

## Issues of Improving Legislation on the Conduct of Civil Court Cases

*Chibilova Moxiraxon Kushbekovna*

*Tashkent State University of Law, Faculty of graduate and correspondence studies,  
Specialty methods of mediation and conflict resolution*

### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the general issues of simplification and improvement of the civil procedural form. The study concludes that simplified procedures are the way to ensure fast and effective administration of justice, accessibility of judicial protection of civil rights. The consequence of simplifying the procedure is to reduce the size of the state fee, reduce the cost of the process compared to full court proceedings, relieve courts of an excessive number of cases, eliminate unnecessary red tape.*

**KEYWORDS:** *areas of simplification of the civil procedural form, electronic justice.*

In the modern period, civil proceedings have become the main way to protect the rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of citizens and associations. In this regard, the development of the concept of edible power in justice in Griddan cases is an urgent task of the modern science of Griddan procedural law, which at the same time has practical significance, since it is aimed at the development of a civilized, free from political dictate, human, democratic justice that promotes universal human values.

It is difficult to overestimate the role and importance of simplified judicial procedures. A way to ensure quick and effective administration of justice and accessibility of judicial protection of civil rights are simplified procedures. The consequence of simplifying the procedure is a reduction in the amount of state duty, a reduction in the cost of the process compared to full legal proceedings, unloading the courts from an excessive number of cases, and the elimination of unnecessary red tape. These factors have a positive impact on the work of the judicial system as a whole. In the domestic procedural doctrine, the problem of studying the simplification of the procedural form is currently relevant in connection with the implementation of legislative initiatives of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation to introduce simplified forms of consideration of cases in legal proceedings. In addition, the development of information technologies and their phased introduction into procedural legislation increases interest in this issue.

Compulsory and documentary proceedings are considered as simplified (accelerated) forms of resolving civil cases in Germany. Obtaining an executive title without edible development can be defined as a task of providential production. Any monetary requirement may be specified in the order for the product offered. If there are no objections from the debtor, the validity of the claims is not verified. The debtor can transfer the case to the ordinary process and state his objections there, and this protects the interests of the debtor. Filing claims for the recovery of sums of money and foreclosure on pledged property can be characterized as documentary proceedings. The decision applies to immediate execution if the claim is fully supported by the documents submitted to the court. The defendant's objections do not affect and are not possible in the resolution and documentary process. However, objections give the defendant the right to protect his interests in the future normal production.

Analyzing the criteria for distinguishing subjects of law and quasi-subjects of law, such as the ability

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(potential or real) to independently exercise subjective rights and legal obligations, to commit lawful and unlawful acts, the ability to bear legal responsibility, the ability to make legal decisions, to be a decisive authority in law, the presence of one's own legal interests, needs, legal aspirations, claims, property isolation, E. V. Ponomareva emphasizes that robots and artificial intelligence are quasi-subjects of law. At the same time, the doctrine can point to fundamental research indicating the opposite. Thus, the doctrine presents the concept of multimodal legal personality of an artificial intelligence unit. The specifics of legal regulation of artificial intelligence depend on the goals of legal regulation, as rightly indicated in the literature.

The formalism of civil proceedings should also be considered as one of the problems of introducing and improving the legal regulation of artificial intelligence in civil proceedings. The branch of civil procedural law is quite conservative and little subject to change. One of the problems of introducing artificial intelligence into civil proceedings is also the debatability of the doctrine of procedural law on the forms of using artificial intelligence (type of legal proceedings, specific list of actions). The main discussion is about the possibility of administering justice by a robot judge. For example, in Germany, robots perform the functions of distributing cases between judges and independently issue court orders.

These arguments confirm that at present the administration of justice is impossible with a robot judge due to the lack of "strong artificial intelligence", as well as the lack of "free legal will" and legal capacity of artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence technologies can be used as assistive electronic technologies. When establishing the principles of the use of assistive electronic technologies in civil proceedings (blockchain technologies and artificial intelligence), it is necessary to be guided by the principles established by the European Ethical Charter on the use of artificial intelligence in judicial systems and the realities surrounding them: the principle of respect for fundamental rights, the principle of non-discrimination, the principle of quality and safety, the principle of transparency, impartiality and reliability, the principle of user control, since the principles contained in the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence in the Russian Federation primarily relate to the national economy, and not to legal proceedings. Auxiliary information technologies can, for example, be used when issuing a court order, when the court performs certain preparatory actions in preparing a case for trial (summarizing judicial practice, analyzing current legislation, determining the subject of evidence for simple categories of cases, etc.). In connection with the above, the electronic procedural form and digital procedural rights in procedural legislation. The provisions of the electronic procedural form should be systematized as a section of each of the three procedural codes.

As a procedural category, judicial power is the quality of the justice authorities to consider and resolve on behalf of the state all social conflicts arising in society between subjects of legal communication and to apply state coercive measures to them, if necessary. In justice in civil cases, judicial power is exercised by directing and managing the court's procedural activities of all participants in legal proceedings, and is manifested in a wide system of procedural means that provide the necessary conditions for a comprehensive and complete study of the circumstances of the case, for the purposes of legal, reasonable and fair judicial enforcement. The action of the judiciary extends beyond civil proceedings, ensuring the authoritative implementation of binding court decisions. The trend of modern legal regulation of judicial activity is aimed at increasing the efficiency and reality of judicial protection, expanding the powers of the judiciary, making it possible to consider conflicts and other legal cases impartially, independently and objectively, while being guided by. The Constitution, the law, one's own internal legal consciousness and conviction, maintaining the priority of the interests of the individual, his freedom and independence in the exercise of his rights and those guaranteed by law.

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