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A NEW LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This scientific article analyzes the trend of innovative approaches to legal education and science in Uzbekistan in recent years. The significance of the latest decisions and decrees of the president and the government in reforming higher education and professional legal education is revealed. In addition, the role of the community and volunteer groups in a democratic society and legal education is emphasized.

Key words: legal education, legal assistance and services, Legal tech, public group “Street law”, legal logic, “Development strategy”, Legal writing, Joint double degree program, law schools, volunteer group “Adolat qanotlari”.

Based on history, improving the field of law within civil society and establishing a high-quality legal service has been one of the pressing issues for the state. Currently, in our legal democratic state-building and the advancement of individual freedoms, legal education and science stand as direct and essential mechanisms. When we talk about legal education and science, it is not limited to legal experts; rather, it is relevant to all members of society without exception.

While social relations in a democratic state are essentially shaped based on legal norms, we also acknowledge the paramount importance of legal education and science in our society. The latest Decree¹ of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, which focus on further improving legal education and science, and infusing innovation into it, constitute a significant step in line with the current requirements.

The second priority “Direction of the strategy”² for further development of

Uzbekistan is to enhance the legal culture and consciousness of the population, improve the legal assistance and service system, and increase the investment attractiveness of the higher education system. This is in accordance with the President's decree³ on approving the concept of developing the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 years aiming to enhance its competitiveness internationally.

The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev has signed the decree "On additional measures to improve legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan," emphasizing the urgent need for systematic measures to enhance legal education and develop the field of law in the country.

This decree is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of national legal education, preparing highly qualified legal experts, and addressing systematic issues and deficiencies in the development of legal science. In recent years, practical measures have been taken to elevate legal culture among our citizens, and the

signing of this decree underscores the commitment to furthering legal education and science as the foundation for achieving legal excellence in the new Uzbekistan.

The overarching goal of the decree is to establish a legal state based on the rule of law and to develop the legal system. It recognizes the importance of shaping a society where every action is grounded in legal consciousness, thereby contributing to the advancement of legal education and science.

Particularly noteworthy is the focus on meeting the high standards of democratic and legal reforms in the country. The demand for highly qualified legal professionals who can respond to the requirements of modern international standards led to the reorganization of Tashkent state institute of law into Tashkent state university of law in 2013 years.

Following the transformation into a university, a series of reforms were implemented over the years to enhance the quality of legal education. The introduction of the "credit-module" system in the legal education system and its continuous improvement highlight the ongoing efforts to modernize legal education in Uzbekistan.

In a short period, Tashkent state university of law thoroughly reviewed its activities and implemented a series of reforms. Notably, the scholarly performance indicator reached 41%, Tashkent legal college was integrated into the structure of Tashkent state university of law, and 6-month courses were established to retrain individuals with higher education in legal specialties.

Moreover, significant achievements include the launch of the "job.tsul.uz" electronic system, the establishment of the "Legal sciences bulletin" scholarly-practical journal, the initiation of the "TSUL Legal Report" – a new and innovative electronic international scholarly journal in English in the field of jurisprudence, the recruitment of 21 foreign professors as instructors, the creation of the "Legal City" mobile application, the

formation of the "Young jurists" community, and the signing of memorandums of cooperation between Tashkent state university of law and several European law universities.

However, over the years, the sole operation of a single legal educational institution across the entire country eliminated the monopoly in legal education, allowing healthy competition to improve its quality. Naturally, monopolies tend to hinder progress in any field, including education. While competition can enhance the quality of education, it is important to ensure that educational institutions operate ethically and maintain high standards in all areas.

As a result, the statement "I am not a legal expert" has led all our youth to submit documents to this single legal educational institution. The high competition, with only 1 out of 15-20 applicants being accepted, resulted in an increase in admission scores and even highlighted cases of corruption. Most significantly, the lack of diversity in legal education across the entire country did not provide the opportunity to evaluate its activities and the competence of the professionals it produced.

The decree "On additional measures to improve legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan" outlined numerous innovations aimed at developing legal education. In particular, legal faculties were established at universities in Samarqand, Namangan, and Termiz in a short period. Opening legal faculties not only fosters healthy competition in training legal professionals but also increases the accessibility of legal education for local youth in their respective regions.

In 2021 years the Times higher education organization, which addresses important issues in the field of higher education in the United Kingdom, announced the results of its latest THE impact ranking, which evaluates and assesses the activities of universities⁴.

The development of clinical legal

education has been identified as one of the key directions for advancing legal education and science, with a focus on establishing a close connection between the learning process and the practical application of law. For many years, the lack of sufficient importance given to this connection has had a negative impact on the training of highly qualified professionals.

The approval of the proposal to establish the international law and comparative jurisprudence faculty at the Ministry of justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Tashkent state university of law marked a significant step in recognizing the importance of this aspect. The main partners for the faculty are Nagoya University from Japan and Regensburg University from Germany. In line with this collaboration, the faculty actively engages with the international community to deepen the study of international private law, particularly international arbitration law. The faculty also conducts in-depth comparative analyses of legal systems, including national, Japanese, German, and legal systems of other developed foreign states. This approach contributes to the training of highly qualified legal professionals in Uzbekistan.

This initiative reflects a commitment to enhancing the practical aspects of legal education, bridging the gap between theory and application, and preparing legal professionals who can competently navigate the complexities of international and comparative law.

With this decree, the following priorities were identified for the further development of legal education and science:

- 1.Ensuring the preparation of highly qualified, innovative, and ethically sound professionals based on modern demands, international legal experience, and labor market requirements.

- 2.Enhancing the credit-module system of education, improving the methods of evaluating students' knowledge, and integrating modern information and communication technologies into the educational process.

- 3.Strengthening the connection between the learning process and practical legal activities through the development of clinical legal education.

- 4.Collaborating with leading educational and research institutions in developed foreign countries, conducting joint legal research, and promoting exchange programs for professors, lecturers, and students.

- 5.Conducting joint legal research, promoting collaboration between professors, lecturers, and students, and actively implementing legal information technologies and systems (Legal tech) in the field of law and the state.

- 6.Establishing an "E-University" system to create an open, transparent, subjective, and non-discriminatory educational environment free from corruption, as well as implementing measures to improve the national competitiveness of legal education.

To ensure academic mobility and bring education in line with international standards, Tashkent state university of law has established collaboration agreements and joint education programs with six prestigious foreign universities in recent years, fostering student exchanges and mutual cooperation.

In particular, on August 20, 2021 years an agreement was signed with M.Narikbayev Kazakh humanitarian law university. According to the agreement on the implementation of joint educational programs (according to the 2.5 + 1.5 scheme), 56 students were admitted to the "International law" specialization, and a similar agreement (according to the 2 + 1 scheme) was implemented for graduates of legal colleges.

On July 8, 2020 years an agreement was signed with Yanka Kupala Grodno state university (Republic of Belarus). According to this agreement, 37 students were admitted to the joint bachelor's program in the field of international law, within the framework of the creation of joint educational programs for the preparation of the first stage of higher education

(according to the 3 + 1 scheme).

On August 24, 2021, a new agreement (according to the 2 + 1 scheme) was signed for graduates of legal colleges.

Furthermore, on October 12, 2020 years a memorandum of understanding was signed between London's Queen Mary University (United Kingdom) and Tashkent state university of law regarding cooperation in the field of science and education, and a double degree program was established at the master's level.

On December 7, 2020 years a memorandum of understanding was signed between Mykolas Romeris University (Lithuania) and Tashkent state university of law regarding cooperation in the field of science and education, and a double and triple degree program was established at the master's level.

On December 22, 2020 years Tashkent state university of law signed a memorandum of understanding with the East China university of political science and law, covering cooperation in education, student and teacher exchange programs, as well as joint diploma programs. The joint diploma programs are being implemented through the development of curriculum and regulations.

On May 20, 2021 years a cooperation agreement was signed with Lobachevsky Nizhny Novgorod state university, establishing joint educational programs based on the 3 + 1 scheme.⁵

It's important to emphasize that due to significant positive changes in recent years, Tashkent state university of law has achieved notable success in global rankings. Among 94 regions and countries worldwide, TSUL occupies the 401st place, marking it as the highest-ranking higher education institution in the country.

In recent years, innovations in legal education have been introduced, including the transformation of legal colleges into technical colleges and the implementation of a modular system of education. These initiatives aim to

enhance the training of legal professionals and strengthen legal services.⁶

On October 30, 2020 years the government adopted a resolution⁷ on additional measures to improve the activities of legal technical colleges under the Ministry of justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The resolution includes the approval of regulations on the admission procedure, conduct of entrance exams, consideration of appeals related to entrance exam results, and other regulations governing the admission process for legal technical colleges under the Ministry of justice.

In a short period, significant reforms have been implemented in legal technical colleges based on the aforementioned resolution. Notably, the training of specialists in areas such as State legal activity, Legal services, and Judicial legal activity has been initiated. The curriculum and program (module) for the academic year 2020/2021 were developed for day and evening study directions.

Starting from the academic year 2020/2021 the admission process for legal technical colleges was organized through testing conducted by the State testing center (STC). The current admission procedure, based on a tuition contract, has been established, resulting in the admission of more than 1400 applicants to legal technical colleges, making it one of the significant achievements in the field.

With the decree "On additional measures to improve legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan," the reorganization of legal technical colleges under the Ministry of justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been undertaken, bringing a new phase to the professional legal education activities.

According to this resolution, starting from the academic year 2021/2022 the submission of documents for admission to legal technical colleges is carried out through the State Services Centers, the Unified Interactive Public Services Portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan, or the official website of the State Testing Center (STC). This simplifies the

application process for prospective students, providing them with the opportunity to save time and reduce costs.

The text appears to be a detailed passage discussing the admission criteria and ranking system for graduates of the academic lyceum under TSUL (Tashkent state university of law) in Uzbekistan, particularly those who have completed their studies with achievement indicators of 56% and above. It mentions that students achieving 60% and above in total scores, as determined by test exams in the field of "jurisprudence" at the national level, are recommended for admission to legal technical schools without the need for entrance exams. Admission can be pursued based on a fee-based contract beyond the established admission parameters.

In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 359 dated June 10, 2021 "On measures to introduce the credit-module system in educational institutions under the Ministry of justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan", as well as under the Ministry of justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan In order to further improve the quality of education in educational institutions by introducing a mechanism for harmonizing the educational process of educational institutions with international standards and maintaining the rating of legal technical schools, the Cabinet of Ministers "Measures to further improve the activities of educational institutions in the system of the Ministry of justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan" The adoption of the decision on" became the legal basis for the beginning of major changes in legal education.⁸

"In order to improve the activities of legal technical colleges and ensure the systematic development, the main tasks include training highly qualified personnel with high demand in the labor market, actively attracting personnel recruiters to the process of training highly qualified personnel, ensuring the quality of educational services provided by legal technical colleges, providing relevant state bodies,

personnel recruiters, and the general public with accurate information about the scientific and educational processes, as well as the opportunities and conditions in legal technical colleges. Another important task is to ensure collaboration with reputable educational institutions globally and assist them in achieving high performance according to international standards. These tasks form the basis for determining the ranking of technical colleges.

The Ministry of justice has established a procedure for admitting graduates of legal technical colleges to bachelor's programs in higher education institutions that specialize in "jurisprudence". This includes issuing guidelines to judicial authorities to provide guidance to graduates of legal technical colleges, receiving applications from graduates, conducting individual interviews, formalizing admission to higher education institutions, completing tuition payments, and organizing the continuous production of graduates according to the distribution plan.

In determining the annual ranking of legal technical colleges, the involvement of teachers not only in pedagogical but also in scientific activities is crucial. The ability of students and teaching staff to obtain a recognized certificate in a foreign language enhances the desire for continuous learning. The decision promotes the active participation of students in international and national Olympiads and competitions.

It is important to emphasize that until now, graduates of technical colleges were only directed to the Tashkent state university of law. However, a new decision allows graduates of legal technical colleges to be directed not only to TSUL but also to the University of world economy and diplomacy, Samarkand state university, Namangan state university, Termiz state university, and Karakalpak state university specializing in "jurisprudence."

The volume of the curriculum in legal technical colleges is determined by the Ministry of justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the

optimization of the workload of teachers and the allocation of more time for preparation and independent work contribute to the effectiveness of the educational process."

To enhance healthy competition among technical colleges and streamline document exchange, responsible organizations have been identified to establish a database related to rankings. Specifically, legal technical colleges provide information approved by the Ministry of justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan regarding academic titles such as the candidate of sciences (PhD) and doctor of sciences (DSc), as well as titles of associate professor or professor, and the protection of dissertations by teaching staff. Information on the employment status of legal technical college graduates is provided by the Ministry of employment and labor relations. The number of legal technical college graduates recommended for admission to higher education institutions is disclosed by the Ministry of justice, and the number of graduates admitted to state higher and foreign education institutions and their branches is presented by those institutions. Additional information includes the number of graduates admitted to supplementary education programs and foreign higher education institutions by Tashkent state university of law, as well as the number of students and teachers possessing a national certificate of proficiency in a foreign language according to the Ministry of justice and other indicators.

Most importantly, a discussion has taken place regarding the requirement for a proficiency certificate in a foreign language in various social media platforms, stating that it is not mandatory for law students. In this context, the Ministry of justice and TSUL officials officially addressed the issue in collaboration with journalists and bloggers, shedding light on the matter.

The opinion of Mirakmal Nizaymatov, who completed his legal studies at the University of Notre Dame in the state of Indiana several years ago, was highlighted. According

to his perspective, knowing only Uzbek and Russian languages is not sufficient for a modern legal professional. He emphasized that most recognized legal scholars worldwide write their books and articles in English. To benefit from such literature, one must either wait for translations or, if possible, read them directly in English. Undoubtedly, the advantages of reading legal literature in the language in which it is written are limitless. To gain insight into the number and types of legal journals published in English, one needs to continuously explore and monitor them on the internet.⁹

The "Street law" group was established following the decree of our country's leader Sh.Mirziyoyev on January 9, 2019 years which approved the "Concept of enhancing legal culture in society".¹⁰ This initiative aims to educate young people about mechanisms for protecting their rights. At present, active students from law universities and legal technical colleges are actively joining these groups. The "Street law" and "Justice rules" volunteer groups, formed by young people from legal universities and technical colleges, work in coordination with the regional judiciary, prosecutor's offices, and other law enforcement agencies, focusing on legal education and promoting legal culture among school students.

The primary task of legal technical colleges is not only to provide students to Tashkent state university of law but also to ensure that organizations, enterprises, and institutions in the regions are staffed with specialized legal professionals. Therefore, the majority of graduates from technical colleges are expected to work in roles such as notary assistants, inspectors in the Department of public services, specialists in the state services centers, state executors, and archivists.

In this regard, a specific set of rules and regulations has been established for recommending graduates of legal technical colleges for admission to the second year of the "Jurisprudence" program at TSUL. Several criteria have been set for technical college

students, including achieving at least 71% proficiency in each subject based on self-improvement performance ratings (85% or more for distance or online education), holding a B2 level or higher certification in a foreign language, active participation in cultural, educational, and community activities, and adherence to internal rules and ethical norms.

The mandatory requirement for legal technical college graduates to have proficiency in a foreign language is emphasized. This requirement aligns with the wise advice of our great ancestor Mahmudhoja Behbudiy, who said, "For us, it is not two but four languages that are necessary." Today, the curiosity of our children to learn foreign languages and social sciences is growing. Recognizing the achievements of our ancestors in contributing to the world's scientific development, it is time for us to add our share to the intellectual progress of our country. It is time to pay attention to raising our children as knowledgeable and capable individuals.

"In Uzbekistan, there are centers, courses, and platforms established for the development and updating of professional knowledge, skills, and competencies of pedagogical staff in the field of legal education and science. This initiative is aimed at implementing practical steps to ensure the quality of education in accordance with new and modern requirements in the legal field.

Through these centers, pedagogical staff can enhance their professional readiness and provide education to students using new methodologies and approaches. The activities of these centers include the implementation of distance learning platforms, establishment of branches, and conduct of courses for training professional mediators. Important directions of the centers' activities also involve the use of new technologies and the creation of electronic journals.¹¹

In addition to this, there is a discussion about enhancing the logical thinking of legal professionals, introducing new teaching

methods, and taking additional steps to bring legal education to a modern level. Professors employ the "Socratic method" to enhance logical thinking. In the United States, the law school admission test (LSAT) is designed for prospective law students to assess their logical foundations. In Uzbekistan, preparatory courses for this direction and courses for preparing logical summaries may be conducted.

This step contributes to the logical development of the legal field and ensures its provision with modern and effective educational methods. It assists in teaching students in a logical manner, preparing them for the development in this field, enhancing the professional readiness of legal professionals, and improving their experience and knowledge for a deeper understanding of legal sciences."

"Since the second half of the XX th century, the opportunities for our youth in Uzbekistan have expanded significantly due to the implementation of distance, evening, and late-night educational programs based on the admission exams conducted by the Center for Testing in the Tashkent state university of law for admission to the Tashkent state university of law master's program. However, our future legal professionals, or those currently studying, are inclined towards acquiring legal knowledge. In foreign universities, the emphasis is not given to memorizing codes and legal provisions. Understanding, analyzing, and correctly applying them are considered essential. The ability and competence of a legal professional are evaluated not only by the number of code articles memorized but by their understanding of how to organize relevant legal relationships, analyze them critically, and apply them in practice.

Instead of just studying codes and legal provisions, students are also required to read commentaries written on them, as well as textbooks written by legal scholars. For those entering the US legal system, students primarily study cases decided by the supreme court. In contrast, the legal system in Uzbekistan, being

part of the Romano-Germanic (civil law) system, has not widely explored cases decided by the supreme court. Therefore, reading commentaries written on codes and laws is of particular importance for law students in Uzbekistan. Developing the ability to analyze legal norms is crucial, and reading about legal issues is also important in enhancing this capability. In such materials, the author not only introduces legal issues but also expresses their opinions on how to resolve them.

In preparing our legal professionals, attention to this aspect is particularly emphasized in educational institutions that focus on this field. Training institutions pay significant attention to improving the practical skills of their students.

Thirdly, if we analyze the last 20 years, a significant portion of graduates with high legal knowledge has pursued activities primarily in law enforcement agencies. This has led to a shortage of young legal professionals in the legal system, in higher and professional education systems, in non-governmental and non-profit organizations, and in legal institutions. For example, currently in Uzbekistan, there are more than 4,000 lawyers, and over 30% of them are under 30 years old. In Uzbekistan, there is one lawyer per 8,250 citizens. This indicator is 256 in the United States, 260 in Italy, and 4,000 in Kazakhstan. Usually, lawyers simultaneously work in education and legal organizations and develop their legal skills over time. However, in higher legal education institutions and legal technical schools, there is a decrease in the possibility of training highly qualified legal professionals.

Therefore, as an intelligent innovative solution, it has been decided to admit teachers who have been active for at least 3 years in the magistracy of the Tashkent state university of law without an exam, and it is mandatory for them to teach for at least 3 years in the same place in the future.

Fourthly, one of the innovations aimed at improving the quality of education is the

transition of all legal education institutions to the credit-module system. It is known that in traditional educational systems, classroom activities constitute the main part of the educational process. The knowledge and actions of the teacher are central to the learning center. The credit-module system gives the teacher's knowledge dissemination and the dominant role in the classroom to the student-learner. It obliges the student to work more independently and to receive independent education, contributing to the training of free-thinking professionals.

Legal education institutions may develop the student's oratorical skills, but mastering legal writing is considered a separate ability in legal style. The most important part of a lawyer's work is carried out through legal writings. In the United States, all students studying law improve their legal writing skills in a course called "Legal writing." Unfortunately, in Uzbekistan, until today, only legal technical courses are taught in the field of legal education. This course would be appropriate to further enhance academic hours and activities."

"From the fifth point onwards, in recent years, engagement in legal studies has predominantly been carried out by professors and teachers of higher education and, at times, officials from the Ministry of foreign affairs and lawyers. Joint educational programs (double degree) in legal education, including collaborative efforts with foreign partners, conducting scientific research, and obtaining international grants, have been actively implemented, as outlined in the decree on additional measures to Further improve legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers on further improving the activities of educational institutions in the system of the Ministry of justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

This not only contributes to the development of our national legal system but

also ensures systematic analysis of international legal norms.

From the sixth point, for a student to become a highly qualified legal professional, it is essential for them to master at least one foreign language in addition to Uzbek. In my opinion, learning Russian is crucial. As our state has reached independence for 32 years, the number of books and articles written in Uzbek on legal topics is still significantly low. Therefore, it is necessary to turn to legal literature written before independence. Since most of this literature was written during the Soviet era, the majority of it is in Russian. Consequently, if a student wants to benefit from legal literature written before independence (which spans approximately 130-150 years, considering the Soviet era), they need to refer to legal literature in Russian. Even legal works and writings on legal issues up to the year 2000 in Uzbekistan were mostly in Russian.

For future legal professionals, knowing English, Russian, German, or French not only provides an additional advantage in obtaining education at the master's or doctoral levels abroad but also increases the chances of finding a good job. In the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia, as well as in developed countries like the Netherlands, Sweden, Singapore, and Japan, the possibility of obtaining education in law is expanded with knowledge of any of these foreign languages.

Seventh, the presidential decree "On additional measures to further improve legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers in 2021 create a foundation for the beginning of a new era in legal education development. These documents set clear goals for additional measures and innovations to further improve the activities of educational institutions in the system of the Ministry of justice.

In conclusion, it can be stated that obtaining a bachelor's degree in law in Uzbekistan and subsequently enrolling in a

foreign university for a master's or doctoral degree has several advantages. To achieve this, our graduates and those from legal technical schools should be encouraged to apply to foreign universities and colleges and increase the allocation of quotas for this purpose.

Firstly, studying law at a foreign university allows a student to learn in a new legal education system. This provides an opportunity for the student to become familiar with the legal system of the host country, understanding its advantages and disadvantages. The diploma obtained from a foreign legal university not only makes it possible to work in law firms and international organizations in Uzbekistan but also enables legal practice abroad.

In summary, it should be noted that reading legal literature related to the national legal system and written in Uzbek and Russian immediately after obtaining a bachelor's degree is essential. In addition, to pursue a master's degree in a foreign country, it is necessary to have a good command of English, at least. The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 705 on "Additional measures to further improve the activities of educational institutions in the system of the Ministry of justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan" supports learning foreign languages and creates additional advantages.

The law on additional measures to further strengthen justice and the rule of law, approved in the joint session of the legislative chamber and the senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 6, 2021, emphasizes the importance of strengthening justice and the rule of law in the development of our country. It outlines the tasks of strengthening the judicial system and the institute of advocacy, improving the activities of law enforcement agencies, enhancing the protection of entrepreneurs' rights, and eliminating the reasons for corruption, ensuring the effective functioning of state and public institutions, and curbing wrongdoers without hindering their legal responsibility.

It is essential to emphasize that this law and the related resolutions set clear goals for additional measures and innovations to strengthen justice and the rule of law in Uzbekistan. These documents will undoubtedly contribute to the further development of our society and the formation of highly qualified legal professionals.

In 2021 years the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev emphasized the need to bring our country to a new level of development through the "Strategy for development" during the joint session of the legislative chamber and the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Specifically, he highlighted the second direction of the strategy, which includes strengthening justice and the rule of law, ensuring the dignity of individuals, and tackling the tasks of the judicial system.

It is crucial to note that the "Strategy for development" emphasizes the importance of justice and the rule of law in the development of our country and outlines specific tasks for their implementation. In this regard, the number of legal professionals, their competence, and the improvement of legal education and its quality play a significant role in achieving the goals outlined in the strategy.

These documents and the essence of their content - additional measures and innovations in improving legal education and science in our country - emphasize the high competence and greater responsibility required from educators.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the documents adopted in our country and the announced "Strategy for development" provide a solid foundation for the beginning of a new era in the development of legal education. They emphasize that the number of legal professionals, their competence, and the improvement of legal education and its quality are essential for the further development of our society in the international community."

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