Reforms in Education in Uzbekistan:
Information Technologies and Preparation of Lawers

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It is necessary to realize that investments in education and training are the best solution in the diversification of the national economy. So it was and so it will be: one can not deny this phenomenon. Education is vital in stimulating economic growth, innovation and job creation. The education system in Uzbekistan must be fundamentally reformed, it must give people perspective knowledge, skills and competencies that meet the needs of the labour market and the information climate in the country. It should also have a special place in the formation of a person based on national values and cultures, capable of representing state interests at the international level. Education should help young graduates unite and cooperate with each other, meet the requirements of a market economy. Digital technology enriches education and learning in various ways and learning opportunities that must be accessible to all. This opens up access to a lot of information and resources. It is impossible not to take into account the tendencies of the world community in the reform of the national educational system.

In the Rome Declaration of March 2017, EU Member States stressed their commitment to providing "better education and training" [2, 1]. At the first European Education Summit, held in January 2018 in Korea, a new structure for lifelong learning was proposed, which outlines the knowledge, skills and attitudes of people, including digital competence in modern society.

It is necessary to accept the fact that the introduction of new advanced technologies into education will significantly change a lot, that is, one can not refute the fact that intellectualization and digitalization affects how people live, interact, learn and work. Some jobs will disappear, others will be replaced, new jobs will be created, many jobs will be changed and most industries will be transformed and new activities will appear. This makes investing in your digital skills throughout your life extremely important. There are many opportunities associated with digital conversions. Education is a rapidly developing, globalized and interconnected world, the key task is to educate citizens.

The ongoing reforms at the Tashkent State Law University are key moments in the overall strategic planning of the state policy in the field of education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the conditions of globalization, our country can not develop isolated

from the world economy, it is necessary to change the existing model of management of the educational system in the country. But at the same time, it is impossible to allow the copying of existing models of management of educational institutions, since the national mentality of our state takes into account not only the education and transfer of knowledge, but also the education of the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and spiritual values of humanity.

The variety of problems in education makes it especially important to create such an educational management system primarily with the use of intelligent systems and advanced digital technologies that not only provide effective management of the process, but also take into account the many activities carried out in the process of training, education and education of highly qualified personnel.

At first glance it seems that information technology and lawyers, the concepts are incompatible. Information technology is fast, schematic and futuristic; lawyers are cautious, verbose and old-fashioned. [3, 6] This issue is especially topical today, when in our country, along with ongoing reforms in all spheres, introduced a new direction "Law and Information Technology" in the magistracy of the Tashkent State Law University. Despite the fact that we live in the era of information technology (IT), there are still incompatible concepts of these two areas. The impact of IT and, in particular, the Internet on the right is increasing day by day, as well as the use of IT and, in particular, the Internet, lawyers have grown significantly today. At present, there really is a connection between IT and law, which can not be denied: IT plays a central role in the field of law, legal practice and legal research around the world. The reliance on technology has even become so great that one could say that the combination of information technologies and lawyers has become a natural concept in practical activity. But still, there are such prejudices among experts in this field in the national segment that IT can not solve the problems solved in the legal field and legal practice, despite the fact that the world is already moving towards a more advanced level of IT - intellectual systems. Many lawyers are convinced that the paper version still lasts much longer, which can not be said about electronic versions (they even said that they can return to paper document circulation, which, in my opinion, would be an absurd decision).

The same views persisted even when the first personal computers appeared: people were sure that typewriters are still better. But for today, I think it's very difficult to find a typewriter anywhere, and even more so in law firms. The same will happen with IT in the legal field and in legal practice: in a few years lawyers will not be able to imagine how lawyers used to work without IT and the Internet. This process could be observed not so long ago in the early 1980s, when a personal computer appeared in developed countries. At that time, most lawyers did not want to switch to electronic media and used pen, paper, typewriters and dictaphones, although in some countries, such as the US, databases with precedents were already widely used.

In the 1980s, few lawyers could understand the social impact of information technology in the years to come. Already in about ten years, at a time when most lawyers began to actually use computers in their office work, an extremely influential new phenomenon appeared: the World Wide Web. A large number of computers connected to the network opened an almost endless source of legal information, not only for ordinary users, but also for lawyers. With the increase in the number of legal sources on the Internet, customers have the opportunity to establish their position by browsing and searching for online legal documentation. Lawyers often have to spend more time correcting all the wrong ideas that have developed in the minds of their clients, rather than on analysis and counseling. This shows that, despite the rich legal information, the role of lawyers remains important. Rabinovich-Eini (2003) rightly observes:

"Since human potential is limited, no matter how widespread the information, we have no choice but to rely on others to understand what is relevant and reliable" [4, 183]. In fact, the excess of information makes the interpretation of experts, particularly lawyers, the most popular and necessary in modern society. The need for legal advice only increases.

In addition to using all the information available on the Internet, lawyers, both practitioners and academics, use information technology almost every minute of their working day: e-mail for communication, word processors for writing, databases for extracting information and obtaining legal advice and t . Nevertheless, in our republic IT is not used by lawyers as widely as we would like, often in practice the bases of legislations and regulations are used only to search for relevant documents, rather than for other purposes. But in some areas it is possible to observe progress, they are used on a wider scale, for example in the field of rulemaking, tax legislation and banking. It would also be advisable to pay special attention to the development and implementation of legal expert systems in the field of social benefits, in the agricultural sector, as well as in the educational sector, as the conjuncture of these sectors is very high.

Information technology and law. From the point of view of lawyers, "Law and Information Technology" is a young region. This area has been developing for decades. And from the point of view of IT, law and IT are quite old. This is due to the fact that the history of the origin of law dates back to centuries, if not millennia, while IT and artificial intelligence arose in the second half of the last century. Thus, the legal area knows a long history and traditions, in which, over time, new areas of understanding have emerged. Examples are legislation on road traffic, environmental law and the law of human freedom of speech. The law is a social phenomenon and follows the close changes in society. IT is largely responsible for the latest changes in society. Proceeding from this, we can conclude that the informatization of society is an inevitable process. Consequently, the structuring of information and knowledge in the

legal sphere requires only highly qualified legal personnel with a broad understanding of information technology and artificial intelligence.

The relationship between law and information technology is studied in two different research fields. The first direction, laws and regulations in the information sphere, are legally oriented and analyze the legal consequences of information technology, eliminate legal problems arising from the introduction and use of IT in society. They should include topics on electronic signatures, intellectual property, copyright on the Internet, data protection and computer crime. The direction is considered interdisciplinary: it extends to all classical legal fields, namely: civil law, criminal law, constitutional law and administrative law. This is the side in which lawyers tend to feel as calm as possible. Their role on the ground was clear from the very beginning, and it was a traditional role: the legal investment of new phenomena. Legal norms have been developed aimed at eliminating new situations caused by the use of new technologies or existing rules. Lawyers must have some understanding of these new technologies to understand the impact of new technologies and to form a law in the most appropriate way. This is especially important when these technologies are introduced for the first time. In addition, apart from legal (traditional) knowledge, lawyers will be aware of, at least, the technologies that affect these legal spheres. For example, in the case of computer criminality, experts should well know the knowledge of criminal law, in case of offenses in e-commerce should have knowledge of civil law. Thus, the direction "Law and Information Technologies" is the most attractive for lawyers in modern society.

The second direction should be technologically oriented and learn how to use information technology in the legal field. "Information technology for lawyers" is a very broad term. Other terms used: artificial intelligence and law, legal artificial intelligence, "The application of information technology in law." Topics should include the development of legal knowledge systems, knowledge management, models of legal reasoning and legal ontologies. The direction is considered interdisciplinary: it studies the opportunities that information technology can offer to legal discipline. In other words, how can we use IT in legal practice? What requirements can we formulate in order to ensure the development of systems that meet the specific requirements of the law? It is said that the time between early adapters and simple technology users is usually from 6 months to a year, and in legal practice this period is about 8 years.

Technology and participation of lawyers. For the development of systems and technologies that really affect the legal practice, it is necessary very quickly to contribute from the people who need to work with it. To do this, they will have to understand, at least, some of the things that these systems can and can not do. The participation of lawyers in the field of information technology is much less than in the IT sphere. In the field of IT-law, lawyers mainly participate, while in this field, in addition to lawyers, both computer scientists and people with different experiences, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, psychology, etc., who work closely with

lawyers. And although the history of the region has proved that this cooperation is fruitful, one should keep in mind that different disciplines are associated with some shortcomings of erroneous understanding, different perspectives, etc. This may be the reason that lawyers are not too attractive for these areas. Lawyers do not know what it is; they do not feel comfortable in these areas.

Despite the problems that arise in introducing IT into legal practice, it is necessary to understand that IT can offer great potential for legal practice. Especially the influence of the worldwide Internet network on society in the last couple of years has changed the attitudes of lawyers towards the use of computers in general. In their personal lives, lawyers see the benefits of using IT, and this is just a small step to explore the capabilities of these technologies for their work.

Formulation of the problem. As is known, the issue of managing the educational process based on the introduction of information and communication technologies in our country began to rise in the nineties after independence. The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the National Program for Personnel Training" of August 29, 1997 and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Further Development of Computerization and the Implementation of Information and Communication Technologies" of May 30, 2002 was the impetus for the initiation of reforms in the educational sphere of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A lot of work has been done in this area, but still the problems in education remains the most vulnerable issue in the Strategy of Actions of the current President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It is necessary to understand that the problem of training qualified specialists, that is, the provision of educational services by universities, and the assessment of the quality of training personnel are systemic. In turn, this is a kind of system, which is an inseparable chain in meeting the needs of the labour market in demand by specialists [5, 368]. Compliance with the rules for the formation of this chain serves as a guarantor in the preparation of specialists demanded by the labour market in various spheres of human activity. This chain can be represented as the following diagram:
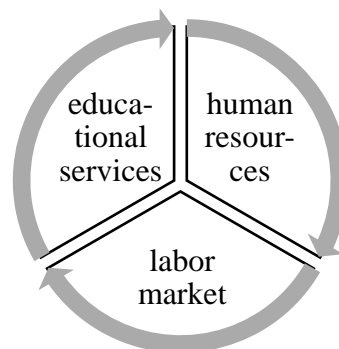

Fig.1. Chain in meeting the needs of the labour market by specialists.

At present, there is a lack of high-quality qualified specialists, as the development of new technologies leads to a reassessment of the needs of the modern labour market.

Ways of solution. One of the ways to solve the problem of preparing the necessary specialists of the required qualification is compliance with professional standards, which are normative documents drawn up by experts, and containing minimum requirements for education, work experience, necessary professional competencies in terms of qualifications.

Undoubtedly, universities can and should rely on professional standards in order to ensure a sufficient competitiveness of the graduate, which is an attractive moment for entrants and raises the university's rating as a whole. At the same time, the university's opportunities are limited by state educational standards, which were not updated for a long period of time or simply repeated from year to year, without taking into account the development trends of modern society.

One way to solve this problem is to create an automatic analytical system capable of processing information on the demands of the labour market and, on the basis of this, to form an approximate training program for training personnel in certain fields of activity.

It is necessary to create a system that generates a learning load (plan, map) for each student individually, taking into account the knowledge and skills of the enrolled (entrant) student. Similar systems exist in the study of foreign languages: the level of knowledge is determined and a further training plan is based on it.

Knowledge and skills, abilities and qualities of each person are individual: someone very well speaks foreign languages, someone has mathematical abilities. When generating an individual training load (plan, way of education, etc.), this knowledge should be taken into account on the basis of automatic verification of the level of acquired knowledge and skills. That is, after entering the university, the student is tested or a certain system of checking the level of knowledge, after the delivery of which is formed the individual educational load (card) of the student. On the basis of this individual plan, the student passes and studies these disciplines, and as a result, the acquired knowledge and skills are gradually approaching the required educational standards. This method of education is the most appropriate approach in those universities, where the main emphasis is on self-education. The individualized sequence of education is a kind of motivator for each student, since the student will be set up to pass each level (for him the learning process will turn into a kind of game). As a result, passing each level, it gradually approaches professional requirements. This process can be schematically represented as follows [7, 37]:
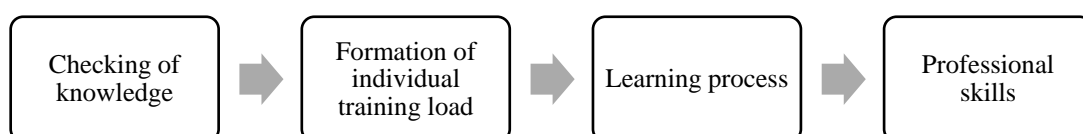

Fig.2. Sequence of the educational process.

Thus, the intellectual information system of management of the educational process is an interconnected set of tools, methods and personnel used for storing, processing and issuing information to achieve the goal of managing the educational process. The diversity of problems in education makes it especially important to create such a system of management of the educational process, first of all, using intellectual systems, which not only would ensure effective management of the process itself, but also take into account a multitude of activities carried out in the process of training, education and upbringing highly qualified specialists. [6].

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