

Unit 4. Lesson 6

Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Exercise 1: Match the Definitions Match each vocabulary term on the left with its correct definition on the right.

1. Legislation a) The process of making or enacting laws.
2. Constitution b) The fundamental law of a country that establishes the framework for its government and defines the rights of its citizens.
3. Civil Code c) A body of laws that governs the relationships between individuals and legal entities, such as contracts, property, and family matters.
4. Criminal Code d) A body of laws that defines crimes and prescribes punishments for criminal offenses.
5. Legislative Assembly e) The branch of government responsible for making laws.

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank below.

1. The _____ of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the supreme law of the land.
2. The _____ is responsible for enacting laws and amendments to existing legislation.
3. The _____ governs civil matters such as contracts, property, and family law.
4. The _____ defines criminal offenses and prescribes penalties for violating the law.
5. _____ refers to the process of making or enacting laws.

Word Bank: a) Constitution b) Legislative Assembly c) Civil Code d) Criminal Code e) Legislation

Exercise 3: True or False Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The Constitution of Uzbekistan establishes the framework for the government and defines the rights of its citizens.

2. The Legislative Assembly is responsible for interpreting laws and adjudicating disputes.

3. The Civil Code governs criminal offenses and prescribes penalties for violating the law.

4. Legislation refers to the body of laws that governs relationships between individuals and legal entities.

5. The Criminal Code defines crimes and prescribes punishments for criminal offenses.

Reading exercises:

Understanding the Legal Framework of Uzbekistan

The legal system of Uzbekistan is based on a comprehensive framework of laws and regulations that govern various aspects of society. At the heart of this legal framework is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which serves as the supreme law of the land. It establishes the fundamental principles of the state, outlines the structure of government, and guarantees the rights and freedoms of its citizens.

The Legislative Assembly of Uzbekistan, consisting of the Oliy Majlis (the Parliament) and the President, is responsible for enacting laws and amendments to existing legislation. Laws passed by the Legislative Assembly cover a wide range of areas, including civil, criminal, administrative, and economic matters. These laws are designed to uphold justice, promote economic development, and protect the welfare of citizens.

One of the key components of Uzbekistan's legal system is the Civil Code, which governs civil matters such as contracts, property rights, and family law. It provides a framework for resolving disputes between individuals and legal entities and ensures the fair and equitable treatment of all parties involved.

Similarly, the Criminal Code of Uzbekistan defines criminal offenses and prescribes penalties for violating the law. It outlines the rights of individuals accused of crimes, establishes procedures for criminal investigations and trials, and upholds the principle of presumption of innocence until proven guilty.

In addition to the Constitution, the Legislative Assembly, and the Civil and Criminal Codes, Uzbekistan's legal system includes various other laws, regulations, and legal instruments that help to ensure the orderly functioning of society. These laws play a crucial role in maintaining social order, protecting the rights of citizens, and fostering economic growth and development.

Overall, the legal framework of Uzbekistan reflects the country's commitment to the rule of law, justice, and the protection of human rights. By upholding the principles enshrined in its Constitution and enacting laws that promote the welfare of its citizens, Uzbekistan continues to strengthen its legal system and advance as a modern and democratic state.

1. What serves as the supreme law of the land in Uzbekistan? a) Civil Code b) Constitution c) Criminal Code
2. Who is responsible for enacting laws and amendments in Uzbekistan? a) Judiciary b) Legislative Assembly c) Executive Branch
3. What areas do laws passed by the Legislative Assembly cover? a) Only civil matters b) Civil, criminal, administrative, and economic matters c) Only criminal matters
4. What does the Civil Code of Uzbekistan govern? a) Criminal offenses b) Civil matters such as contracts, property rights, and family law c) Administrative matters
5. What is the purpose of the Criminal Code of Uzbekistan? a) To define civil offenses b) To uphold the principle of presumption of innocence c) To define criminal offenses and prescribe penalties

Speaking exercise:

Objective: To engage students in a discussion about the legal system of Uzbekistan, including its key components and principles.

1. Divide the class into small groups.

2. Assign each group a discussion topic related to the legal system of Uzbekistan (e.g., Constitution, Legislative Assembly, Civil Code, Criminal Code, etc.).

3. Give each group some time to prepare their points and arguments.

4. Rotate the topics among the groups, allowing each group to discuss multiple aspects of the legal system.

5. After the discussions, reconvene as a class and facilitate a group discussion where each group shares their insights and findings.

6. Encourage students to ask questions, express opinions, and engage in respectful debate.

1. The Constitution of Uzbekistan: Discuss the significance of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. What are some key principles outlined in the Constitution, and how do they shape the legal framework of Uzbekistan?

2. The Legislative Assembly: Explore the role and functions of the Legislative Assembly, including the Parliament and the President, in enacting laws and amendments. How does the Legislative Assembly contribute to the development and maintenance of the legal system?

3. The Civil Code: Examine the provisions of the Civil Code and its implications for civil matters such as contracts, property rights, and family law. How does the Civil Code ensure the fair and equitable treatment of individuals and legal entities?

4. The Criminal Code: Analyze the contents of the Criminal Code, including the definition of criminal offenses and the prescribed penalties. How does the Criminal Code protect the rights of individuals accused of crimes and uphold the principle of presumption of innocence?

5. Legal Reform and Development: Discuss ongoing efforts to reform and develop the legal system of Uzbekistan. What are some recent legislative changes or initiatives aimed at enhancing access to justice, promoting the rule of law, and protecting human rights?

