



Khadicha Sulaymonova – The First Woman Academician Lawyer

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of the activities of an outstanding female lawyer, who made a huge contribution to the development of jurisprudence in the days of the Uzbek SSR. When analyzing the biography of Khadicha Sulaimonova, literature in the Uzbek language was studied. Given the lack of information about this figure in Russian, this article can acquaint Russian-speaking readers in detail with the honored worker of science of the Uzbek SSR. Particular attention was paid by the author to strengthening the status of women during the formation of the Uzbek SSR, as well as the development of criminal law on the territory of Uzbekistan.

Keywords:

Lawyer, Doctor of Law, Academician, scientific activity, criminal law, judicial system, jurisprudence, research work, legislation, status of women.

The development of the sphere of jurisprudence on the territory of Uzbekistan has its own long and rather multi-stage history. 1,000 lawyers of that period made a huge contribution to the formation of the judicial system of the Uzbek SSR, the functioning of the Ministry of Justice, the release of highly qualified personnel, as well as the approval of a number of legal documents. However, among all lawyers, it is the activity of Khadicha Sulaymonovna Sulaymonova that is invaluable today.

Sulaimonova Khadicha Sulaimonovna - Doctor of Law, Professor, the first female Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR, Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR, and also the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR.

In the city of Andijan, in 1913, a girl, Khadicha, was born into the large family of the

Kelginboevs. It is known that the father of Khadicha Sulaimonova - Sulaimon was famous in his area for his wisdom, modern world views, as well as honesty. Sulaimon Kelginboev worked as a translator. Being fluent in Russian, he dealt with high-ranking officials of that time. Traveling to different countries and cities formed his clear concept of life. It is worth noting that it was the stories of Khadichi's mother about her father that developed in her the core and the desire to comprehend knowledge. After the death of her husband in the battle for the freedom of her people, the mother of many children Khadichi - Otincha did not give up, and in spite of everything, fulfilled the request of her husband. She did everything to ensure that the children received a decent education. By order of her husband, Otincha sent her children to a Russian school, which was extremely rare in those days.

Khadicha Sulaimonova's interest in the protection of human rights and freedoms appeared from an early age. The event of 1927 entered the history of the Uzbek SSR under the name "Khujum". It is known that in this year there was a policy that suggested a rethinking of the role of women in society, which was aimed at relieving them of part of the duties of housekeeping, providing them with the opportunity to receive education and work on an equal basis with men. On March 8, 1927, at the initiative of the First Secretary of the Central Asian Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Soviet Union, I. Zelensky, a thousand Uzbek women took off their veils on Registan Square in Samarkand. This cardinal reform caused aggression and negativity on the part of the male population towards their sisters, wives and mothers. The murders of men of their relatives for "disobedience to religion" and "generally accepted norms" reached their peak during this period.

The trial to study the crimes of executioners in Margilan, where the murder of the famous artist Nurkhon by her brother was considered, was the very day when Khadicha clearly decided on the choice of her profession. As a seventeen-year-old girl, she was very interested in how the legal proceedings were conducted. Public critic Tojihon Chodiyeva was present at this court session and delivered her vivid and unforgettable speech about cruel and inhuman treatment of women by men. She argued that all these "bloodsuckers" should be punished in justice, and according to the law. At this time, the young Khadicha Sulaimonova, listening to every word of a public figure, was delighted with the courage and stamina of a woman. It was at this moment that Khadichi had the idea that she wants to become the same as Tojihon Chodiyeva. Moreover, she was very interested in the profession of a judge. This was the beginning of the path of Khadicha Sulaymonova in the field of jurisprudence.

In 1931, Sulaymonova entered the Faculty of Law at the Tashkent Institute of Soviet Construction and Law named after Jahon Obidova. Student years as a lawyer turned out to be a solid foundation for her future career. The

constant desire to gain knowledge, determination, an irresistible sense of justice, as well as indifference towards society and the country as a whole accompanied Khadicha Sulaymonova throughout her studies. An interesting feature is that it was not limited to legal literature within the curriculum. Any book on law attracted her attention, as a result of which she reread them several times.

After graduating from university, and while working as a people's judge, as well as being a member of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR, Sulaymonova conducted a thorough analysis of the judicial system. On her part, a number of problems were identified in the work of judges, the application of the law and the observance of procedural orders. Hadiche Sulaymonova was able to combine practical work with scientific activity. Despite the difficult wartime, she entered the graduate school of the Moscow Law Institute at the Department of Soviet Criminal Law. Upon graduation, she defended a dissertation on one of the most topical topics of that period: "Criminal legislation of the Uzbek SSR during the period of military intervention and civil war." In the history of our state Sulaimonova Kh.S. known as the first Uzbek woman to receive a degree in jurisprudence. In her dissertation, she defended the position on the abuse of Sharia during the reign of the khans. That is, all the rules and regulations were adjusted to the officials of that time. A vivid example of this is that in case of gross violations of criminal law by khans and feudal lords, the judge turned a blind eye, while ordinary people were executed for the same crimes.

It should be noted that Sulaimonova paid special attention to the improvement of criminal law in the territory of the Uzbek SSR. After the war, there were a large number of gaps in the application of criminal law, as well as in the sentencing system. Khadicha Sulaimonova published a number of works on criminal law. One of them is "The Emergence and Development of Soviet Criminal Law in Uzbekistan".

Sulaimonova never aspired to fame. She devoted most of her time to education and teaching. In 1945, she became an assistant

professor, as well as the head of the department of criminal law at the Tashkent Law Institute. As a teacher, the growth of future personnel was important for Khadicha Sulaymonova. At the end of her management, absolutely all teachers of the department had a scientific degree. This suggests that, as a leader, she was a model for her colleagues. Sulaymonova did not stop in scientific development, and already in 1952 she received the title of professor. In addition, she was actively engaged in scientific and pedagogical activities. In her research, academician Sulaymanova Kh.S. paid great attention to the development of the criminal law of Uzbekistan, increasing the role of councils in state building and managing the national economy. Thanks to Khadicha Sulaymonova, a textbook on criminal law was published in Uzbek, which is already the beginning of the development of jurisprudence not only in the USSR, but also in Uzbekistan.

Her work and diligence has always been highly appreciated by the leaders. In 1954, the academician was appointed rector of the Tashkent Law Institute and received the title of "Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR". Sulaymonova Kh.S. combined the work of the rector, dean and head of the department at the same time. The huge contribution of Khadichi Sulaymonova to scientific activity in the field of jurisprudence contributed to her election as a full member of the Academy of Sciences.

Having worked in various areas of jurisprudence, in 1956 Khadicha Sulaymonova was appointed Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR. She carried out her work by the method of a collegial meeting. That is, all questions were put on the general discussion. This suggests that Sulaymonova did not use her position, always took into account the opinion of the majority, and also respected her colleagues. During the work of the minister, such topical problems for that period as theft of socialist property, violation of traffic rules, hooliganism, the appointment of a pension and others were considered. In addition, the issue of the correct application of substantive and procedural norms of legislation was studied. Despite her busy schedule, the Minister of Justice, Khadicha Sulaymonova, simultaneously received citizens

in her office, providing them with legal assistance.

Throughout her career, Khadicha Sulaymonova participated in the development of many legislative acts, the preparation of the new "Regulations on the Bar of the Uzbek SSR" in 1961 should be especially noted. During her tenure as Minister of Justice and Chairman of the Legal Commission, Khadicha Sulaymonova contributed to the development and adoption of a new law on the judiciary, criminal, criminal procedure, civil and civil procedure codes of the Uzbek SSR. In this development, foreign practice of advanced countries was taken into account.

Special attention Sulaymonova H.S. devoted to the development and strengthening of the rights and freedoms of women, raising their status not only in the family, but also in society. Thanks to her, the number of women lawyers has doubled. Women are increasingly being appointed to leadership positions. Their inalienable rights were enshrined at the legislative level. Khadicha Sulaymonova was able to change the people's opinion about the status of women, which was customary for that time, and proved that they, on an equal basis with men, are able to develop as individuals, and also combine this with housekeeping.

To date, the huge contribution of Khadichi Sulaymonova to the field of jurisprudence is highly appreciated by the people of Uzbekistan. In memory of the outstanding female academic, the Republican Center for Forensic Expertise named after Khadichi Sulaymonova was established under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Proceedings and dissertations are still used in the educational and legal system of our country.

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