

KHADICHA SULAYMANOVA IS A JURIST AND STATESMAN

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Abstract: *In the article has been analyzed Khadicha Sulaymanovna was elected a full member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1956-1958, Academician Sulaymanova was the Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR, in 1959-1964 - Chairman of the Legal Commission under the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, deputy of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR; since 1964 - Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR.*

Key words: *Academy of Sciences, Supreme Council, Chairman, Academician, Minister of Justice, Supreme Court.*

INTRODUCTION

Khadicha Sulaymanova was born in 1913 in Andizhan. In 1935, she graduated from the law faculty of the Tashkent Institute of Soviet Construction and Law named after Jahon Abidova. In 1935-1938 - people's judge, member of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR. In September 1938, Khadicha entered the graduate school of the Moscow Law Institute in the department of Soviet criminal law, and on July 20, 1945, having defended her dissertation on the topic: "Criminal legislation of the Uzbek SSR during the military intervention and civil war", she became the first Uzbek woman to receive an academic degree in jurisprudence. Since September 1945, Kh. S. Sulaymanova - associate professor, head of the criminal law department of the Tashkent Law Institute. In 1948-1950, Khadicha Sulaymanova was a doctoral student at the Institute of Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In December 1950, she defended her doctoral dissertation on the topic: "The emergence and development of Soviet criminal law in Uzbekistan", and in 1952 she received the title of professor.

RESEARCH METHODS

In September 1954, she was appointed rector of the Tashkent Law Institute, and in December of the same year, Khadicha Sulaymanova was awarded the title of "Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR". In 1955, after the reorganization of the Tashkent Law Institute into the Law Faculty of the Central Asian State University (CASU), she continued to work as a dean, while remaining the head of the criminal

law department. In 1956, Khadicha Sulaymanovna Sulaymanova was elected a full member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1956-1958, Academician Sulaymanova was the Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR, in 1959-1964 - Chairman of the Legal Commission under the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, deputy of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR; since 1964 - Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Academician Khadicha Sulaymanova is also actively involved in scientific and pedagogical activities. Together with Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR I. M. Muminov, she is working on transforming the Department of Philosophy and Law under the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR into the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, where she heads the Department of Law and the sector of criminal, civil law and procedure included in it.

In her research, Academician Sulaymanova pays great attention to the development of criminal law in Uzbekistan, increasing the role of councils in state building and management of the national economy. Khadicha is the author of more than 80 scientific and popular science publications, including such major works as "History of the Soviet State and Law of Uzbekistan" in 3 volumes, prepared jointly with A. I. Ishanov and other scholars - lawyers of Uzbekistan, "Legal issues of regulating the national economy of Uzbekistan", "Soviet law of Uzbekistan during the period of extensive construction of communism" and others. Under the leadership of Academician Khadicha Sulaymanovna, the first textbook on criminal law in the Uzbek language was prepared and published.

Under the scientific supervision of Academician Kh. S. Sulaymanova, 16 dissertations for the degree of candidate of sciences were prepared and defended. Academician Sulaimanova acted as the official opponent of Sh. Z. Urazaev, A. A. Agzamkhodjaev, K. D. Tyurin, and provided scientific advice during the preparation for the defense of the doctoral dissertation of M. Kh. Khakimov. Academician Kh. S. Sulaymanova participated in the development of many legislative acts, especially the preparation of the new "Regulations on the Bar of the Uzbek SSR" [2]. During her

tenure as Minister of Justice and Chairman of the Legal Commission, Khadicha contributed to the development and adoption of the new law on the judicial system, the criminal, criminal procedure, civil and civil procedure codes of the Uzbek SSR. In 1954, Khadicha Sulaymonova was appointed director of the Tashkent Law Institute. In December of that year, she was awarded the title of "Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR". In 1955, the institute was closed, and she became the dean of the law faculty opened at the State Law University, head of the criminal law department. In 1956, Khadicha Sulaymonova was elected an academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. In September 1956, she became the Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR. While working in this position, she prepared the "Law on the Bar of the Uzbek SSR", which entered into force on May 30, 1961.

If we look at the data as of May 1, 1957, 15 out of 41 employees in the ministry, 25 out of 87 judges of regional courts, 48 out of 230 people's judges, and 53 out of 70 notaries were women. In this regard, it seems that Kh. Sulaymonova paid special attention to the issue of women. On January 24, 1958, the Tashkent Forensic Science and Research Institute was established under her leadership. This institute was later named after Khadicha Sulaymonova. The institute has now become a center. In March of this year, the Justice and judicial bodies of Uzbekistan were reorganized. The function of the Ministry of Justice to manage courts and notaries was transferred to the Supreme Court. A body under the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the Legal Commission, was established to organize codification work and perform other functions of the ministry. Kh. Sulaymonova headed this commission. The Institute of Advocacy and Forensic Science was included in this commission. In 1959-1963, the institute published 4 scientific collections under the editorship of Academician Kh. Sulaymonova. In February 1959, an inter-republican scientific conference was held in Tashkent with the participation of representatives of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, initiated and led by Khadicha Sulaymonova. On May 21, 1959, the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR of the fifth convocation adopted the "Law on the Judicial System of the Uzbek SSR" (the first among the Union republics) and approved the criminal and criminal procedural codes of the republic. In 1961-1963, Kh. Sulaymonova also led

the preparation of civil and civil procedural laws. Khadicha Sulaymanova was elected a deputy to the Moscow District Council of Tashkent in 1948, to the Tashkent City Council in 1955-1957, and to the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR in 1959. Khadicha Sulaymanova was elected Chairperson of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR in April 1964. Before that, no woman had been elected to such a position in any country in the world. Interestingly, it remains a great historical achievement that this happiness was not bestowed upon women from the USA or European countries, which are considered the homeland of democracy, but upon a Kazakh girl. Khadicha Sulaymonova's participation in the Third International Congress of Sociologists in Amsterdam in 1956 made her name known to the world. Her speech at the First Conference of Asian and African Women held in the United Arab Republic in 1961 was a noteworthy event. Kh. Sulaymonova's meeting with President Gamal Abdul Nasser was widely covered by the world press. She also participated in and delivered reports at conferences held in London, Sofia, Tokyo, Delhi, Prague, Colombo and other cities[3]. Academician Sulaymanova initiated the creation of the Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Science on the basis of the Tashkent Scientific Research Forensic Laboratory under the Ministry of Justice.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Khadicha Sulaymonova's scientific works are devoted to criminal law, in particular, the emergence and development of jurisprudence in Uzbekistan, and women's rights. She is one of the initiators of the establishment of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic. One of the streets in Tashkent, the Institute of Forensic Expertise (now the Republican Center for Forensic Expertise) is named after Khadicha Sulaymonova, and there is a Khadicha Sulaymonova Museum at the Tashkent Law Institute.

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