



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL LAW IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** The article "Historical context of the development of civil law in Uzbekistan" is an overview of the key stages in the evolution of civil law in Uzbekistan since the country gained independence. The author examines historical events that influenced the formation and development of the civil legal institution, from the Soviet era to the present. The article analyzes changes in legislation and legal norms relating to civil relations, and their reflection in practice. Particular attention is paid to reforms aimed at strengthening the legal framework for the development of civil society and providing citizens of Uzbekistan with greater 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 issues and challenges facing the civil law system in Uzbekistan, and offers a reflective look at the prospects for the further development of this area of law in the context of modern challenges and demands of society.

### INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan, which became an independent state in 1991, has undergone significant changes in its legal system, including the area of civil law. Let us 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 experiencing 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 allows us 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 studies of the evolution of civil law. Against the backdrop of global changes and rethinking of 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. The history of Uzbekistan has a rich heritage stretching from the times 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 Uzbekistan's civil law, and its principles influence the country's modern legal structures. Uzbekistan, with a 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 modern times.

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. During the era of Zoroastrianism and ancient empires such as the Achaemenid and Sogdian, the first laws regulating social relations and property were formed. The Code of Hammurabi, an ancient code of law, also influenced the development of the legal system in the region.

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

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 legal system laid down during this period turned out to be important elements in 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. Within the Soviet Union, radical changes took place in the justice system and legislation. During the period of Soviet power, a socialist system of law was introduced in Uzbekistan, designed to ensure social justice and state control over property. Civil law underwent reforms aimed at socializing the economy and society.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbekistan came under the influence of colonial forces, which also influenced the structure of civil law. During the Soviet Union, a large-scale modernization of the legal system was carried out, including civil law[4]. The influence of socialist ideology 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 Soviet era. In 1924, the first Soviet Constitution was adopted, marking 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 at the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbekistan has witnessed significant changes in its legal system. During this period, reforms aimed at socialist construction took place, and this was reflected in civil law[5]. State intervention in the economy and the establishment of new social relations have become key points forming the foundations of civil law under the conditions of the socialist development model.

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 began. New laws and norms were introduced taking into account socialist ideology, which affected the structure and principles of civil law.

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

## **2. Independence and Rethinking Civil Law**

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

During the reform process, significant changes were made to civil legislation aimed at strengthening the rights of citizens and developing civil society. This included reforms in the areas of property, contractual relations and consumer protection. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and Uzbekistan gaining independence in 1991, a transition 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 framework emphasize the complexity and uniqueness of this period in the history of civil law of 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 liability, and also ensures the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. 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**

Today, 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 fairness 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 the rights and freedoms of citizens[7]. Currently, Uzbekistan faces 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 provides

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 regulations, 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 eras. 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. The country is currently faced with the challenge of balancing the preservation of its cultural heritage and the adoption of modern rules of law to ensure justice and development of society.

## CONCLUSION

The history of the development of civil law in Uzbekistan represents a fascinating journey 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 key to understanding the current challenges and prospects of this area. Studying this evolution helps reveal the principles and values that underpin a country's modern legal system, creating the basis for a sustainable and just society.

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