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ИМЕНИ М.В. ЛОМОНОСОВА
В Г. ДУШАНБЕ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО- ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ОНЛАЙН-КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

«ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ»

приуроченная к 15 –летию филиала
и в честь академика В.Б. Кудрявцева

24 декабря 2021 г.

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«ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ»

**Материалы международной научно-практической
онлайн – конференции приуроченной к 15-летию филиала и в
честь академика В.Б. Кудрявцева**

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В материалах международной научно-практической онлайн – конференции «Интеллектуальные технологии в образовании» рассматриваются актуальные вопросы использования интеллектуальных, инновационных технологий в образовательном пространстве в целях развития современного непрерывного образовательного процесса.

Основные направления представленных докладов: гуманитарные науки и интеллектуальные системы, интеллектуальные системы в обучении и образовании, формирование правовых основ цифрового образования.

Материалы международной научно-практической онлайн – конференции «Интеллектуальные технологии в образовании» подготовлены в форме электронного сборника для удобства пользования авторов статей, молодых ученых, бакалавров, магистрантов, преподавателей и специалистов, проявивших интерес к тематике конференции.

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**CENTRAL ASIA TECH LAW: A PROPOSED TAXONOMY OF AN
EMERGING FIELD**

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Scholars in Central Asia have long started exploring the nexus between law and technology. Contemporary Central Asian legal academia is producing research which stands at the junction of law, philosophy, and technology. Central Asia is comparatively not advanced in technology production and imports most the technologies from neighboring tech giants. These technologies are imported as a package along with the laws and regulations proposed by the technology manufacturing country. It has been observed that these regulations don't correlate with the existing local and regional legal systems. To meet these demands, this

article proposes a new discipline / branch of legal sciences named as “Central Asia Tech Law” to accommodate the technological progression of the 4th industrial revolution. This branch of law strives to promote globalized legal mechanisms to treat technology as per the demands of the Central Asian region and in line with the international norms and standardization. Another purpose of Central Asia Tech Law is to increase the interaction with regional social and applied scientists to set regional technological standards and preferences for Central Asia.

During the last decade, an exponential growth has been observed in installation of new innovation technologies in public administration institutions in Central Asia. All the Central Asia countries have initiated projects related to digitalization, e-government, cyber security, smart cities, e-commerce, and artificial intelligent management. Post-Communist Central Asia has observed a second paradigm shift from pure socialism to liberty driven economy and now from liberal economy to constitutionalism[1]. This change of heart has resulted primarily from the rise of the information society that has created not only new opportunities but also challenges to fundamental rights and democratic values. Even more importantly, this technological framework driven by liberal ideas has empowered transnational corporations operating in the digital environment to perform quasi-public functions on a global scale.

The disruptive impact of the coronavirus pandemic is reverberating throughout the Central Asian economy. Due to the pandemic, the world-wide legal services industry, like nearly all sectors of the economy, is currently engulfed in a time of immense change. Enormous pressures to control cost, increase efficiencies, and continue to deliver quality legal services are mounting, while, at the same time, lawyers and alternative service providers are confronted with the difficult realities of working remotely, managing home responsibilities, and remaining vigilant about physical and emotional health. It is arguably a transformative time for the many industries.

Central Asia as a whole was suffering from two types of challenges with regard to technological progression in pre-COVID19 era. Citizen oriented challenges included inadequate capacity building and challenges related to the privacy of individuals. The institution-oriented challenges included the vulnerability of data, giving “right to internet” to citizens and cross-border data security compromisation.

During the COVID 19 period, whole Central Asia has worked on developing procedural laws only. Contrary to this, a very rich substance matter of legal importance was introduced but none of the Central Asian countries worked on developing substantial laws related to them. COVID 19 related technological inventions demanded from legal scholars to work on enacting new substantial laws but it is unfortunate that none of the countries in Central Asia has introduced anything of a great legal importance.

At present, there is no mechanism through which it could be demonstrated that how much a public institute has met the demands of digitalization during COVID period and the to check the impact of newly formed laws during COVID-19 period. There is no institute which can cross and compare the digital progression of different public institutes in empirical terms. We proposed earlier that the immediate and first step for Central Asia is to draft laws which are substantial in nature. This should be done by involving stakeholders from all the domains. It should be kept on the highest strategic priority of the political and legal strategy of the country. Secondly, there is a need to monitor the impact of these laws. To achieve these goals, we propose the concept of “Central Asia Tech Law”.

The subject matter of “Central Asia Tech Law” includes Technology Law and related fields such as Internet Law, IT Law, Digital Law, LegalTech, FinTech, GovTech in all five countries of the region – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan [2].

The Central Asia Tech Law aims at reinforcing the legal principles and rule of law in the countries of Central Asia in accordance with applicable international

standards of technology regulations and by correlating with existing laws without compromising the legal sovereignty of Central Asian Law.

Central Asia Tech Law has following goals:

- 1: Facilitating the creation of a common techno- legal space between Central Asian states and increasing the understanding of technology regulations and ethics.
- 2: Promoting Tech Law as a reputable field of Legal Sciences in Central Asia
- 3: Promote efficient digitization of state institutions and public administration services
- 4: Techno- Legal Capacity building of all the stakeholders [3].

Central Asia Tech Law or CAT Law is a branch of jurisprudence which seeks to analyze and contextualize the growing impact of technology such as AI, 5G, Cloud Computing, Big Data, Medical Technologies, VR/AR and subsidiary issues such as Privacy and Data protection on the national laws of the Central Asian countries, especially in relation to the technology ethics, regulations, and policy [4,5].

Central Asia Tech Law is expected to promote academic debate and discussion related to the ethical, legal, regulatory and policy dimensions of the new innovation technologies in Central Asia. It will focus on how new innovation technologies, techniques and tools are developing in Central Asia, including consideration of where these developments may lead in the future. Central Asia Tech Law as a new branch of legal sciences will provide opportunities for academics, scientists, practitioners, policy makers, and the public to consider how new innovation technologies might affect lives of Central Asian populates in the future, and what implications, benefits, and risks might emerge. Central Asia Tech Law will aim to decrease the communication gap between Social and Applied Scientists in Central Asia.

In order to increase the academic discourse among regional and international scholars this paper also calls for starting a new journal with the title “Central Asia Tech Law Journal”. Central Asia Tech Law Journal will be the first journal in

Central Asian region dedicated to providing an open-access platform for academic dialogue on law, regulations and policies related to new innovation technologies in Central Asia. This journal will operate at the intersection of a uniquely interdisciplinary and burgeoning field. By integrating knowledge across fields such as Law, Computer Science, Philosophy, and Technology, the Central Asia Tech Law Journal aims to elevate and synthesize discourse about AI Ethics, Social Impact of New Innovation Technologies, Philosophy of Science and Policy discourse around technology.

It can be concluded that the Central Asia Tech Law as a branch of legal sciences will not only investigate techno-legal questions related to Central Asia but will also provide immediate guidelines to industry and other actors directly interacting with the Central Asian economy.

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