



The Life, Work and Influence of Khadija Suleymanova in the Field of Law and Expertise

Abdusaidova Gulruksorabegim Komiljon Kizi

Student of Tashkent State Law University

Abstract: *Khadija Suleymanova, a trailblazing figure in the field of law and expertise, has made significant contributions throughout her career. Her life's journey, remarkable work, and lasting influence have paved the way for generations to come. This article aims to explore the various aspects of Khadija Suleymanova's life, her notable work, and the profound impact she has had on her field.*

Keywords: *codification, judicial system, systematization, state legal system, Soviet courts, crime, gender equality, forensic science.*

Introduction: Our compatriots who have made a huge contribution to the development of the legal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan will not be exaggerated. One of them will be a prominent scientist, Doctor of Legal Sciences, a real member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR Suleymanova Khadicha Suleymanovna.

She is considered the first legal girl and judge in the history of Uzbekistan. Khadija Suleymanova was distinguished among her peers from a young age by her talent, hard work and fairness. Although her youth was marked by many difficulties, namely the occurrence of the October Revolution in the Turkestan region, the early death of her father, as well as the murder of many women by their fathers, brothers and spouses as a result of the "offensive" movement of 1926, she was trying to see in practice the goals aimed at raising society.

His scientific and cultural heritage left for the development of our motherland, his contribution to the development of Science and his efforts to establish a legal state show their results today.

First of all, we think that it will be appropriate to highlight the scientific and cultural heritage of Suleymanova and her contribution to the development of science. Due to his interest in science during his student days, Khadija Sulaymanova joined the Department of Soviet criminal law at the Moscow Law Institute in 1938 as a graduate student. It is from this year that he begins his scientific career¹.

On July 20, 1945, in Moscow, he returns to Tashkent as a candidate of law studies after favoring his first dissertation on "criminal laws of the Uzbek SSR during military intervention and civil war".

That being said, Khadicha Sulaymanova was the first woman to be awarded a degree in law. In 1948, however, he was sent to the Institute of law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR for doctoral studies, and at short intervals two of his articles were published: "the emergence of Soviet criminal law in Uzbekistan" and "the history of the establishment of Soviet courts in the Uzbek SSR". In 1950, H.S. Suleymanova defended her doctoral dissertation and was awarded the scientific title of

2.1 ¹ M. Khakimov, G. Ahmedov and A. Saidov Khadicha Suleymanova is a legal scholar, statesman. - T.: "Uzbekistan", 1993. - 150 b

professor. In addition, he became the first lawyer to create the history of Uzbek Soviet criminal law and law, as well as the Soviet Court.

Taking into account the needs of that time, he was the first to give a perfect description of the Criminal Code of the OSSR and, while commenting on the socialist nature of the code, to highlight its special features, namely the reasons for the origin of crimes in the region, ways to prevent crimes and the procedure for applying fair penalties. In 1954, he was recognized by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the above-mentioned initiatives as worthy of the honorary title of "honored figure of Science in the Uzbek SSR;

In 1956, he was elected to the actual membership of the Academy of Sciences of the Özssr for his outstanding services to the advancement of law. During his academic career, H.S. Suleymanova² managed to create the following legal works.

Khadicha Suleymanova, along with the development of legal Science, also diligently entered into the establishment of a legal state. Its original purpose was to achieve the provision of women's rights, as well as to create conditions for their activities in public offices.

It is known that in the environment of the time, women's rights were not recognized by society, gender equality was not ensured, and many women were forced to live suffering from offenses and crimes. H.S. Suleymanova proceeded to put an end to this. First of all, after graduating from the Faculty of law of the Tashkent Soviet Institute of construction and law named after World Obidova, he got a job as a judge at the age of 22. During his tenure as judge, he attempts to investigate the causes of the origin of a number of offenses and crimes and apply fair penalties to offenders.

Being a young man, Khadicha Suleymanova has been engaged in scientific activities for many years and tries to gain experience. Finally, in 1956, H.S.Suleymanova is appointed to the post of Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR. It is from this period that he becomes the initiator of a huge number of legal reforms and one by one eliminates the shortcomings of the state's legal system.

Despite being a minister, he personally headed the inspection teams sent to the Karakalpakstan ASSR, Samarkand, Bukhara, Andijan, Fergana and other regions, mainly engaged in monitoring the fair decision-making of employees operating in the judicial system. X.S. Sulaymanova said of the investigations: "any examination should serve to correct the errors and omissions of the judges!"

In Addition, X.S. During her career, Suleymanova actively participated in the preparation of new criminal, Criminal Procedure, civil and civil-procedural codes. In particular, he personally headed the preparation of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR. At that time, the detection of crimes was slow, and the Criminalistics Research Laboratory did not meet the requirements of the Times. In 1958, H.S. Suleymanova On the initiative of Suleymanova, the Tashkent Research Institute of Forensic Science was established.

The establishment of this institution was very important in the detection and elimination of many crimes, as well as the resolution of legal problems. Today, this institute is named after academician X.S. It is named after Suleymanova.

X.S. Suleymanova is appointed to the position of chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic³ in 1964 for carrying out legal reforms during her tenure as Minister of Justice of the OSSR. As cases in such a responsible position, he set about improving the judicial system. After studying the local conditions, he makes a proposal to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, to codify and systematize legislation within the Supreme Court, to generalize judicial practice, and to establish complaint-seeing departments.

Khadija Sulaymanova opposed the use of cruel punishments that did not justify herself, and believed that only the use of fair punishments would bring prosperity to society. In addition, he established

² Tashkent. Enciklopediya. - T.: State scientific publication "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2009. - 675 b.

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³ M. X. Hakimov Academician Khadicha. - T.: "Uzbekistan", 1972. - 83 b

the procedure for reviewing citizens' appeals. In order to set an example for everyone, he himself would consider the complaints of citizens and solve their problems. To ensure that decisions are made fairly in the judicial system, X.S. Suleymanova paid special attention to the observance of the principle of humanism⁴.

After graduating from university, and whilst working as a people's judge, as nicely as being a member of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR, Sulaymonova carried out a thorough evaluation of the judicial system. On her part, a range of troubles had been recognized in the work of judges, the software of the regulation and the observance of procedural orders. Hadiche Sulaymonova was once capable to mix sensible work with scientific activity. Despite the hard wartime, she entered the graduate faculty of the Moscow Law Institute at the Department of Soviet Criminal Law.

Upon graduation, she defended a dissertation on one of the most topical subjects of that period: "Criminal law of the Uzbek SSR throughout the length of military intervention and civil war." In the records of our nation Sulaimonova Kh.S. acknowledged as the first Uzbek lady to get hold of a diploma in jurisprudence. In her dissertation, she defended the role on the abuse of Sharia at some point of the reign of the khans. That is, all the policies and rules have been adjusted to the officers of that time.

A vivid instance of this is that in case of gross violations of crook regulation via khans and feudal lords, the decide grew to become a blind eye, whilst everyday human beings have been done for the identical crimes. It ought to be cited that Sulaimonova paid extraordinary interest to the enchancement of crook regulation in the territory of the Uzbek SSR. After the war, there had been a giant wide variety of gaps in the software of crook law, as properly as in the sentencing system.

Khadicha Sulaimonova⁵ posted a variety of works on crook law. One of them is "The Emergence and Development of Soviet Criminal Law in Uzbekistan". Sulaimonova in no way aspired to fame. She devoted most of her time to training and teaching.

In 1945, she grew to be an assistant professor, as properly as the head of the branch of crook regulation at the Tashkent Law Institute. As a teacher, the boom of future personnel was important for Khadice Sulaymonova. At the stop of her management, without a doubt all instructors of the branch had a scientific degree.

This suggests that, as a leader, she used to be a mannequin for her colleagues. Sulaimonova did no longer end in scientific development, and already in 1952 she obtained the title of professor. In addition, she used to be actively engaged in scientific and pedagogical activities. In her research, academician Sulaymanova Kh.S. paid first-rate interest to the improvement of the crook regulation of Uzbekistan, increasing the position of councils in nation constructing and managing the national economy.

Thanks to Khadicha Sulaimonova, a textbook on crook regulation used to be posted in Uzbek, which is already the commencing of the improvement of jurisprudence no longer solely in the USSR, however additionally in Uzbekistan. Her work and diligence has constantly been relatively liked with the aid of the leaders. In 1954, the academician was once appointed rector of the Tashkent Law Institute and obtained the title of "Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR".

Sulaymonova Kh.S. blended the work of the rector, dean and head of the branch at the same time. The large contribution of Khadichi Sulaimonova to scientific undertaking in the discipline of jurisprudence contributed to her election as a full member of the Academy of Sciences. Having labored in a variety of areas of jurisprudence, in 1956 Khadicha Sulaymonova used to be appointed Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR. She carried out her work with the aid of the technique of a collegial meeting.

⁴ Suleymanova Khadicha Sulaymanovna (nekroloq). *Soviet state and huqiqi*. - M., 1966. - No. 2. - S. 165

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⁵ Khakimov M.Kh., Akhmedov F., Saidov A.Kh. *Hadiča Sulaymanova statesman*. Tashkent. Uzbekistan 1993.S. 45-60.

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In addition, X.S. Suleymanova became an academic mentor to a group of prominent civil servants. Under his leadership, M.H. Hakimov, F.A. Ahmedov, T.A. Ayubov, E.H. Hakimov, M.G. Ikramova et al. the candidate of law Sciences wrote and favored a dissertation for the degree. Among Khadija Sulaymanova's students, her first graduate student was M.S. Vosikova stands out. M.S. As a result of his talent, good mastery of the knowledge of his mentor, wasikova is appointed to the post of Minister of Justice of the Republic.

The Soviet government of that time highly appreciates the political, scientific and pedagogical and social activities of Academician Khadija Suleymanova. In 1954, he was awarded the medal "for Gallant labor during the Great Patriotic War". In 1955, however, two "mark of Honor" orders are awarded. Also, X.S. For the work carried out by Suleymanova, she becomes the owner of the honorary labels of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Khadija Sulaymanova dies prematurely on November 26, 1965, as a result of a severe and long illness. Despite his short life, he managed to do a huge number of noble deeds and earn the respect of his people.

In particular, he made an outstanding contribution to the creation of the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the emergence of a fair legal environment in the region, the development of jurisprudence and the well-being of society. And in the memory of our people, the first jurist became an admirer, a statesman and a great mentor.

Conclusion

Khadija Suleymanova's life and work exemplify the immense power of dedication, resilience, and expertise in shaping the field of law and expertise. Her incredible journey as a legal advocate, forensic scientist, and influencer has paved the way for progress and inspired generations. Khadija's legacy serves as a reminder that individual determination and contributions can bring about significant positive change in society. As her influence continues to reverberate, the impact of her work will be felt for years to come.

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