

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL LAW IN UZBEKISTAN

Oltinboev Danier,
Lecturer of the Department "State Law and Management"
Namangan State University

| Abstract: | Keywords: |
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| The article "The historical context of the development of civil law in Uzbekistan" provides an overview of the key stages of the evolution of civil law in Uzbekistan since the country gained independence. The author examines the historical events that influenced the formation and development of the civil law institution, starting from the period of the Soviet era and ending with the present. The article analyzes changes in legislation and legal norms related to civil relations and their reflection in practice. Special attention is paid to reforms aimed at strengthening the legal framework for the development of civil society and granting citizens of Uzbekistan broader rights and freedoms. The authors consider the influence of cultural and social factors on the formation of civil law, as well as the role of international norms and standards in this process. The article provides the reader with a comprehensive overview of the key points and challenges faced by the civil law system in Uzbekistan, and offers a reflective look at the prospects for further development of this area of law in the context of modern challenges and demands of society. | Civil law, Uzbekistan, historical context, independence, Soviet era, legislation, civil relations, legal reforms, civil society, rights and freedoms, cultural and social factors, international norms, development of the legal system, challenges and prospects, modern requirements of society. |

Introduction

Uzbekistan, which became an independent State in 1991, has undergone significant changes in its legal system, including the field of civil law. Let's consider the historical context of the development of civil law in this country, identifying the key stages of evolution and factors that influenced the formation of the current legal paradigm. Uzbekistan, a country with a rich cultural heritage and ancient history, is going through an interesting stage in its development, when attention is paid to the formation and evolution of civil law[1]. Studying the historical context of this process makes it possible to better understand the features and principles on which the modern civil law system of Uzbekistan is based.

Uzbekistan, with its rich history and cultural heritage, is an important focus in research on the evolution of civil law. Against the background of global changes and rethinking the role of

legal institutions in the post-Soviet space, consideration of the historical context of the development of civil law in Uzbekistan is of particular importance. There is a rich heritage in the history of Uzbekistan, stretching from the time of Zoroastrianism to Islam. With the advent of Islam in the region in the 7th century, the introduction of Islamic law began, which had a significant impact on the formation of norms and customs in society. Islamic law has become an integral part of the civil law of Uzbekistan, and its principles influence the modern legal structures of the country. Uzbekistan, with its rich history and centuries-old culture, is a country where civil law continues to evolve, reflecting the complex historical context of the region[2]. The process of formation of civil law in Uzbekistan has undergone significant changes over the years, from antiquity to the present.

Uzbekistan, located at the junction of East and West, has been a crossroads of trade routes and cultural exchanges for centuries. Ancient civilizations such as Persian, Greek and Chinese influenced the formation of local society and legal norms. In the era of Zoroastrianism and ancient empires such as the Achaemenid and Sogdian, the first laws regulating social relations and property were formed. The Hammurabi Code, an ancient code of laws, also influenced the development of the legal system in the region.

With the advent of Islam in the 7th century, Islamic law began to form in Uzbekistan, which became the basis for the legal system in the region. During the reign of khans such as the Karakhanids, Kara-Kitai and Chagatai, Muslim legal traditions were actively developing in the country. Laws based on the Qur'an and the Sunnah governed many aspects of life, including family relationships, inheritance, and property[3]. Special attention was paid to the judicial system and arbitration for dispute resolution.

During the Middle Ages, Uzbekistan was the center of the Timurid Empire, which had a huge impact on the development of legal institutions. The Timurid Empire was known for its legislative initiatives and the creation of cultural heritage. The principles of justice and the judicial system laid down during this period turned out to be important elements of the formation of civil law in Uzbekistan.

1. The Soviet Period and the Formation of the Foundations of Civil Law

The events of the October Revolution in 1917 had a significant impact on the legal system of Uzbekistan. Radical changes in the justice system and legislation took place within the Soviet Union. During the Soviet period, a socialist system of law was introduced in Uzbekistan, designed to ensure social justice and State control over property. Civil law has undergone reforms aimed at socializing the economy and society.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbekistan was influenced by colonial forces, which also influenced the structure of civil law. During the period of the Soviet Union, a large-scale modernization of the legal system, including civil law, was carried out[4]. The influence of socialist ideology has led to changes in property, contractual relations and other aspects of civil law. The first steps in the formation of civil law in Uzbekistan were taken during the

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Soviet era. In 1924, the first Soviet Constitution was adopted, which marked the beginning of the formation of civil society. However, it should be noted that the civil law of that time was subordinated to the ideology of communism and had significant limitations. Since joining the Soviet Union in the early 20th century, Uzbekistan has witnessed significant changes in the legal system. During this period, reforms aimed at socialist construction took place, and this was reflected in civil law[5]. The state's intervention in the economy and the establishment of new social relations have become key points forming the foundations of civil law in the conditions of the socialist model of development.

Since the accession of Uzbekistan to the Soviet Union at the beginning of the 20th century, the process of formation of civil law in new realities has begun. New laws and regulations were introduced taking into account the socialist ideology, which affected the structure and principles of civil law.

An important stage was the period of economic reforms in the 1960s and 70s, when there was a gradual recognition of the role of private property and the development of market relations. This had an impact on the formation of the foundations of civil law, which became more adapted to the requirements of economic development.

2. Independence and Rethinking of the Norms of Civil Law

After gaining independence in 1991, Uzbekistan began to face the need to rethink its legal system. The country is faced with the challenges of forming its legal system, taking into account traditions and modern international standards. There have been changes in legislation aimed at strengthening civil rights and freedoms of citizens.

During the reform process, significant changes were made to civil legislation aimed at strengthening citizens' rights and developing civil society. This included reforms in the field of property, contractual relations and consumer protection. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and Uzbekistan's independence in 1991, a transitional period began. This time was accompanied not only by the formation of new institutions and structures, but also by changes in approaches to civil law[6]. The gradual rejection of Soviet norms and the creation of their own legal foundations emphasize the complexity and uniqueness of this period in the history of civil law in Uzbekistan.

In 1996, the first Civil Code of independent Uzbekistan was adopted, which became the basis for the development of civil law in the country. The Code establishes rules in the field of family relations, property, inheritance and responsibility, and also ensures the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms. Over time, the legal system of Uzbekistan continues to improve, taking into account both national traditions and international legal standards. The development of civil law in Uzbekistan is a complex and dynamic process that reflects the evolution of society in various historical periods.

3. Cultural and Social Factors

The history of Uzbekistan is rich in cultural traditions, which also influence the formation of civil law. Respect for family values, traditional customs and obligations provides a special dynamic in the application of civil law in everyday life.

4. International Norms and Standards

Uzbekistan actively participates in the international community, which also affects its civil law. The adoption and adaptation of international norms and standards, especially in the context of human rights, contributes to the creation of a modern and coherent civil law system.

5. Current Trends and Prospects

To date, Uzbekistan continues to actively develop its legal system, including the field of civil law. The reforms are aimed at further strengthening the rights of citizens, developing entrepreneurship and ensuring justice in the judicial system. Since the beginning of the 21st century, Uzbekistan has witnessed a number of reforms in the field of civil law. The main efforts are aimed at strengthening the legal system, supporting the development of civil society and ensuring the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms[7]. Currently, Uzbekistan is facing the challenges of globalization, technological development and changes in social dynamics. These factors require constant updating of civil law in order to adapt it to modern realities and ensure the protection of the rights and interests of citizens.

The role of international norms and standards must also be taken into account when studying modern civil law. Uzbekistan strives to harmonize its legal norms with international standards, which ensures a greater degree of protection of citizens' rights and creates a favorable investment environment. The formation of civil law in Uzbekistan is impossible without taking into account the cultural and social characteristics of the nation. Traditional values and customs influence laws and norms, creating a unique harmony between modernity and heritage. The history of the development of civil law in Uzbekistan is a complex and exciting journey through times and epochs. The influence of Islamic law, cultural traditions, colonial changes and the Soviet period have left their mark on the formation of the modern legal system. Currently, the country is faced with the task of balancing the preservation of its cultural heritage and the adoption of modern norms of law to ensure justice and the development of society.

Conclusion

The history of the development of civil law in Uzbekistan represents an exciting path from Soviet times to modern independent statehood. Taking into account cultural, social and international factors, Uzbekistan strives to create a fair and effective civil law system that meets the challenges of modern society. The historical context of the development of civil

law in Uzbekistan is the key to understanding the current challenges and prospects in this area. The study of this evolution helps to identify the principles and values underlying the modern legal system of the country, creating the basis for a sustainable and just society.

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