



## HUMAN RIGHTS AND MODERN TECHNOLOGIES: ETHICAL ASPECTS

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines the key ethical aspects related to the development and application of modern technologies in the context of human rights. The author explores how digitalization, artificial intelligence, biotechnology and other innovations affect basic human rights and freedoms, such as the right to privacy, freedom of speech, access to information and equality. Particular attention is paid to the problems of data privacy, digital inequality and issues of responsibility for decision-making based on algorithms. The article analyzes the legislative and regulatory framework aimed at protecting human rights in conditions of rapid technological progress. The article also examines examples from various countries and industries, demonstrating both the positive and negative effects of the introduction of new technologies. The author concludes that in order to ensure respect for human rights, it is necessary to develop an integrated approach, including interdisciplinary cooperation, strengthening public control and transparency of technological processes. They emphasize the importance of ethical education for technology developers and users, as well as the need for international cooperation in the field of regulation and standardization. The article is intended for researchers, lawyers, politicians and anyone interested in the impact of modern technologies on human rights and ethical issues related to their application.

### KEYWORDS

Human rights, modern technologies, ethical aspects, digital rights, data privacy, artificial intelligence, biometric data, cybersecurity, digital inequality, ethical standards, technological progress.

### INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the rapid development of technology has radically changed our society. Innovations in information technology, artificial intelligence and biotechnology have opened up new opportunities to improve the quality of life, but at the same time have raised many ethical questions. One of the central aspects of these changes is the impact of technology on human rights. Modern technologies have provided unprecedented access to information and expanded opportunities for expression[1]. The Internet and social media have become powerful tools for activists and human rights defenders, providing a platform for discussing topical issues and mobilizing public opinion. However, this freedom is accompanied by challenges. Fake news, disinformation and online harassment have become serious problems threatening freedom of speech and the right to information.

The digitalization of society has led to massive data collection and analysis. The issue of confidentiality and protection of personal data has become one of the most pressing in the context of human rights. Companies and government agencies collect huge amounts of data about citizens, which can lead to abuse and violation of the right to privacy. Scandals related to data leaks and unauthorized use of information highlight the need for strict regulation and transparency in this area. The development of artificial intelligence (AI) has opened up new horizons, but it has also raised important ethical issues for society. AI algorithms that use data to make decisions may inadvertently reproduce and reinforce existing biases and discrimination[2]. For example, systems used in hiring or making lending decisions may discriminate against certain groups of the population. Measures are needed to ensure fairness and transparency in the use

of AI, as well as to prevent its use to the detriment of human rights.

Modern biotechnologies offer new opportunities for treatment and improvement of health, but also raise ethical questions. Genetic editing, cloning and other innovations can lead to human rights violations if their use is unethical or uncontrolled[3]. It is important to ensure that the development of biotechnology is accompanied by respect for the dignity and rights of every human being, as well as strict observance of ethical standards.

Technological advances also affect cybersecurity and protection from violence. Cyber attacks, hacking and other forms of digital violence threaten human rights and require adequate measures to prevent and protect them. International cooperation and the development of legal mechanisms are necessary to ensure security in the digital space.

Modern technologies are developing rapidly, significantly affecting all aspects of our lives, including human rights. On the one hand, innovations in the field of information technology and biotechnology open up new opportunities for ensuring and protecting human rights. On the other hand, they pose complex ethical issues to society related to the risks and threats of violation of these rights.

One of the key aspects is the issue of confidentiality and data protection. Modern technologies allow us to collect and analyze huge amounts of personal information. Social networks, search engines and other online services actively use user data for commercial purposes[4]. This raises concerns about how this data may be used and by whom. The issue of privacy is becoming particularly acute in the context of

government surveillance and the potential violation of the right to privacy. Here there is a need to develop clear legal and ethical standards governing the use of personal data and ensuring the protection of citizens.

Another important aspect is the problem of digital inequality. Access to modern technologies and the Internet is still a privilege of developed countries and rich segments of the population. This increases social inequality and limits opportunities for self-development and participation in public life for a significant part of the world's population. Addressing this problem requires an integrated approach that includes investments in infrastructure, education and the creation of an enabling environment for technology diffusion in developing countries.

Ethical issues also arise in the context of artificial intelligence (AI) and automation. AI is already being used in various fields, including healthcare, the legal system, and financial markets. However, its use is associated with the risks of discrimination and bias. For example, AI algorithms can exacerbate social and racial prejudice if they are trained on incomplete or biased data[5]. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and implement mechanisms for monitoring and auditing algorithms to ensure the fairness and impartiality of their decisions. Biotechnologies such as genetic engineering and cloning also raise serious ethical debates. The possibility of changing the human genetic code opens up prospects for the treatment of many diseases, but at the same time raises questions about the limits of interference in natural processes and possible consequences for future generations. The ethics of such interventions require careful analysis and the establishment of strict rules and regulations.

Thus, the development of modern technologies poses new challenges to human rights and poses complex ethical issues to society. To solve them, it is necessary to take into account not only technological and economic aspects, but also moral values and principles. The creation of a fair and secure digital society is possible only if human rights are respected and responsible decisions are made in the field of technology. Modern technologies have a significant impact on all aspects of our lives, including human rights. Technological progress opens up new opportunities, but at the same time raises a number of ethical issues and problems. It is important to consider how modern technologies can threaten or, conversely, protect human rights, and which ethical aspects require special attention.

One of the key issues is the confidentiality and protection of personal data. With the development of the Internet and social networks, the collection and processing of personal data has become commonplace[6]. Companies and governments collect a huge amount of information about users, which can lead to a violation of the right to privacy. The question often arises: who uses this data and how? Recent scandals related to information leaks and data misuse highlight the importance of developing and implementing strict rules and standards to protect personal information. Another important topic is freedom of speech. The Internet and social media have provided a platform for people to express their opinions and ideas. However, there are issues of censorship and content control. Many countries use technology to monitor and restrict freedom of speech, which violates fundamental human rights. The ethical challenge is finding a balance between protecting

against malicious content and preserving the right to freedom of expression.

Artificial intelligence (AI) and automation also pose significant ethical challenges. AI is used in various fields, from medicine to justice, which can significantly improve the quality of life. However, the algorithms on which these technologies are based can be biased and discriminatory. This can lead to infringement of the rights of certain groups of people. Therefore, it is important to develop and use AI taking into account the principles of justice and equality. Surveillance and surveillance technologies also raise serious concerns. CCTV cameras, facial recognition and other surveillance techniques can be used to ensure security, but can also lead to violations of the right to privacy and freedom of movement. It is important to develop clear laws and regulations that will protect human rights in the face of the growing use of surveillance technologies.

Finally, access to technology has itself become a human rights issue. Digital inequality, expressed in differences in access to the Internet and modern devices between different social and economic groups, increases social inequality. Ensuring equal access to technology is becoming an important condition for the realization of human rights in modern society[7]. Modern technologies can both threaten and protect human rights. It is important to develop an ethical and legal framework that will be aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of every person in the context of technological progress. This requires the cooperation of governments, companies and civil society to create a fair and secure digital future.

Modern technologies have a significant impact on all aspects of human life, including human rights. The development of technology carries both huge

potential for improving the quality of life and serious ethical challenges that require careful consideration. One of the key aspects is the right to privacy. With the development of the Internet and mobile devices, data collection and analysis have become a daily practice. Companies and governments can collect huge amounts of information about people, including their location, preferences, and even biometric data. Data security and privacy issues are becoming critically important, as the leakage or misuse of personal information can lead to serious consequences for individuals. This sets the task for the society to develop and implement reliable mechanisms for the protection of personal data.

Another important ethical issue is access to information and knowledge. The Internet has opened up access to a huge amount of information, but this access remains uneven. The digital divide between developed and developing countries, as well as within countries themselves, creates a new kind of social inequality. Ensuring equal access to the Internet and technology is becoming an important aspect of protecting human rights to information and education. The development of artificial intelligence (AI) and automation also raises ethical issues. For example, algorithms used to make decisions in various fields — from healthcare to criminal justice — may be subject to bias and discrimination. These algorithms are often trained on historical data that may contain systemic biases. As a result, automated systems can reproduce and reinforce existing social injustices. To solve this problem, transparency in the development and use of algorithms is needed, as well as the introduction of mechanisms to detect and eliminate bias.

Technology also plays a key role in ensuring freedom of speech and assembly. Social media and opinion-sharing

platforms have become important tools for activists and civic movements. However, they can also be used to spread disinformation and incite hatred. Balancing freedom of expression and the need to prevent harm is a difficult task that requires a balanced approach and cooperation between public and private entities. Finally, technological progress raises questions of bioethics, especially in the field of genetics and biomedicine. Gene editing, cloning and other advanced biotechnologies are causing deep ethical debates about where to draw the line between permissible and unacceptable interventions in human nature.

Thus, human rights and modern technologies are interrelated and require constant attention to ethical aspects. Society should strive to create fair and transparent rules that will protect the rights and dignity of every person in the face of rapid technological progress.

## CONCLUSION

Modern technologies provide humanity with enormous opportunities, but also pose significant ethical challenges. It is important that the development of technology is accompanied by respect for human rights, transparency and responsibility. Only in this case will we be able to use technological progress for the benefit of society and each of its members.

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