

Issues of Applying the Unified Memory in Legal Science and Law Enforcement Practice

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Received: 11 April 2025; **Accepted:** 07 May 2025; **Published:** 09 June 2025

Abstract: This article analyzes the scientific-theoretical and organizational-legal aspects of the relationship between legal science, the system of education in legal disciplines, legal science, and law enforcement practice in Uzbekistan.

Existing problems in legal education and law enforcement practice were analyzed, and proposals and recommendations were made for their elimination.

Based on the experience of foreign countries, issues of legal education and law enforcement practice were discussed, and mechanisms aimed at their implementation in our country were analyzed.

Keywords: Legal science, law enforcement practice, legal education, law enforcement problems.

Introduction: In today's rapidly developing society, education and science are indispensable. During periods of economic, political, and environmental crises, science serves as a crucial tool for addressing significant challenges. Therefore, science must be capable of analyzing various issues that arise in human life and providing timely solutions.

Indeed, our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that, "If we aim to transform Uzbekistan into a developed country, we can only achieve this through rapid reforms, enlightenment, and innovation. For this purpose, it is essential first and foremost to nurture a new generation of proactive reformers—strategic thinkers who are knowledgeable and skilled. This is why we have begun reforming all levels of education, from kindergarten through higher education." This statement highlights the fundamental role of education and science in national development. [1].

In this context, alongside other sciences, the role of legal science holds a special place. It is important to remember the significant interconnection between science and education in these processes. The view of N.I. Matuzov on the influence of science on the educational process and its quality is particularly relevant: "Science is connected to the educational

process by thousands of small threads, nourishing it, developing the most effective forms and methods of teaching, as well as the principles of mastering particular specialties. Through this, one can observe the deep interrelation between science and education" [2].

Legal science is responsible for the scientific analysis of legal life, as well as the systematization and improvement of legal norms, while the practice of law enforcement involves the application of these theoretical foundations in various real-life situations. The harmony between these two fields is a fundamental factor for the stable functioning of the legal system.

In this regard, a unified approach means that all institutions and specialists share a common understanding and apply legal norms consistently. This principle is crucial for ensuring the rule of law.

There are numerous noteworthy aspects in the experiences of foreign countries regarding the continuous interaction between science and law enforcement practice. For instance, in the United States, two-thirds of all fundamental research is conducted at institutions of higher education. Professors, instructors, and researchers at these

institutions are expected not only to conduct lectures and scientific research but also to engage in practical work in research laboratories aimed at developing innovative ideas and advancements [3].

The current era demands a fundamental transformation of the legal education system. Key tasks include integrating education with practical experience and vice versa, applying modern teaching methods, organizing classes in innovative formats, implementing distance learning, adopting international standards for retraining and professional development, strengthening independent learning, and producing new, effective, practical-oriented legal literature.

To harmonize legal science with law enforcement practice and to implement a unified law enforcement practice among employees of state bodies and organizations, the Institute for Retraining and Advanced Training of Legal Personnel was established on the basis of four retraining and advanced training centers under the Ministry of Justice by the Decree No. PF-80 of May 24, 2024, issued by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, titled "On further increasing the responsibility of justice bodies and institutions and forming a streamlined management system within the framework of administrative reforms" [4].

To ensure the implementation of this decree, on March 19, 2025, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted Resolution No. 171, which established a modern system for the continuous professional development of employees of justice bodies and institutions, as well as specialists in legal services, advocacy, notary, mediation, intellectual property, forensic examination, archival work, records management, and other fields. Furthermore, the resolution tasked improving their training based on international experience and contemporary educational standards [5].

The educational process organized at the institute is based on an approach focused on knowledge and skills for analyzing practical and legal disputes, with at least 40 to 50 percent of the time allocated to practical training. This indicates the necessity for a direct integration of legal science and law enforcement practice.

However, it is important to recognize that there are several pressing issues regarding the application of a unified approach in legal science and law enforcement practice in Uzbekistan.

Firstly, there is the issue of varying interpretations of the norms within adopted normative legal documents. Specifically, judges, investigators, and practicing legal professionals may interpret the same norm differently, resulting in contradictory decisions or the formation of ambiguous precedents.

Secondly, the question arises as to whether legal science or law enforcement practice should be primary. Ideally, problems and shortcomings in each field should first be analyzed from a scientific and theoretical perspective. Proposals and recommendations developed on the basis of such scientific and theoretical analyses should then be reflected in legislation and applied in law enforcement practice, which is deemed most appropriate.

Thirdly, the complexity and contradictions within the normative legal framework present a challenge: similar situations are regulated differently across various documents. This hampers the uniform application of law. Therefore, evaluating the regulatory impact of draft normative legal acts and adopted legal documents is of critical importance.

Fourthly, there is a lack of unified precedents in judicial practice: discrepancies exist between court decisions on similar cases. This undermines public trust in justice and equality. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Administrative Procedures" establishes 13 principles. According to this law, administrative documents and actions must comply with the principles of administrative procedures. Non-compliance with these principles leads to the annulment or reconsideration of administrative documents and actions. Courts, when resolving disputes arising from this law, must primarily assess whether any of these 13 principles have been violated.

Fifthly, there is a shortage of methodological uniformity in legal education. The curricula of higher education institutions offering legal education across the republic vary significantly. Different interpretations of legal sciences in universities may lead to diverse approaches among future specialists and cause misunderstandings in practice.

Another important issue is the training and professional development of legal personnel closely linked to practical experience, which is currently considered highly relevant. Establishing a comprehensive connection between legal science and practice should be regarded as one of the key tasks today. This is because teaching legal science and broadly applying its theoretical principles in practice, deepening judicial and legal reforms, and legislative activities represent one of the most effective methods.

In our view, alongside the development of legal science, achieving high standards in training legal professionals is possible through its practical application. The current evolving society, political and economic modernization processes, as well as reforms in the state and judicial-legal systems, necessitate the harmonious integration of legal science and practice.

However, it should not be forgotten that these changes can only be ensured and effectively implemented through mutual cooperation between legal educational institutions and the various stakeholders in this field. Unfortunately, at present, the social demand for legal education is primarily expressed only by educational authorities or law enforcement agencies. In reality, it is essential to establish close cooperation between legal education and all entities requiring specialists in this sector. In this context, it is advisable to develop practical collaboration between educational institutions that train legal personnel and law enforcement organizations.

The above analysis indicates that the interconnection between legal science and the practice of law enforcement necessitates the implementation of a unified approach to the consistent and effective application of law. This approach requires the uniform interpretation of legal norms by all subjects, the formation of a unified legal position within the activities of courts and law enforcement agencies, and plays a crucial role in ensuring legal certainty and stability.

Ensuring a unified approach in the application of law is not only a theoretical task but also a practical necessity. Achieving this requires the creation of scientifically grounded legislation, improving the quality of legal education, conducting judicial practice in a consistent manner, and utilizing scientific and theoretical recommendations.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, adherence to a unified approach in law enforcement not only guarantees justice but also contributes to the development of legal awareness and legal culture within society. Therefore, the systematic implementation of this approach during legal reforms is one of the essential conditions for establishing the rule of law and a civil society.

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