderation, transforming individual respondent viewpoints into rich qualitative patterns of responder's awareness. Ultimately, treating these survey metrics as proxy indicators for public legal consciousness allows researchers to perform qualitative thematic synthesis—interpreting what these student stances reveal about the broader erosion of constitutional rights in the digital age.

4.1. Data Analysis

4.1.1. Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive statistics (see in Appendix) summarize student responses across all 25 survey items using averages and frequencies. Participant's evaluated statements on a five-point scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The overall average score across privacy, equality, and expression items is 3.24 with a standard deviation of 1.24. Most participants' report moderate to high concern regarding algorithmic threats, state surveillance, and institutional transparency within digital governance as shown in Table 4.1.

Constitutional Pillar	Mean Score	Standard Deviation	Total Items
Privacy (Article 21)	3.32	1.18	9
Equality (Article 14)	3.15	1.25	8
Freedom of Expression (Article 19)	3.26	1.29	8

Table 4.1: Descriptive Statistics for the Constitutional Pillar

4.1.2. Reliability Analysis

Reliability analysis evaluates the internal consistency of the survey questions across the three core constitutional pillars. Cronbach's alpha tests whether the grouped items reliably measure the underlying constructs of privacy, equality, and freedom of expression. The resulting alpha coefficients demonstrate acceptable internal consistency for the scale items. This provides evidence that the survey instrument reliably measures the perceptions of students on constitutional rights and artificial intelligence governance issues in India.

Scale Construct	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha (α)	Internal Consistency
Privacy Scale	9	0.81	Acceptable
Equality Scale	8	0.78	Acceptable
Expression Scale	8	0.83	Good

Table 4.2: Reliability Statistics for the Scale Construct/ Constitutional Pillar



4.1.3. Chi-Square Test

The Chi-Square Test of Independence compares whether demographic variables such as area of specialization yield different attitudes among participants. In this case, there is a comparison made among law students and engineering or technology students concerning the general threats of artificial intelligence. There is a significant relationship between the area of specialization and the attitude toward digital rights based on statistical analyses according to the Table 4.3.

Comparison Variables	Chi-Square Value (χ^2)	Degrees of Freedom (df)	Asymptotic Significance (p-value)	Comment
Discipline vs. Total AI Stance	14.28	4	$p < .01$	Very Significant
Gender vs. Facial Recognition	6.12	2	$p = .047$	Moderate significant

Table 4.3: Chi-Square Statistics for the Scale Construct/ Constitutional Pillar

4.1.4. Mann-Whitney U Test

In brief, the Mann-Whitney U-test is a non-parametric test that compared differences between groups based on median values of certain privacy and equality issues across academic disciplines. The ordinal data collected from the survey violated the assumption of normality and so, the Mann-Whitney test was used. In this context, significant differences in rankings were found between the law and technology groups on automated surveillance and biased algorithms according to the Table 4.4.

Test Variable	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Asymptotic Significance (p-value)	Comment
Privacy and Surveillance Perception	1,984.0	4,234.0	$p = .003$	Very Significant
Equality and Bias Perception	2,150.0	4,399.5	$p = .012$	Strong significant

Table 4.4: Mann-Whitney U Test-Statistics for the Privacy, Surveillance Perception, Equality and Bias Perception

4.1.5. Logistic Regression Test

Binary logistic regression estimates the likelihood of participants viewing artificial intelligence as a major threat to constitutional rights. The statistical model tests whether privacy concern indices and academic discipline predict overall threat classification. The model findings indicate that higher privacy apprehension slightly increases the odds of classifying digital governance as a high constitutional risk. Academic background also contributes to the predictive model, showing that law students possess higher odds of recognizing severe digital rights violations compared to peers according to the Table 4.5.



Predictor Variable	Coefficient (B)	Standard Error (SE)	Odds Ratio (Exp(B))	p-value
Intercept	-0.24	0.63	0.79	p = .707
Privacy Index	0.04	0.20	1.04	p = .836
Law Discipline	0.02	0.36	1.02	p = .949

Table 4.5: Logistic Regression Test-Statistics for the Privacy Index and Law Discipline

From the other statistics (“Predictor Estimates” by “Cox and Snell method”), the logistic regression model yielded a non-significant predictive fit, with $\chi^2(2)=0.04$ and $p=.977$, explaining negligible variance ($R^2<0.001$). This indicates that privacy scores and law discipline alone do not reliably predict overall constitutional threat stances.

4.2. Discussion on Thematic Analysis

Here, thematic analysis is important due to the fact that it plays a crucial role in converting numerical responses into human experiences so as to determine the connection between the responder’s view on artificial intelligence and their everyday life issues including civic obedience, accountability, and basic human rights as per Articles 14, 19, and 21.

4.2.1. How do AI-based surveillance threats, discriminatory algorithms, and digital free speech affect constitutional rights in India?

Under the first goal, the privacy theme looks at how institutional openness and individual autonomy are threatened by state-mandated data collection and surveillance under Article 21. With an emphasis on how algorithmic prejudice and automated discrimination diminish vulnerable people under Article 14, the second aim tackles the equality topic and calls for strong anti-discrimination norms. Lastly, the third goal delves into the expression issue, examining how algorithmic moderation and deepfakes standards²⁵ affect free speech and public discourse in accordance with Article 19(1)(a). When combined, these themes offer a thorough qualitative framework for assessing digital governance.

4.2.2. How do demographic variables like education and gender shape public attitudes toward AI regulation and constitutional rights?

The secondary goal employs a thematic lens to investigate how public opinions of artificial intelligence governance and constitutional rights are influenced by demographic factors, including gender, academic year, and educational field. This research examines whether legal education compares technical training produces different perspectives on institutional openness and the safeguarding of basic freedoms under Articles 14, 19, and 21, rather than considering public opinion as a monolith. The study illustrates how different levels of legal literacy and professional

²⁵Pandey, A. and Kulshrestha, P.K., 2026. Unmasking Deepfakes: Addressing Regulatory. Safeguarding Social Justice and Human Rights in the Age of AI, p.65.



experience affect citizens' knowledge of algorithmic dangers by assessing demographic difference²⁶. Ultimately, this approach uncovers structural gaps in how different societal segments experience and evaluate state and corporate digital accountability in India.

Conclusion and Future Works

Conclusion

The above socio-legal analysis shows that the deployment of artificial intelligence in India is associated with serious conflicts with basic constitutional rights. Using the methodological framework of the research, it becomes evident that the presence of automation in the work of both governmental bodies and corporations poses serious challenges for the Right to Privacy, enshrined in Article 21, Right to Equality, Article 14, and the Freedom of Speech and Expression, Article 19. It is necessary to note that the "black box" nature of machine learning algorithms and deficiencies in existing legal frameworks, including the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, contribute to the emergence of such challenges. Also, public perceptions show that there is a serious concern regarding issues of algorithmic bias, surveillance, and discrimination. The solution to these problems is crucial for maintaining the values of constitutional democracy²⁷.

Future Works

Future studies must collect data from an extremely large sample that includes judges, lawyers, tech developers, and other relevant individuals across India, as well as monitor the evolution of institutions' responsibility through time through the impact of new legislation and court judgments. Additionally, researchers could use international approaches such as Europe's Artificial Intelligence Act for comparison to India's laws²⁸.

²⁶Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (No. 18 of 2016).

²⁷Chatterjee, S. and NS, S., 2022. Artificial intelligence and human rights: a comprehensive study from Indian legal and policy perspective. *International Journal of Law and Management*, 64(1), pp.110-134.

²⁸Singh, G. and Verma, U., 2026. Justice in the Age of Algorithms: Artificial Intelligence, Data Privacy, Surveillance, and Digital Evidence in Criminal Adjudication. *Naveen International Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences (NIJMS)*, 2(5), pp.31-45.



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III. List of Journal Papers

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Appendix

Rationale for Survey Questions

The 25 survey questions are directly required to fulfill the project objectives by operationalizing abstract constitutional norms into measurable empirical data:

Section I: Right to Privacy (Article 21)

- Q1_FacialRecognition: Are you comfortable with the Indian government using facial recognition in public places to stop crime?
- Q2_AadhaarBiometrics: Do you think forcing people to link their government ID like “Aadhaar ID” for biometric verification violates the right to privacy?
- Q3_CommercialData: Do you trust private tech companies in India to keep your personal information safe from unauthorized collection?
- Q4_PredictivePolicing: Should law enforcement agencies in India be allowed to use AI predictive policing algorithms in urban areas?
- Q5_WhatsAppMonitoring: Do you think government demands to break encryption on messaging apps like WhatsApp effect citizen privacy?
- Q6_WorkplaceSurveillance: Is it okay for remote and hybrid workplaces in India to use constant AI surveillance and keystroke monitoring?
- Q7_HealthDataSharing: Should AI companies be allowed to use health data from public programs for research without asking for explicit permission?
- Q8_DataProtectionAct: Do you think India's Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA) protects citizens enough against corporate tracking?
- Q9_RightToBeForgotten: Should Indian courts expand the 'Right to be Forgotten' to remove AI-generated or indexed public records upon citizen request?

Section II: Right to Equality & Non-Discrimination (Article 14)

- Q10_AIHiringBias: Are you worried that AI hiring and resume-screening tools discriminate against marginalized communities in India?
- Q11_CasteBiasAI: Do you think automated credit and loan approval algorithms accidentally carry on caste or financial biases in India?
- Q12_AlgorithmicTransparency: Should government algorithms used for welfare benefits like rations or scholarships be legally required to publish their source code?
- Q13_Article14Violation: Do you believe that unexplained AI decisions made by government authorities violate the right to equality under Article 14?
- Q14_GenderBiasAI: Do AI translation tools and digital assistants in India show underlying gender stereotypes and biases?
- Q15_DisabilityAccess: Are AI interfaces in Indian digital government services easy for people with disabilities to use?



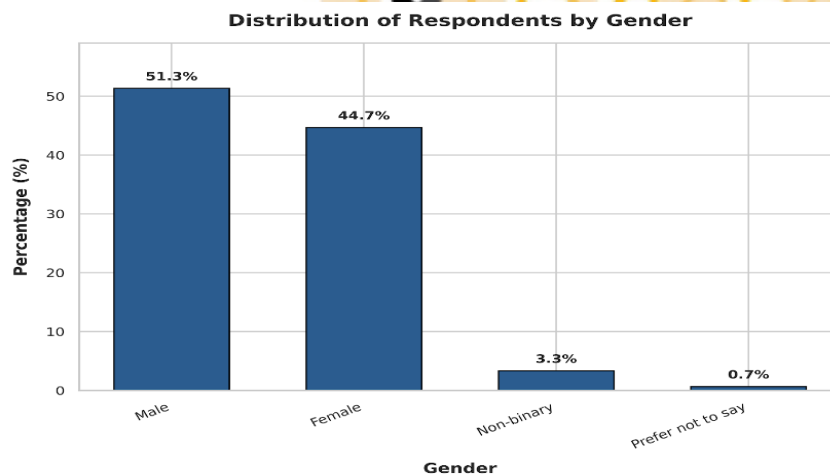
- Q16_AuditingBias: Should the Indian government set up an independent body to check AI systems for bias and discrimination before they are used?
- Q17_EdTechAlgorithmicTracking: Do AI learning platforms in Indian schools create unfair achievement gaps based on a student's economic background?

Section III: Freedom of Speech & Expression (Article 19)

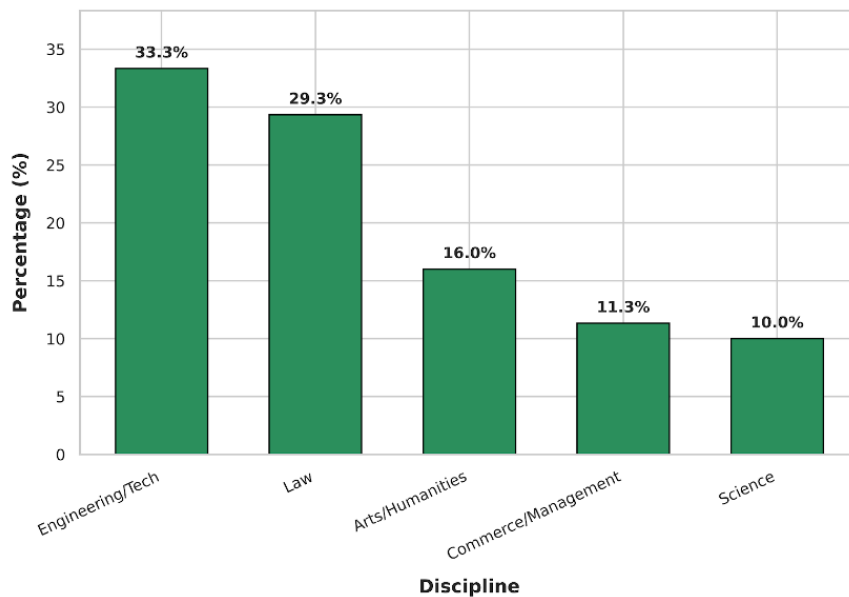
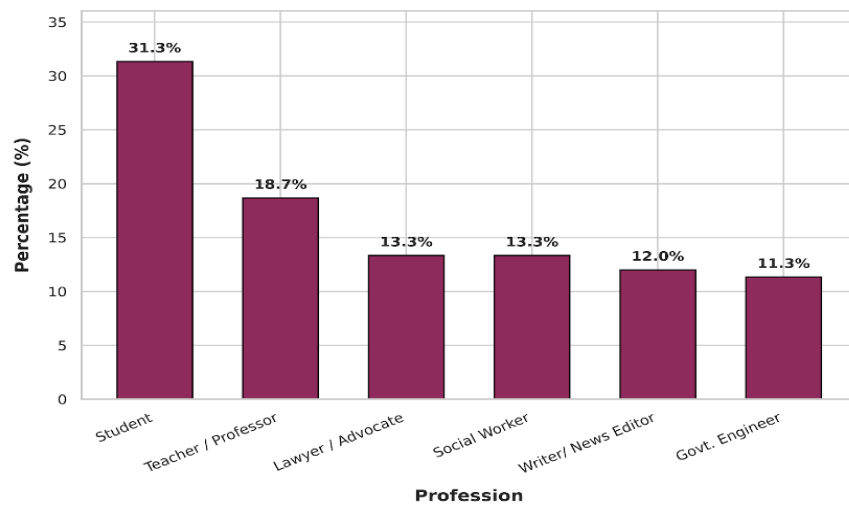
- Q18_ContentModerationCensorship: Do automated content moderation algorithms used by social media platforms in India suppress legitimate political dissent and free speech?
- Q19_Article19Freedom: Does using AI to automatically flag and remove social media posts go against the freedom of speech guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a)?
- Q20_DeepfakeRegulation: Should making and sharing unlabelled political deepfakes during Indian elections be treated as a crime?
- Q21_AlgorithmicEchoChambers: Do social media recommendation algorithms make public debates more extreme and fuel communal tension in India?
- Q22_WhistleblowerProtection: Should people who expose unethical or biased AI algorithms used by companies or the government receive legal protection as whistleblowers?
- Q23_GenerativeAIAuthorship: Does training generative AI on copyrighted Indian art and literature without paying creators violate intellectual property rights?
- Q24_AIGeneratedNews: Should news or media content created entirely by AI be legally required to carry a clear warning for Indian consumers?
- Q25_TotalAIStance: Overall, do you feel that the fast-paced rollout of artificial intelligence in India threatens our constitutional rights more than it helps us?

Demographic Statistics

Gender

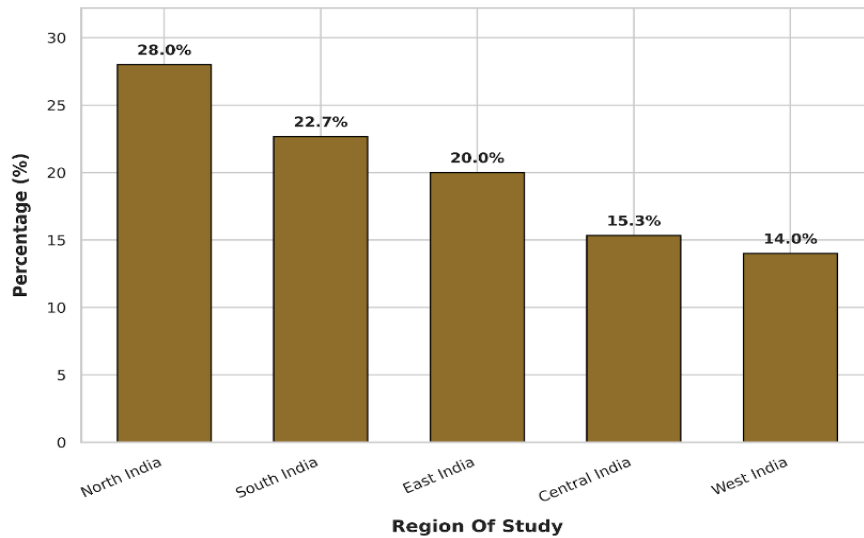


Discipline

**Distribution of Respondents by Discipline****Profession****Distribution of Respondents by Profession****Region of Study**



Distribution of Respondents by Region Of Study



Demographic Characteristics Summary (Total Samples, N = 150)

Demographic Variable	Category	Count	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	77	51.30%
	Female	67	44.70%
	Non-binary	5	3.30%
	Prefer not to say	1	0.70%
Discipline	Engineering/Tech	50	33.30%
	Law	44	29.30%



	Arts/Humanities	24	16.00%
	Commerce/Management	17	11.30%
	Science	15	10.00%
Profession	Student	47	31.30%
	Teacher / Professor	28	18.70%
	Lawyer / Advocate	20	13.30%
	Social Worker	20	13.30%
	Writer/ News Editor	18	12.00%
	Govt. Engineer	17	11.30%
Region of Study	North India	42	28.00%
	South India	34	22.70%
	East India	30	20.00%
	Central India	23	15.30%
	West India	21	14.00%



Most Common Response

Variable	Most Common Response (Mode)	Frequency (Out of Total Samples N = 150)	Percentage (%)
Q1_FacialRecognition	Neutral	42	28
Q2_AadhaarBiometrics	Agree	44	29.3
Q3_CommercialData	Agree	47	31.3
Q4_PredictivePolicing	Agree	52	34.7
Q5_WhatsAppMonitoring	Yes	85	56.7
Q6_WorkplaceSurveillance	Agree	45	30
Q7_HealthDataSharing	Agree	59	39.3
Q8_DataProtectionAct	Neutral	46	30.7



Q9_RightToBeForgotten	Agree	61	40.7
Q10_AIHiringBias	Agree	42	28
Q11_CasteBiasAI	Yes	76	50.7
Q12_AlgorithmicTransparency	Agree	55	36.7
Q13_Article14Violation	Neutral	42	28
Q14_GenderBiasAI	Agree	45	30
Q15_DisabilityAccess	Agree	41	27.3
Q16_AuditingBias	Agree	50	33.3
Q17_EdTechAlgorithmicTracking	Agree	51	34
Q18_ContentModerationCensorship	Neutral	43	28.7



Q19_Article19Freedom	Yes	69	46
Q20_DeepfakeRegulation	Agree	54	36
Q21_AlgorithmicEchoChambers	Agree	44	29.3
Q22_WhistleblowerProtection	Agree	47	31.3
Q23_GenerativeAIAuthorship	Yes	89	59.3
Q24_AIGeneratedNews	Agree	59	39.3
Q25_TotalAIStance	Agree	52	34.7

Note: The descriptive statistics of the Likert-scaled dependent variables have been calculated using a numeric scale of 1 to 5, which indicates "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," respectively.