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THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON LEGAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

Annotation

Technology has significantly improved the efficiency, speed, and convenience of our daily operations. Faster business transactions, deeper learning and teaching, and generally improved positioning for the legal profession are all prevalent. The legal industry is renowned for its traditional values and conservative views, which many feel are essential to preserving the reputation of the profession. Nevertheless, this mindset can be under pressure from technology advancement. The profession has not been left behind by the waves of internationalization and advancements in technology that have swept through many facets of society. Nowadays, technology, particularly information and communication technology (ICT), is integral to both legal education and practice. The necessity of technology for successful and efficient legal practice and teaching is becoming more and more evident. This article looks at how crucial technology is to the present day legal practice and education. The extent to which technology has affected legal practice and education is the main topic of discussion.

Key words: Legal practice, legal education, technology, Information and communication technology (ICT).

TEKNOLOGIYANING HUQUQIY TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya

Texnologiya kundalik ishlarimiz samaradorligini, tezligini va qulayligini sezilarli darajada oshirdi. Tezroq amalga oshiriladigan biznes tranzaktsiyalari, chuqurroq o'rganish va o'qitishni tashkirm qilish va umuman advokatlik kasbining yaxshilanganligi ko'p uchraydigan holatlardan hisoblanadi. Yuridik soha o'zining an'anaviy qadriyatlarini va konservativ qarashlari bilan mashhur bo'lib, ko'pchilik bu kasb obro'sini saqlab qolish uchun zarur deb hisoblaydi. Shunga qaramay, bu fikrlash texnologiya taraqqiyoti bosimi ostida qolishi mumkin. Bu kasb ham jamiyatning ko'p jabhalarini qamrab olgan xalqaro miqyosdagi to'liqlar va texnologiya yutuqlaridan chetda qolmadi. Hozirgi kunda texnologiya, xususan, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT) ham yuridik ta'lim, ham amaliyotning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Muvaffaqiyatli va samarali yuridik amaliyot va o'qitish uchun texnologiya zarurati tobora ko'proq namoyon bo'lmoqda. Ushbu maqola texnologiyaning bugungi kundagi yuridik amaliyot va ta'lim uchun qanchalik muhimligini ko'rib chiqadi. Texnologiyaning yuridik amaliyot va ta'limga qanchalik ta'sir qilgani asosiy muhokama mavzusi hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Yuridik amaliyot, yuridik ta'lim, texnologiya, Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT)

ВЛИЯНИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И ПРАКТИКУ

Аннотация

Технологии значительно повысили эффективность, скорость и удобство нашей повседневной жизни. Преобладают более быстрые бизнес-операции, более глубокое обучение и преподавание, а также, в целом, улучшение позиционирования юридической профессии. Юридическая отрасль известна своими традиционными ценностями и консервативными взглядами, которые, по мнению многих, необходимы для сохранения репутации профессии. Тем не менее, такое мышление может находиться под давлением развития технологий. Профессию не оставили позади волны интернационализации и развития технологий, которые прокатились по многим аспектам жизни общества. В настоящее время технологии, особенно информационно-коммуникационные технологии (ИКТ), являются неотъемлемой частью как юридического образования, так и практики. Необходимость технологий для успешной и эффективной юридической практики и преподавания становится все более очевидной. В этой статье рассматривается, насколько важны технологии для современной юридической практики и образования. Степень, в которой технологии повлияли на юридическую практику и образование, является основной темой обсуждения.

Ключевые слова: Юридическая практика, юридическое образование, технология, Информационно-коммуникационные технологии (ИКТ).

Introduction. Technology has impacted all aspects of the legal profession, including education, government, and practice. The government has implemented changes in courts, federal institutions, and executive agencies. As Eicks stated that technology has a critical role in increasing productivity, expanding the availability of justice, and streamlining the demands for processing, reporting, monitoring, and communication. In order to stay competitive, law firms have realized how important it is to meet the requirements of their customers proficient in technology and offer technically-based services[1].

The impact of technology on our lives is undeniable. Technology has a profound effect on all aspects of human life, either positively or negatively. Utilizing mobile phones, computers, and other devices additionally the Internet; technology is everything, and it has the revolutionary ability to transform how people live their lives. Our tasks are completed more quickly due to technology, yet there is a risk of becoming overly dependent on it. It is an essential part of our everyday lives and has a big influence on both legal practice and education. Technology will always play a significant role in the development of legal practice and education throughout the globe.

According to Garner, in light of the aforementioned, it is crucial to define a few crucial concepts at this point: Technology, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Legal Practice, and Legal Education[4]. The term "electronic or digital products and systems considered as a group" describes technology [2]. Therefore, in this sense, technology refers to the electronic items that provide us with information access. Therefore, in this sense, technology refers to the electronic items that provide us with information access. Burra comprehended that legal education is defined as "the process which equips the future lawyer, judge, administrator, counselor, and legal scientist to know how the government's judicial, executive, and legislative agencies structure and function"[3]. Consequently, it is a procedure that involves preparing students for careers in law. The general definition of legal practice is "the professional work of a duly licensed lawyer encompassing a broad range of services"[4].

Literature review. Legal practice involves applying all aspects of the law. It is important to note that legal practice should not be limited to just litigation. It should be seen as a focal point of a complex and sometimes interdisciplinary career. ICT refers to technology that provide telecommunications-based access to information[5]. ICT refers to technology that increase our availability of information. The technologies in question encompass computers and the Internet. Legal practice and education rely on several publications and resources, including statutes, court judgments, treatises, agreements, and messages. Articles and books were primarily intended for legal professionals. To argue to attorneys before the computer era that things could be different would have been ridiculous at the time. Technology, particularly ICT and the internet, has significantly impacted the legal sector and society as a whole.

According to Geist, although it was not before the 1980s that computers started to have a significant influence on legal education and research, the potential for their assistance had been recognized in the United States since the 1960s[6]. Since its launch in 1993, the majority of law schools and legal companies worldwide have similarly embraced the Internet[6]. Probably the most widespread application of technology is the usage of specific gadgets like computers, photocopiers, fax machines, scanners, phones, and so forth.

Research Methodology. Computers, specifically word processing programs like Microsoft Word, have become indispensable to the practice and teaching of law. The days of stenographs and typewriters are past. Using computers to submit data, verify its accuracy, record information, and retrieve earlier recorded data appears to be the standard, but this was not always the case. The developments of computerized legal instructions and computerized legal research have also had a significant influence on legislation.

Even though using technology in legal education and practice has many advantages, several obstacles make using technology effectively in the legal profession appear unachievable. Broussard concluded that the absence of Internet or technological awareness is the first issue both between legal educators and their pupils and between attorneys and their customers[7]. Some countries are far behind in this area compared to many developed nations that have successfully incorporated internet culture and technology. Many legal instructors, practitioners, and students remain stuck in the paper world and are unable to adjust to the pervasive digital culture. The planet is currently undergoing a technological revolution that cannot be stopped. Current legal students were introduced to computers and the Internet at a significantly earlier age (most likely in elementary school) than their instructors. Law instructors, lawyers, and students must collaborate to foster an internet culture without which, the field of law would be unable to fully profit from ICT. The

internet has led to the availability of free legal templates for new and existing clients. Machines are increasingly displacing human labor in providing legal services, notably with the use of AI technology. Lawyers may face reduced employment opportunities, particularly in areas like e-discovery agreements and procedures. Many young lawyers have become unemployed. Using technology to replace lawyers' labor would worsen the issue.

Analysis and results. Lawyers need to establish their own specialized skills to be competitive. Lawyers must focus on areas where they are necessary and cannot be replaced by technology. In the near future, Janis expressed that a successful legal practice will be one that adapts to changes in technology advancements, such as artificial intelligence (AI), and provides the aspects of legal services that robots cannot[8]. Without a doubt, technology cannot take the place of a lawyer's services since, even when a lawyer drafts legal papers, the client receives not only a lawful document but also some assurance that the document will be able to be accomplished by the lawyer's skill and expertise[8].

We intend to investigate the primary characteristics of the digital marketplace that impact legal education, as well as a number of practical recommendations that adhere to criticisms of this approach. To achieve this, some of the most important recommendations made by law and education professionals for changing legal education in the face of technological availability were examined. In the second phase, the modifications that the university system has undergone as a result of the entrance of AI into industries and institutions were explicitly examined. Lastly, both the implications of AI in legal education and recommendations for reforms that legal education must undergo were investigated. It was determined that legal education must shift from an old-fashioned theoretical position to a potential and projective position, integrating expertise from technological fields and quantitative approaches while maintaining traditional normative skills, and communicative principles that are highly valued by law professionals, emphasizing the importance of developing student creativity. It is also concluded that higher education programs should include coding in their educational programs, in addition to promoting students' creativity and interpersonal skills; yet, a regulation should be established concurrently, taking into account the potential ethical hazards of using AI in teaching.

The impact of technology on legal education and practice has been significant, revolutionizing the way law is taught and practiced. Here are some key findings from the research results:

1. *Impact on Legal Education:* Technology has redefined legal education globally, enhancing research tools and access to legal content for law students regardless of their physical location.

2. *Impact on Legal Practice:* Existing legal technology could automate 23% of lawyers' workloads, transforming the legal field and improving efficiencies in tasks such as research, document review, and case analysis.

3. *Legal Research Skills:* Information technology's rapid change profoundly impacts legal education and legal practice, with a focus on computer-assisted legal research instruction.

4. *Legal Technology in Nigeria:* Technology has made significant changes to legal education and practice in Nigeria, with the incorporation of ICT into the curriculum and the application of technology to legal research.

These results highlight the transformative impact of technology on both legal education and practice, emphasizing the importance of integrating modern technology into the legal field for improved efficiencies and enhanced learning experiences.

Conclusion. Since the 1980s, technology has had a profound effect on legal education and practice, particularly in sophisticated states. The utilization of CALR and CAI demonstrates this fact. Some jurisdictions use AI to facilitate e-discovery. Legal software can assist lawyers in providing more efficient legal services which are to be provided to clients. Jumanazarova declared that although developing countries are new adopters of technology in the legal profession, it has become an indispensable tool for teaching and practice[9]. Law colleges are increasingly embracing

LMS and LawPavilion, a CALR portal that enables quicker and more effective research for lawyers.

While there are obstacles to implementing technology in the developing countries' legal system, the advantages outweigh them. Mukhtorova affirmed today's law students and young lawyers are increasingly tech-savvy and integrate it into their daily practices[10]. The next generation of attorneys and law students will be technologically proficient and capable of greater success.

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