

Eurasian Journal
of Humanities and
Social Sciences



Attitude to the law in Japan Similarities in the constitutions of Uzbekistan and Japan

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the attitude towards the law in Japan and the attention paid to legal education in order to build an orderly society in the development of this nation. It is also written about the similarities between the constitutions of Uzbekistan and Japan

Keywords:

Uzbekistan, Japan, law, law, attitude, constitution, similarities, lawyers, bengoshi

Japan is one of the most developed countries in the world today. It can be considered that one of the main reasons for this is that the population has built an extremely orderly society. In order to build such a society, the Japanese government has trained young people who respect the law, that is, laws, and this is bearing fruit.

Japan, a small country recognized as the most developed country among the Asian countries, showed the miracle of its legal system to the whole world by adapting foreign law and its own customs. Currently, Japan ranks first in the world in terms of the legal system and scientific work in this field. Every year, thousands, if not hundreds, of books are written and published by law professors and practitioners.

Due to the need for new generation books in Uzbekistan, young scholars started the work of translating books written in Japanese into Uzbek as an international cooperation in 2018. It was decided to be the first to translate the 8-volume book "Introduction to the Fields of Law" written by prominent Japanese jurist Makoto Ito as part of this project sponsored by Nagoya University of Economics.

In Japan, lawyers are highly respected and are called "bengoshi". The term "Bengoshi" is often translated as "lawyer", but a comparison of Bengoshi with British lawyers gives a clearer picture of their status and scope of practice. Although Japanese universities graduate approximately 50,000 law majors each year, the total number of law graduates in Japan is only 15,000. In Japan, only bengoshis are entitled to perform all legal functions, and only bengoshis can appear in court and represent clients. In fact, three-quarters of a typical attorney's practice time is devoted to civil litigation is spent. As we can see, although there is a shortage of lawyers, their legal systems are very strong and sufficient for the entire legal system of the country.

Also, the constitution and codes of Japan are written in a way that is very understandable, puts human interests first, and is fair. The Constitution of Japan is the supreme law of the country. Written primarily by American civilian officials working under the Allied occupation of Japan, the constitution replaced the Meiji Constitution of 1890 when it took effect on May 3, 1947. The Japanese constitution is the oldest

unamended constitution in the world. For more than 70 years, no corrections have been made to its text. It is a short constitution of only 5000 words.

Japan's code-based legal system is primarily modeled on the civil laws of Germany and France. Japan's Constitution, together with a number of its unique characteristics and to offer an historical background and context which help explain its significance. Major topics covered include the constitutional history of Japan, fundamental principles of the Constitution, the people and the Emperor, the Diet and legislative power, Cabinet and executive power, and the Judiciary and judicial power. Also discussed is the protection of fundamental human rights, individual rights-including freedom of expression, economic freedoms, and social rights-pacifism and national defence, and the constitutional amendment and reform. Although the Japanese Constitution was enacted under the strong influence of the United States Constitution, many of its features are very different. For instance the existence of an Emperor, the long dominance of a conservative party over the Government, the relatively strong power of government bureaucrats, the absence of a leadership role in the Prime Minister, the small role the judiciary play in solving constitutional disputes and the struggle over national defence. Written in an accessible style and comprehensive in content, the reader will find this account of the constitutional law of Japan both unique and stimulating.

Like many foreign countries, we took models from the constitution of Japan when we developed our constitution after independence. There are many aspects that can be used as a model even today. There are many similarities in the constitutions of these two countries. For example: Article 14 of the Constitution of Japan and Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan are similar, both of them are written as follows. Article 14 of the Constitution of Japan: All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin. Peers and peers shall not

be recognized. No privilege shall accompany any award of honor, decoration or any distinction, nor shall any such award be valid beyond the lifetime of the individual who now holds or hereafter may receive it. Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: All citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personality and social status. they are equal before the law. Privileges are determined only by law and must be consistent with the principles of social justice. In addition, Article 20 of the Constitution of Japan: Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the State, nor exercise any political authority. No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite or practice. The State and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity. Article 31 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Freedom of conscience is guaranteed for everyone. Everyone has the right to believe in any religion or not to believe in any religion. Forced indoctrination of religious views is not allowed. These substances also have similarities. In conclusion, these two countries can learn many things from each other. After all, both countries are stepping into the future with a policy of openness.

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