

THE LEGAL SOCIALIZATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract: *This article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of the legal socialization process of an individual and its interconnectedness with artificial intelligence technologies in the modern era. It reveals the role and significance of artificial intelligence in shaping legal consciousness, legal culture, and legal behavior within the context of global digitalization. The author elucidates the concept of legal socialization based on classical and modern approaches, analyzing the dual nature of artificial intelligence in legal relations—as both an object of law and a tool for exercising rights. Furthermore, the positive impact of artificial intelligence in disseminating legal information, increasing legal literacy, reducing corruption risks, and ensuring transparency in public administration is demonstrated. However, legal risks associated with algorithmic discrimination, personal data security, and digital surveillance are also critically evaluated. The article substantiates the necessity of prioritizing human rights and improving mechanisms for algorithmic transparency and accountability in the use of artificial intelligence. In conclusion, artificial intelligence is assessed as a complex socio-legal institution that is shaping a new stage in the legal socialization of the individual.*

Keywords: *legal socialization, artificial intelligence, digitalization, legal consciousness, legal culture, legal education, legal knowledge, legal information, legal equality, social justice, legality, rule of law, civil society, algorithmic decisions, algorithmic transparency, algorithmic discrimination*

The process of global digitalization is bringing fundamental changes to all spheres of society, including the legal system. The concept of artificial intelligence was introduced into scientific circulation in 1956 by John McCarthy, and today it is widely used in intelligent decision-making, data analysis, and forecasting processes.

Legal socialization is the process by which an individual assimilates the legal norms, values, and principles active within a society. In the digital environment, this process is facilitated not only by traditional institutions (family, education, the state) but also through information and communication technologies.

It should be noted that an individual's socialization is manifested in their affinity for and aspiration towards social justice. The head of our state, Sh. Mirziyoyev, comprehensively expresses this phenomenon as follows: Social justice means ensuring the equality of all citizens before the law, regardless of their political views, gender,

nationality, language, or religious beliefs. It is equality of opportunity in education, medicine, and other fields. It is the guaranteed freedom of labor activity and equality of opportunity for career advancement. Most importantly, it is care for the older generation and citizens in need of social protection [1,30].

According to legal scholar M. Akhmedshayeva, "human socialization should be understood schematically as a life path that begins in the family and is then realized in society and the state." One of the most important and irreplaceable values is the ability of people to engage in mutual communication and be in general relationships. In the process of communication, we form as individuals, gain an understanding of the world and other people, and more deeply learn about ourselves, our capabilities, and our character traits [2,137].

According to Kh.T. Odilqoriyev, "the legal socialization of an individual reflects the activity of citizens in various relationships within public life, especially in the process of building a rule-of-law state and civil society" [3,10].

The scholar also notes that the concept of legal socialization includes the individual's (the subject of law's) assimilation of the traditions and norms of legal culture created by human civilization. The assimilation of legal values and norms, and the legal heritage, continues throughout a person's entire life" [4,108].

Artificial intelligence technologies facilitate access to legal information, creating opportunities to increase the legal literacy of citizens. However, issues concerning the impact of algorithmic decisions on human rights, data privacy, and the risk of discrimination also remain relevant.

The issue of legal socialization occupies a special place in legal theory. The Russian legal scholar S.S. Alekseev defines law as a "universal mechanism for regulating social relations." [5,112] In his view, legal socialization is an important condition for ensuring the rule of law in society.

American scholar Lawrence M. Friedman defines legal culture as society's attitude toward law, emphasizing its impact on the effectiveness of legal institutions.[6,15.]

Thus, legal socialization is a multi-stage, continuous process that shapes an individual's legal consciousness, values, and behavior.

Artificial intelligence is a set of information systems that models the functions of human intelligence.

Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig define artificial intelligence as "the science of creating intelligent agents." [7,4.]

British legal scholar Richard Susskind predicts that legal services will transition to a digital format in the future.[8,4.]

The legal nature of artificial intelligence manifests in two aspects:

First: As an object of law (the subject of regulation);

Second: As a means of implementing the law (judicial practice, legal counsel).

This allows artificial intelligence to be viewed as a new institution in the process of legal socialization.

Legal consciousness is an individual's attitude toward legal norms and their level of understanding. Open access to regulatory legal acts through digital platforms plays an important role in shaping legal consciousness.

Legal consultation platforms based on artificial intelligence enable citizens to receive prompt and affordable legal assistance. This accelerates legal socialization.

However, algorithmic decisions may not fully account for human factors. Nick Bostrom argues that if the development of artificial intelligence is left unchecked, it could threaten human rights.[9,115]

The use of artificial intelligence in digital public administration systems increases the efficiency of public services.

Decision-making is accelerated through algorithmic governance, yet issues of transparency and accountability remain pressing. The use of artificial intelligence in judicial practice must comply with the principles of justice.

The positive and negative impacts of artificial intelligence on legal socialization.

First: The popularization of legal information as a guarantee of legal equality. In the context of digital transformation, the openness and accessibility of legal information are becoming crucial conditions for building a state based on the rule of law. While the use of legal information was traditionally limited to a circle of specialists with legal knowledge, today, artificial intelligence technologies are overcoming these limitations.

As British legal scholar Richard Susskind has noted, digital technologies expand the opportunity to ensure legal justice in society by making legal services more accessible.[10,39]

In his view, technology is transforming legal aid from an "exclusive service" into a "public social good."

Legal information platforms based on artificial intelligence:

- analyze the content of normative legal acts;
- explain complex legal terms in simplified language;
- provide prompt answers to citizens' legal questions;
- model legal situations and show their probable outcomes.

Thus, the popularization of legal information creates equal opportunity in accessing legal knowledge, strengthens the principle of social justice, prevents legal nihilism, and accelerates the process of legal socialization.

Thus, artificial intelligence strengthens the institutional foundations of a rule-of-law state by disseminating legal information.

Secondly, the rise of legal literacy as a factor in the development of civil society signifies an individual's ability to understand their rights and obligations, actively participate in legal relations, and demonstrate lawful conduct. This process is a central element of legal socialization.

Artificial intelligence technologies create the following opportunities in legal education: forming interactive educational platforms, modeling virtual court proceedings, conducting simulation exercises for legal situations, and developing personalized learning trajectories serve as important factors.

The popularization of legal education through artificial intelligence, in turn, contributes to the systemic development of this legal culture.

We can see the following positive results from an increase in legal literacy: the number of offenses decreases, citizens' trust in state bodies increases, legal activity intensifies, and public oversight is strengthened.

Thus, artificial intelligence deepens legal socialization through legal education and enlightenment.

Thirdly, the reduction of corruption risks leads to the emergence of a transparent governance mechanism. In this context, corruption is a factor that seriously threatens the principles of a rule-of-law state. It often arises from the human factor, subjective decision-making, and a lack of data transparency.

Artificial intelligence technologies serve to ensure transparency in public administration. Algorithmic decision-making systems enable automated queuing and service delivery, analysis of electronic tenders and public procurement, monitoring of budget expenditures, and the detection of tax and financial irregularities.

Swedish scholar Nick Bostrom argues that technologies, when under proper institutional control, serve the well-being of society.[11,115]

This, in turn, reduces the risk of corruption and increases trust in the activities of government bodies. As a result, the principles of justice and equality are reinforced in the process of legal socialization.

Fourth: Reducing the subjectivity of the human factor is crucial for strengthening the principle of justice.

In the practice of law enforcement, human subjectivity can lead to differing interpretations and personal biases. Artificial intelligence, however, creates the opportunity to standardize decisions through data-driven analysis.

Russian jurist S.S. Alekseev regards law as a mechanism for ensuring stability and justice.[12,112]

Artificial intelligence can be an important tool for enhancing this stability by ensuring a consistent approach in similar situations, relying on statistical data, reducing human error, and remaining free from emotional influence.

The application of AI, particularly in judicial practice, licensing, the assignment of social benefits, and tax calculations, serves to strengthen the principle of justice.

However, human oversight of algorithms must be maintained. It is advisable for artificial intelligence to function as a mechanism that supports human decisions rather than completely replacing them.

The analysis above shows that artificial intelligence:

First: ensures legal equality by disseminating legal information to the general public, thereby increasing legal literacy and strengthening civil society;

Second: reduces the risk of corruption and enhances transparency in public administration;

Third: reduces the subjectivity of the human factor and upholds the principle of justice.

Thus, artificial intelligence emerges as a positive institutional factor in the process of legal socialization, serving to establish the rule of law and a just society.

Now, let's also consider the negative impact of artificial intelligence on legal socialization and the associated legal risks. In this regard, threats to algorithmic discrimination and the principle of equality will exist. While the widespread use of artificial intelligence technologies has a positive impact on the process of legal socialization, it can also introduce certain risks. One of these is the problem of algorithmic discrimination.

Algorithms operate based on databases. If this data contains elements of historical or social bias, artificial intelligence can also replicate that bias. As a result, the probability arises of unfair decisions being made regarding certain social groups, inequality occurring in credit, hiring, or judicial practice, and the principle of legal equality being violated.

From the perspective of legal socialization, if an individual perceives algorithmic decisions as unfair, this diminishes their trust in the legal system. This, in turn, can lead to legal nihilism and social alienation.

Another negative aspect of artificial intelligence is the problem of personal data privacy and digital surveillance. Artificial intelligence systems operate on large volumes of data, which makes the protection and confidentiality of personal data a pressing issue.

If individuals feel that their data is being collected without their control, it causes a decline in trust towards the state and the legal system.

Risks associated with artificial intelligence include the illegal processing of personal data, continuous digital surveillance, prediction and control of citizens' behavior, and violations of personal privacy.

This threatens constitutional rights, including the right to privacy and information security.

Therefore, when using artificial intelligence, it is essential to adhere to the principles of the primacy of human rights, algorithmic transparency, a clear mechanism for accountability, the principle of human oversight, and guarantees of data security.

Consequently, in the process of legal socialization, artificial intelligence manifests itself not only as a positive phenomenon but also as a complex and contradictory one. Its effectiveness depends on the level of legal regulation and a governance mechanism adapted to human values.

Legal mechanisms for regulating artificial intelligence activities are being developed in the European Union. In the USA and China, there is a practice of using artificial intelligence in judicial proceedings and crime forecasting.

In Uzbekistan, elements of artificial intelligence are also being introduced within the framework of state digital programs. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen provisions for algorithmic transparency, information security, and the protection of human rights in national legislation.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence is initiating a new stage in the legal socialization of the individual. While it positively influences the formation of legal consciousness and culture, it also gives rise to new legal problems.

To prevent such problems in a timely manner, it is advisable to improve the legal regulation of artificial intelligence activities, introduce mechanisms for algorithmic transparency and accountability, expand digital legal education, and establish human rights as a priority principle.

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