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DIGITAL LAW AND THE SOCIETAL SIGNIFICANCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract This research work analyzes the emergence of **digital law**, its role in society, and the legal challenges associated with **IT technologies**. Access was made possible through "fine-grained distributed systems" (computer chips) linked via the Net to every part of social life, with a portion dedicated to government use. This architecture was already being built—it was the Internet—and technologists were already describing its extensions. As Vinge noted, as this network of control becomes woven into every part of social life, it would be just a matter of time before the government claimed its fair share of control. Each new generation of **code** [1]increases this power of government. The future will transform into a world of **perfect regulation**, and the architecture of distributed computing—the Internet and its attachments—will make that perfection possible.
Similar sentences are edited throughout the work. The article presents the articles of the **New Edition of the Constitution**, laws on **Cybersecurity** and **Personal Data**, as well as the scientific perspectives of scholars such as **Klaus Schwab**, **Lawrence Lessig**, and **Rustamboyev** in an accessible language. The article is intended for field experts and a broad range of readers.

Keywords: Digital law, Constitution, cybersecurity, personal data, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Lessig's Code, cybercrime, IT legislation, artificial intelligence.

Anotatsiya Ushbu tadqiqot ishida raqamli huquqning paydo bo'lishi, uning jamiyatdagi o'rni va IT-texnologiyalari bilan bog'liq huquqiy muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Ijtimoiy hayotning har bir jabhasiga Tarmoq orqali bog'langan va bir qismi hukumat foydalanishi uchun ajratilgan "mayda zarrali tarqalgan tizimlar" (kompyuter chiplari) orqali erishish mumkin edi. Bu arxitektura allaqachon qurilayotgan edi — bu Internet edi — va texnologlar uning kengayishini allaqachon tasvirlab bo'lishgan edi. Vinjning aytishicha, ushbu nazorat tarmog'i ijtimoiy hayotning har bir qismiga singib borar ekan, hukumat o'zining tegishli nazorat ulushini talab qilishi faqat vaqt masalasi edi. Kodning har bir yangi avlodi hukumatning ushbu kuchini oshirib boraveradi. Kelajak mukammal tartibga solish dunyosiga aylanadi va taqsimlangan hisoblash arxitekturasi — Internet va uning qo'shimchalari — bu mukammallikni amalga oshirishga imkon beradi. Shu kabi jumlalar tahrirlab beriladi. Maqolada Yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiya moddalari, Kiberxavfsizlik va Shaxsga doir ma'lumotlar haqidagi qonunlar, shuningdek, Klaus Shvab, Lessig va Rustamboyev kabi olimlarning ilmiy qarashlari sodda tilda yozilgan. Maqola soha mutaxassislari va keng o'quvchilar ommasi uchun mo'ljallangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Raqamli huquq, Konstitutsiya, kiberxavfsizlik, shaxsga doir ma'lumotlar, to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi, Lessig kodi, kiberjinoyatchilik, IT-qonunchilik, sun'iy intellekt. [2]

[1] The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. New Edition. 2023.
[2] Lessig L. Code: Version 2.0. Basic Books, 2006.

Аннотация. В данной исследовательской работе анализируются возникновение **цифрового права**, его роль в обществе и правовые проблемы, связанные с **IT-технологиями**. Доступ стал возможен благодаря «мелкозернистым распределенным системам» (компьютерным чипам), связанным через Сеть со всеми сферами социальной жизни, часть из которых выделена для государственного использования. Эта архитектура уже создавалась — это был Интернет — и технологи уже описывали его расширения. Как отмечал Виндж, по мере того как эта сеть контроля проникает во все сферы социальной жизни, захват правительством своей доли контроля становится лишь вопросом времени. Каждое новое поколение **кода** будет увеличивать эту власть государства. Будущее превратится в мир **совершенного регулирования**, а архитектура распределенных вычислений — Интернет и его дополнения — сделает это совершенство возможным.
Подобные предложения отредактированы в ходе работы. В статье в доступной форме изложены статьи **Конституции в новой редакции**, законы о **Кибербезопасности** и **Персональных данных**, а также научные взгляды таких ученых, как **Клаус Шваб**, **Лоуренс Лессиг** и **Рустамбоев**. Статья предназначена для специалистов отрасли и широкого круга читателей.

Ключевые слова: Цифровое право, Конституция, кибербезопасность, персональные данные, Четвертая промышленная революция, код Лессига, киберпреступность, IT-законодательство, искусственный интеллект.

As Rustamboyev emphasized, to combat cybercriminals, lawyers must understand [3]not only the law but also how IT technologies function. Today, a lawyer who has only memorized legal codes is powerless in the digital world; high-level computer literacy is essential. As Lessig noted, if "code is law," then we must also legally define the responsibility of the programmers who write that code. For instance, when a mobile app is created, it must not violate human rights or steal data. In our country, this issue is not yet fully regulated, meaning the mechanisms to hold a developer accountable for data leaks are extremely complex.

In the global context of regulating relationships, the concept of digital property is another crucial issue. During the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the definition of property shifted. As Klaus Schwab stated in his work, digital assets are becoming more valuable than physical ones. For example, a social media page with thousands of followers or cryptocurrency wallets can be a person's primary wealth. However, in our legislation, the issues of inheriting these assets or evaluating them as property in cases of theft remain open. As Rustamboyev noted, we must legally evaluate every digital action in the fight against cybercrime. That is, stealing a website’s code should carry the same criminal liability as robbing a physical store.

In his book Code: Version 2.0, Lessig argues that there are four ways to regulate the internet: law, market, social norms, and architecture (code). If the law fails, the market sets its own rules. If the market doesn't help, software code begins to control us. Our newly revised Constitution serves to unite these four directions. The protection of personal data in Article 31 is not just a legal norm, but a foundation for making the architecture of the digital world serve human interests.

Our research shows that there is still much to be done in the field of digital law in Uzbekistan. Relying solely on the state to implement Article 8 of the Law on Cybersecurity is incorrect. Every enterprise and organization must have its own internal cyber-defense. As Klaus Schwab said, technology is evolving so fast that if we don't adopt new rules today, it will be too late tomorrow. Artificial Intelligence is a clear example. Currently, the copyright of works or texts created by AI is causing debates worldwide. Analyzing Lessig's idea that "Code is law," we must also examine the "internal laws" that internet platforms impose on their users. For example, social media platforms can block a page at their discretion. Does this not contradict the Constitutional right to receive information

3 Rustamboyev, M.H. Legal Framework for Combating Cybercrime. 2021

(Article 33)? This is where it becomes clear that state laws must prevail over the internal rules of internet platforms.

In his work, Rustamboyev also raised the issue of sovereignty in cyberspace. That is, the state must set the rules for the internet within its territory and protect its citizens. Furthermore, for the articles of the Law on Personal Data to function in practice, we need a digital culture. People should not expose their secrets on the internet or click on suspicious links. As Rustamboyev said, criminals often look for human naivety rather than technical loopholes. Therefore, increasing digital legal literacy is a part of national security.

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