



THE NECESSITY OF LEGAL LITERACY IN THE CONTEXT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE DIGITAL WORLD

Yoqubjonov Ma'rufjon Odiljon o'g'li

Lecturer at the Training Institute for lawyers

Annotation

This article analyzes the role and necessity of legal literacy in the modern digital environment, where artificial intelligence technologies are being widely implemented. The authors examine pressing issues such as AI-based algorithmic governance, data privacy, individual rights, and legal accountability, drawing upon international legal standards, academic research, and global practices. The article also offers conclusions and practical recommendations for improving legal literacy.

Keywords: legal literacy, artificial intelligence, algorithmic governance, digital rights, GDPR, information security

RAQAMLI DUNYONING SUN'IY INTELLEKT SHAROITIDA HUQUQIY SAVODXONLIKNING ZARURATI

Yoqubjonov Ma'rufjon Odiljon o'g'li

Yuridik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari keng joriy etilayotgan zamonaviy raqamli muhitda huquqiy savodxonlikning o'rni va zarurati tahlil qilinadi. Mualliflar sun'iy intellektga asoslangan algoritmik boshqaruv, ma'lumotlar maxfiyligi, shaxsiy huquqlar va yuridik javobgarlik kabi dolzarb masalalarni xalqaro huquqiy me'yorlar, ilmiy tadqiqotlar va global tajribalar asosida ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, huquqiy savodxonlikni oshirish yuzasidan takliflar va xulosalar beriladi

Kalit so'zlar: huquqiy savodxonlik, sun'iy intellekt, algoritmik boshqaruv, raqamli huquqlar, GDPR, axborot xavfsizligi,

НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ПРАВОВОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ЦИФРОВОМ МИРЕ

Ёкубжонов Маъруфжон Одилжон ўғли

Преподаватель Института переподготовки и повышения квалификации юридических кадров

Аннотация:

В данной статье анализируется роль и необходимость правовой грамотности в условиях



современной цифровой среды, где активно внедряются технологии искусственного интеллекта. Авторы рассматривают актуальные вопросы, такие как алгоритмическое управление на основе ИИ, конфиденциальность данных, личные права и юридическая ответственность, опираясь на международные правовые нормы, научные исследования и мировой опыт. Кроме того, представлены выводы и предложения по повышению уровня правовой грамотности.

Ключевые слова: правовая грамотность, искусственный интеллект, алгоритмическое управление, цифровые права, GDPR, информационная безопасность.

The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies on a global scale brings to the forefront such pressing issues as human rights, data confidentiality, control over algorithmic decisions, and legal responsibility, which sharply increases the need to raise the level of legal literacy in society. The use of algorithmic management, especially in public services, healthcare, education, employment, and law enforcement systems, makes it a mandatory condition for citizens to directly encounter the technological environment, know their rights, and be able to protect them. In this regard, according to the idea of "Code is Law,"[1] put forward by De Filippi and Wright, the lack of legal awareness poses a serious threat to the interests of citizens, since digital algorithms perform direct normative functions. Also, according to the research of Veale and Binns[2], the incomplete provision of the principles of justice, transparency, and accountability in decision-making systems based on artificial intelligence is directly related to the level of legal knowledge of citizens.

Living in harmony with new technologies, correctly understanding the legal relations arising under their influence in the political, economic, and social environment, requires legal awareness and literacy from members of society. Especially in cases where algorithmic decisions based on artificial intelligence have a direct impact on human life, for example, in systems for hiring, obtaining loans, diagnostics in healthcare, and risk assessment in law enforcement, the risk of facing injustice increases if a person does not know their rights and the possibilities of legal responsibility. In such conditions, legal literacy is considered not just knowledge, but an important means of protection for living in a technological reality.

Challenges to digital literacy in underserved areas stem from limited access to technology, such as affordable devices and reliable internet, which hampers the development of basic digital skills; educational deficits due to under-resourced schools and outdated curricula, especially in digital and legal education, further deepen the gap; generational and cultural barriers, including resistance among older adults and mistrust of digital tools, also hinder adoption; and a general lack of legal awareness prevents individuals from utilizing online legal resources, even when they possess some level of digital competence. One of the primary barriers to digital literacy in underserved areas is limited access to the necessary technology. In many rural or low-income communities, high-speed internet access is scarce, and the affordability of devices like computers and smartphones is a significant concern. Without these basic tools, digital literacy cannot be developed or maintained. underserved areas, educational systems often struggle with limited resources and outdated curricula, particularly in digital skills. Without proper training, individuals may lack the foundational knowledge needed to use digital technologies effectively. This gap in education is particularly noticeable in legal education, where many people do not have the opportunity to learn about

the legal system, let alone how to use digital platforms to engage with it. In some communities, there are generational gaps in digital literacy. Older generations may be less inclined to adopt new technologies due to a lack of familiarity or comfort with digital tools. Cultural barriers can also play a role, where mistrust of technology, especially when it comes to sensitive areas like law and personal information, can deter individuals from embracing digital solutions. Legal awareness is another critical component in enhancing access to legal technologies. In underserved areas, individuals may not be aware of the availability of online legal tools, or they may be unaware of their legal rights. Without the knowledge that these resources exist, digital literacy efforts may be undermined, and even those with digital skills may not take full advantage of available legal technologies. When educators are legally literate, they are “able to spot legal issues, identify applicable laws or legal standards, and apply the relevant legal rules to solve legal dilemmas.”[3]

The digital age provides numerous new tools, spaces, methods, and opportunities for people to enjoy rights. For example, freedom of expression cuts across society, culture and politics, and is becoming more interactive [4] as individuals share aspects of their lives online, from news and politics to their favourite TV shows. Individuals can respond instantly to each other, react to content posted by others, and share and comment in real time. People also have access to a variety of tools and means of expression: with a smartphone, anyone can post text or visual content on social media, start a live stream, or send voice messages [5] Digital technologies connect people with their cultural identities, language, heritage, music, art, and family, providing expanded means to develop civic identity and engage.

The concept of digital legal literacy is recognized by many international organizations as a fundamental democratic competence. In the "21st Century Skills"[6] report, published by the OECD in 2021, digital literacy, information security, and legal awareness are included among the skills necessary for successful participation in the digital economy. In particular, this document emphasizes that knowledge of the legal framework for the transparency, clarity of algorithms, and the possibility of managing personal data will ensure citizens' trust. In other words, the level of awareness of citizens' digital rights and their practical application is directly related to the quality and fairness of digital participation.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)[7], adopted by the European Union in 2016, is considered one of the advanced approaches to protecting digital privacy. Within the framework of the GDPR, everyone has the right to have complete information about how their personal data is used, by whom it is processed, and on what basis it is disseminated, to give consent or to refuse. To exercise these rights, citizens must have a sufficiently developed digital legal literacy. Otherwise, their data may be illegally used or exploited by technology platforms.

The "Digital Cooperation Roadmap" document[8], presented by the United Nations in 2020, also emphasizes the role of digital rights, legal participation, and legal culture in ensuring digital inclusion and digital equality on a global scale. This document states that states, NGOs, and the private sector must work together to ensure that digital infrastructures are not only technically inclusive and equitable, but also legally. Digital technologies can bring social benefits only when the people who manage them know the law and follow it. Therefore, the joint development of digital and legal literacy in modern society is considered an urgent task. In an empirical study of children and adolescents, Livingstone and Bulger found that a large number of internet users do not understand privacy, consent, social media safety, and platform policies[9]. They emphasize that the lack of legal literacy is a serious obstacle to preventing

violence, exploitation, and abuse on the Internet. These results indicate the need to strengthen digital legal education for all segments of the population, especially in the context of the increasing use of artificial intelligence-based systems.

Recommendations:

Taking into account the abovementioned circumstances, measures can be developed based on the following directions:

- 1) first of all, it is necessary to introduce digital legal literacy as a separate module in the education system, including introducing students to the basic concepts of legal and information security through the integration of legal and technological disciplines in schools and universities;
- 2) In addition, it is advisable for technology companies, public service platforms, and media to develop modules that provide users with information about legal documents (user contract, privacy policy, consent forms) in a simplified, interactive, and understandable language;
- 3) In the experience of Uzbekistan, at a time when the processes of digital transformation are accelerating, digital services (id.gov.uz, my.gov.uz, my.soliq.uz) are being presented to the general public. However, the population must have sufficient legal and digital literacy to use these services effectively and safely. From this point of view, it is possible to eliminate the shortcomings in this area in society by developing special state programs to improve the legal literacy of users, providing interactive legal advice through **mediation platforms, and developing content** that serves to improve legal literacy (*video tutorials, infographics, online trainings*).

Conclusion:

The development of artificial intelligence and digital technologies, along with positive opportunities, also creates legal threats. Every person working in the digital environment must have legal knowledge and skills to protect their civic position, personal life, economic interests, and political participation. International experience shows that legal literacy plays a central role in the stability of democratic governance, the preservation of the principle of justice in societies governed by artificial intelligence, and ensuring digital equality. Therefore, the development of legal literacy should be considered as a strategic priority for every society.

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