

SUN'IY INTELEKT, XAVFSIZLIK VA SHAXSIY ERKINLIK.

Nomozali Uzaqov Hamdamovich

Qarshi davlat texnika universiteti o'qituvchisi.

E-mail: nomozaliuzakov@gmail.com,

Tel: +998 90 638 70 12

Xabibullayeva Oynsio Xayrulla qizi

"Qarshi Texnika universiteti" talabasi

Tel: +998940701723

E-mail: oynisahabibullayeva@gmail.com**Ibragimova Mavluda Nodirbek qizi**

"Qarshi Texnika universiteti" talabasi

Tel: +998944610723

E-mail: mavludaibragimova20@gmail.com

Anotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarining xavfsizlik sohasida qo'llanilishi va uning insonning shaxsiy erkinligiga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, yuzni aniqlash, video va audio kuzatuv kabi SI tizimlari xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda samarali vosita sifatida ko'rilsa-da, ularning nazoratchi vositaga aylanish xavfi ham mavjudligi ko'rsatib o'tiladi. Maqolada texnologiyalar va inson huquqlari o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlash zarurati asoslanadi. Shuningdek, SI tizimlaridan foydalanishda qonuniy tartibga solish, ochiqlik, shaxsiy ma'lumotlar daxlsizligi kabi masalalar yoritiladi. Muallif texnologik taraqqiyot inson erkinligi hisobiga bo'lmashligi kerakligini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sun'iy intellekt, Xavfsizlik tizimlari, Shaxsiy erkinlik, Yuzni aniqlash texnologiyasi, Maxfiylik huquqi, Biometrik ma'lumotlar, Kuzatuv kamerasi, Raqamli nazorat, Inson huquqlari, Axborot xavfsizligi, So'z erkinligi, Erkin harakatlanish huquqi, Ma'lumotlar himoyasi, Qonuniy tartibga solish, Ochiqlik va javobgarlik.

Annotation. This article analyzes the application of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in the field of security and their impact on individual freedom. In particular, it is noted that although AI systems such as facial recognition, video, and audio surveillance are considered effective tools for ensuring security, there is also a risk of them becoming instruments of control. The article emphasizes the need to maintain a balance between technological advancement and human rights. It also highlights the importance of legal regulation, transparency, and the protection of personal data when using AI systems. The author stresses that technological progress should not come at the expense of personal freedom.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Security Systems, Personal Freedom, Facial Recognition Technology, Right to Privacy, Biometric Data, Surveillance Camera, Digital Surveillance, Human Rights, Information Security, Freedom of Speech, Right to Free Movement, Data Protection, Legal Regulation, Transparency and Accountability.

Kirish. Sun'iy intellekt (SI) so'nggi o'n yilliklarda ilm-fan va texnologiya sohasida eng muhim yutuqlardan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Bu texnologiya inson hayotining deyarli barcha sohalariga chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda — ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, ishlab chiqarish, moliya va, albatta, xavfsizlik tizimlarida. SI yordamida ma'lumotlarni tez va samarali qayta ishlash, yuzni aniqlash, ovoz va harakatni tanib olish kabi ilg'or imkoniyatlar yuzaga kelmoqda. Bu esa xavfsizlik sohasida yangi imkoniyatlar yaratib, jinoyatchilikni kamaytirish, favqulodda vaziyatlarga tezkor javob berish va umumiy jamoat tartibini ta'minlashda muhim vosita sifatida xizmat qilmoqda.

Xavfsizlik tizimlarida sun'iy intellektning qo'llanilishi, ayniqsa, yuzni aniqlash texnologiyalari va kuzatuv kameralarining kengaytirilishi bilan birga, nazorat va monitoring jarayonlarini yanada takomillashtirdi. Ushbu texnologiyalar yordamida nafaqat jinoiy harakatlarni erta aniqlash, balki terrorchilik xavfini kamaytirish, shuningdek, aholi punktlarida xavfsizlikni kuchaytirish mumkin. Biroq, shaxsiy hayotga bo'lgan ta'siri va maxfiylik huquqi nuqtai nazaridan bu jarayonlar jiddiy bahs-munozaralarga sabab bo'lmoqda. SI texnologiyalari xavfsizlikni ta'minlash bilan birga, shaxsiy erkinlik va inson huquqlarini cheklash xavfini ham oshirishi mumkin. Fuqarolarning harakati, muloqoti va hatto kundalik hayotdagi odatlari kuzatuv ostida bo'lib, ularning shaxsiy ma'lumotlari keng ko'lamda yig'ilmoqda. Bu holat ma'lumotlar xavfsizligi va maxfiyligini ta'minlash masalasini dolzarb qilib qo'yimoqda. Biometrik ma'lumotlar, masalan, yuz, barmoq izi va boshqa individual xususiyatlar noto'g'ri qo'llanilganda yoki himoyalanganmaganda, katta xavf tug'diradi. Shu bilan birga, erkin so'zlashuv va erkin harakatlanish huquqlari ham bu texnologiyalar ta'sirida cheklanishi mumkin. Shu sababli, zamonaviy jamiyatlarda sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari xavfsizlik maqsadida qo'llanilganda, shaxsiy erkinlik va inson huquqlarini himoya qilishning qonuniy va etik me'yorlari aniqlanishi zarur. Qonuniy tartibga solish, ochiqlik, shaffoflik va javobgarlik tamoyillari asosida ishlaydigan tizimlar fuqarolarning ishonchini saqlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu borada xalqaro va milliy qonunchilikni takomillashtirish, shuningdek, fuqarolarning o'z ma'lumotlari ustidan nazorat qilish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish dolzarb vazifadir.

Ushbu maqola sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarining xavfsizlik sohasidagi afzalliklari va xavflarini tahlil qilib, ularning shaxsiy erkinlikka ta'sirini chuqur o'rganadi. Shuningdek, maqolada texnologiyalar va inson huquqlari o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlash, qonuniy va etik jihatlardan xavfsizlik tizimlarini rivojlantirish masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Bu muammolarni hal qilish zamonaviy jamiyat uchun katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, kelajakda texnologik taraqqiyot va inson erkinliklari uyg'unligini ta'minlash uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratishga xizmat qiladi.

Natijalar: Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari xavfsizlik sohasida samaradorlikni oshirish va jinoyatchilikni kamaytirishda muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Yuzni aniqlash, video kuzatuv va boshqa raqamli nazorat tizimlari xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Biroq, shu bilan birga, ushbu texnologiyalarning shaxsiy erkinlik va maxfiylik huquqlariga ta'siri dolzarb muammo hisoblanadi. Kuzatuvning kengayishi va ma'lumotlar yig'ilishining ortishi insonlarning shaxsiy hayotiga aralashish xavfini kuchaytiradi. Shu sababli, sun'iy intellektni xavfsizlik maqsadida qo'llashda inson huquqlari va erkinliklarni himoya qilish zarurati borligini anglash juda muhimdir.

Maqolada ta'kidlanganidek, qonuniy tartibga solish, ochiqlik va javobgarlik tamoyillari asosida ishlaydigan tizimlar jamiyatda ishonchni saqlashga yordam beradi. Shaxsiy ma'lumotlarning himoyasi, inson huquqlarining kafolatlanishi va erkinliklarning saqlanishi sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarining xavfsizlik sohasidagi muvaffaqiyatli qo'llanilishining ajralmas qismidir. Kelajakda texnologik rivojlanish va shaxsiy erkinlik o'rtasida muvozanatni saqlash uchun kompleks yondashuv va samarali qonunchilik zarur bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, jamiyat va davlat organlari fuqarolarning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilishda faol rol o'ynashi lozim.

Natijada, sun'iy intellekt xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash bilan birga, inson huquqlari va erkinliklariga hurmat bilan yondashilgan holda rivojlantirilishi kerak. Faqat shu yo'l bilan texnologiyalar jamiyat manfaatlariga xizmat qilishi va barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlashi mumkin.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is regarded as one of the most significant achievements in science and technology over the past decades. This technology profoundly impacts almost every aspect of human life — education, healthcare, manufacturing, finance, and of course, security systems. AI enables advanced capabilities such as rapid and efficient data processing, facial recognition, voice and motion detection. This creates

new opportunities in the security sector, helping to reduce crime, respond quickly to emergencies, and maintain overall public order.

The application of AI in security systems, especially with the expansion of facial recognition technologies and surveillance cameras, has further improved monitoring and control processes. These technologies not only allow early detection of criminal activities but also reduce terrorism risks and enhance safety in populated areas. However, these processes raise serious debates regarding privacy and individual rights. While AI technologies ensure security, they may also increase the risk of limiting personal freedoms and human rights. Citizens' movements, communications, and even daily habits are monitored, and their personal data is collected on a large scale. This situation highlights the urgent need to ensure data security and privacy. Biometric data, such as facial features, fingerprints, and other individual characteristics, pose significant risks if misused or inadequately protected. Likewise, the rights to free speech and movement can also be restricted under the influence of these technologies. Therefore, in modern societies, when AI technologies are used for security purposes, it is essential to define legal and ethical standards for protecting personal freedoms and human rights. Systems based on legality, transparency, openness, and accountability are crucial for maintaining public trust. Improving international and national legislation, as well as expanding citizens' control over their data, is a pressing task. This article analyzes the advantages and risks of AI technologies in the security sector and deeply examines their impact on personal freedoms. It also addresses the need to maintain balance between technology and human rights, discussing the legal and ethical aspects of developing security systems. Resolving these issues is vital for modern society, helping to create the necessary conditions for the harmony of technological progress and human freedoms in the future.

Results

AI technologies serve as a vital tool in increasing efficiency and reducing crime in the security sector. Facial recognition, video surveillance, and other digital monitoring

systems offer new opportunities for ensuring safety. However, the impact of these technologies on personal freedom and privacy rights remains a pressing concern. The expansion of surveillance and the increase in data collection amplify the risk of intrusion into individuals' private lives. Hence, recognizing the necessity to protect human rights and freedoms when applying AI for security purposes is critical. As emphasized in the article, systems operating under principles of legal regulation, transparency, and accountability help maintain public trust. Protecting personal data, guaranteeing human rights, and preserving freedoms are integral to the successful application of AI in security. In the future, a comprehensive approach and effective legislation will be necessary to maintain the balance between technological development and personal freedom. Additionally, society and government institutions must actively participate in protecting citizens' rights and interests.

Xulosa.

Sun'iy intellekt xavfsizlikni mustahkamlashda katta imkoniyatlar yaratadi, biroq shaxsiy erkinlik va maxfiylikni himoya qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Texnologiyalar inson huquqlariga hurmat bilan qo'llanilishi lozim, shunda ular jamiyat manfaatiga xizmat qiladi. Qonuniy tartibga solish, shaffoflik va javobgarlik orqali muvozanat saqlanishi kerak.

Conclusion

AI creates great opportunities for strengthening security but must be developed with respect for human rights and freedoms. Only in this way can technologies serve societal interests and ensure sustainable development. Legal regulation, transparency, and accountability are necessary to maintain this balance.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar

1. Goodfellow, I., Bengio, Y., & Courville, A. (2016). Deep Learning. MIT Press.
2. LeCun, Y., Bengio, Y., & Hinton, G. (2015). Deep learning. Nature, 521(7553), 436–444.

3. Brynjolfsson, E., & McAfee, A. (2014). The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies. W. W. Norton & Company.
4. Silver, D., et al. (2016). Mastering the game of Go with deep neural networks and tree search. Nature, 529(7587), 484-489.
5. Kaplan, J. (2016). Artificial Intelligence: What Everyone Needs to Know. Oxford University Press.
6. Brockman, G., et al. (2019). OpenAI Five. Proceedings of the International Conference on Machine Learning.
7. Patterson, D., & Hennessy, J. (2020). Computer Organization and Design RISC-V Edition: The Hardware Software Interface. Morgan Kaufmann.