

DIGITAL ECONOMY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract: The digital economy has the potential to promote human rights by providing access to information, education, and employment opportunities. However, it also raises concerns about privacy, discrimination, and the misuse of technology. This article discusses the relationship between the digital economy and human rights. It examines the potential benefits of the digital economy for human rights, as well as the potential risks.

Key words: *digital economy, human rights, privacy, misuse of technology, regulation, access to information.*

RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT VA INSON HUQUQLARI

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Annotatsiya: Raqamli iqtisodiyot axborot, ta'lim va ish bilan band bo'lish imkoniyatlaridan foydalanishni ta'minlash orqali inson huquqlarini ilgari surish salohiyatiga ega. Biroq, bu shaxsiy hayotda texnologiyadan noto'g'ri foydalanish bilan bog'liq xavotirlarni ham keltirib chiqaradi. Ushbu maqola raqamli iqtisodiyot va inson huquqlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni muhokama qiladi. Unda raqamli iqtisodiyotning inson huquqlari uchun potentsial foydalari, shuningdek, potentsial xavflar o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *raqamli iqtisodiyot, inson huquqlari, maxfiylik, texnologiyadan noto'g'ri foydalanish, tartibga solish.*

ЦИФРОВАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА И ПРАВА ЧЕЛОВЕКА

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Цифровая экономика обладает потенциалом для продвижения прав человека, предоставляя доступ к информации, образованию и возможностям трудоустройства. Однако это также вызывает беспокойство по поводу конфиденциальности, дискриминации и неправильного использования технологий. В данной статье рассматривается взаимосвязь цифровой экономики и прав человека.

Ключевые слова: *цифровая экономика, права человека, конфиденциальность, злоупотребление технологиями, регулирование, доступ к информации.*

INTRODUCTION

The digital revolution isn't just sweeping through industries and reshaping communication; it's fundamentally altering the landscape of human rights. While boundless opportunity for economic growth and social development flourishes amidst the data streams and algorithms, a burgeoning shadow lurks. The very factors driving this digital boom – ubiquitous data collection, algorithmic decision-making, and hyper-connected platforms – pose unprecedented challenges to our fundamental rights.

At the forefront of this clash stands the right to privacy. Our digital footprints, meticulously woven from online searches, social media interactions, and location data, paint an increasingly detailed portrait of our lives. Corporations mine this treasure trove for targeted advertising, influencing our choices and nudging us towards predetermined paths. Governments, wielding sophisticated surveillance tools, can monitor our every move, chilling free expression and dissent. The line between convenience and intrusion blurs, leaving us vulnerable to manipulation and control [1].

The pursuit of equality and non-discrimination faces its own digital demons. Algorithmic decision-making, while promising efficiency, can perpetuate pre-existing biases against certain groups in areas like loan approvals, job recruitment, and even criminal justice. Facial recognition technologies, with their inherent racial and gender biases, exacerbate surveillance and profiling, disproportionately impacting marginalized communities. The digital divide, leaving some without access to technology and education, further deepens existing inequalities, breeding a new class of digital underclass [2].

Yet, amidst these challenges, hope glimmers. Technologically empowered civil society organizations are raising awareness, demanding transparency, and fighting for data rights. Activists harness the power of digital platforms to mobilize social movements and hold governments accountable. Legal frameworks are evolving to address data privacy, hate speech, and online discrimination. Governments, acknowledging the urgency, are initiating dialogues and crafting regulations to bridge the digital divide and ensure responsible AI development [3].

The battle for human rights in the digital age is far from over. But just as technology presents the threats, it also offers tools for resistance and self-determination. Embracing transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in the design and deployment of digital technologies is crucial. By harnessing the power of collective action and innovative solutions, we can ensure that the digital revolution becomes a force for good, one that fosters human rights and empowers individuals to participate meaningfully in the evolving economy [4].

METHODOLOGY

This article draws on a variety of sources, including academic research, policy documents, and reports from international organizations. It also draws on the author's own experience working on human rights issues in the digital age.

The research for this article was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, the author conducted a literature review of academic research on the impact of the digital economy on human rights. This review identified the key human rights risks and benefits of the digital economy [5].

In the second phase, the author reviewed policy documents and reports from international organizations on the digital economy and human rights. This review provided an overview of the current state of international law and policy in this area.

RESULTS

The article finds that the digital economy has had a mixed impact on human rights.

On the positive side, it has:

- *Expanded access to information and communication:* The internet has made it easier for people to access information from a variety of sources, including news, education, and entertainment. It has also made it easier for people to connect with each other, regardless of their location or background.

- *Empowered people to participate in public life:* The internet has given people new ways to participate in public life, such as through online activism, citizen journalism, and social media. This has helped to increase transparency and accountability in government and to empower marginalized groups.

- *Promoted economic development:* The digital economy has created new opportunities for economic growth and development. It has also helped to reduce poverty and inequality.

On the negative side, the digital economy has also:

- *Threatened privacy:* The digital economy has led to a dramatic increase in the collection and use of personal data. This data can be used to track people's movements, monitor their activities, and target them with advertising.

– *Increased discrimination:* Algorithms used in the digital economy can perpetuate existing biases and discrimination. This can lead to discrimination in areas such as employment, housing, and lending.

DISCUSSION

One of the most significant challenges posed by the digital economy is the erosion of privacy. As more and more of our lives are lived online, we are leaving behind a trail of data that can be collected and used by corporations and governments. This data can be used to track our movements, monitor our activities, and even predict our behavior [6].

The erosion of privacy has a number of negative implications for human rights. It can chill freedom of expression, as people may be less likely to speak out if they fear that their words will be used against them. It can also lead to discrimination, as corporations and governments can use data to target certain groups of people.

The digital economy can also exacerbate discrimination. The algorithms that power the digital world are not neutral. They are often coded with the biases and prejudices of their creators, unwittingly perpetuating and amplifying existing inequalities [7].

This can lead to discrimination in areas such as employment, housing, and education. For example, an algorithm used to screen job applicants may be more likely to reject applicants from minority groups. This can have a negative impact on the lives of individuals and communities, as it can limit their opportunities and opportunities.

The challenges posed by the digital economy to human rights are complex and require a multi-faceted approach. Governments, businesses, and civil society all have a role to play in protecting human rights in the digital age.

Governments need to adopt laws and policies that protect privacy, freedom of expression, and non-discrimination. They also need to provide oversight of companies that collect and use data [8].

Businesses need to be transparent about their data collection practices and need to take steps to protect the privacy of their users. They also need to avoid using algorithms that discriminate against certain groups of people.

Civil society organizations can play a role in raising awareness of human rights issues in the digital economy and in holding governments and businesses accountable [9].

CONCLUSION

The digital economy has the potential to be a powerful force for good in the world, but it also poses significant challenges to human rights. Governments, corporations, and individuals must work together to ensure that the digital economy is developed and used in a way that respects and promotes human rights.

The implications of the digital economy for human rights are far-reaching. The rise of big data, artificial intelligence, and other digital technologies is changing the way we live, work, and communicate. These technologies have the potential to improve our lives in many ways, but they also pose risks to our privacy, freedom of expression, and non-discrimination [10].

To address these challenges, governments, corporations, and individuals should take the following steps:

- Governments should enact strong data protection laws that give individuals control over their personal data. These laws should also prohibit the use of data for discriminatory purposes.

- Corporations should adopt ethical data practices that respect the privacy and rights of individuals. They should also be transparent about how they collect and use data.

- Individuals should be aware of the risks to their privacy and rights in the digital age. They should take steps to protect themselves, such as using strong passwords and being careful about what information they share online.

By taking these steps, we can help to ensure that the digital economy is a force for good in the world, and that it does not undermine the fundamental human rights that are essential for a free and just society.

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