DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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The modern world is characterized by the rapid development of digital technologies that are replacing the usual and already traditional ways of working with information. And education is no exception. For any state, education is one of the most important tools for shaping the country's well-being. That is why the use of modern digital technologies in education, which are the most effective means of working with information, is especially relevant.

The use of digital technologies in the educational process is especially popular today, as it corresponds to the trends of the time. Despite the fact that they have recently begun to be widely introduced into the educational system, now it is impossible to imagine any school, and especially higher education institutions, without them. The purpose of digital technologies in educational institutions is to promote education and improve its quality. The use of different types of digital technologies in universities has already made it possible to create a fairly effective educational environment.

Today, universities use digital technologies to:

- cover their activities (information posted on university websites), allowing everyone to analyze data on available areas and specialties, view advertising information, ask a question of interest to the admissions committee; submit

documents for admission and even enroll in a university (this service was launched in June 2020, etc.;

- administration of the educational process, for example, analysis of the quality of education, student records, monitoring of educational achievements of students, etc.;

- internal and external document flow;

- access of employees and students to electronic educational resources, etc. For example, at the Tambov State Technical University, textbooks, teaching and teaching aids, lectures published in the 2000s are presented in digital form and are provided online from the website of the university's electronic library system (elib.tstu.ru) to everyone. Thus, students and teachers have the opportunity to conveniently access the information necessary for self-education.

In addition, the scientific library of the university is connected to a number of other electronic library systems:

- "Lan" - e.lanbook.com;

- "IPRbooks" - iprbookshop.ru;

- "URAIT" - www.biblio-online.ru;

- "eLIBRARY.RU" - elibrary.ru;

- "National Electronic Library" - rusneb.ru;

- Dissertation Library of the Russian State Library - rusneb.ru.

Also, students and staff of the university have access to the university information system and the following electronic databases:

- "Polpred.com Media Review" - www.polpred.com;

- "Scopus" - www.scopus.com;

- "Web of Science" - apps.webofknowledge.com. However, the introduction of digital technologies into the economy and social sphere of Uzbekistan has

exacerbated the need to train specialists who possess both professional and digital competencies.

The latest advances in digital technologies require specialists to be able to perform professional tasks in a digital environment. In particular, the country needs lawyers who are able to work in a digitalized environment and who can solve professional problems using modern digital technologies. A good, sought-after specialist in the field of jurisprudence must be fluent in digital technologies, be familiar with the capabilities of artificial intelligence and be able to use them in professional activities, and provide clients with services online. For example, using artificial intelligence, blockchain, neural networks and other digital technologies, conduct legal transactions, conclude contracts with partners and clients, manage their affairs, track time and plan meetings, search for the necessary information, exchange information with colleagues, management and clients at the right time, in a fast, modern and comprehensive manner.

Thus, the System Technologies company conducted a survey of experts on the topic of "automation risks" in Uzbekistan. As reported by Artur Bulatov, Head of Marketing at Brooma, in the framework of this survey, the use of specialized information systems by lawyers, for example, the Jeffit system, by automating many routine tasks will make work processes "more efficient and more manageable." He states that new specialists with knowledge and skills at the "junction of IT and law will soon be needed: specialists in legal data, in the application of artificial intelligence in law, forensic experts in machine-readable documents, architects and engineers of legal knowledge and solutions. The only recipe is not to fence ourselves off from technology, but to study and apply it."

Thus, lawyers capable of performing their professional tasks using digital technologies will become a new profession based on the intersection of knowledge.

The information presented emphasizes the importance of training legal specialists ready to work in the digital economy, and necessitates the effective formation of digital competencies in students of legal specialties and areas necessary

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for performing various tasks in the digital environment. It should be said that, despite the inextricable connection of the modern generation with computers, gadgets, and Internet technologies, many students majoring in law do not understand how to solve educational, and especially professional, problems using digital technologies, explaining this by the fact that they were poorly taught computer science at school.

They are most prepared to search for information in the digital world, online communication and virtual communication. However, the use of digital technologies to search for the necessary information, and even communication in social networks, in turn contributes to their development.

However, we believe that in order to train legal professionals with the required level of skills in the field of digital technologies, it is necessary to create an educational environment that will allow students to obtain the relevant competencies required by today's employers. To create such an environment, digital technologies should be used in the educational process in a comprehensive manner, namely as an object of study, a teaching tool, and a tool for solving professionally oriented problems, communicating with colleagues from other universities, obtaining the necessary information, conducting research work, improving qualifications, holding video conferences, etc.

Students acquire basic skills and abilities in using digital technologies in the process of studying computer science (in some universities, the subject is called "Information Technology in Legal Activity"), to which many universities allocate a minimum of hours. Students consolidate the skills they have acquired in working with digital technologies in the process of searching for information necessary for their studies, not only from recommended electronic and multimedia textbooks, reference and legal systems, but also from other official Internet resources. That is, students today are not limited to lecture material and textbook data, they can easily find lecture materials from teachers at other universities, textbooks, scientific articles on the topic being studied, and other scientific information on the Internet,

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discuss the material with students from other universities, master any course or topic using online courses.

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