

# Features of Digitalization of Jurisprudence in the Context of Improving the Legal System

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## Abstract

The main purpose of the article is to identify key aspects of the digitalization of jurisprudence in the context of improving the legal system. The law should create the regime of the greatest assistance to the innovative processes taking place today. Information technologies, actively introduced into all spheres of society, have a significant impact. Attempts to feel and comprehend this influence become the basis for the emergence of the information society - a society where the main value of its functioning is information. Based on the results of the study, key elements of the digitalization of jurisprudence were identified in the context of improving the legal system.

## Keywords:

*digitalization, legal system, jurisprudence, system.*

## 1. Introduction

Under the "digital" jurisprudence, according to the author, one should consider the introduction of computer technology, special computer software, mathematical methods, etc. into law-making and law enforcement. Such implementations are necessary for the collection, storage and processing of legal information for the most efficient receipt of various information legal services.

On the eve of the fourth industrial revolution, all spheres of society are undergoing changes associated with a sharp increase in the amount of information, the possibility of continuous use of the Internet anywhere in the world and even beyond its borders, and total digitalization. The number of human activities covered by digitalization is growing every year. The introduction of digital technologies is becoming an integral part of our reality. They pervade all spheres, and the legal sphere is no exception. It is progressiveness in the field of digital technologies and the information sphere that today determines the level of socio-economic development of the state. At the same time, the current legislation

does not fully comply with the emerging digital reality, there is a lag in legal regulation from the emerging social conditions, which necessitates the adjustment of the regulatory framework.

It is necessary to regulate relations in which new processes and objects that are still non-traditional for most of us are involved: blockchain, mining, bitcoin, token and many others. It is necessary to prevent the functioning of the digital sphere outside of legal regulation, to form new offenses that ensure compliance with new "digital norms", taking into account the capabilities of law enforcement officers to prevent, suppress, detect such offenses and bring the perpetrators to justice, to ensure the harmonious implementation of "digital norms" of the current system legislation.

The main purpose of the article is to identify key aspects of the digitalization of jurisprudence in the context of improving the legal system.

## 2. Methodology

The main purpose of the article is to identify key aspects of the digitalization of jurisprudence in the context of (increasing) the improvement of the legal system. To do this, a number of methods were used that make up the research methodology.

The study was conducted using the following theoretical methods: system analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, comparison, classification, generalization and systematization, idealization and abstraction.

## 3. Research Results and Discussions

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The current century has been marked by the rapid spread of digitalization, which has affected all spheres of social life, and in the context of the current restrictions on personal communication in the real world (through quarantine activities), including in the educational process, a remote form of communication turned out to be safer and more adequate for the mentioned activities. Accordingly, distance education has become popular (and mandatory under strict quarantine conditions), which, however, needs to be provided with the necessary electronic means/resources, including electronic textbooks and educational and methodological literature, regulatory legal acts in electronic form, access to electronic libraries and websites of scientific institutions, where the results of scientific research are published in the form of monographs, collections of scientific papers, comments on legislation, scientific articles, materials of scientific and scientific-practical conferences. Of particular importance is the cooperation of institutions of higher education (in our case - legal) and scientific institutions engaged in scientific research in the field of jurisprudence.

Consequently, the effectiveness of legal education and its high level depend on a number of factors, among which an important place is occupied by the use of the results of modern scientific research in the training of lawyers, the use of digital resources, which allows solving a set of problems: students' access to the results of scientific research published in electronic form, electronic teaching aids / textbooks and educational and methodological literature, participation in scientific and scientific-practical conferences and other scientific events, as well as legal clinics that use remote consultation / legal assistance. The implementation of an effective educational policy will contribute to the balance of traditional education in the field of jurisprudence with the use of legal e-learning. Due to the fact that e-learning mainly functions using digital technologies, there is a need to clarify digital rights not only for participants in the educational process, but also for applicants for electronic transactions implemented via the Internet.

A modern legal state is obliged to provide its citizens and structures with information about the current legislation, as well as create conditions for the prompt receipt by any subject of information about

the rules of law he needs. To do this, it is necessary to have an information legal system that will ensure that information about various regulatory legal acts is communicated to a wide range of users.

Digitalization in the legal profession is a necessity, which, firstly, allows specialists to always be aware of the latest changes in legislation and makes it possible to refer to legal acts at any time. Secondly, the wider the range of legal information available to a lawyer, the more seriously and thoroughly he approaches the solution of various problems, taking into account all the nuances and details of their legal regulation [1-4].

Experts in this field believe that both business and the state are currently very interested in the digitalization of legal processes and rule-making, with the help of which it is possible to increase the efficiency of their activities and reduce transaction costs. Regulatory legal acts in connection with the current lawmaking are regularly supplemented and changed, therefore, constant work is needed to update them. According to some estimates of experts, the level of technology development in jurisprudence today is about 30%, and available online legal services do not exceed 5%. The consumer is interested both in obtaining information about the actual legislation in force and newly issued acts, and he sometimes needs information about acts that have been in force for a long time and have become outdated. The worst situation is with the information contained in departmental acts, acts of subjects of the federation, as well as in acts of local governments. The bulk of the acts issued by these bodies are not only not updated in a timely manner, but may not even be published in the periodical press. The way out of this situation can only be in the activity of creating automated systems of legal information, that is, in the process of digitalization of the regulatory framework. Electronic legal reference systems are software systems with a number of advantages that provide the ability to work with a large amount of legal information [5-10].

The main factors negatively affecting the digitalization of jurisprudence are shown in Figure 1.

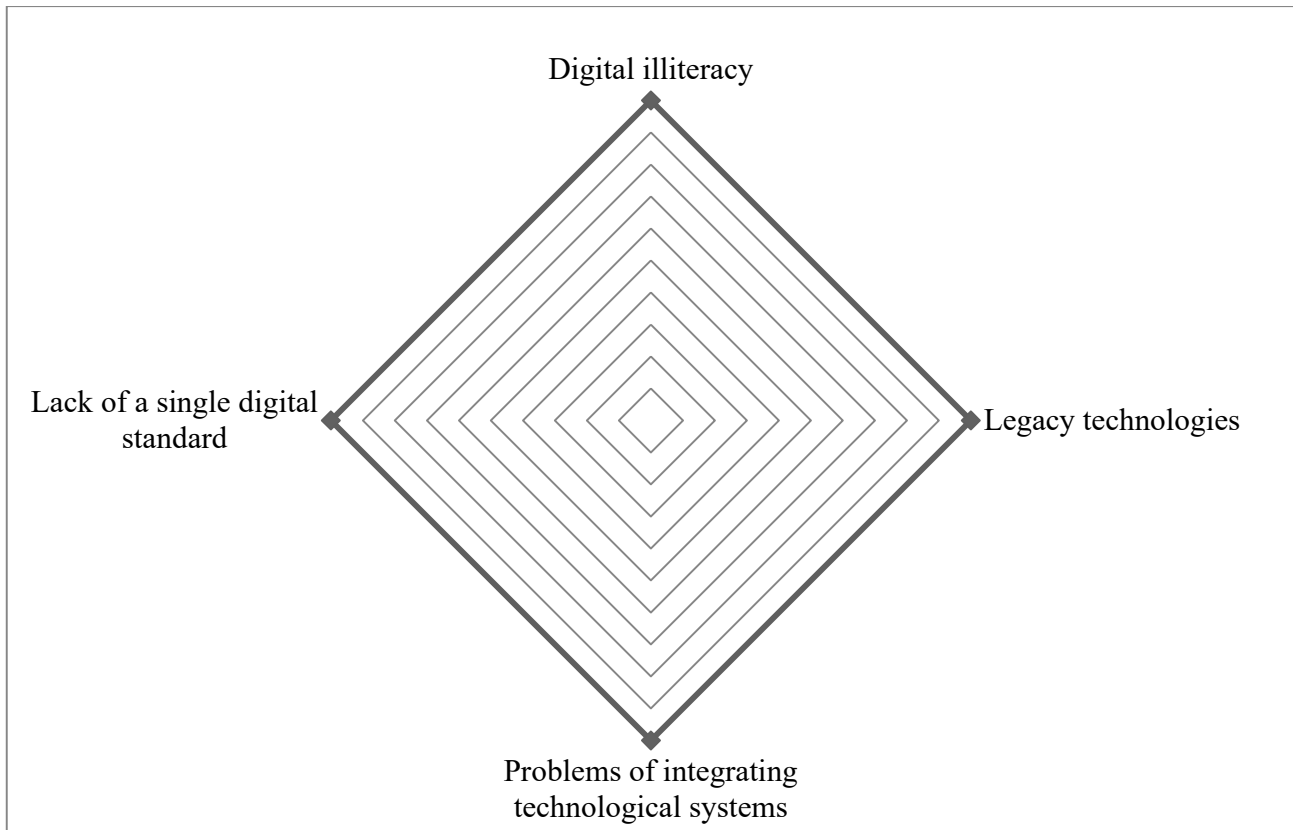


Fig.1. The main factors negatively affecting the digitalization of jurisprudence

The main purpose of electronic reference legal systems is to make the work of users as efficient as possible. But, it is worth noting that the service capabilities of these systems are different, and therefore there is fierce competition between manufacturers. In the process of activity, manufacturers strive to expand the information base of the system, apply new means to replenish it, introduce the latest technologies for this, including expanding the channels for obtaining legal information. Moreover, they can be different for different systems: from printed publications to direct agreements on information exchange with authorities or other state structures. But, despite the existing differences in all information retrieval systems, working with them for lawyers in all areas of professional activity is necessary. Currently, lawyers cannot imagine their professional activities without the use of legal reference systems, which allow to increase the level of law enforcement and lawmaking, as well as save time and effort.

Given the objectivity of the digitalization process, as well as the great potential for introducing technologies into the legal profession, it is necessary to pay attention to the increased importance of legal education, which provides fundamental cross-sectoral training of professional personnel. In this connection, it is important to constantly update the knowledge that is offered to students. It is also necessary to develop new approaches to the training of lawyers that will allow future specialists to learn how to effectively use professional technological tools, and as a result, correctly formulate their legal position, argue and communicate it publicly, as well as conduct negotiations [11-16].

The key stages of digitalization of jurisprudence are presented in Figure 2.

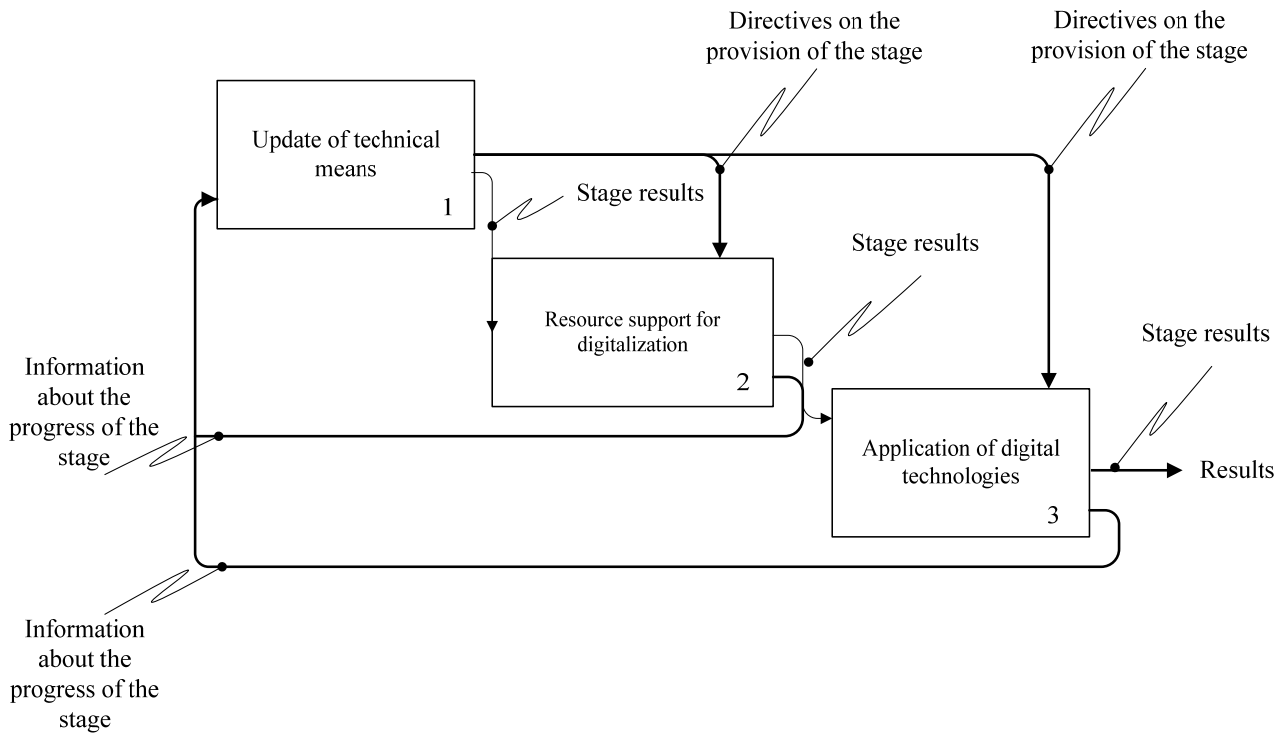


Fig.2. The key stages of digitalization of jurisprudence

Thus, the process of digitalization, which is actively developing in modern legal science, also affects the activities of manufacturers of legal reference systems.

#### 4. Conclusions

Digitalization thoroughly penetrates into all spheres of society. The active use of digital technologies in various spheres of human activity is an integral part of modern reality, and the legal sphere is no exception.

Still, digital technologies alone cannot directly threaten the legal profession. In view of this, it is worth considering the digitalization process as a means of opening up new opportunities for the legal community. Given the potential for the introduction and development of new technologies in the legal field, it is worth dividing attention to legal education. Definitely, education must keep pace with constantly evolving technologies so that future lawyers can effectively use professional technological tools.

The stability of the functioning of the judiciary was also facilitated by the use of modern information and

telecommunication technologies as a means of ensuring citizens' access to justice and ensuring its maximum openness and transparency, the implementation of the principle of independence and objectivity in making court decisions.

Digitalization is a global phenomenon with transformational potential. Accordingly, law, being the regulator of relations, experiences its influence. Modern jurisprudence does not stand still, and is actively developing in the period of informatization. When there is a need to make a request to legal bases, the search for an answer to this request is carried out not manually, but programmatically, this makes it easier for lawyers and users of legal services. In this case, this is how artificial intelligence works.

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