

## Peculiarities of using Artificial Intelligence in Conducting Administrative Court Cases

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**Abstract:** Through this article you might have information about what is artificial intelligence and how to use it in the administrative court cases in Uzbekistan.

**Key points:** artificial intelligence, garant, smart court, judicial acts, YouTube Search, Amazon, Netflix, Google Assistant, Siri and Alex, homosapiens, strategy.

Due to the growing role of artificial intelligence and the frequency of application of related technologies, more and more legal disputes on this topic arise in legal practice. The reference and legal system 'Garant' has prepared a review, which examines judicial acts and practice of recent years on issues:

- proof of authorship of artificial intelligence in the creation of various works;
- issues of forming contextual advertising using special algorithms;
- consideration of evidence obtained using artificial intelligence in criminal proceedings and administrative offenses, and cases.

The word of artificial intelligence originated from English language and it is a branch of science and technology that aims to create machines capable of imitating human intelligence.

AI technologies in widespread use today include intelligent web search engines (e.g. YouTube Search), recommendation systems (YouTube, Amazon and Netflix), natural language understanding (Google Assistant, Siri and Alexa), self-driving cars (e.g. Waymo) and others are considered as examples.

Alan Turing, English mathematician, logician, cryptographer and he made a great contribution to the development of informatics, then in 1950, he proposed the Turing test, a test of computer consciousness, was the author of the first research in the field of artificial intelligence.

Artificial intelligence was founded as an independent field of science in 1956. At a conference held at Dartmouth College this summer, John McCarthy used the term 'artificial intelligence' for the first time and went down in history as the author of this term. In 1956, McCarthy and others organized the Dartmouth Summer Research Project Conference on Artificial Intelligence. This initiative has led to many inventions such as machine learning, deep learning, and predictive analytics. In addition, this initiative gave rise to a new field - data science.

Although research on artificial intelligence has been conducted since the mid-20th century, public interest in it increased dramatically in 2012, when deep learning demonstrated its superiority over other artificial intelligence methods, and in 2017, following advances in transformer architecture. In the early 2020s, this field is booming, and many companies, universities, and laboratories are making significant progress in the field of artificial intelligence.

Artificial intelligence is a special field of computer science, which deals with the creation of computer systems with the capabilities usually associated with the human mind: language

understanding, teaching, discussion, problem solving, translation, and similar capabilities. Currently, artificial intelligence consists of algorithms and software systems designed to perform various tasks, and it can handle several tasks that the human mind can perform.

The field is based on the assumption that the intelligence of *Homo sapiens* can be described so precisely that it can even be modeled by a machine, a fundamental feature of intelligent beings. Just look at Dartmouth proposal under Philosophy if you do not believe in it. This raises philosophical questions about the nature of intelligence and the morality of creating artificial beings, questions that have been explored in myth, fiction, and philosophy since ancient times. Artificial intelligence is viewed with optimism. Optimism was present in the predictions of early artificial intelligence researchers. Whilst, artificial intelligence has also experienced crises. Crises can be seen in the ALPAC announcement in 1966, the perceptron shortage in 1970, the Lighthill announcement in 1973, and the development of the lisp machine market in 1987. Today, artificial intelligence has become an important part of the technology industry and offers solutions to many of the most challenging problems in computer science.

Artificial intelligence research is a high-tech and specialized field that is often ‘deeply’ divided into subfields that do not communicate with each other. Subfields have emerged around specialized problem solving, specialized institutions, the work of individual researchers, and the use of very different tools and long-standing differences of opinion about how to implement artificial intelligence. At the heart of SI is a set of skills such as the ability to think, know, plan, learn, communicate, feel, manipulate objects, and move. General intelligence (or ‘strong SI’) is one of the industry’s long-term goals.

Thinking machines and artificial beings appear in Greek myths such as Talos of Crete, Hephaestus’ bronze robot, and Pygmalion’s Galatea. Figures with human-like intelligence were created in the earliest civilizations: painted religious images were worshiped in Egypt and Greece, as well as by Yang Shi, Hero of Alexandria, and Al-Jaziri. Artificial creatures are also believed to have been created by Jabir ibn Hayyan, Judah Leo and Paracelsus. In the 19th and 20th centuries, Mary Shelley’s *Frankenstein* and Carl Chapek’s *R.U.R.* Artificial creatures such as (Rossum’s Universal Robots) are common in fiction. The stories of these creatures and their fates address the hopes, fears, and ethical issues facing the modern field of artificial intelligence.

The closer artificial intelligence is to human intelligence, the more data and computing resources are required to create it.

Artificial intelligence is neither a format nor a function. In short, artificial intelligence is a system or technology capable of imitating human behavior in the performance of certain tasks, gradually improving itself using the acquired information. In general, artificial intelligence is neither a format nor a function, but a process that includes data collection, analysis, etc. When talking about artificial intelligence, it is necessary to analyze its place in business and information technology. The gradual penetration of artificial intelligence into these areas will ensure that the number of artificial intelligence tools increases.

By ‘artificial intelligence’ most people understand the involvement of robots in various fields. But the term artificial intelligence does not mean that robots will replace humans. Its main goal is to expand the limits of human abilities and capabilities. That’s why technologies like this are a valuable business resource.

Initially, the term ‘artificial intelligence’ was applied to tasks that could only be performed by humans, such as customer service or playing chess. Also, deep learning of computer technology is considered as artificial intelligence. But customer service, various online games and deep learning of computer technologies are considered a small part of artificial intelligence technologies. It’s true that artificial intelligence technologies help improve productivity by automating tasks that humans perform. However, now its scope is expanding, now with artificial intelligence it is possible to determine the character of people, the abilities of students, the views of the employee towards work

In today's world, according to the analysis of leading international organizations, including the 'World Justice Project' organization, more than 1.5 billion people in the world do not have access to justice. Restrictions and quarantine measures caused by the coronavirus pandemic have exacerbated this problem. At the same time, the pandemic situation has once again shown the importance of digital technologies in many ways, the possibility and relevance of their wide implementation in various fields. The situation that has arisen has revealed new aspects of working in new conditions, including improving the efficiency of the judicial system.

The research methodology is based on comparative legal, formal legal (dogmatic) and other methods of cognition. Considering the phenomenon of artificial intelligence in public legal relations, it is necessary to note the breadth of its application in all current branches of government in foreign countries.

At the level of national strategies (for example, China, USA, Spain, Russia), the areas of application of AI are fixed as a potentially universal developing, implementing and evaluating algorithm.

Modern challenges require the legal system not only to adapt, but also to innovate. Artificial intelligence technology provides unique opportunities to improve the efficiency of legal proceedings, reduce the time it takes to consider cases, and improve access to justice for citizens. However, the increased use of artificial intelligence also comes with certain risks, such as potential data security issues, ethical issues, and the need to balance automation and the role of the human factor in decision-making.

It should be noted that in today's globalization environment, digital technologies are widely introduced into all spheres of life around the world and are rapidly entering the human lifestyle. It is observed that countries that are actively working in this direction are developing rapidly.

As is known, the State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy 'Uzbekistan – 2030' in the 'Year of Environmental Protection and 'Green' Economy' and the draft of the relevant presidential decree on its approval are undergoing wide public and expert discussions.

This project provides for practical measures for 2025, a list of regulatory and legal documents and target indicators for each direction in 5 priority areas of the 'Uzbekistan – 2030' strategy. The 4th direction of the State Program draft, 'Ensuring the rule of law, organizing public administration at the service of the people', provides for 34 practical action plans, 22 draft regulatory and legal documents and 40 target indicators.

In particular, the project aims to accelerate the digitization of the activities of the courts in order to make ensuring the primacy of the Constitution and laws, reliable protection of human rights and freedoms the main criteria of judicial and legal reforms. This includes the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the activities of the courts, the gradual introduction of the practice of conducting cases in a fully electronic form based on the 'SMART COURT' concept, and the establishment of the Information Technology Center under the Supreme Court.

The use of modern information and communication technologies in the activities of the courts creates a number of conveniences. In particular, it accelerates the circulation of electronic documents, ensures the collection, processing, systematization and storage of relevant information. At the same time, it creates conveniences such as informing participants in court proceedings electronically through the information system. To date, a number of programs of modern information and communication technologies have been implemented in the activities of the courts. In particular, remote appeals to the courts, participation in court sessions via videoconferencing, and automatic distribution of cases between judges have been established.

Furthermore, court decisions can be published on the Internet and easily received by citizens, executive documents can be sent for compulsory execution in electronic form, any legal entity and individual can submit claims and complaints electronically via the [exsud.sud.uz](http://exsud.sud.uz) website.

The establishment of interactive services such as 'Sending an electronic appeal to the court', 'Samples of appeals to the court', 'State duty calculator', 'Electronic payment system', 'Receiving

court decisions online' by the Supreme Court through the my.sud.uz website expands the possibilities of citizens to apply. In this regard, it should be noted that in 2024 the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution 'On approval of the Strategy for the development of artificial intelligence technologies until 2030'. In accordance with this document, the goals and objectives of the widespread use and rapid development of artificial intelligence in our country were determined, taking into account the current state of development of artificial intelligence technologies and the advanced experiences of foreign countries.

Indeed, the reforms are increasing the population's trust in the state and the judicial system, strengthening social justice in society. The aim is to further improve the quality of justice and increase citizens' trust in the courts by digitizing the activities of the courts and introducing the 'SMART COURT' concept. This, undoubtedly, will create a basis for effective protection of the interests of the people and human dignity.

In other words, the use of artificial intelligence in judicial proceedings can optimize the analytical work of the judge, ensure the implementation of the principle of procedural economy. This reduces the time for considering disputes. Also, artificial intelligence serves to bring the validity of decisions to a new level and lighten the workload of the court by reducing possible errors in issuing court decisions.

In conclusion, the digitization of civil judicial proceedings undoubtedly creates convenience for judicial protection. The introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the activities of courts ensures the quality of work and simplifies the implementation of certain tasks.

In the conduct of administrative court cases, the courts of our country use relatively simple models of artificial intelligence compared to foreign countries. Almost the same artificial intelligence is used in the first instance, appeal, cassation and audit instances. Decisions on the resolution of administrative court cases are sent to the parties electronically, or we can cite the online payment system for court costs as a simple example. Whilst, in our city Karshi, the most people cannot understand online sending or anything which can be thoughtful or be more difficult.

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