MRJ ISSN: 2520-5250 URL: mrjour.com مجلة البحث العلمي العصري إلكترونية ـ محكّمة ـ متعددة التخصصات

مجلة البحث العلمي العصري المحكمة، متعددة التخصصات، المجلد 1، العدد 1، يوليو 2026

2026 Modern Research Journal, Peer-reviewed, Multidisciplinary, Volume 1, Issue 1, July

الترقيم المعياري الدولي: ISSN: 2520-5250

الموقع الإلكتروني: URL: mrjour.com

Research Proposal

Law, Mathematics and Computer Sciences

Law Informatics

(A) Law and Legislation Engineering

(B) Law and Legislation Combinatorics

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Research Description

A new interesting creative line of research that is mixing Law, Mathematics and Computer Science in a way of producing something so called "Law – Informatics", with the main sub research titles named:

- Law and Legislation Engineering.
- Law and Legislation Combinatorics.

(A)

Law and Legislation Engineering

Law and Legislation Engineering is about using Advanced Analysis and Data Mining Techniques and Algorithms in developing Laws and Legislation. As a knowledge discovery tools, it will help in extracting the hidden knowledge in big databases in any community, the knowledge that strongly help in developing the most suitable Laws and Legislation in any society.

(B)

Law and Legislation Combinatorics

Law and Legislation Combinatorics is about using Combinatorics Theories in Mathematics and Computer Science for solving the problems that rise from the intersections and overlapping of distinct Laws and Legislation in any society, or even in several union states or societies, in a way that produce the most suitable legislation solutions.

Research Plan

Research Problem

The main problem of this research is trying to provide the best Legislation Solutions for the negative phenomena in the society, and to solve the legal problems that rise from facing many complicated, intersected, and overlapped laws in the society.

In general, one can expect the needs of such research to provide legislation solutions in any society, or even in in several states or societies that is made together a union of states, in a way that help to produce the most suitable legislation solutions that meets the union needs from aside and be suitable for all states from the other.

Examples:

1. Developing the International Law
2. Developing the European Union Law
3. Developing Palestinian Law

Research Hypotheses

The main logical entry of this research is based on mathematics and computer science theories of analysis and big data mining tools and algorithms that is recognized and supplicated in many fields of research such as Biological science, which finally formed the amuse Bio-Informatics research field.

Hence, and in general, we can expect to produce what so called Law-Informatics (law engineering and law combinatorics) as a new line of research which combines mathematics and computer science with the Law Science, and thus producing a creative solutions for many International Law or European Law problems, the same way that Bio-Informatics produced in the field of Biological Science and Genetic Engineering.

Literature Review

I do not pretend that I have read any previous literature in this field of research, as it is the first of its kind and it is unprecedented and therefore there is no previous literature that is directly related to the idea of this research or its content, even if some specialized research in specific law fields used to use classical statistical analysis methods such as, for example, the crime science and the science of punishment researches that help in extracting some knowledge results to be used in the development of criminal law, and thus it enhances the importance of this type of research and the role of the modern technologies and tools and its relationship to developing laws and legislation.

On the other hand, there are a lot of studies and research in various scientific fields that clearly expressed a close association and relationship between different scientific disciplines that are far from each other. One of the most wonderful examples that can be mentioned here is the path of research related to Bio informatics and the results of this mixing of Informatics and biology that made an important advances and discoveries which should not been possible without this mixing.

By closely examining the technological development that surrounds us on every side in society, this new line of research is expected to form a new path and contribute to achieve some more progress in the field of legal research as long as it is linked to mathematics and computer science and uses its relatively modern tools and techniques. In fact, many of the literature that expresses the solutions of some complicated problems in many fields, even in social sciences, can be cited using such tools like social engineering and other lines of research.

Definition of Terms

This research is using these new scientific terms, which all produced by the author:

1. *Law Engineering*: to construct the laws and its specific legal rules using mathematics and computer science theories and algorithms, exactly to extract the most useful legislation solutions from data science and data mining tools and algorithms that meets the society needs and solve its problems.

   Note: This term is completely deferent from the term "*Engineering Law*" which mean the specific law related to the engineering issue in the society, which help in putting rules that regulates the engineering occupations and its specific issues.

2. *Law Combinatorics*: to study all possible combinations of a given collection of laws and legal rules in one society or in group of societies, using mathematics and computer science combinatorics theories and methods, exactly to find out what is the most suitable probabilities or what is the worst ones that may be extracted, so it may be taken

into account when providing the legislation solutions that meets the society, or the group of societies, needs.

3. Note: This term is completely deferent from the term "*Conflict of Laws*" in the private international law, which mean the case when two or more laws are conflict in any legal situation, and we need to select one of these laws to be applied in this situation.

4. *Law Informatics:* define a new line of scientific research that combines Law science and Information Technology science in a way that help to develop laws and legislation using information technology in general, which based on mathematics and computer science. The corresponding term in the Biology field is Bio informatics.

   Note: This term is completely deferent from the term "*Informatic Law*" or "*Digital Law*", in law field, which mean the specific law that organizes and regulates Information or Digital related issues in the society.

5. *Law Intelligence:* define a new line of intelligence solutions that is applied in the law field. It is a wide definition of using the intelligence environment, tools and logistics, resources, data, analytics, etc., to provide all knowledge that is needed for strategic management of the main legal vision in the society. The corresponding term in the business field is *Business Intelligence*, which also used to help the strategic management of any business.

   Note: This term is completely deferent from the term "*Intelligence Law*" or "*Artificial Intelligence Law*", which mean to use the artificial intelligence algorithms for producing applications or machines to work like human lawyer, for example to give a legal advice for someone who ask for rather than to ask a lawyer. Or it may mean the Law that concerns to the Intelligence or Artificial Intelligence Issues.

Research Assumptions

The research assumptions are most related to Mathematics and Computer Science assumptions itself, as long as it may be applied to Law science as one of the social sciences.

Research Limits

There are no exact predefined limits for this research, but in general, one can expect to make the (A) Law and Legislation Engineering research as a way to develop specific laws in specific societies or in a multi-state society or even in a specific union states that is suffering from crowded complex problems related to any or even many correlated vital fields in the society, and thus the Advanced Analysis and Data Mining Algorithms may extract the hidden knowledge that is used to predict and provide the best legislation solutions that one might not be able to provided using the classical statistics.

In the other hand, one can expect to make the (B) Law and Legislation Combinatorics research as a way to develop the crowded intersected overlapped distinct laws in specific society or in multi-state society or even in a specific union state, and thus the combinatorics theories may be used to predict and find the best legislation solutions for such society.

If we consider the whole world as a group of states which each of it has its national laws, so we can apply these types of research with the objective of developing the International Law in general. Also, if we consider the EU as a group of states, so we can apply these types of research with the objective of developing the European Law.

Research Methodology

From the one hand, as it is an out of the box research idea, and as a completely new line of research type that is mixing law, mathematics and computer sciences, it may be hard to predefine the exact detailed research methodology, and from the other, as a specific legal research based on the long accumulated experience in mathematics and computer science and proceeded from its thought and philosophy, then the research methodology will actually be a mixing of analytical, applied, quantitative and qualitative, empirical and comparative legal researches.

In fact, it is expected that this research methodology will be a combination of multi-vision methodology, which not only uses mathematical and computer science concepts,

principles, theories and tools, but also it is expected to use its logic and philosophy in general from aside, and the legal concepts, principles, theories, tools, logic and philosophy from the other.

If we look to this research as a collection of sub-research with specific goals to achieve for each part, one can expect using the suitable methodology for each part in order to achieve its goals, which will be in general finding or developing the best legislation solutions for the complex negative phenomena or legal problems in the society, or even in several united societies.

Here is some of the main techniques that may be used in this research:

1. Law and Legislation Engineering: Using Data Mining Algorithms:
    - Mining Patterns, Association and Correlation Rules
    - Classification and Prediction Algorithms
    - Cluster Analysis Algorithms
    - Mining Outliers and Complex Data Types
2. Law and Legislation Combinatorics: using Combinatorics Theories:
    - Partition Theory
    - Graph Theory
    - Design Theory
    - Order Theory
    - Analytic Combinatorics
    - Probabilistic Combinatorics

Research References

Mathematics and Computer Science, Data Mining, Combinatorics, Law Science.

Important Note:

This research can have two perspectives:

First: As a research specialist in computer science

One may see that this research is specialized in computer science and that Legal Informatics is just a practical application of this specialization in various fields, including the field of law.

That is, it is a research specialized in algorithms and other tools and their application in the field of law.

Second: As a research specialist in the field of law

One may see that this research is specialized in the field of law, and aims to develop and improve laws, legislation and legal rules using specialized tools and algorithms.

For me, I think the second vision the right one, especially when the research is carried out by someone who specializes in law and has a scientifically grounded vision associated with an in-depth understanding of algorithms.

Whereas if the person doing the research is a person specialized only in computer science, then he does so out of a sense of improving the use of algorithms and exploring new methods and tools that can be applied in the field of law, with the help of legal experts without having a legal understanding of the issues that are dealt with using those tools.

On the other hand, the closest example of merging the major of computer science with another discipline is bio informatics, it is known that this specialty is the use of techniques, tools and algorithms in the development of medicines, vaccines, medical treatments and other biological goals, and this section is a branch of biological sciences Those who carry out these research are researchers specializing in the field of biology and not in computer science, even if it is sometimes necessary to seek the help of experts in computer science and algorithms, it will remain in the eyes of this specialty just tools and techniques that support biological scientists.

Law Informatics Applied Example

Using Rule Induction Algorithms in Data Mining

for

Criminology Research

Introduction

Data mining aims to extract hidden information from databases. It is a modern technology that has firmly established itself in the information age. Its use provides research institutions with the ability to explore and focus on the most important information hidden within big data records and databases. In criminology research, data mining algorithms can provide the ability to study and understand criminal behaviors, and even predict future criminal behaviors and trends, and to develop appropriate solutions and making the right decisions in time.

Data mining techniques and algorithms answer many questions in record time, especially those types of questions that were difficult, if not impossible, to answer using classical techniques, which, even when available, would have been time, consuming and involved numerous analytical procedures. Data mining is forming an extension of statistical analysis and the main of data science. It emerged as a natural consequence of the significant developments in information systems and the exponential growth of data, particularly following the widespread adoption of information systems and the accumulation of massive amounts of data now circulating daily across numerous fields. This has led to a pressing need to answer many questions and explore knowledge, estimations, and future predictions.

This paper describes one of the most important modern, high-level algorithms used in data mining, and one that is particularly prevalent in research and studies of human be-

Ebaid, Mustafa, *Law Informatics, (A) Law and Legislation Engineering, (B) Law and Legislation Combinatorics*, Research Proposal, Modern Research Journal, Volume 1, Issue 1, July 2026, ISSN: 2520-5250

havior: the Rule Induction Algorithm. While this algorithm is widely used in Marketing, the researcher believes it can be applied specifically to research and studies of criminology by harnessing its capabilities to serve the objectives of specialized criminology research. This algorithm will be explained and simplified, its general form outlined, and its application in the field of criminology and criminal behavior research, specifically with a focus on explaining and simplifying it for legal professors and scholars who are not computer scientists.

Definition of Rule Induction Algorithm

Rule induction is a fundamental technique used in data mining and is one of the most common in the field of knowledge discovery. It is very similar to the process of mining itself, where gold or oil is the "rule." This rule reveals what is happening within a large database and shows us what we didn't know before, and perhaps what we wouldn't be able to know otherwise.

For every rule that is inductively inducted, there are accompanying estimates. These estimates help determine more of the knowledge being discovered, such as the probability of a specific event or several events occurring together.

The rule being inductively inducted from database records can be simple and straightforward, or it can be complex and challenging. For example, in analyzing a city's crime record database, we can explore the following interesting rule:

Rule 1: "If a person commits type A crime, he will also commit another crime of type B with an 80% probability.

This pairing occurs in approximately 3% of all recorded crimes."

The general form of any inducted rule is: "If [Conditions], then [Results]".

That is, every rule has two sides: the independent left side and the dependent right side. **Example:** "If a criminal commits theft (independent side), then he will commit murder (dependent side)."

For a rule to be complete and useful, it requires an additional value called "Evaluation". Evaluation consists of two types of information that must accompany the rule. This additional information is as follows:

Accuracy: What percentage of records in the database meet the rule (the probability of the result occurring when the cause is present).

Coverage: What percentage of records in the database meet the rule?

The number of records in the database that meet the rule.

Note that a rule isn't necessarily always true. A rule might be assumed initially, and then the databases examined to determine its validity, only to find it incorrect and completely invalid. Conversely, we might begin studying the data and accidentally discover a rule that can be extrapolated. We can then mathematically measure its validity or the degree of doubt surrounding it, a concept known as "validity", and also mathematically assess the extent to which this rule covers the data in the database, a concept known as "coverage.".

The following examples illustrate some rules that have been explored, with the validity and coverage ratios calculated mathematically for each rule:

Rule	Validity	Coverage
If a person commits robbery, he will also commit murder	85%	30%
If a person commits 10 traffic violations, he will cause a fatal accident	30%	12%
If a driver is 20 years old and commits 5 violations, he will commits robbery	95%	5%

How to Use the Explored Rules

There are many different uses for rules being explored. For example, all the rules related to committing a specific type of crime can be explored, considering it as the independent right-hand side of the rule. Then, the extent to which committing this crime influences the occurrence of other crimes, or the extent to which committing this crime is linked to specific characteristics or traits of the perpetrator, can be examined. This helps in understanding criminal behavior more accurately and precisely, as well as the various corre-

lations between this criminal behavior and any data or information that is the focus of study within the research plan and studies of criminology. This ultimately leads to enhancing the ability to confront These crimes and ways to reduce them, or even to develop laws and legislation that help reduce them, and so on for all other types of crimes.

Similarly, the rules specific to a particular crime can be explored by placing it as a dependent element in the rule, i.e., the right-hand side. These rules can then be used to explore, for example, the extent to which the commission of this crime is associated with the commission of other specific crimes, or with certain characteristics and traits of the perpetrators. This allows for the discovery of hidden inverse correlations between the commission of this type of crime and those characteristics.

There are countless ideas that can be applied in rule induction algorithms, whether the explored element is independent or dependent. This allows for the exploration of all the hidden interrelationships that connect this element to any factors placed as other elements in the rules being explored.

On the other hand, the validity and coverage information associated with the rule also helps in exploring the strength and frequency of the rule from a mathematical perspective, thus demonstrating its importance and the significance of the information it provides in criminology studies and research. It should be noted that a rule is not necessarily always true; the right side of the rule does not necessarily lead to the left side. Validity and coverage are the values that determine the extent to which a rule is true and whether it is useful or not.

The following figure illustrates the relationship between the validity and coverage ratios of a rule and their impact:

	High Validity	**Low Validity**
High Coverage	The rule is often true and can be used frequently	The rule is rarely true but can be used frequently
Low Coverage	The rule is often true but rarely used.	The rule is rarely true and is rarely used

The validity and coverage values attached to a rule help to determine how to utilize it and the extent to which it needs to be applied. For example, if we have a rule with high validity and low coverage, it is similar to having a person known for their distinctive method of committing a certain type of crime, succeeding in it almost always, but only committing it rarely. However, even in such a case, we can easily apprehend them in those rare instances. That is, the actual benefit that can be achieved relates only to the unique case that is discovered and does not rise to the level of a scientific discovery that can be generalized or used as a basis for studies and research on crime.

Rule Evaluation Method

Suppose, in a data mining criminology research example, the following rule was explored:

"If a person commits theft, he will commit murder."

The following numbers are given:

T = 100: Total number of records in the database

K = 30: Number of records of people who committed theft

L = 40: Number of records of people who committed murder

B = 20: Number of records of peoples who committed both theft and murder

Then, the Validity percentage of this rule is calculated by dividing the number of records of people who committed both theft and murder by the number of records of people who committed murder. In this case, it equals 20/40 = 50%.

And the Coverage percentage is calculated by dividing the number of records of people who committed theft by the total number of records in the database. In this case, it equals 40/100 = 40%.

Characteristics of a Useful Rule

The biggest challenge in rule induction algorithms is distinguishing useful rules from useless ones. Some rules lack practical application, others are rarely valid, some have limited coverage and are impractical, and some simply provide unnecessary, self-evident information. Research has yielded results that allow us to determine a rule's usefulness based on several considerations, the most important being the nature of the problem being research and the objectives of the research. On the other hand, a simple and clear rule is also useful, unlike a complex and difficult-to-understand one. A rule can also be considered useful if it describes a unique relationship.

Planning Rule Induction Algorithms

Planning data mining operations, especially those related to rule induction algorithms, is crucial for achieving optimal results. Good planning leads to good results. The initial steps of implementing rule induction algorithms can be summarized as follows:

1. Defining research problem to be studied, analyzing it, and finding solutions for it.
2. Building the mining database containing the records that will be studied.
3. Initial data exploration to assess its quality and suitability for the research.
4. Preparing the data for mining, including organizing, sorting, and cleaning it.
5. Building the appropriate data mining model, exploring relevant rules based on the research problem.
6. Applying the rule induction model and deriving the final formulation of the rules, indicating the validity and coverage of each.
7. Extracting final results and formulating recommendations for the research.

A brief explanation of each step follows:

1. Defining the research problem to be studied, analyzing it, and finding solutions. To research and solve a problem, it is essential to define it precisely and gather all relevant information. This process begins with a thorough review of the problem's nature, causes, roots, and ramifications. There doesn't necessarily have to be a problem in the literal sense, but rather a problem formulated as a specific objective. An example of a research

problem might be: "Studying the characteristics of perpetrators of fraud," or, if formulated as an objective, it might be: "Reducing adolescents crimes".

2. Building a Database for Mining: This is considered one of the important preparatory stages. It is a lengthy process that can be time-consuming. Even if a database already exists, it is advisable to build a new one with the specific purpose of Data mining involves applying algorithms to the data, including any modifications necessary for specific mining purposes.

3. Data Exploration: This involves exploring the data and identifying the most important fields and values for evaluating mining objectives. It also includes preparing relevant graphs and charts.

4. Data Preparation for Mining: This includes defining existing variables and records, and creating new variables as needed. For example, this might involve creating measurable variables to replace non-numeric variables in the database, and calculating new variables based on multiple existing variables if necessary. All of this is tailored to the research problem and the nature of the study.

5. Building the Appropriate Data Mining Model, Rule Induction Algorithm, and its development should consider various factors, such as the algorithm's purpose, the research problem, and its applicability and feasibility.

6. Applying the data mining model and make all necessary adjustments after the initial application if errors are found, taking into account the research problem objectives and exploring the possibility of solving it using the developed model.

7. Extracting Results and Recommendations: which represent the proposed solutions to the research problem and how to implement them based on the results.

Conclusion

Information technology has become the necessary tool for studying and analyzing criminal behavior, and even predicting it in the future. This allows for the development of appropriate solutions to problems before they occur, or for prediction aimed at general development and modernization across various fields. All of this is achieved using data analysis and data mining techniques and algorithms, which have become the most im-

portant factor determining the extent to which information technology is utilized in various fields.

This also requires, from the very first step, the proper creation and design of database systems. These systems must be accurately and strategically configured to meet the needs of analysis and mining, enabling the optimal use of information and preventing it from being merely a repository for storage and retrieval when needed. Good design means the ability to analyze effectively and produce results that qualify us to develop appropriate solutions to the problems under investigation.

Practical Application Examples

1. In criminology research, we can study all aspects of crime, in all its forms, can be studied, and criminal behavior in general can be analyzed and explored. The causes of this behavior can be categorized and analyzed according to various factors. This allows for the study of how to reduce and combat crime. This extends to identifying perpetrators, but most importantly, it enables the ability to predict crimes before they occur. Through this research and these studies, findings and recommendations can be presented to relevant executive bodies to assist them in developing plans and procedures that can help prevent crimes, contain them, and mitigate their effects if they do occur. These findings can also be presented to relevant legislative bodies to help them develop appropriate laws and legislation to strengthen deterrence and ensure suitable punishments that contribute to reducing such crimes.

2. Regarding traffic accident issues, traffic police database mining allows for the study of all aspects of traffic accidents, their types, and the exploration of their underlying causes, particularly concerning behavior. It also enables the categorization and analysis of the causes of these accidents according to various factors, leading to the study of ways to reduce their occurrence. This extends to identifying the individuals and circumstances most frequently responsible for accidents, thus contributing to suggestion of laws and regulations that aim to reduce their involvement and prevent it from occurring.

3. Regarding civil defense issues, data mining of accident and fire databases allows for the study of all aspects of fire incident behavior across all types, analyzing and uncov-

ering their underlying causes. It also enables the categorization and analysis of these causes according to various factors, leading to the study of ways to reduce their occurrence. This extends to identifying the individuals and circumstances most likely to cause fires, thus contributing to the proposal of laws, regulations, and guidelines, as well as the dissemination of necessary awareness campaigns and training programs. These measures can help reduce the likelihood of fires occurring and prevent them from happening, or at the very least, propose plans and procedures that can help contain them and mitigate their impact should they do occur.

Appendix

The key idea of the research paper: Law Informatics

Towards the Strategic Development of Legal Systems

Legal Rule Induction

Despite the significant differences between legal sciences, mathematics, computer science, and the natural sciences in general, they are subtly interconnected and share similarities. Each relies on the dominance of "laws" and rules that govern it, whether these "laws" are linguistically precise in legal sciences or mathematically formulated in mathematics, computer science, and the natural sciences. Furthermore, linguistic and mathematical logic is heavily prevalent in these disciplines, perhaps more so than in other sciences.

While developing and deriving new laws and mathematical equations in the natural sciences requires considerable intellectual and mathematical effort, along with methods of deduction and inference, but this effort is often reinforced by inductive applied research conducted in real-world laboratories. This research allows for the more precise and detailed extrapolation of rules, confirming or refuting the findings of mathematical reasoning and determining conclusions based on the diverse conditions and data encountered in the laboratory.

The harmony between the systematic, inductive, applied scientific research procedures and the mechanisms of abstract logical and mathematical reasoning that emerge in the natural sciences, unlike other scientific communities, is almost exemplary and flawless. This harmony has often perplexed some scientists and researchers specializing in these fields, leading to confusion regarding the origin of certain unique scientific laws and axioms. Scientists in applied scientific research laboratories believe these to be purely abstract mathematical axioms derived by mathematicians, while mathematicians believe they are established facts actually extrapolated in applied scientific research laboratories!

If the similarity and connection between legal sciences and natural sciences is so significant in terms of the dominance of laws and the prevalence of linguistic and mathematical logic in both, then this similarity and connection should extend to encompass methods of development and renewal, and ways of deriving further laws that are also similar. This can be achieved by adopting inductive scientific research methods in developing legal systems, just as is done in the natural sciences. For example, if we assume there is a need to develop traffic laws to reduce traffic accidents, this development should be based on scientific research. This research should involve studying and analyzing data and statistics on all traffic accidents, exploring the most common causes of accidents and the circumstances that most contribute to them, as well as studying and analyzing the characteristics of those responsible. The knowledge gained from these studies and analyses should then contribute to the derivation of new rules and regulations, which are formulated and established as new laws that achieve the goals of reducing traffic accidents.

Despite the growing complexity and interconnectedness of many vital problems in most societies today, the remarkable paradox of this era is that adopting the inductive scientific method to find radical solutions to any problem has become easier than ever before. Whereas scientific research once required considerable time, effort, and resources—to the point that their absence was considered sufficient justification for delays in solving problems—it has now become the easiest and fastest way to solve them. Furthermore, it offers the possibility of obtaining accurate and reliable results based on scientific principles, thanks to modern technological tools that can perform many complex research procedures in the blink of an eye, procedures that once required considerable time, effort, and resources!

Developing legal systems has become an urgent necessity in this era, and fortunately, it has become easier than before, requiring less effort than scientific research did in past decades. For example, developing traffic laws now requires an analytical study of traffic accident data and statistics, followed by exploring and extrapolating what could form the

basis of new traffic rules and regulations that contribute to reducing accidents. This principle applies to many other laws related to vital areas of society.

Developing legal systems has become an urgent necessity in this era, and perhaps more importantly, it has become easier than ever before. The question remains: how do we determine the need to develop legal systems in a specific field before even considering the development of laws and regulations governing it? Ironically, the answer to this question contains the most crucial key to solving the problem itself: statistics related to activities within that field. Statistics often reveal unique, unusual, or even unprecedented trends, indicating a negative phenomenon in society that requires addressing. For example, traffic accident statistics, which show an increasing number of accidents and signal a problem within a community, are the basis for developing traffic laws and formulating new traffic regulations that will contribute more effectively to solving traffic problems than anything else.

If we assume, for example, that traffic accident statistics show a significant increase in the rates of traffic accidents caused by people under the age of twenty compared to those over twenty, then these statistics will push towards extrapolating a new traffic rule that raises the legal age for granting a vehicle driving license to twenty years instead of eighteen years. In the same way, various statistics and statistical analyses that show abnormal and unusual rates in a vital area of society can contribute to extrapolating the new legal rules necessary for developing the legal systems related to it. This makes the process of development and renewal easy and can be applied as quickly as possible and as soon as the problem is statistically announced.

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