



THE IMPORTANCE OF FUTURE LEGAL SPECIALISTS IN IMPROVING THE STATE GOVERNANCE INDEX

Abdutilipov Muzaffar G'ofurovich

Student at the Academic Lyceum under Tashkent State University of Law

abdutilipovmuzaffar@gmail.com

Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	28 th February 2025	The article highlights that competent personnel are a key indicator in improving the transparency of public administration and raising a country's position in international ratings. It analyzes the significance of modern approaches in training future legal specialists and the practical results of educational projects.
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Uzbekistan aims to significantly improve its position in prestigious international ratings and indices, including those in which it is not yet visible. In this context, the Presidential Decree No. PF-6003 dated June 2, 2020, "On measures to improve the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indices and to introduce a new mechanism for systematic cooperation with them in state bodies and organizations," and the Presidential Decree of May 15, 2022, "On ensuring the integration of scientific potential and practical activity in working with international ratings and indices," highlight that this task is not limited to government bodies alone but is a responsibility that involves the whole society and the governance system.

Indeed, many factors contribute to Uzbekistan's recognition in the world: our rich history, prominent scholars, sports achievements, etc. However, global development requires countries to present themselves from new perspectives. A country's capacity is now evaluated through its place in various ratings and indices that measure its progress in different areas. International investors also assess a country based on the stability of its rating indicators. Therefore, showcasing our achievements and results can significantly enhance Uzbekistan's image in international ratings.

First, it is essential to understand what each rating or index represents, what criteria are used to assess it, and where Uzbekistan currently stands. International ratings and indices can generally be categorized into three groups: economic, legal-judicial, and socio-political. This article focuses specifically on indicators related to the judicial and legal system.

The **Rule of Law Index** has been regularly published since 2010 by the international non-governmental organization **The World Justice Project**. The index is based on data gathered from

expert sources and public opinion surveys and includes eight components:

- ✎ Constraints on government powers;
- ✎ Absence of corruption;
- ✎ Open government;
- ✎ Fundamental rights;
- ✎ Order and security;
- ✎ Regulatory enforcement;
- ✎ Civil justice;
- ✎ Criminal justice.

Another globally significant indicator is the **Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)**, compiled annually since 1996 by **Transparency International**. The CPI is based on statistical data and survey results and scores countries on a scale from 0 (high corruption) to 100 (very clean). Uzbekistan has improved its Rule of Law Index position by 14 ranks to reach 85th place and is among the top three countries with the most progress. According to the 2022 summary, Uzbekistan improved its position in 11 out of 19 international indices. The government aims to move from its current 82nd position into the top 50 by 2030.

International indices are also vital for monitoring the quality of public administration. Global practices confirm that the development of e-government significantly reduces corruption. The **Governance Research Indicator Country Snapshot (GRICS)** and the CPI both show positive progress in Uzbekistan. The GRICS index assesses the effectiveness of public administration and is based on hundreds of research outcomes by international and non-governmental organizations. It includes five parameters:

- ✎ Monitoring the activities of government officials;
- ✎ Policy formulation and implementation capacity;
- ✎ Respect for institutions that regulate socio-economic relations;
- ✎ Level of human capital.



In this regard, Uzbekistan is also highly rated for its human capital index, which takes into account adult literacy and educational coverage among children and youth. Continuous education—from preschool to higher education—is supported by electronic government tools. Examples include electronic enrollment in preschools, digital queues and tracking in schools, e-certificates for graduates, and digital admissions to academic lyceums, colleges, and universities. These innovations reduce bureaucracy and time waste, contributing to improvements in the human capital index.

Legal professionals play a crucial role in public administration. It is vital to develop a new generation of legal experts and improve the quality of legal education. Global trends show a shift toward modern teaching methods and specialized training within the legal field. Legal education is more effective when institutions—academic lyceums, colleges, and universities—collaborate to provide both theoretical and practical continuity. This approach not only fosters interest in the profession but also motivates students to seek solutions to real problems.

As a student of the Academic Lyceum under the Tashkent State University of Law, I would like to highlight our educational project: **"Young Lawyers."** This initiative is aimed at 8th–9th grade students interested in law and social sciences. Its objectives include career orientation, increasing motivation for the legal field, and improving students' legal literacy. Activities include essay contests on topics like "Me and the State," "My Rights and Responsibilities," and "My Dream Profession." Winners join the "Young Lawyers" club, where they participate in training sessions and motivational events. In the future, the project aims to launch an electronic platform to connect aspiring legal professionals from across the country.

As a result of such targeted efforts, students with a clear career focus enroll in legal lyceums and colleges, continue their studies in higher education institutions, and avoid uncertainty in career choice. These students, specializing in narrow fields, aim to solve sectoral problems, develop modern legal competencies, master foreign languages, and interact with international peers confidently and professionally.

Club members also engage in practical assignments, legal-intellectual games, and case analyses. Experienced professionals conduct master classes, helping students visualize their future careers and reduce doubts about their chosen paths. The project's online platform serves as a universal tool to promote interest in legal professions among school students.

CONCLUSION:

Modernizing the legal and judicial system to ensure transparency in governance begins with fostering interest in legal careers at the school level. Starting from simple but impactful actions—like engaging students in legal education—can yield significant and lasting effects on national governance and international recognition.

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