

# The Role of Digital Platforms in Improving Legal Literacy Among Young People

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**Abstract.** In the digital era, the widespread integration of information and communication technologies has transformed how knowledge is accessed and disseminated, particularly among youth. In Uzbekistan, digital platforms—including internet resources, mobile applications, and online learning systems—are increasingly used to enhance legal literacy, a crucial component for safeguarding rights and fostering civic responsibility. Despite notable initiatives, challenges such as complex legal language, limited internet access in some regions, low youth engagement with legal topics, and insufficient awareness of data protection hinder the effectiveness of digital legal education. This study aims to analyze the role of digital platforms in improving the legal literacy of young people in Uzbekistan, highlighting advantages, existing barriers, and potential solutions. Findings show that platforms like Lex.uz, my.gov.uz, and educational portals effectively deliver up-to-date legal information, promote interactivity, and simplify complex laws using multimedia tools. Government-led projects such as “IT-towns” enhance digital and legal skills, while gamification and virtual simulations are proposed to increase engagement. The study integrates legal education with digital innovation strategies, emphasizing interactive, accessible, and youth-oriented approaches. Strengthening collaboration between government, educational institutions, and NGOs to develop simplified, interactive, and accessible digital legal education can raise legal awareness, reduce violations, and improve civic culture among youth, contributing to broader goals of state youth policy in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Republic of Uzbekistan, digital platform, legal literacy, digital technologies, youth, internet resources, mobile devices.

## Introduction

In the era of rapidly advancing information and communication technologies, digital platforms have emerged as powerful tools for enhancing legal literacy among young people in Uzbekistan. As the younger generation increasingly engages with the internet, mobile applications, and social media, these platforms present unique opportunities to deliver legal knowledge in accessible, interactive, and engaging formats. Legal literacy—understood as awareness of rights, responsibilities, and the ability to apply them in practice—is a crucial competence in today’s globalized and market-driven society[1]. Government initiatives, such as the Concept of Development of State Youth Policy until 2025 and the establishment of IT-towns, reflect national priorities to integrate digital technologies into education and professional training.

Platforms like Lex.uz, my.gov.uz, and online learning resources offer real-time legislative updates, interactive courses, and expert consultations, fostering a more informed youth population. However, challenges remain, including the complexity of legal language, uneven internet access, and limited interest among some young users[2]. Addressing these barriers requires simplifying content, expanding offline access, and designing gamified, scenario-based applications that make legal learning practical and engaging. Moreover, as digital engagement increases, it is essential to equip young users with skills in personal data protection to counter cyber threats. By leveraging the collaborative efforts of government agencies, educational institutions, and NGOs, digital platforms can serve as an inclusive and dynamic medium for strengthening legal culture, preventing violations, and empowering young citizens. This approach aligns with national policy goals to produce knowledgeable, competitive, and socially responsible individuals prepared to navigate the legal and technological dimensions of modern life[3].

## Materials and Methods

The methodology of this study was based on a qualitative analytical approach that involved a comprehensive review of existing policies, official documents, and digital platforms aimed at enhancing legal literacy among young people in Uzbekistan. Legislative acts, such as the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 23 and Presidential Decision No. PQ-178, were examined to understand the strategic framework for youth-oriented digitalization and legal education[4]. Data were collected from official government portals, educational websites, and widely used legal platforms such as Lex.uz, my.gov.uz, and the “Legal Information” portal, alongside international digital education platforms. The analysis also incorporated practical examples of interactive tools, including online courses, webinars, chatbots, and multimedia legal content, to evaluate their accessibility, engagement level, and adaptability to youth needs. Particular attention was given to identifying challenges such as complex legal language, limited internet access in rural areas, and low youth interest in legal topics[5]. The study explored innovative solutions like gamified legal education and simulation-based applications to enhance engagement. Information was synthesized to assess the current effectiveness of digital legal education initiatives, with emphasis on their role in fostering legal culture and preventing violations. The evaluation framework integrated policy review, platform functionality assessment, and gap analysis to generate evidence-based recommendations for improving youth legal literacy through digital tools. This methodology ensures a holistic understanding of how digital platforms can be leveraged for sustainable legal education reform in Uzbekistan[6].

## Results and Discussion

It is known that in the era of widely developed information and communication technologies, as information technologies are rapidly developing in our country, as in all spheres of state and public life, the importance of digital platforms in improving the legal knowledge of young people as a guarantee of human rights and freedoms is increasing. In recent years, the use of global networks and modern advanced technologies and their practical application in increasing the level

of legal literacy of young people in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been considered one of the urgent issues[7].

In the 21st century, information technologies are penetrating all spheres of social life. In particular, the level of use of digital tools among young people is high, which creates ample opportunities for improving their legal knowledge. Legal literacy means that young people know their rights and obligations, are able to apply them in practice, and respect the law. In today's globalized society based on the market economy, this skill is important in the life of young people. Digital technologies have several advantages in conveying legal knowledge[8].

First of all, they provide speed - changes in legislation can be delivered in real time. For example: the Lex.uz and my.gov.uz portals of the Republic of Uzbekistan provide free and open access to all legislative documents. Interactivity helps young people actively absorb knowledge: online tests, forums, questions and answers through chat bots are a vivid example of this. Online platforms (Coursera, Udemy or local platforms) offer young people special courses on legal literacy. There is also the opportunity to communicate directly with experts through webinars and online seminars[9]. Digital tools also allow explaining complex laws in simple language in multimedia format - video, infographics, animation. In other words, digital platforms deliver legal knowledge in an engaging way through videos, infographics, quizzes and interactive courses. For example, short videos on legal issues on YouTube channels or the Instagram application attract the attention of young people and help them understand them easily. Such digital platforms (e.g. websites, mobile apps, social media) allow young people to access legal information anytime, anywhere. For instance, official websites of government agencies or legal advice platforms (in Uzbekistan, the "Legal Information" portal) provide information about laws, rights, and obligations[10].

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 23 dated January 18, 2021 "On Approval of the Concept of Development of State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan until 2025", in order to ensure the healthy growth of the younger generation, receive quality education and grow up as a well-rounded individual, as well as to comprehensively support the interest of young people in culture, art, sports, information technologies and reading, new state and non-state preschool educational organizations, comprehensive schools, higher educational institutions, branches of prestigious foreign universities, modern IT parks, information technology centers, cultural institutions and sports facilities, educational institutions of a completely new model - "Presidential Schools", "Temurbeklar maktabi", "Ijod maktablari", "IT-Park", "Data" serve to educate a new generation of qualified personnel capable of competing in today's globalization[11]. As a result, it is possible to search legal texts clearly and quickly, as well as to get free online legal advice.

In 2024, in order to train young people in modern professions and foreign languages, to use digital technologies in them, to form skills to earn a high income by providing services at the international level, as well as to expand the training of specialists in the field of digitization and to increase export potential, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the organization of the activities of "IT-towns" aimed at creating additional conditions for digitalization and learning foreign languages for young people in the regions" of 2024 Decision No. PQ-178 of May 15 was adopted[12].

According to the decision, "IT-towns" aimed at teaching young people digital technologies and foreign languages will be established in the regions. The following are also defined as the main areas of activity of "IT-towns":

1. Directing young people to the field of digital technologies, encouraging their aspirations to acquire knowledge in this area;
2. Formation and development of skills in the field of digital technologies that help young people succeed in the labor market through workshops, mentoring programs and online learning resources;
3. Increasing the knowledge and potential of young people through training in programming, providing services using digital technologies, and teaching foreign languages, including English;
4. Training the younger generation in modern professions, as well as improving skills in the rational use of natural resources[13].

However, it is worth saying that the reforms in this regard are not enough. That is, there are some problems and shortcomings in this regard. For example:

1. The provision of most legal information in complex language creates difficulties for young people. In this regard, it is necessary to prepare materials in a simple and understandable form.
2. Internet access is limited in some regions. This can be overcome through offline applications or SMS notifications[14].
3. Young people are not sufficiently interested in legal topics. The reason is that most young people are interested in playing games on social networks. As a result, their legal literacy knowledge is not sufficient. In this regard, it is necessary to create games or applications that simulate legal situations on digital platforms. This will help young people acquire practical knowledge. For example, by creating virtual trials or legal tests, they can learn how to apply laws in practice.
4. Young people should be trained in the protection of personal data on online legal platforms. Because in today's information age, there are many cybercrimes and theft of personal information[15].

In conclusion, digital platforms are a powerful tool for increasing the legal literacy of young people, through which legal knowledge can be widely and effectively promoted. If government agencies, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations jointly develop and improve digital legal education projects, this will contribute to the improvement of the legal culture of young people and the prevention of violations. After all, it is intended to develop effective solutions to problems in the youth sector, as well as to bring the state policy on youth, which was outlined in our country at the Youth Forum of Uzbekistan held in December 2020 and in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis and our people dated December 29, 2020, to a new level.

## Conclusion

The study highlights that digital platforms serve as an effective and dynamic medium for enhancing the legal literacy of young people in Uzbekistan, offering accessibility, interactivity, and adaptability to the needs of a digital-savvy generation. By utilizing internet resources, mobile

applications, online courses, and social media, legal knowledge can be communicated in an engaging and comprehensible manner, thereby fostering a stronger culture of lawfulness. National initiatives, such as the establishment of IT-towns and the development of state youth policies, further underscore the government's commitment to integrating modern technologies into education and legal awareness. However, persistent challenges—such as the complexity of legal language, uneven internet access, limited youth engagement with legal topics, and concerns over data security—necessitate targeted strategies, including the creation of simplified materials, offline access solutions, gamified legal education, and cybersecurity training. Strengthening cooperation between state bodies, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations in developing comprehensive digital legal education projects will ensure that young people are not only informed about their rights and responsibilities but also equipped to apply them in practice. Such measures will contribute to preventing legal violations, cultivating responsible citizenship, and aligning youth development with the country's broader goals for modernization and digital transformation.

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