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KHADICHA SULAYMANOVA IS THE FIRST UZBEK LEGAL SCIENTIST

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes academician Khadicha Sulaimanova's development of science, efforts to establish a legal state, exemplary life path and scientific and cultural heritage, her becoming the first female Uzbek lawyer and judge, development of legal science, justice of the Uzbek SSR activities in the positions of minister and chief judge, being recognized as a coach, academician and public figure, participation in international scientific conferences, as well as the events leading up to his death are shown in sequence.

KEYWORDS

Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR, Chairwoman of the Supreme Court of the UzSSR, codification, systematization, state legal system, Soviet courts, gender equality, forensic expertise.

INTRODUCTION

It is no exaggeration to say that there are only a few of our compatriots who made a great contribution to the development of the legal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. One of them will be a famous scientist, doctor of legal sciences, professor, full member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR Sulaymanova Khadicha Sulaymonovna. She is considered the first female legal scholar and judge in the history of Uzbekistan.

Khadicha Sulaymanova was born on July 3, 1913 in the city of Andizhan in the family of intellectuals. From her youth, she was distinguished among her peers by her talent, hard work and fairness. However, ego youth was surrounded by many difficulties, namely social and political changes that occurred in the Turkestan region, premature death of ego, and also situational, which was related to the results of the "Hujum" movement in 1926, and other processes that affected the ego's worldview.

It should be said that the scientific and cultural heritage he left for the development of our country, his contribution to the development of science and his efforts to establish a legal state are showing their results today. At this point, we think that it would be appropriate to highlight the scientific and cultural heritage of Khadicha Sulaymanova and her contribution to the development of science. Due to her interest in science during her student years, in 1938 she entered graduate school at the Moscow Law Institute at the department of Soviet criminal law. It was from this year that he began his scientific activity.

On July 20, 1945, she defended her first candidate's dissertation on the topic "Criminal legislation of the Uzbek SSR during the period of military intervention and civil war" in Moscow and returned to Tashkent as a candidate of legal sciences. It is worth noting that Khadicha Sulaymanova became the first woman to receive an academic degree in law. And in 1948, she was sent as a doctoral student to the Institute of Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where two of his articles were soon published: "The emergence of Soviet criminal law in Uzbekistan" and "The history of the creation of Soviet courts in the Uzbek SSR".

In 1950, Kh.S. Sulaymanova defended her doctoral dissertation and received the academic title of professor. In addition, he became the first lawyer, creating the history of Soviet criminal law and law in Uzbekistan, as well as in the Soviet court. Taking into account the needs of the time, she was the first to give a detailed description of the Criminal Code of the UzSSR and, commenting on the socialist nature of the code, highlighted its features, namely the causes of crime in the region, ways to prevent crimes and ensure fair punishment, explaining the procedure. For the above initiatives, in 1954, the Presidium of the Supreme

Council of the Uzbek SSR awarded her the honorary title "Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR".

In 1956, for her great services in the development of legal science, she was elected a full member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. Simultaneously with the development of legal science, Khadicha Sulaymanova diligently began building a rule of law state. Its initial goal was to ensure women's rights, as well as create conditions for their work in government institutions.

It is known that in the conditions of that time, women's rights were not recognized by society, gender equality was not ensured, and many women were forced to live suffering from violations and crimes. However, X.S. Sulaymanova decided to put an end to this. She first began working as a judge at the age of 22 after graduating from the Faculty of Law at the Tashkent Institute of Soviet Construction and Law named after Jakhon Abidova. During her tenure as a judge, she tries to investigate the causes of various offenses and crimes and apply fair punishments to criminals. Due to her young age, Khadicha Suleymanova has been engaged in scientific activities for many years and is trying to gain experience.

Finally, in 1956, Kh.S. Sulaymonova was appointed to the post of Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR. It was from this period that he became the initiator of many legal reforms and, one after another, eliminated the shortcomings of the state's legal system. Despite the fact that she was a minister, she personally headed inspection groups sent to the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Samarkand, Bukhara, Andizhan, Fergana and other regions, mainly monitoring the issuance of fair decisions by employees of the judicial system. Kh.S. Sulaymanova said about the checks: "Any check should serve to correct the errors and shortcomings of the judges!". In addition,

during her activity, Kh.S. Sulaymanova took an active part in the preparation of the new Criminal, Criminal procedure, Civil and Civil procedure codes.

In particular, she personally supervised the preparation of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR. At that time, solving crimes was slow, and the forensic research laboratory did not meet the requirements of the time. In 1958, on the initiative of Kh.S. Sulaymonova, the Tashkent Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise was created. The creation of this institution was of great importance in solving and eliminating many crimes, as well as in solving legal problems.

Today this institute bears the name of academician Kh.S. Sulaymonova. In 1964, she was appointed to the post of Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic for the implementation of legal reforms during her tenure as Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR. Working in such a responsible position, she began to improve the judicial system. Having studied local conditions, she makes a proposal to the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR, to the Supreme Court on the codification and systematization of legislation, generalization of judicial practice, and the creation of appeal departments. Khadicha Sulaymanova was against unjustifiably cruel punishments and believed that only fair punishments would bring prosperity to society. In addition, she established the procedure for considering citizens' appeals. To be an example for everyone, she herself considered citizens' complaints and solved their problems. In order to ensure fair decision-making in the judicial system, Kh.S. Sulaymanova paid special attention to the observance of the principle of humanity. Work in high and responsible positions made Khadicha Sulaymonova one of the prominent public figures. She carried out a number of activities to improve the judicial system, ensure the well-being of

society, and prevent violations of women's rights. For example, she participated in several international conferences, studied international legal experience and improved the legal system of the Uzbek SSR. For example, Khadicha Sulaymanova participated in the III International Congress of Sociologists in Amsterdam (1956), II UN Congress in London (1960), VII Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Sofia (1960), I Conference of Asian and African Women in Cairo (1961) and the Asian woman became a participant in the International Conference of African Lawyers.

In addition, Kh.S. Sulaymanova became an academic mentor to a group of prominent government officials. Under his leadership M.Kh. Khakimov, F.A. Akhmedov, T.A. Ayubov, E.Kh. Khakimov, M.G. Ikramova and others wrote and defended a dissertation for the degree of candidate of legal sciences. Among Khadicha Sulaymanova's students is her first graduate student M.S. Vosikova stands out. Thanks to the talent of M.S. Vasikova and the knowledge of her teacher, she was appointed to the post of Minister of Justice of the republic. The Soviet government of that time highly appreciated the political, scientific, pedagogical and social activities of academician Khadicha Sulaymanova.

In 1954, she was awarded the medal "For Valiant Labour in the Great Patriotic War 1941–1945". In 1955 she was awarded the Order of "The Badge of Honour". Also, Kh.S. Sulaymonova became the owner of Honorary Badges of the Supreme Council of the UzSSR for her activities. She died on November 26, 1965 as a result of a long and serious illness. Despite her short life, she managed to do a lot and earn the respect of her people. In particular, she made a great contribution to the establishment of a fair society in the republic and the formation of the judiciary. Her main scientific works are devoted to issues of criminal law, in



particular, the origin and development of jurisprudence in Uzbekistan, and women's rights. Undoubtedly, the life path and activities of Khadicha Sulaymanova remained in the memory of our people as the first legal scholar, statesman and great teacher.

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