



IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON HUMAN LIFE

¹Dalbeer Lal

Abstract: - When we speak about the relationships between technology and human rights, the Information Technology development of Human Rights. is extensively used by our country and it affects our lives every day. Today development technology interacts with legal, social networks. The whole world full access of electronic devices, digital technology changes in the life style, and impact of some of these Development of Information technologies, with a particular focus on Human Rights in formation technology Rights of Internet, Right to Freedom of Expression, online speech, Right to Privacy, Right to Education, Right to Health. Almost everybody that has access to new technology daily lives in every field.

Keywords: Human Rights, Law and Information Technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper aims to discuss how the recent significant advances in the area of information technology impact upon some of the basic human rights such as right to life, personal life and liberty a number of individual freedoms. It also discusses some of the new human rights emerging in this area including those pertinent to the cyberspace. Modern society is characterized by sudden growth and development of information technology. Together with the whole world, in India also, new communication systems and digital technology have made dramatic changes in the life style.¹ Information communication system and digital technology oriented to society, specialists need to internet networking. It depends on the local culture and the particular information communication and technology it is configured and managed to tools and devices used for particular tasks and transactions. In commercial and industrial spheres, computers and electronic systems are occupying considerable space, which has also made effect on the common consumers.² Consequently, together with the business and industrial community the common citizens and students are also increasingly using computers to create, transmit and store information, in the electronic form instead of transaction paper documents.³

Information technology and the Internet have combined to transform the information-creating, information seeking, and information-dissemination habits of human beings. While print brought great change, the process of printing itself for centuries remained a specialist activity, requiring heavy duty equipment and skilled human beings.⁴

¹ The information technology Act 2000, (Act No.21 of 2000.), 9th, June2000.

²Ibid. Supra Note 1.

³Ibid.

⁴ Susskind R. & Susskind D., The Future of the Professions, How Technology Will Transform the Work of Human Experts. (2016). A Financial Times Book, Oxford, 146.

II. CONCEPT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information is a resource which has no value until it is extracted, processed and utilized. Information technology deals with information system, data storage, access, retrieval, analysis and intelligent decision making. Information technology refers to the creation, gathering, processing, storage, presentation and dissemination of information and also the processes and devices that enable all this to be done.⁵

The term information has not been defined. Information is an imprecise term as common use of the term in information technology. For the purpose of information system, *information is data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful to the recipient and is of real or perceived value in current or prospective actions or decisions.*⁶ It includes information in a specific decision and the value of information in motivation, model building, and background building affecting future decisions and actions.⁷ Information also includes data, message, text, images, sound, voice codes computer programmes, software and data bases or micro film or computer generated micro fiche.⁸ The IT Act is a pioneer Act in the field of IT in India and is the only legislation which dedicates itself fully to the electronic situation.⁹ Information and communications technology (ICT) refers to all the technology used to handle telecommunications, broadcast media, intelligent building management systems, audiovisual processing and transmission systems, and network-based control and monitoring functions.¹⁰ To begin with the concept of technology, nearly all human societies have, or have had, technologies which are often very elaborate.

Almost a century ago, when the only data communication in use was the telegraph, Nyquist formulated the fundamental concepts and principles of digital communications. Telephone and telegraph signals were transmitted on the same wirelines. The analog telephone signals were transmitted as bandpass signals at higher frequencies than the telegraph signals which occupied the bandwidth of the wireline channel from direct current (dc) to the lower frequency limit of the bandpass-analog telephone signals.¹¹ However, times have witnessed great changes in this area concomitant with large-scale technical advancements. New developments have been rapid over the last few decades. It is only recently that the term has been used as a collection term for the whole spectrum of technologies providing the ways and means to acquire, store, transmit, retrieve and process information¹²

The information society of culmination of the electronic development and the invention of communication systems way back towards the end of the 19th century, after passing through prolonged inventory phases stretching over about a century in the year 1876 telephone was patented by Graham Bell.¹³ This can be termed as the sapling sown by him for the fast moving telephonic global communication system to today about more than a century thereafter.¹⁴

III. HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are common to all, the values of human rights are inherent in human nature therefore they are universal and indivisible.¹⁵ The concept of human rights gained momentum with civilization, in the feudal society, there was no freedom and liberty as they were belonged to certain privileged classes such as rulers, clergy, etc.¹⁶ The

⁵ Concept of information Technology, cited www.wikieducator.org/Concept and History of Information Technology.

⁶ Davis B. Gordon, Olson M.H, management Information systems- conceptual foundations, structure and development. II Ed. (2005). Publish Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd. 200.

⁷ Ibid p. 201.

⁸ Section 2 (v) and subs, of the words "data, text" by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008. (Act No. 10 of 2009), Sec. 4 (G).

⁹ Fatima Talat, Cybercrimes. Its Edition 2011, Eastern Book Company, p. 458.

¹⁰ <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/information-and-communications-technology>. Visited on 11/04/2018.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Components of Information Technology. Available on shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603.1/10603. P.107

¹³ Supra Note 9. P. 3

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 3

¹⁵ Dr. Sreenivasulu N. S., Human Rights, many sides to a coin. Regal Publications New Delhi. .16

¹⁶ Supra Note 15. p.17.

centrality of human rights is the “dignity of the individual,” “liberty” and equality of status” and to made them meaningful’ woven around the right to education, health, shelters, congenial environment without discrimination as basics to unity and fraternity among the people, civil and political rights, social economic and cultural rights have been elaborated to feed and give content to the human rights.¹⁷

first responsibility in ancient Indian policy was in the form of Dharma. Dharma is the law developed by the people to ensure the welfare and happiness of the people as a whole.¹⁸ The India Constitution provides that, ‘No person shall be deprived of his life of personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.’¹⁹ This article has been both the terms, life and liberty in this article have been used in very wide. The object of the fundamental right under Article 21 is to prevent encroachment upon personal liberty and deprivation of life except according to procedure established by law.²⁰ The right to life means to have intact all limbs and faculties through which life is enjoyed and life has meaning.²¹ It would, obviously, be deprivation of life if he body is mutilated or any part of it is amputated or if any organ of the body, such as taking out of eye, is destroyed.²² In *Kharak Singh v. State of U. P.*²³ Supreme Court observed that the term “life” as here used something more is meant than mere animal existence. The inhibition against its deprivation extends to all these limits and faculties by which life is enjoyed. The provision equally prohibits the mutilation of the body or amputation of an arm or leg or the putting out of an eye or the destruction of any other organ of the body through which the soul communicates with the outer world. Life and personal freedom are the prized assets of an individual which are basic and primary.²⁴

IV. IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON HUMAN RIGHTS

As users of tablets, social networks, video-conferencing, online games, streamed TV shows, and innumerable other systems, few of us give much thought to what is going on technically, deep in the bowels of our machines. Certainly, it is hard to think of these everyday facilities in terms of ones and zeros.²⁵The in many countries around the world, individuals are at risk of human rights violations related to their use of Internet and other ITCs. It is often through examples of those violations that much was learned about the applicability of human rights online.²⁶

The specific groups will feel both the positive and negative impacts of new technologies. The impact of some of these Development of Information technologies, with a particular focus on Human Rights in formation technology Rights of Internet, Right to Freedom of Expression online, Right to Privacy, Right to Education, Right to Health.

V. THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The list of “enemies of the internet”, compiled by reporters without Borders, is one example that can be used as a starting point of analysis.²⁷ It includes Bahrain, Belarus, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Iran, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arab Syria, Arab Emirates, USA. Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

The 21st century has witnessed such an explosive rise in the number of ways in which we use information, that it is widely referred to as „the information age, this digital revolution has permeated India as well. Recognizing its significance, and that it promises to bring large disruptions in almost all sectors of society, the Government of India has envisaged and implemented the “Digital India” initiative.²⁸

¹⁷ Justice Eqbal M. Y., Concept of Human Rights, Nyaya Deep, the official Journal of NALSA. Volume VIII Issue 2 April, 2007. National Legal Services Authority.

¹⁸ Ibid p. 17

¹⁹ Article 21 the constitution of India, 1950.

²⁰ Rathi Seema Dr. Reproductive Technology and Human Rights, (2012).159.

²¹ Diwan Paras and Peeyushi. Human Rights and the law Universal and Indian, 1998.

LTD. F-159 Rajouri Garden, New Delhi. 135.

²² Ibid. p.135.

²³ Khark Singh v. State of U.P. &Other, AIR1963, SC 1295.

²⁴ Deshta Sunil and Kiran, Fundamental Human Rights, The Right to Life and Personal Liberty. (2011). 4.

²⁵ Susskind R. & Sussking D., The Future of the Professions, How Technology Will Transform the Work of Human Experts. (2016). A Financial Times Book, Oxford, 155.

²⁶ Directorate General for External policies, Surveillance and Censorship: The impact of technologies on human rights, EP/EXPO/B/DROI/FWC/2013-08/Lot8/02 @ European Union, April 2015- PE 549.034.

²⁷ Directorate General for External policies, Surveillance and Censorship: The impact of technologies on human rights, EP/EXPO/B/DROI/FWC/2013-08/Lot8/02 @ European Union, April 2015- PE 549.034. See. Coated <http://12mars.rsf.org/2014-en/>

²⁸Data Protection of India, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), February 12-13. 2018.

5.1. Freedom of Speech Online:

The right to freedom of expression and information is protected both at the international level in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights²⁹ and International covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)³⁰ and at the regional European level in the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR)³¹ and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (CFREU).³² All Citizens shall have the right, “to freedom of speech and expression.”³³

The most fundamental of constitutional guarantees is the undertaking to protect, nurture and ensure “free speech and expression.” With the vast expanse of the Internet reaching nooks and crannies and the ease with which individual thoughts, concepts and ideas can be given free rein to, the problem that nation face is to balance individual rights with societal norms and security.³⁴

The other non-contractual matters involve issues of protecting freedom of speech and privacy in the cyberspace. This may assume different dimensions and effects including posting of obscene information, defamation, hate speech and acts which threaten national security and public order. The Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC) and International Report on Privacy and Human Rights, 2003 indicated government surveillance measures after the 9/11 attacks may injure the right to privacy of individuals and dilute data protection regimes.³⁵

5.2. Internet Impact:

The Impact of development of www, or simply web, is a way of accessing information over the medium of the internet. It is an information-sharing model that is built on top of the internet. The web uses the Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) protocol, only one of the languages spoken over the internet, to transmit data. Web services, which use HTTP to allow applications to communicate in order to exchange business logic, use the web to share information.³⁶ World Wide Web (WWW) means all the web of “hypertext documents” that can be viewed by “browsers” using a client server architecture, a client system requests through a browser for specific information on a website by requesting its server to respond.³⁷ Then the server answers the request by displaying the desired web page on the client computer’s screen. The information may be textual, multimedia based, images, spreadsheets, voice or video files or other in forms.³⁸

In *United States v. Baker*³⁹, the US Supreme Court relied on Cavazos and Morin’s words that “The Internet is the world’s largest computer network, often described as a network of network.” In *Compuserve, Inc. V. Patterson*,⁴⁰ the US 6th Circuit Court Brrows Morin’s words in describing the Internet and adds “Computer networks are systems of interconnected computers that allow the exchange of information between the connected computers.”⁴¹

5.2.1. Rights to Internet Freedom:

The Internet offers unprecedented opportunities for the relation of human rights, and plays an increasingly important role in our everyday lives. It is therefore essential that all actors, both public and private, respect and protect human rights on the Internet. Steps must also be taken to ensure that the Internet operates and evolves in ways that fulfil human rights to the greatest extent possible.⁴²

5.2.2. big Data:

Available at, <https://digitalindia.gov.in/writereaddata/files/6.Data%20Protection%20in%20India.pdf>

²⁹ Article 19, Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

³⁰ Article 19, International covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

³¹ Article 10, European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

³² Article 11, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

³³ Article 19(1)(a), The Constitution of India 1950.

³⁴ Nappinai N.S., *Technology Laws Decoded*. . (2017). LexisNexis. 21.

³⁵ Seth Karnika, *Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws*, A comprehensive reference work with special focus on developments in India. Second Edition (2016). Publish by LexisNexis. 19.

³⁶ https://www.webopedia.com/DidYouKnow/Internet/Web_vs_Internet.asp Last accessed 13/04/2020.

³⁷ Supra not, 35,

³⁸ Ibid. p. 13.

³⁹ *United States v. Baker*, 890F Supp 1375,1379 n 1 (E.D Miich. 1995).

⁴⁰ *Compuserve, Inc. V. Patterson*, 89 F 3d 1257 (6th Cir. 1996).

⁴¹ Supra note. 34.

⁴² Internet Rights and Principles Dynamic Coalition, *The Charter of Human Rights and Principal for the Internet*. See available at UN Internet Governance Forum, August 2014 – 4th Edition.

In 1988, foreshadowing much that is now claimed in the field of 'Big Data', Harvard's Soshana Zuboff made the following claim in her ground-breaking book *In the Age of the Smart Machine*: information technology not only produces action but also produces a voice that symbolically renders events, objects, and processes so that they become visible, knowable, and shareable in a new way.⁴³ The big data initiatives in the field of international human rights have been limited in scope to a particular geographic region and type of human rights violation, and have been driven largely by ad hoc partnerships between private companies, NGOs, and academics.⁴⁴ In order to mitigate the risks associated with a data-driven approach to human rights, we need to begin a conversation on how to more responsibly, ethically, and legally use big data in the international human rights field. The following proposals attempt to enhance accountability in human rights protection, protect individual privacy, avoid manipulation, and minimize potential harms to vulnerable populations.⁴⁵

5.2.3. *Internet freedom and expression Limited Liability:*

The restrictions on digital free speech in India are of great concern. The main issues are takedown and blocking policies, along with the network shutdowns and criminalization of online speech. In the 2008 amendments to the IT Act, the government acted to limit intermediary liability and standardize notice and takedown procedures under Section 79 of the IT Act. This marked a positive move to curtail the worst abuses of the law and protect intermediaries. The question of intermediary liability is particularly complex in India due to vague laws around defamation and public order. The Indian authorities have tended to prioritize control or regulation of free speech to "protect communal harmony".⁴⁶

VI. IMPACT OF PRIVACY

The right to privacy is known to have originated from an essay published in 1890.⁴⁷ Warren and Brandeis in their essay 'The Right to Privacy' wrote that the object of privacy is to protect the 'inviolable personality.'⁴⁸ Privacy is a protean concept that seems to mean everything and nothing at the same time. Indeed, one of the primary themes in the chapters that follow involves the inherent ambiguity of privacy as a legal and philosophical concept.⁴⁹ As Professor Julie Inness laments, "we find chaos, the literature lacks an accepted account of privacy's definition and value."⁵⁰

In some important respects, a workable system of privacy protection will have to be transnational in scope if it is to secure privacy interests reliably and effectively against abridgment. An effective data protection regime cannot rely solely on a single sovereign, unless the Internet can somehow be cabined within a single national jurisdiction.⁵¹

The Constitution does not grant in specific and express terms any right to privacy as such. Right to privacy is not enumerated as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution.⁵² The Constitution of India states that "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law".⁵³

⁴³See Coated at, Susskind R. & Susskind D., (2016). *The Future of the Professions, How Technology Will Transform the Work of Human Experts*. A Financial Times Book, Oxford, 160-161.

⁴⁴Sarfaty Galit A., *Can Big Data Revolutionize International Human Rights Law*, Vol. 39:1, (2018). Published by Penn Law: Legal Scholarship Repository, 83. Available at <https://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1952&context=jil>

⁴⁵ Ibid. p. 93.

⁴⁶ Melody Patry, *India Digital Freedom under Treat Policy Paper*, November 2013. Xindex the Voice of free expression.

⁴⁷ Warren and Brandeis, (1890). *The right to Privacy Harvard Law Review*, Vol. 4 No 5, 15th December, 1890.

⁴⁸ Supra note, 35 p. 303..

⁴⁹ See Ronald J. Krotoszynski, Jr. (1967). *Privacy Revisited, A Global Perspective on the Right to be Left Alone*. See

also Alan F. Westin, *Privacy and Freedom* 7-26

⁵⁰ Ibid. however, Professor Westin did offer at least one partial definition of privacy: as "the claim of individuals, groups, or institutions to determine for themselves when, how and to what extent information about them is communicated to others" It was only a partial definition, however, as Westin also suggested that the legal protection of privacy should encompass personal autonomy over important aspects of one's life, notably including "the desire to avoid being manipulated or dominated wholly by others."

⁵¹ Ronald J. Krotoszynski, Jr., (2016). *Privacy Revisited, A Global Perspective on the Right to be Left Alone*.

⁵² Jain M.P., *Indian Constitutional Law, Sixth Edition 2011, (As amended by Constitution 95th) Act 2000*, Publishers,

LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur. P 1236.

A constitutional right to privacy has been read into Article 21's guarantee of life and personal liberty in several instances by the Supreme Court. The individual's privacy interests in information relating to him are not dissolved merely because information is not confidential or because another entity has some property interest in that information. In *District Registrar and Collector, Hyderabad v. Canara Bank*,⁵⁴ the Supreme Court recognized that even where the search of private documents was concerned, Article 21 protected "persons not places", i.e., that the privacy interest did not vest in property or communications but, rather, in the rightsholder himself.⁵⁵ Almost every major website you visit tracks your online activity.⁵⁶

VII. DEVELOPMENT OF MOBILE DEVICE

The mobility of an intercept target using mobile cellular communication presents problems for electronic surveillance, online Tracking, Mobile Apps, Privacy Policies, Accessing the Internet, Passwords, Wireless Networks and Wi-Fi Today is the all people use of the as users increasingly own networked devices such as smart phones, mobile devices collect and send more and more data. These devices typically contain a range of data-generating sensors, including GPS (location), movement sensors, and cameras, and may transmit the resulting data via the Internet or other networks. One particular example concerns location data. Many mobile devices have a GPS sensor that registers the user's location, but even without a GPS sensor, approximate locations can be derived, for example by monitoring the available wireless networks. As location data links the online world to the user's physical environment, with the potential of physical harm (stalking, burglary during holidays, etc.), such data are often considered particularly sensitive.⁵⁷ The use a smartphone or other mobile device to access the Internet, chances are that you may be using mobile applications (apps) rather than an Internet browser for many online activities. An app is a program you can download and access directly using your mobile device. There are hundreds of thousands of apps available, including numerous free or low-priced choices.⁵⁸ The mobile device is cellular service covers metropolitan areas and rural service areas.

VIII. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Advances in information technology will affect the craft of teaching by complementing rather than eliminating traditional classroom instruction. Indeed, the effective instructor acts in a mixture of roles.⁵⁹ Education is an aggregate of all the positive dispositions (values, attitudes, skills, and beliefs system) an individual acquires which enable to him to contribute to the society which he lives and to himself.⁶⁰ The education and health as enabling factors, fostering economic progress has recently received much attention in the development literature.⁶¹ Today Information Technology deferent type of media, text, audio-video, image, and mobile App support urban and rural arias education e-learning for child during lockdown Covid-19 pandemic.

The discourse on knowledge society education has occupied paramount importance as the law field Legal education regulated by Bar Council of India and Advocate Act, 1961, legal education and legal ethics. The information technology very useful in this education profession sector.

IX. IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Many of the social media sites are most popular on the web. Some social media sites have transformed the way where people communicate and socialize on the web. The positive impact of social media on society, Social media

⁵³ Article 21 Life and Personal Liberty Constitution of India

⁵⁴ . In *District Registrar and Collector, Hyderabad v. Canara Bank*, AIR 2005. SC.

⁵⁵ <https://cis-india.org/internet-governance/constitutional-analysis-of-intermediaries-guidelines-rules> 24/03/2020.

⁵⁶ Online Privacy: Using the Internet Safely, Posted Jul 01, 1995/ Revised Jan 16 2019. <https://privacyrights.org/consumer-guides/online-privacy-using-internet-safely> Visited on 14/04/2020.

⁵⁷ Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/it-privacy/> 28/03/2020

⁵⁸ Supra Note 52.

⁵⁹ Lee K.R., Impact of Information Technology on Society in the new Century, available at, <https://www.zurich.ibm.com/pdf/news/Konsbruck.pdf>.

⁶⁰ Kingsley A., Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the Educational System of the Third World Countries as a Pivotal to Meet Global Best Practice in Teaching and Development, American Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology ISSN 2349-3917 available from, <https://www.imedpub.com/computer-science-and-information>.

⁶¹ Bajwa S.B., ICT Policy in India in the era of liberalization: its impacts and consequences, Gber Vol. 3 No. 2. P 49-61.

provides awareness among society like campaigns, advertisement articles, promotions which helps the society to be up to date with the current information.⁶² Almost a quarter of the world's population is now on Facebook. In the USA nearly 80% of all internet users are on this platform. Because social networks feed off interactions among people, they become more powerful as they grow.⁶³

The social media is seen to have revolutionized the free flow of, and access to, information and the realization of freedom of expression. The Internet is regarded as a tool to increase transparency over the powerful and to facilitate democratic nation-building by providing a channel for active participation by citizens.⁶⁴ The Internet, and the social media, has also provided channels for cooperation among actors of civil society to, for example, coordinate aid efforts or other joint actions, to network and to provide early warnings of human rights violations.⁶⁵ There are many social networking sites available like Facebook, Orkut, Twitter, and LinkedIn which allows users to communicate and stay connected with each other across the globe regularly. All these sites have helped to narrow the physical distances between people. Social Networking provides facilities such as faster communication speed, effective sharing of information, paperless environment.⁶⁶

Social networking sites allow users to share ideas, pictures, posts, activities, events, interests with people in their network. Popular methods now combine many of these, with American-based services such as Facebook, Google+, YouTube, LinkedIn, Instagram, Pinterest, Tumblr and Twitter widely used worldwide.

Today very important impact of social media to all information of Covid-19 (Corona Virus) Pandemic through, Newspaper, TV, Radio and social network Mobile App: Facebook, WhatsApp and AarogyaSetu app for health information during Lockdown.

X. NEGATIVE IMPACT OF HUMAN LIFE

Where employees are permitted to use the internet, it is crucial to ensure the organization has an appropriate policy in place to deal with any problems relating to misuse that might occur.⁶⁷ Misuse that e-mails containing inappropriate sexual material, downloading pornographic images, child pornographic video, hate speech chatting, waste time, hacking and connected to online theft and effect to health.

Reduced physical activity and Health Problems, users may accept a more sitting lifestyle by the use of IT gadgets. This can lead to health problems such as headache, fatigue, heart disease, diabetes, repetitive strain injury or eyestrain, wrong posture, neck pain, physical and mental stress, etc. because of continuous use.⁶⁸ One of the negative effects of social media is that it makes people addicted. People spend lots of time in social networking sites which can divert the concentration and focus from the particular task.⁶⁹ Children get stretch by the playing internet games, watching cartoon which may stop them to go outside and they feel afraid to talk with other children. In this kind of lifestyle there is lack of physical exercise, increases our health risk. Covid-19 pandemic fake news information online Mobile App, Facebook, WhatsApp and twitter.

The use of ICTs affords unprecedented access to social affirmation for offenders. Whereas in the pre-digital era perpetrators who openly discussed these matters would likely have become ostracized from mainstream communities, accepting online communities exist for all areas of abuse and exploitation, particularly with respect to

⁶²Siddiqui S., and Singh T., Social Media its Impact with Positive and Negative Aspects, International Journal of Computer Applications Technology and Research Volume 5– Issue 2, 71 - 75, 2016,

⁶³<https://www.simplilearn.com/real-impact-social-media-articleMontanismat, 14/04/2020>.

⁶⁴Nicolas David, Mary Dowell-Jones, Mary Footer, Jeffrey Kenner, Mejia Montanism Laksa, Aoife Nolan, Petr Pribyla, The Negative and Positive Impacts of Not State Actors, Fostering Human Rights among European Policies.

July 2014. Coated by, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, UN Doc. A/66/290, 10 August 2011, Para. 12

⁶⁵Nicolas David, Mary Dowell-Jones, Mary Footer, Jeffrey Kenner, Maija Mustaniemi-Laakso, Aoife Nolan, Petr Pribyla, The Negative and Positive Impacts of Not State Actors, Fostering Human Rights among European Policies.

July 2014.

⁶⁶Bosamia M.P., Positive and Negative Impacts of Information and Communication Technology in our Everyday Life, available at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325570282> Visited on 28/03/2020

⁶⁷Mason Stephen, Networks communications, A Concise Guide to Compliance with the Law (2010). 2nd Ed. Encyclopaedia of Information Technology Law, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd

⁶⁸Bosamia M.P., Positive and Negative Impacts of Information and Communication Technology in our Everyday Life, available at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325570282> Visited on 28/03/2020.

⁶⁹Supra Note 62.

child sexual abuse material and cybernetician.⁷⁰ the above problem on information technology of cybercrime can be protected by government and regulate digital age.

The Information Technology positive and negative impact is the comparative study of information technology has immeasurably contributed to the development of civilization and is reaching our in every aspect of our life. We can hope and trust that information technology, which is said to be the future development of human societies.

XI. CONCLUSION

The impact of information technology is one of the human rights developments of human life. Modern technology has determined new challenges in the contemporary society. In fact, humans have always been greatly affected with the developments in new technology. However, information technology is a bit more complex with cloud computing methods of security and data protection. But there are many conditions which are the related digital age to human life freedom of speech, education, e-governance, health, social, and electronic media. Today the issues of the internet accesses and data protection jurisdiction, information technology Act, 2000 and amendment Act, 2008 the government acted to limit intermediary liability and standardize notice and takedown procedures under Section 79 of the IT Act. The restriction is provision of Information freedom of speech, section 66 A punishment for sending offensive or fake news messages through communication service. As some time, the Internet is not an Absolut free speech domain, but is instead subject to innumerable national restrictions, even though the ability to control activity in cyberspace has the most tenuous connection with physical boundaries, and governments regulate to 'Net Neutrality' mandates equal treatment to all online access.

⁷⁰ Study on the Effects of New Information Technologies on the Abuse and Exploitation of Children, United Nations Office of Drugs crime Vienna. 2015. See available at, https://www.unodc.org/documents/Cybercrime/Study_on_the_Effects.pdf last accessed 24/02/2020.