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Impact of Science and Technology on Right to Freedom

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Science and technology mean the systematic study of the natural world through experiment and observation with structures and behavior of the physical. Technology means the application of scientific knowledge for practical impetus. The objective of science and technology is to develop the nation and provide support for its social and economic needs. Science and technology development always have both positive and negative impacts on the society for individuals. Technology is a superfluity one that may be easy to use behind, but the impact it creates is climacteric. There are basically six major rights to freedom under Article 19 of the Indian constitution such as freedom of speech and expression, freedom of assembly, freedom to form associations, freedom of movement, freedom to reside and settle, and freedom of profession, occupation, trade, or business. Freedom of speech and expression and the right to privacy are the two most important rights getting deprived every time by the citizens who adhered to science and technology. The right to freedom is at stake in today's digital world. Extraordinary users of technology have also been refuted with their own rights and freedom based on orientation.

Keywords: *science, technology, freedom, right.*

INTRODUCTION

Science and technology mean the systematic study of the natural world through experiment and observation with structures and behavior of the physical. Technology means the application of scientific knowledge for practical impetus. The objective of science and

technology is to develop the nation and provide support for its social and economic needs. The crux of Science and Technology that contributes to the nation in the creation of new knowledge and solving the ability of numerous issues in the societal nation and use that knowledge to enhance prosperity and wellbeing of human lives. Mr. Thomas Edison invented the concept of science and technology. Similarly, the right to freedom is one of the most important fundamental rights of a human being. With the extensive growth of science and technology, there is now a growing deprivation of the right to freedom to human beings around the world. The improving science and technology generate new forms of discrimination in society. Thus, science and technology development always have both positive and negative impacts on society for individuals. Technology is a superfluity one that may be easy to use behind, but the impact it creates is climacteric. There are basically six major rights to freedom under Article 19 of the Indian constitution such as freedom of speech and expression, freedom of assembly, freedom to form associations, freedom of movement, freedom to reside and settle, and freedom of profession, occupation, trade, or business.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

Statutory Provisions

"19. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.¹

(1) All citizens shall have the right

(a) to freedom of speech and expression;

Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offense."

¹ Constitution of India, art 19(1)(a)

REPERCUSSIONS ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

In this freedom of speech and expression, violations are imposed by the government and individuals. Which may impose measures such as filtering, blocking content, dissident voices, and disconnecting voices to technologies. When the Journalists, dissidents, and other individuals while sharing their opinion faces higher risks. In such things the Government monitors the activities of the citizen on the Internet with effect on this, there are numerous Journalists, protestors, and individuals are being killed, imprisoned, and kidnapped every year. Syria and Pakistan are examples of these repercussions occurring around the world. Dehorting citizens from creating blogs and websites, controlling the telecommunications industry is either way, enabling a repressive regime to block and filter the actual content. And another critical way is by disconnecting and slow down the connections of the internet to block the online content. These are practiced worldwide during the election period to avoid obstruction during campaigns or political events and demonstrations. In India, the government introduced censorship legislation to control the capacity of censorship this generally happens when the Government is unable to control the telecommunication department. There is even further restriction implied on bloggers and social media individuals under sedition law and rules restricting freedom of speech and expression. In our Indian Constitution, while assuring the Right to speech and expression, it had also inhibited the “Reasonable Restrictions” along with the right to freedom. In India, our freedom of speech and expression is heavily dependent on Government policies and Industrial policy. The government regulations on the amendment to rules that regulate undermine the free speech and expression of Indians in the online world. When the illegal contents and circulation are acknowledged and legitimate access to law enforces and false information on the internet, the law should edict governance structures and grievance implements on the part of intermediaries, enabling quick delete of content determined as illegal by the judiciary or appropriate government authority. The technology firms and companies should also re-consider their policies and ensure that the Freedom of speech and expression is really free.

FREEDOM TO FORM ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

"19. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.²

(1) All citizens shall have the right

(b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;

(c) to form associations or unions;³

Nothing in sub-clause (b) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India or public order, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.

(4) Nothing in sub-clause (c) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India or public order or morality, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause."⁴

REPERCUSSIONS ON FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATIONS

Like all Human rights, the right to freedom of assembly and associations are universal, interdependent, indivisible, and interrelated. It is important to recognize the freedom of assembly and association as two separate rights by the government legislation. The freedom of assembly and associations are serving as the pertaining limit of enjoyment of the right to freedom and human rights. It is the serving lead that measures the nation's human rights enjoyment emissary of how the nation and its institution are. Amid the pandemic, there are varied gatherings hosted by internet users. The possibility of peaceful assembly intentions lies with the intentions of members participating in the assembly in general. When the scope of the assembly members falls on the right the assembly remains at peace whereas if it is opposed the

² Constitution of India, art 19(1)(b)

³ Constitution of India, art 19(1)(c)

⁴ Constitution of India, art 19(4)

opinion changes leading to uncontrollable online circumstances. These large target individuals or organizations paving the path to cybercrimes in India.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, RESIDING, AND SETTLEMENT

“19. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.

(1) All citizens shall have the right

(d) to move freely throughout the territory of India;⁵

(e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and⁶

(5) Nothing in sub-clauses (d) and (e) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of any of the rights conferred by the said sub-clauses either in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.”⁷

REPERCUSSION ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, RESIDING, AND SETTLEMENT

Every citizen in India has the right to move around India freely without being questioned. In this case, the Government guarantees Article 19, but whereas under several rules and regulations citizens in India are prohibited to enter certain places under certain circumstances. This is Nation’s transparency. But the technology we have on hand every day doesn’t prohibit us from entering and exiting from any internet sites. But it silently tracks our movement in motion. The positive thing about it is, a missing person or phone can be easily found, any kidnapped can be rescued, location can be discovered and few things benefit people living. A person's movement can be detected only if he/she possess the smart mechanism or software which enables location. There is some effective hunt occurring or planned to occur objectifying a person for wealth, political power, societal issue, or any personal vengeance in life. In these circumstances, the technology paves the way to hunters to find their prey easily and hunt

⁵ Constitution of India, art 19(1)(d)

⁶ Constitution of India, art 19(1)(e)

⁷ Constitution of India, art 19(5)

them. In the smart world, users are prey and the finders are predators. There are several hackers and methods used to find a person where he/she is, where they settle or where they walk and even make their movement. This shows the vulnerable impact of science and technology affecting a person's freedom to move and travel. In this process of growing of technology and map for discovering the route. This had created a great loophole for the criminals. There are even governments tracking the movement of some people for the purpose of their peace and credibility. But whereas it had impacted the right to freely move.

FREEDOM OF PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, TRADE, AND BUSINESS

"19. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.

(1) All citizens shall have the right

(g) to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade, or business⁸

(6) Nothing in sub-clause (g) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause, and, in particular, nothing in the said sub-clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to,

(i) the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practicing any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business, or

(ii) the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise."⁹

⁸ Constitution of India, art 19(1)(g)

⁹ Constitution of India, art 19(6)

REPERCUSSION ON FREEDOM OF PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, TRADE, AND BUSINESS

The Online internet world had created innumerable opportunities for unemployed people in India. It is the choice of the citizen to open online trade platforms, possess any occupation or job online, and be remunerated for the same. There are several e-commerce sites where money and product transactions are done between consumers and retailers. In this process, one of the major issues is money theft. There are hackers and crackers who interrupt the transaction and redirect the monetary amount from the directed account. This created financial loss to the business and professionals. The major second issue is the theft of data where an individual's personal information is taken for further illegal purposes. This creates an impact on freedom of occupation and business. These kinds of cybercrimes, influence the decision of the ordinary citizen to opt for some other uninterested field of work for the profession. Money trade is the rising earning opportunity, but whereas the rise of cryptocurrency had deprived the generousness of the platforms. Science and technology had also constructed the path for virtual criminal participation in illegal activities, where both the criminals and guilty face charges on crime and activity.

CONCLUSION

Freedom of speech and expression and the right to privacy are the two most important rights getting deprived every time by the citizens who adhered to science and technology. The right to freedom is at stake in today's digital world. Extraordinary users of technology have also been refuted with their own rights and freedom based on orientation. Moreover, the user's information is collected and saved as "Big Data" which will raise new issues in the future for humans under human rights. As additional Big data is being collected, processed, and stored of Individuals there is consequential scope for discrimination practices by the medical providers, Insurance, search engines, and predictive policing. The transition of Automated systems has created an increased risk of human rights discrimination. The transparency of these works gives rise to challenges to understand or find its working. It is also noted that the right of children should also be refined to reduce technology-related threats online. The new

development of technology like gene editing and 3rd printing, blockchain, etc. will surely give rise to a problem in people's normal life. Which even requires new laws to be implemented with the effect of, to control the criminals and methods of prevention to discover and pause the crime happenings.