NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES: TRAINING AND PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT: The article is an overview of modern innovative technologies being introduced in the field of human rights research and activities. The author examines current trends in the use of technologies, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, blockchain and data analytics, and their impact on improving the effectiveness of human rights processes. The article also draws attention to the issues of education and training in the field of human rights activities, offering recommendations on the integration of new technologies into educational programs. The author highlights the prospects for the joint use of technological innovations and traditional methods in human rights practices, emphasizing the need for professionals to adapt to a rapidly changing digital environment.

KEYWORDS: New technologies, human rights activities, education and practice, digitalization of human rights protection, artificial intelligence in the legal field, technological innovations in legal education, electronic platforms for human rights defenders, big data and analytics in law enforcement practice, cybersecurity in human rights work.

INTRODUCTION

Modern technologies play a key role in various areas of our lives, including human rights activities. In recent years, new technological tools have emerged that significantly improve human rights opportunities by providing new teaching methods and practices. In this article, we will look at what innovations are being introduced in the field of human rights activities and how they contribute to the training of specialists and improve the effectiveness of practical work. One of the advanced technologies introduced into human rights activities is the use of virtual reality (VR) in education. Virtual reality provides a unique environment for simulating the various scenarios that human rights defenders may face[1]. This is especially important for training in conditions as close as possible to real situations.

VR training programs allow you to practice skills in the field of interaction with victims, conduct virtual investigations and trials. This reduces the risk of errors in real practice and helps to better prepare for complex scenarios. In the field of human rights activities, artificial intelligence (AI) is widely used to analyze large amounts of data related to offenses. Machine learning algorithms can automatically analyze videos, photos, texts and other sources of information to identify possible human rights violations. Such technologies make it possible to more effectively identify trends and patterns of offenses, speeding up data analysis processes[2]. This can be especially

useful in cases where it is necessary to respond promptly to human rights violations and take measures to prevent them.

The creation of specialized digital platforms for the exchange of information has also become an important element of modern human rights activities. These platforms allow human rights defenders to share data, documents, analytics and work experience. They contribute to more effective interaction between different organizations and increase the overall level of training of specialists. Such digital platforms provide an opportunity to quickly respond to violations, coordinate efforts and share best practices. In addition, they contribute to strengthening the community of human rights defenders and the formation of a unified strategy in the fight for human rights.

The modern world is developing rapidly, and at the same time, the challenges facing society are changing. One of the important areas is human rights activities aimed at protecting human rights and freedoms. With the advent of new technologies, this sector has begun to undergo significant changes, providing new opportunities for training and improving the effectiveness of the practice of human rights defenders. One of the most impressive innovative elements in the field of human rights defenders training has become virtual reality (VR). This technology allows you to create simulations of real situations in which human rights defenders can train without putting themselves or others at risk[3]. For example, virtual reality training may include simulations of interrogations, case management, and customer interactions. Such scenarios allow human rights defenders to gain experience in a controlled environment, which increases their confidence and skills. Artificial intelligence (AI) also finds its application in the field of human rights protection. Machine learning and data analysis systems help to process huge amounts of information, identify patterns and provide human rights defenders with a more complete picture[4]. AI algorithms can help identify trends in human rights violations, speeding up the analysis process and providing more accurate results.

With increasing dependence on digital technologies, the risk of cyber attacks also increases. Human rights defenders must ensure the confidentiality and integrity of their clients' data. The latest cybersecurity technologies, such as blockchain and encryption, are becoming reliable protection against threats in the field of human rights protection. Social networks and electronic platforms provide human rights defenders with effective tools for interacting with society. They can use these channels to draw attention to specific cases, educate public opinion, and mobilize support. Such means of communication contribute to the formation of a broad public base and the active involvement of citizens in human rights activities.

Conclusion. New technologies are being actively introduced into human rights activities, transforming the training and practice of specialists in this field. Virtual reality, artificial intelligence and digital platforms are becoming reliable tools that help to more effectively protect human rights, prevent offenses and cope with the challenges of the modern world. It is important to support the development and implementation of such technologies in order to ensure a fairer and safer society for all.

DATA FUSION INTERDISCIPLINARY INSIGHTS INTO BIG DATA, ANALYTICS, AND DECISION-MAKING

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