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## RIGHT TO TECHNOLOGY

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### **Abstract**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948 (Article 27) established the Right to technology against the massive destruction wrought the technologically advanced weapons in the second world war. The UDHR states that, “everyone has the right . . . to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. This human right embodies one of the most profound lessons the framers of the UDHR learned from the Second World War: Technology must benefit humanity rather than harm it.” Recent rounds of technical advancement have greatly exacerbated injustices, including unequal economic distribution and racial prejudice. Experts have warned that emerging technology might have disastrous effects; one theory is that artificial intelligence could spark a third world war. We are at a cross road and how we harness technology now will determine the future of humanity.

The idea of human rights has grown to encompass not just the more conventional freedoms of speech and assembly but also the ability to use and master technology in the swiftly changing 21st century. The term "right to technology" refers to a wide range of values and behaviors that are intended to guarantee that people have fair access to new technological developments, can utilize them to further their own and society's development, and are shielded from any potential risks associated with using them. This essay examines how the idea of the right to technology is developing, how it affects people and society, and what opportunities and problems it brings in the digital era.

### **Dimensions of Right to Technology**

The term "right to technology" refers to the idea that everyone should have access to the basic tools of technology, such as reasonably priced internet connection, devices (such computers and cellphones), and software. inequities in access to technology can aggravate alreadyexisting inequalities by impeding marginalized people' access to social, educational, and economic opportunities.

Following are certain aspects of right to technology:

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1. Digital Literacy and Education: Having access to technology does not negate the significance of having digital literacy, which is the capacity to assess, utilize, and produce digital content critically. Education systems must give people the tools they need to successfully traverse the digital world so they may fully engage in society and the digital economy.

2. Privacy and Data Protection: People use technology to create a great deal of personal data. Protections against unlawful monitoring, data breaches, and the improper use of personal information by public and commercial organizations are all part of the right to technology. To protect personal privacy in the digital era, strong legal frameworks and moral principles are necessary.

3. Innovation and Creativity: People may create new concepts, goods, and solutions that advance society thanks to technology, which encourages innovation and creativity. Policies that support technological innovation while making sure that the advantages are equitably distributed and that ethical considerations are included into technical progress are encouraged by the right to technology.

4. Participation and Empowerment

The freedom to use technology gives people the means to express themselves, get knowledge, and interact with people around the world. Digital platforms promote a more inclusive and democratic society by facilitating the interchange of varied viewpoints, human rights advocacy, and civic engagement.

5. Financial Possibilities

The ability to access technology is becoming more and more linked to economic prospects. New opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, and economic growth are made possible by digital skills and online platforms, especially in fields like ecommerce, digital services, and remote work. But unequal access to technology can exacerbate economic inequality, which emphasizes the need of measures that support fair access and digital inclusion.

6. Medical Care and Wellness

The provision of healthcare has been transformed by technology, which now provides medicine, digital diagnostics, and customized treatment alternatives. Access to digital health resources is part of the right to technology, and it may help people take charge of their health by enhancing patient-provider communication and improving health outcomes.

**Fundamental Rights and Technology Law: Relation**

In India, there are several ways in which technology regulations and the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution intersect. Laws that control internet material, for example, may restrict someone's ability to exercise their right to free speech and expression. Similarly, rules pertaining to data gathering and monitoring may restrict an individual's right to privacy. However, it is important to note that the Indian Constitution also contains a number of safeguards against the abuse of technology. In this regard, reasonable limitations on the use of the right to free expression in the benefit of public order are permitted under Article 19(2). In a similar vein, Article 21 upholds the right to privacy as an essential freedom. Although there is some conflict between India's laws pertaining to technology and Fundamental Rights, there are certain measures in place to protect people from unjustified violations of their rights.

**Recent Developments in field of Technology laws in relation to Fundamental law**

1. The Indian Supreme Court issued a historic ruling in September 2018 upholding the right to privacy as a basic freedom guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. This decision has significant ramifications for many facets of Indian society, including information technology and personal data legislation.

2. The Supreme Court ruled in March 2019 that an individual's right to free speech and expression online is an inalienable one. This decision is anticipated to significantly alter

India's laws governing internet content.

3. The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, which was approved by the Indian Parliament in May 2019, mandates severe penalties for anyone who leave the nation in order to escape being charged with economic offenses. The statute has measures for seizing these people's assets and bringing charges against them even when they are not present.

4. The Indian government unveiled proposed regulations for social media sites including Facebook and Twitter in June 2019. Among other things, these regulations would compel social media corporations to remove illegal information from their platforms within a day.

### **Conclusion**

The rights that are necessary for an individual's complete development and the ability to live a life of dignity are known as fundamental rights. These rights are protected by Part III of the Indian Constitution. India has passed laws pertaining to technology to protect these basic rights and make sure they are upheld. The Information Technology Act of 2000 is one major statute that imposes penalties for violating any of its provisions. Therefore, it may be claimed that India's laws pertaining to technology serve as a barrier to safeguard individuals' basic rights. Encouraging distributive justice while reaping the benefits of technology is crucial for the future of humanity. Thus, the right to technology need to be the focal point of the international human rights framework. Its conversion into a civil liberty would be made possible by collective rights, which would encourage citizens to actively seek justice through the legal system. The nature and extent of this civil liberty would be informed by the continuous coexistence of legal protection of it and civic involvement, which would be commensurate with the continually evolving technology circumstances in society. However, the IP protection system, which disperses technological advantages through voluntary market transactions, does not have to be overturned in order for the right to technology to exist. Instead, it permits a narrow exception to this market-oriented system by giving judges the authority to safeguard the public's equitable access to technical advantages when it becomes necessary.