

## **DIGITALIZATION IN LEGAL SCIENCE: THEORETICAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS**

Candidate of Legal Sciences, Professor of Tashkent State Law University

**MUKHAMMEDOV HAYDARALI MELIEVICH**

Annotation. The purpose of participation at the conference with an article is to reveal the meaning and relevance in legal relations of human rights in the newest conditions of society, when digitalization and its applications are developing around us. In this modern society, it is necessary to analyze and develop, based on sound research, scientifically based recommendations for applications regarding the use of computer technology. The author examines the legal framework regulating this process, and also carries out a theoretical, historical and legal analysis of digitalization, a comparative and scientific study of modern trends in the use of digital technologies in human life; based on the study of foreign and national experience.

Keywords: digitalization, resource, Internet, relations, law, court, lawsuit, archive, Uzbekistan

Introduction,

The new Uzbekistan has chosen the path of innovative development as part of the implementation of the development strategy. In this case, new approaches and mechanisms become necessary. Most importantly, in search of an answer to the question of what hinders the innovative development of a society with human resources, many theories and concepts have been developed, but the new digitalization and the analysis of its legal framework include the causes of the above problems.

The purpose of the scientific article is a comparative and scientific study of current trends in the use of digital technologies in human life; based on the study of foreign and national experience. I would also like to note that,

Digital technologies in jurisprudence have already brought a lot of benefits. Their value for human rights and development is enormous.

As we know, every sector of development is important in this profession.

Digitalization – new approaches to application in various spheres of social life and production with the introduction of modern digital technologies.

Also, the basis of digitalization is the protection of human rights without involving human factors. For example, transferring students from one educational

school to another. All document circulation is through computer technology and this has the meaning of digitalization. lies data analytics. Also, if you enroll your child in kindergartens or schools, then by connecting to social networks, you can find out through monitoring systems the ratings of these institutions and vacancies that anyone can get data on workload and ratings. And based on this data, choose the one that's right for your child. A logical continuation is distance learning. This has led almost all countries to the transition to distance learning technologies, which has shown excellent results in the field of education, including for modern Uzbekistan.

Firstly, in digital education, each teacher can design curriculum according to the individual speed and abilities of each of his students.

Secondly, digital learning provides many advantages and develops skills for the child himself, even for the student, for example, motor skills, decision making, which significantly increases the overall level of knowledge and performance.

Thirdly, in educational institutions, thanks to the use of digital methods: they use presentations, videos, and practical demonstrations, online learning is also an advantage of digitalization in the field of education.

And if you look at it in the field of medicine, you can say that one of the important and key goals of digitalization of medicine is to increase the ease of use of its services. For example, the introduction of electronic prescriptions for the treatment of a patient, the advantages of using such documents are obvious to all participants - the doctor, the patient, and the pharmacist. Electronic prescriptions are very convenient in the future for patients with chronic diseases. They are the ones who benefit most from electronic prescriptions since they will not have to go to the drug prescription once again.

As a logical continuation, I would like to note that in healthcare they also use digital technologies, which will allow them to: quickly examine the patient and make a more accurate diagnosis of the patient. This will increase the status of medical workers and patients' trust in doctors.

#### Main part of the article

The importance and relevance of digitalization has already been analyzed and proven in the works of many scientists in different fields of science, such as pedagogy, medicine, law, construction, etc.

Since everyone knows that today digitalization has transformed from one narrow direction into a large-scale change in traditional models of social relations, even in

political life, such as elections, referendums and also, it has also affected the judicial form of protecting the rights of citizens and organizations. The introduction of high technologies into all spheres of society is one of the most important tasks facing all countries of the world. This is where foreign experience and scientific research work have been analyzed and is also a very relevant area today. For example, economics shows its relevance in the field of entrepreneurship as business activities are increasingly carried out on special electronic platforms that provide their participants with a full range of services - from concluding transactions to the possibility of resolving disputes in various ways. Therefore, Uzbekistan has adopted and is implementing the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated October 5, 2020, No. UP-6079 "ON THE APPROVAL OF THE STRATEGY "DIGITAL UZBEKISTAN-2030" AND MEASURES FOR ITS EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION", the main goals of which are: "development of human potential; ensuring the security of citizens and the state; development and timely implementation of departmental digital transformation programs, providing for the widespread introduction of information systems and resources; creation of conditions necessary for the further expansion of the provision of electronic public services through mobile devices and other forms of electronic interaction; taking measures to ensure openness and transparency of the activities of departments, posting open data and other information on the Internet; ensuring information security of departmental digital infrastructure, as well as protection of electronic data and documents. Today's politicians, lawyers, as well as the bulk of the population, young scientists and students, cannot imagine their work without the Internet, without social networks, for example, legal reference systems, which have made it possible to increase the level of lawmaking and law enforcement, as well as save a huge amount of time and effort of professional lawyers . After all, if earlier citizens had to go to legal organizations such as the judiciary, today they can contact them from home through electronic communications without leaving home, and lawyers also needed to subscribe to newspapers and magazines with the official texts of regulations, update them, systematize them, create file cabinets, then today all these functions are performed by reference and legal systems, which allow you to get a full invoice on a specific issue in a few clicks, forming a selection of regulatory legal acts, judicial practice, and doctrinal ones via <https://lex.uz/>. Lawyers also use other technological tools. Electronic document management is becoming increasingly important in global legal practice. In France, they have long switched to electronic media in notarial activities, and in Spain, courts actively use electronic documents and issue electronic judicial acts. In connection with the stated goals and objectives of state policy, there is a need to develop an effective legal mechanism to fill legislative gaps arising as a result of the impact of digital technologies on civil proceedings, as well as a fundamental change in the development paradigm of modern society.

Already from the second half of the last century, models of using electronic and computer means in education were proposed in the West, so that the youth of the East sought to study at European universities. The justified concept of the new time

of application of new technologies in education was still developing towards the end of the twentieth century with new ideas. By studying the availability of applications of the latest technologies, such as digital ones, scientists began to develop new conditions for teaching young people.

For example, we can cite the scientific work of Sh.Sh. Sadykova about the specifics of digital learning and improvement of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of digital transformation of the economy. What is important in these research works is that in recent times distance learning has been used using the ZOOM program, and in classrooms for several years projectors, electronic magazines, diaries, etc. have been used. This is evidenced by the scientific works of J. M. Romero-Rodriguez, I. Aznar-Diaz, F. J. Fenojo-Lucena.

The experience of Germany: according to the article by V. E. Gaibov, L. N. Danilov “Digitalization in higher education: new didactic concepts” introduced innovation about the applied digital elements and technologies in higher education in different countries. According to their research, the following can be proposed: firstly, Referring to domestic pedagogical methods and applications of digital learning, we can talk about the use of digital lectures using projectors and a computer, etc.

Secondly, improve and apply mobile learning, social media learning;

Thirdly, the applications of simulation modeling;

Today, the fourth type is already used in interstate events, such as scientific conferences in online format, etc.

First of all, let us clarify: digitalization of education and distance online education are not the same thing. The concept of digitalization is much broader. It means the use of various programs, applications and other digital resources for e-learning, both remotely and directly at school or university (for example, when some tasks are completed on a computer or tablet in the classroom).

In addition, digitalization concerns not only educational processes, but also organizational ones. For example, the same electronic diaries and magazines, as well as the ability to write an email to the teacher instead of calling or coming to school in person, is also digitalization.

The digitalization of education has become especially noticeable since the start of the coronavirus pandemic. Schools and universities were forced to move online remotely, and this affected everyone - schoolchildren and their parents, teachers, students and university professors.

But in fact, digitalization processes began much earlier. The use of digital media in education is a global phenomenon. The scale of the phenomenon is evidenced by the size of the educational digital technology market (this market is called EdTech) - by

2025, according to the World Economic Forum, it will reach 342 billion US dollars. Last year, 100 million students studied online on the Coursera platform alone.

Digitalization of all spheres of human activity leads to the fact that education in higher education also needs digital modernization; the traditional pedagogical process is complemented by an electronic one. In fact, the first category in the German study is digital tools, the third is digital practical teaching methods, and the fourth is forms of organizing training.

So, on June 29, 2021, a decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further improve the activities of legal services of state bodies and organizations” was adopted. The resolution provided for the creation of legal service centers in all regions (cities) of the republic. At the moment, the centers that have begun their activities are fulfilling the tasks assigned to them one after another.

A legal services center that has set itself a number of goals, such as providing high-quality and qualified legal assistance to government organizations and increasing the legal literacy and legal culture of employees working in them, as well as ensuring legal and comprehensive thoroughness and high quality of documents adopted by government bodies. government organizations today are using the opportunities of digitalization.

The electronic system "e-lawyer" makes it easy to carry out such work as introducing into the electronic system samples of internal regulations, contracts and other legal documents and free use of samples of existing draft documents, access to a personal account for organizations using the electronic system, preparation of any project document and analytical materials for it, processing

In particular, the preparation of relevant conclusions by responsible employees of the Centers, attaching documents to the electronic system with an electronic digital signature and mutual exchange of documents, issuing and electronic reception of a special number that cannot be repeated after receiving a positive conclusion from the centers by organizations using the electronic system, automatic numbering of these documents in sequential order, confirmation

The decree “On additional measures to radically improve legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan,” signed by the president, serves to bring the activities of our university to a new level in the direction of scientific work and innovation, as well as in all areas.

It should be noted that today the education system, especially the legal one, is required to quickly adapt to the new challenges that society and the economy face in the era of globalization. The characteristics of the educational process in higher education institutions, as well as the importance of universities in society and the economy, are changing rapidly. Around the world, universities compete with each other to attract students, faculty and funding. In such competition, universities that

keep up with the times and embrace new digital opportunities gain an advantage over others.

In ethos, digitalization has provided new opportunities for education and management, facilitating data collection and analysis, interaction and communication. The benefits of digitization include increased efficiency, student engagement, learner-centered education, and new teaching methods. It also facilitates the management of universities, curricula, professors, staff and resources.

One of the main advantages of digitalization is the opportunity to increase student activity. Using digital tools such as online education platforms, social media and mobile apps, universities can create interactive and engaging educational programs that keep students motivated and moving in the right direction. Digitalization also allows universities to use new teaching methods such as games and virtual reality.

The priorities for the further development of legal education and science have also been identified, among which an educational environment has been created that is open, transparent, free from subjectivity and abuse, and implements the “Electronic University” (E-University) system.

In accordance with this, a number of electronic systems have been developed and implemented at the Tashkent State Law University. In particular, an electronic application for students on any issue was issued, a special student service center was introduced, which operates on a “single window” principle, an electronic system was created for the defense of final qualifying works and master’s theses and the selection of scientific supervisors, a mechanism for electronic receipt of payment agreements was created. online control of payment arrears was launched.

Today, universities use digital textbooks and video lessons in their classes; video lectures are combined even on YouTube. Young people can use and improve their knowledge at any time using video lectures from any scientist in law, medicine, and so on. But what is important is that today many people who are at home using computer technology or a mobile device can learn the positive and negative sides of any medication, even traditional treatment.

The most important result related to the educational process was the introduction of a distance learning platform and an electronic assessment system. University platform for distance learning (<http://distant.tsul.uz>), while in the internationally recognized system "Moodle" (object-oriented dynamic learning environment) this system has been significantly improved. In particular, they use the Zoom software for conducting lectures, mechanisms for submitting tests and transferring them from the Anti-Plagiarism system; the site contains more than 21 thousand electronic content (video recordings, audio, electronic abstracts, Kazus materials). educational platform.

Digitalization in the field of international cooperation

Today, Tashkent State Law University has more than 40 foreign partners, 31 of which are prestigious universities in the international rankings. Within the framework of this international cooperation, issues of academic exchange of students, interaction of professors and teaching staff in the field of legal science and education, and internships have been identified. To this end, an agreement was reached with the University of Regensburg, which increases the interest of studying in Germany for students and even faculty. The legal basis is a bilateral agreement that was signed in 2020 at the Tashkent State Law University with the opening of a center for German law and comparative legal research.

Graduates of the law university go to work in the judiciary, the bar, notary offices, where even today they already use computer technology, but what interests me most is digitalization after graduation from the university, the use of graduates in legal proceedings.

Firstly, this is of great importance for ensuring openness and transparency in the work of courts, special attention is paid to the introduction of the latest information technologies, where the human factor is little used. Secondly, citizens electronically appeal to the judicial system or vice versa through the electronic legal proceedings system, court cases are considered remotely.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 13, 2018 “On measures to further improve the judicial and legal system and increase confidence in the judiciary” became the legal basis for introducing into practice the procedure for systematic publication of court decisions.

What has digitalization led to in the judiciary? Firstly, after citizens’ appeals are applied through the electronic court systems of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the courts are equipped with modern means of information and communication technologies. It occupies a special place in the judiciary, where citizens living in different regions of the republic at the same time can participate through (Online video conference communications): that without leaving home, all parties can participate remotely in court hearings to protect their rights. What advantages does such digitalization have in the judiciary? This system is convenient in that participation in court hearings does not require participants to leave their region;

Secondly, such implementation will reduce the time for consideration of a claim in a short time, saving financial resources of the parties.

Thirdly, the courts of first instance have fully implemented software that, without interference from the outside, evenly distributes lawsuits among judges, which allows for fair decisions signed with the electronic digital signature of the judge. A logical continuation was the introduction into practice of electronically sending decisions issued by courts of enforcement documents to enforcement authorities.

Today, even decisions on child support or parental support can also be received by plaintiffs in this form.

Also, an innovation was the creation of electronic archives that preserve court decisions.

Therefore, citizens today like to protect their rights while sitting from home and electronically contact the courts. After all, they have access to track the progress of their applications.

## Conclusion

There are disputes and discussions in the field of digitalization because some people think digitalization is a controversial process.

After all, those who have everything have access to it and can easily use digitalization in any area of life. The simplest way is to call a taxi through applications on a mobile device such as “Yandex”, “Taxi”. Or purchase plane tickets or electronic train tickets, etc. Tourist services are becoming even more accessible: any country, any type of tourism through online programs. It is clear that not every digital tool is a boon for learning, and that sometimes failures in the technology adoption process undermine good intentions.

Therefore, today we want to support digitalization in all spheres of society as a counteraction to corruption and outside interference.

Programs and projects implemented by government agencies in the field of digitalization and in the field of education are focused on transforming the entire technological learning process and training highly qualified innovative specialists who meet the new requirements of the digital economy.

If I compare this with the Tashkent State Law University, then I would like to note that the university is doing a tremendous amount of work to teach students English and Chinese law using smart contracts and international electronic contracts, which are the basis for the development of international trade and international-private legal relations of our time. In this I see the significance of digitalization in jurisprudence. Since many scientists in their research note the following: “The experience of foreign countries shows that the digital economy is developing simultaneously in a wide range of areas and cannot be built by a limited number of companies, even if they are given special powers and resources. Therefore, private business with a strong entrepreneurial and innovative approach should play the main role in the digital economy, and the state should create infrastructure and conditions for private initiative.”



In conclusion, it should be noted that in the near future, legal science and education of modern Uzbekistan, deeply integrated with advanced global legal education and the use of digitalization, will contribute to the legal support of all spheres of our country. And in conclusion, I would like to note the organizers of the international online conference: who gave the opportunity to scientists from many countries to participate and exchange their research works in the field of digitalization in legal science. As a professor at the Tashkent State Law University, a teacher of the History of State and Law, as well as the history of political and legal doctrines, I want to tell you the most important thing: “Digitalization is a blow to corruption in any sphere of social life.”

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