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PROBLEMS OF FUNDAMENTAL SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF DIGITAL CIVIL TURNOVER

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Abstract. This article examines the role and importance of civilian science and a new trend in fundamental research in their priority areas. The role of fundamental research in the development of the legal sciences is incomparable, it is a generally recognized theoretical and methodological basis. It is necessary to consider not only the subject trends of civil law regulation of public relations, but also scientific and theoretical doctrinal goals that are in harmony with secular, modern knowledge and processes of civilization, traditional and advanced experience in the development of private law and doctrinal approaches that are fueled by national legal values. In it, based on the scientific direction of the digital economy, the conclusions and proposals on current problems of civil law are justified.

抽象的。本文探讨了民间科学的作用和重要性，以及在其优先领域基础研究的新趋势。基础研究在法学发展中的作用是无可比拟的，是公认的理论和方法基础。既要考虑民法公共关系规制的主体趋势，又要考虑与世俗、现代知识和文明进程、私法发展的传统和先进经验相协调的科学和理论的教义目标。由国家法律价值观推动的教义方法。其中，基于数字经济的科学方向，对当前民法问题的结论和建议进行了论证。

1 Introduction

At all stages of social development in the world, fundamental research and scientific doctrine are emphasized as traditionally the most actual problem. Legal regulation of public relations cannot be achieved without understanding its theoretical and doctrinal nature, without deep fundamental observation of the features of the nature of civil law relations, without the

invocation of doctrinal norms to legislation and practice of the application of law, and the effectiveness of civil turnover.

Without the dogmatic nature of the doctrine of civil law based on the laws of development of the object of the state and society, the civilizational worldview and idea reflect the historical and legal tendency of development and the evolution of progress of each society. At the same time, it

is necessary to consider not only the subject trends of civil law regulation of public relations, but also scientific and theoretical doctrinal goals in harmony with secular, modern knowledge and processes of civilization, traditional and advanced experience in the development of private law, and doctrinal approaches that are nourished by national legal values.

The role and importance of science in the development of our country cannot be overestimated. In the further development of our country, there is a great need for fundamental, innovative and practical research (Baranov, 2017).

The head of our state Sh.M.Mirziyoyev noted that the current goal is not only to provide collective support for scientific research and development, but also to create effective mechanisms aimed at implementation their results into practice. It is also necessary to radically revise the allocation of targeted grant funds for fundamental and innovative research in the field of science. An electronic platform for scientific achievements should become the basis for domestic and foreign scientific developments. Every higher educational institution and research institute is obliged to establish cooperation with prestigious foreign universities and research centers.

The role of fundamental research in the development of legal sciences is incomparable; it is a generally recognized theoretical and methodological basis (Malakhov, 2011; Passov, 2011). The whole world is making the right choice. The Resolution on “Rule of law at the national and international levels” (Official Documents System of the United Nations, 2007) adopted on December 6, 2007 at the 62nd plenary meeting of the United Nations is also an eloquent evidence of our opinion. Legal

globalization requires in-depth fundamental scientific research of the main institutions of legal sciences (Nigmatullin, 2018).

Civil law is the oldest branch of science, and its roots go back to Roman private law. In fact, if we say that a fundamental scientific school was created on our territory and the current jurisprudence is powered by it, then there will be no exaggeration. Like any science, civil law sciences are moving along the path of evolutionary development (Zaitsev, 2018). During the period of the administrative commanding approach, under the influence of the totalitarian system and the state-controlled economy, although it had a negative impact on the development of the science of civil law, in the regulation of contractual relations in the field of research work, based on the doctrinal approach, and the period of a new type of market of the economic formation, the foundations of civil turnover were reflected in the norms of the Civil Code and this was an achievement of civilized thinking. As a result of fundamental research in this area, solid legal guarantees for the development of property rights and entrepreneurship have been created (Stepin, 2018).

2 Materials and methods

The civilistic research task

The tasks of conducting of fundamental scientific research in the field of civil law sciences can be described in accordance with the following factors.

Firstly, relying on theoretical knowledge of civil law, it is necessary to conduct in-depth experimental or theoretical fundamental research aimed at acquiring new knowledge.

Secondly, it is necessary to develop a set of scientific doctrinal hypotheses, views on the

understanding and interpretation of the main institutions of civil law disciplines, considering the expression in the concepts of "main, basic, important, most important" in terms of the lexical meaning of the word fundamental (Ruzinazarov & Achilova, 2020).

Thirdly, there is a need for an in-depth scientific study of changes in the nature of civil law phenomena, processes and objects, as well as the formation of new knowledge based on the historical and evolutionary laws of their development for the application in civil turnover of previously unknown achievements of science or hypotheses (theory).

Fourth, the legal framework consists of the development of scientific foundations, fundamental studies of civil law in its classical understanding, the phenomenon of natural laws and real justice - this is associated with the dialectical unit of the object, i.e. Theory of monads of legal regulation of lexical legal relations occurring in the process of defining relations.

Fifth, the main feature of conducting fundamental research on civil law is that, although it does not directly solve a practical problem, solving a fundamental problem within its framework reveals controversial ways of effective solution of many practical problems. The most important thing is that without relying on fundamental studies of civil law, the correct understanding of its nature is a very complex issue. Fundamental studies of civil law reflect the doctrinal objectives of science, as well as trends and patterns of the country's modern development.

Sixth, fundamental theoretical research on civil law serves as a doctrinal goal to improve the legal framework of social relations regulated by its norms. The fundamental theoretical reflection

of civil law functions as a "theoretical concept" in the development and improvement of civil law norms. In addition, this type of research is based on a deep understanding of the nature of the epistemological roots of science, recognition and innovative methods of scientific research, theoretical observation, scientific understanding of civil law disciplines; the foundations of its dialectical development and perspective fundamental directions of its development are emphasized (Ruzinazarov, Rakhmonkulova & Achilova, 2020).

Seventh, fundamental theoretical research in civil law disciplines requires the development of hypotheses about the evolutionary prospects of the laws of development of the state and society on the basis of scientific approaches, as well as the appointment of the main directions of the state's legal policy, in particular civil law policy, and the achievement of the fruitfulness of its application in public life. Fundamental theoretical researches on civil law should be based on pre-developed and comprehensively well-grounded scientific forecasts regarding the state and development of civil relations.

Eighth, in the context of globalization, civil law is viewed as one of the most important tasks in the development of new forms, methods and formats of mutual cooperation in order to integrate the efforts of scientists of world civilization and conduct collective fundamental theoretical researches.

Ninth, the coordination of fundamental, practical and innovative research in the field of civil law disciplines does not conform today's requirements. There is no systematic approach to appointment of the topics of fundamental research. The fact that research is being conducted in priority areas of civil law disciplines, the effectiveness of which is low and

the result is low, the almost complete absence of fundamental research on digital civil law does not create an opportunity for the development of its theoretical, legislative grounds. In addition, the complex fundamental research connected in this area, approaches to modern needs and the difficulties in finding scientific solutions to many problems in the practice of applying law are the problem for interpreting of the nature of the rule of law (Achilova, 2020).

According to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 5, 2019 PR-5464 "On measures to improve the civil legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the main priority areas for further improving the civil legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan are appointed. In particular, the systematization and unification of civil law norms, ensuring their compatibility with the most exemplary foreign practices, as well as the introduction of advanced international standards in this area; creation of effective civil legal acts that provide guarantees of the inviolability of private property, protection of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, especially entrepreneurs; a precise differentiation of the public and civil law norms, the principles of administrative commanding management in economic management, the exclusion of norms that have become customary, have lost their relevance and have become outdated; in the suggestion - public-private partnership, cluster production, e-commerce, cryptocurrency turnover, land privatization, provision of legal regulation of shared construction and other modern civil institutions and forms of economic relations, etc.

In accordance with this Resolution, adopted within the framework of the Concept for improving the civil legislation of the Republic of

Uzbekistan, it is aimed at improving the existing functions of civil legal relations and implementation new ones (honesty, justice, wisdom and other principles); revision of abstract concepts (terms) and introduction of new ones; performance in good faith and on all founders; introduction of the procedure for calculating moral, material damage and losses; optimization of organizational and legal forms of legal entities; improvement of the institution of representation; creation of the institution of property rights by expanding property rights; improvement of the institution of law of obligations and civil liability; revision of the rules of private international law; increasing the efficiency of regulation of contractual, corporate legal relations and bargains; ensuring reliable guarantees of the creditor and debtors rights; expansion of the legal status and rights of affiliates of foreign commercial organizations of the Republic of Uzbekistan; formation of the legal basis for the use of information and communication technologies in civil law relations, in particular, the development of the turnover of crypto-assets, including the development of mining turnover, legal regulation of the collection and processing of significant arrays ("The Big Alfa") of personally identifiable information, the use of e-commerce, expanding opportunities for procurement through electronic platforms, etc.

Approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 8, 2017 No.PD-5185 "The Concept of Administrative Reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (Collection of legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017), Section III sets the main directions for further reducing the administrative impact on the economy and expanding market management mechanisms aimed at eliminating

conflicts of public and commercial interests, development of the most necessary sectors of the economy and a competitive environment in social spheres (industry, transport, energy, etc.); the establishment of restrictive measures for the creation of commercial organizations in state participation; development of specific segments of the state participation market in the areas of corporate governance of economic entities with state participation, aimed at increasing financial transparency and efficiency of the state assets management system; in addressing topical issues of socio-economic development, the main directions are the improvement of the regulatory and institutional framework for social and public-private partnerships, aimed at ensuring broad participation of non-governmental organizations and business entities in solving non-state issues, as well as reducing budget costs.

The concept of administrative reforms adopted in our country is of great importance for determining some of the priority areas for the development of public law. However, in consideration of the experience of foreign countries, the implementation of fundamental research on a theoretical basis of the concept of private and public law is one of the priority areas (Ivanova and Khoritonova, 2015; Nekrasov, 2008; Vasiliev, 2002; Marysheva, Lazareva, Vlasova, 2015; Sukhanov, 2008; Sharifullin, 2008; Khoritonova, 2011).

The norms of the rule of law of a dispositive nature which include private law express private interests in the private law relations of institutions and spheres, the achievement of contractual relations and equality of the parties, the inviolability of property in the legal regulation of public relations, in order to prevent any arbitrary interference of any person in

private affairs, unhindered implementation of civil rights, restoration of violated rights, based on the essentiality to ensure their protection through the courts. Another important aspect is that civil law does not apply to property relations between one party and the other, based on administrative subordination, including tax, financial and other administrative relations, except as provided by law. The analysis shows that public and private law in modern conditions, relying on doctrinal theoretical doctrines, considering the agreed basics of administrative reforms, from the point of view of public and private law, dictate the necessity for the development of civil law, which clearly limits it. To this end, the development of a rich theoretical doctrine of civilizational thinking, the tendency to reduce state participation in the field of private law, the priority of protecting the interests of subjects of private law, the development of private property rights to the economic basis of society, the implementation of constitutional guarantees of economic activity and entrepreneurship freedom in practice will contribute to the development of civil society. In particular, the formation and development of the institution of public-private partnership bring to a focus the need for a fundamental study of contextual aspects, the growing volume of the evolutionary application of digital civil turnover, the mutual relationship of formal and doctrinal approaches. Therefore, the development of the concept of private law is designed for many years in our country, and is a programmed guarantee of the practical implementation of doctrines that serve to increase the efficiency of private law regulation of public relations in a strategically important digital economy and provide a scientific theory of reforms. In addition, considering the experience of foreign countries,

it is necessary to join a private law research center.

First of all, the legislator should pay attention to the development of documents codified by public and private law. For the purposes of civil law regulation of public relations, the Civil Code should not be behind the real civil law environment. It is known that the gradual reform of civil legislation is a solid basis for the development of the general theory of civil law (Khuzhin, 2016).

In the legal literature, one can fully agree with the conclusions "On the adoption of the Strategy for the Development of Private Law", which is calculated by legal scholars for the next 20 years (Demieva, 2017).

From the point of view of the historicism method, various theories of legal sciences have been formed and developed in foreign countries. In particular, the Austrian legal scholar Hans-Kelsen is the founder of the theory of legal positivism. In his work "Pure Doctrine of Law", he brings forward the idea that legal science should be cleared of ideological and value aspects. It must be free from any ideology. Therefore, the task of jurisprudence is to study the applicable legal norms. Another area of jurisprudence is Analytical Jurisprudence, whose founder is Gebert Hort. The main task of analytical jurisprudence is to determine the meaning of words, legal terms and important concepts. At the same time, the theory of law must have a solid scientific basis. Most of the new theories form the methodology of legal science, explain and solve its problems. Analytical jurisprudence shows us that the study of language and legal texts has shown its relevance. Another area, called US sociological jurisprudence, serves primarily to protect the American legal system, i.e. judicial precedent.

Therefore, interest in the sociological school of law was very high. A well-known representative of this theory is Rasco-Pound, who scientifically explained that research based on the theory of the reality of law should be based on pragmatism. He concludes that legal practice should pay special attention to the study of "alive law" in order to achieve an interpretation of the rule of law in the judicial system and law enforcement agencies, that is, in fact, the norm should give the right to creativity. In the same way, the "realists" K. Llewelyn and D. Frank justify the practical activities of the judiciary and administrators, arguing that the theory of this law must be a definite solution without an abstract rule.

The legal school of psychology was founded by the famous Russian scientist L.I. Petrazhitsky and was developed by a number of foreign scientists by the French sociologist J. Garda and the Italian scientist S. Siegel. Z. Freud, G. Barsons, P.A. Sarokin also argued that the legal norm is connected with moral norms, religion is connected with Allah. In particular, many legal constructs link theories with psychology, arguing that it is difficult to comment on a purely legal category. In addition,), describing such theoretical doctrines as The Theory of Natural Law (J. Maritain), phenomenological theory (E. Husserl), philosophy of existentialist theory of law (E. Fexner, G. Kahn), hermeneutic theory (A. Kaufman), integrative jurisprudence (Jer Hall) (Jean-Louis Bergel) shows that fundamental research plays an extremely important role in legal science (Belyaeva, 2013).

3 Results and Discussion

Theoretical and doctrinal foundations of civil studies

Private law is the foundation of the market and the digital economy. A market economy can exist

in a state that is determined by a developed digital civil turnover and its existence. It is very important to pay special attention to the theoretical foundations of the doctrine of civil law and to form it. The doctrine of civil law serves to implement constitutional guarantees for the formation of the economic basis of society.

The problems of the development of the doctrine of civil law were conceptually studied in the works of legal theorists, in particular N.G. Alexandrova, S.S. Alekseeva, P.P. Baranova, A.B. Vengerova, V.I. Gaiman, N.L. Pomegranate, V.D. Zorkina, V.I. P. Kazimirchuk, V. Kartanova, D.A. Kerimova, N.M. Keizerova, S.F. Kechekian, B.A. Kistyakova, O.A. Krasavchikova, V.N. Kudryavtseva, E.V. Kuznetsova, E.A. Lukasheva, A.V. Malko, N.I. Matuzova, M.N. Marchenko, A.V. Mitskevich, A. Yu. Mordovtseva, V.S. Nersesyants, S.V. Poleina, A.S. Semitko, L.R. Syukiyainen, A.E. Fleischitsa.

Also noteworthy are the fundamental studies of famous scientists E.V. Vaskovsky, L.I. Petrazhitsky, B.B. Cherepakhin, G.F. Shershenevich.

In the research work, the topical problems of doctrinal and individual institutions of civil law were studied, which made a worthy contribution to the development of civilistic thought, such well-known civilists as E.V. Vavilina, V.V. Vitryansky, A.V. Gabova, G.A. Tadzhieva, B.M. Gangolo, E.P. Gubina, A.S. Eremenko, O.A. Kuznetsova, A.L. Makovsky, L.A. Morozova, M.G. Masevich, T.V. Neshataeva, B. M. Seinoroeva, E. A. Sukhanova, V. F. Yakovleva, M. K. Suleimanova, O.S. Krasavchikova, S. N. Bratus, M. I. Braginsky, O. S. Ioffe, Kh .R.Rakhmonkulova, Sh. Ruzinazarova, O. Okyulova and others. Modern

trends in civilistic thought and worldview of the legal regulation mechanism of the digital economy in the development of civil legislation is inseparably connected with the process of transformation in society, thereby exerting its direct influence. The activeness of the processes of globalization requires the formation and development of digital civil turnover, the interaction of doctrine with the function of law, in turn, the improvement of methods of private law regulation.

The legal doctrine of civil law is inseparably connected with the subject laws of the development of the state and society, and there is a mutual convergence of legal means of regulating various legal systems. This, in turn, clearly appears in research in the field of private law and takes place in law enforcement practice. It should be noted that in all respects the doctrine establishes an agreed basis for the development of civil law, stipulates the historical and legal traditions of civil legal regulation of public relations, taking into account its modern, positive and negative consequences of mutual harmonization of civil law norms and criteria for the evolutionary development of civil law (Arokovsky and Knyazev, 2013). Without reliance on the advanced doctrine of civil law and on its basis, it can not only lead to the development of civil law, but also lead to inevitable imbalances in law enforcement practice. Most importantly, these negative factors also undermine the stability of civil law. It is known that in the past the doctrine of civil law formed a civilistic mentality about the domination of state property, state participation in the economy, and the consumer nature of private property. The doctrine and legislation of civil law were similar to civilistic thinking about the formation and development of the conceptual

basis of the system of administrative management. In fact, the doctrine of civil law, in other words, it is fundamental researches based on the objective laws of the state and society development, rely on the subject and method of regulating public relations and conceptually create its own evolutionary foundations. Deciding on digital civil relations and full-fledged market relations that ensure the stability of private property rights creates the opportunity to doctrinally express their norms and rules in the Civil Code. It is difficult to say that in modern conditions the civil law doctrine has fulfilled its mission. Even the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan has not fully embodied the achievements of the civil doctrine. In other words, failure to fully comply with the Concept for the Development of Civil Law Legislation does not contribute to the formation and development of digital civil law.

Analysis and results

The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan as the "Constitution of the Market" performs an important regulatory function. In recent years, research in the fields of property, entrepreneurship, investment, agriculture, family, private international law, in particular current issues and sustainable areas of civil law, have become increasingly important for the development of our science. However, the absence of an integral system of fundamental research in legal sciences and the fact that it does not meet the requirements of interdisciplinary harmonization led to a significant slowdown in legal research. Currently, the integrated research process does not meet requirements if the coordination of basic research in the legal field is coordinated. Most importantly, one of the most pressing issues is the determination of systematic measures for the implementation of fundamental

research and the effective study of the tasks set in the Action Strategy for the priority areas of civil law. Although the monographic study systematically studies the development and modern problems of legal sciences, in particular, some sectoral institutions of civil and commercial law, the role and importance of the joint development of "Road maps" of scientific and higher educational institutions on the basis of targeted approaches to many modern fundamental topics is growing. In other words, it is time to develop a long-term "Research Strategy" in the areas of citizenship, entrepreneurship, family and private international law. This requires the formation of new institutional structures for scientific research in the field of fundamental research in the field of legal sciences, especially civil law. The training of a corps of scientists in these areas on the basis of a system of teachers and students not only in our country, but also in the world's leading research and educational institutions creates an opportunity to bring economic development to a completely new historical level.

Currently, there is an objective need for the legalization of digital economic relations. The fact that legal scientific creativity is behind the processes of globalization and the practice of applying law is not only a fact, but also a truth. In particular, in the field of legal futurology, legal management, economics, it is necessary to bring the legislation of countries closer to different legal systems, improve the system of protection of civil rights, provide professional legal assistance, and solve pressing issues of international private law. In particular, the need arose for the free movement of subjects of civil law relations, the gradual abandonment of the imperative legal order in the economic sphere,

the development of arbitration, mediation, international commercial arbitration, as well as an effective cross-border legal order.

For the purpose of legal support of the digital economy, blockchain, token, cryptocurrency (Churilov, 2016; Perov, 2017; Novoselova, 2017), bitcoin (Motosova, 2017), digital investment project, legal support of cross-border financial transactions, legal regime of circulation of Eurobonds on stock exchanges, electronic transactions made in the digital environment, in particular, the civil nature of smart -contracts have not been studied. There is also a need for legal regulation of the activities of unmanned vehicles and pilot vehicles, automation of the system of legal services and legal support for the use of information and communication technologies, issues of fundamental research related to artificial intelligence, digital jurisprudence, electronic government, electronic court. Legal regulation of public-private partnership relations, provision of medical services, improvement of the legal framework for providing the population with food, the legal regime of special, free economic and small industrial zones, scientific analysis of the privatization of land plots not intended for agriculture, the legal basis for strategic planning from the point of view of public law, the civil status of creative collectives, also there was a need for scientific research on the civil status of agricultural clusters (Kookueva and Tsertseil, 2019). It is necessary to identify priority areas of research on the regulation of audit and evaluation activities in civil law, current issues of housing law, the securities market, competition, geodesy and cartography, legal support of relations in the field of urban planning, improving the protection of the rights and interests of legal entities in the digital economy. In addition, the complex

development of investment, transport, industrial, construction, agricultural law, improvement of the regulatory framework for the provision of public services, increasing the effectiveness of legal instruments to reduce the "shadow economy", finance, taxes (Ryabov, 2014), market, insurance, budget, that is, it is necessary to strengthen fundamental research in this direction. In particular, it is aimed at expanding the participation of minority shareholders in a joint-stock company, a new understanding of the classical teachings on the management of state-owned economic companies and state-owned enterprises, a comparative study of the norms of the Civil Code on the organizational and legal forms of property rights and legal entities based on the legislative experience of foreign countries (Zweigert and Ketz, 2010). The main areas of specialization of the legal sciences that define modern issues related to the legal norms of public-private partnership in housing and communal services as a priority area of research (Abramov, 2017) are: contractual relations with the use of water resources, the legal regulation of urban relations, the development of the legal framework for export activities, the legal status of technology parks, private employment agencies, family hotels, private medical organizations, the legal regulation and implementation of innovative and applied research, in turn, serves to provide scientific support for the targets in state programs.

New promising areas of legal research are inextricably linked with the study of the legal nature of estoppel (Nestoliy, 2016), abstract (judicial sanction) ecology and inheritance contracts, which are new institutions in civil law (Gushchin and Dobravinskaya, 2016; Grebenkina, 2016). Legal regulation of innovative entrepreneurship, tourism clusters

and youth entrepreneurship, procedures and bases for the implementation of public functions by private business entities (Lakhno, 2014), environmental entrepreneurship, transportation of passengers and luggage in the metro, outsourcing, outsourcing, innovation, information, investment, corporate, energy law and public services are the objects of systematic and targeted fundamental research.

Mechanisms for the free exercise of civil rights need to be improved, and mechanisms for demarcation, rationality, integrity and social justice need to be improved. Abuse of rights and obligations, disregard for the law, disrespect for it, prevention of violations in civil law, any action not prohibited by law, requires scientific support for the practical implementation of the legal "golden" principle, which is allowed. It is necessary to investigate the legal problems of ensuring the implementation of the moral and ethical educational function, based on the occupation of the dispositive content of civil law norms. It is also necessary to determine the scope of the application of business problem habits as a source of atypical significance, and the fundamental directions for further prospects. The harmonization of private and public interests in the context of socialization of rights, public-private partnership, the increasing role of the civil service in the civil legal entities of the state and the implementation of constitutional printouts in this regard, this requires the development of new fundamental approaches in the field of methodology of legal creativity.

As a specific aspect of civil law turnover, the legal attitude to the participants is free, it is necessary to create a scientific teaching about the civilistic mechanisms of expression of will. In addition, the development of theoretical exercises aimed at overcoming the consequences

of inaction and non-compliance with the norms of civil law, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the system of improving the legal norms of pro-procedural thrift (online pre-trial defense).

When implementing the national concession of the digital economy, which is planned to be developed in our country, and on this basis, the development of advanced scientific areas of doctors of law, that is, public and private law, makes it necessary to solve the problem of a universal nature for the implementation of the program "Digital Economy-2030". Without relying on the achievements of legal science, including scientific science, it is impossible to achieve the formation of the digital economy and its scientific support. The conclusions and proposals developed as a result of fundamental research in the field of civil law sciences serve not only to create a regulatory framework that promotes the regulation of digital legal relations, but also to factor in huge achievements in traditional civil turnover. The solution of the task of improving the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the requirements of the digital economy, is the main pillar of the National Concept of the Digital Economy. This makes it necessary to take into account new trends in the private law regulation of public relations related to digital civil treatment..

5 Conclusion

It can be concluded that the expected results of fundamental research in the field of civil law will be as follows:

First, the results of fundamental research on the subjects of civil law will help determine the prospects for its application in practice.

Secondly, the results of fundamental research in the field of civil law disciplines serve to improve

the theoretical and methodological foundations of the legal support of the digital economy.

Third, the results of fundamental research in civil law disciplines, the formation of new knowledge about the evolutionary development of each of its legal institutions, create the possibility of using it in civil law turnover.

Fourth, it is considered as a theoretical and methodological resource for the development of concepts and programs of strategic importance in the civil law policy of the state and improving the effectiveness of its law enforcement practice.

Fifth, the results of fundamental research in civil law disciplines, in addition to an in-depth study of the theoretical hypotheses of the doctrine of private law, indicate the size and boundaries of state participation in the economy, improving the protection of the rights of property owners and their legally protected interests, in particular ensuring the priority role of private property, to improve the effectiveness of the legal regulation of business and investment activities, it serves as a fundamental source that provides a theoretical and truthful practical direction.

Sixth, fundamental research in the field of civil law is an integral part of modern applied and innovative research and, ultimately, is used for the commercialization of scientific products based on civil law contracts in accordance with the requirements of the market economy, the widespread use of innovative technologies in the civil turnover of the digital economy will serve to further improve the mandatory legal institution.

Seventh, it is advisable to prepare a special textbook on the theory and methodology of teaching civil law in order to apply the results of civil law research in the educational process, taking into account the best foreign experience. This, in turn, will help to increase the theoretical

knowledge of students and the requirements for them, as well as correctly apply them in future practice. The rapid variability of legislation and the pace of its development require specialists to further strengthen their theoretical knowledge. The future specialist should be very well versed in law, and not in jurisprudence. Such a methodological approach to the study of law should be, especially in countries belonging to the family of the Romano-Germanic legal system. Most importantly, theoretical knowledge should be focused on practice.

Eighth, the factors that determine the development of basic sciences around the world are changing rapidly. Much attention is paid to ensuring its practicality, as well as scientific understanding and observation of research results. In the field of legal regulation, the importance and necessity of research results aimed at the application of modern technologies in law enforcement practice is increasing. Priority is given to the development of international competition, increasing the economic power of the country, increasing its position in the international rankings of the country, the implementation of basic research on the formation and development of the digital economy by countries and companies that invest heavily in science. For the formation and development of digital citizenship in accordance with global and national challenges, it is necessary to achieve the results of deep scientific research in practice. This makes it necessary to achieve very important results of scientific research for science and practice, based on experimental legal evidence of the idea developed on the basis of qualitative changes in the field of civil law research.

Ninth, new methodological approaches to scientific research will further enhance the role

of fundamental research in solving the tasks set out in the Strategy of Action for the Socio-Economic Development of the country, creating conditions for the realization of the scientific potential of our state, the development of a civil school, expands opportunities for the formation of a body of scientific personnel, helps to raise effective and mutually beneficial international civil cooperation to a qualitatively new level, It serves to increase the effectiveness of the application of the results of basic research in this field and the rational use of budget funds allocated to science.

Tenth, considering the best practices of foreign countries, it is advisable to develop a draft law "On the commercialization of scientific and technical activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan", in order to express the norms on the special legal regulation of relations related to the commercialization of the results of scientific and scientific and technical activities.

Eleventh, in order to increase the effectiveness of fundamental research in the field of private law in our country and to form its scientifically based doctrine, the development of a "Concept of private Law for many years", which serves to regulate public relations by the norms of private law in the context of the development of a strategically important digital economy. It is also necessary to create an institutional structure for the coordination of research in the field of private law, taking into account the best practices of foreign countries. A clear software and institutional framework for the problematic aspects of the private legal sector, an advanced understanding of private law approaches in the regulation of public relations and helps to further expand the possibilities of applying the conceptual foundations of theories in the development of the state and society.

Indeed, the adoption of comprehensive organizational, legal, educational, methodological and practical measures aimed at conducting fundamental research in priority areas of legal sciences, including civil law, serves to create a theoretical and methodological basis for strategic reforms that ensure their scientific effectiveness.

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