

ABOUT THE FIRST UZBEK LAW SCHOLAR

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Abstract

This article presents analytical thoughts about the first Uzbek jurist Khadicha Sulaimanova. His life, education and entry into political life are covered in this article.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, statehood, ideological, spiritual foundations, Supreme Court.

Uzbekistan, with its deep statehood, ideological and spiritual foundations, is the owner of its own irrevocable political-legal, cultural wealth dating back to ancient times. Several hundred years before our era, the institutions of the state and law and political and legal views appeared and developed in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan. Historical figures, including women, have made a great contribution to the development of this field to this day.

However, during the period of the Soviet government, which ruled for more than 70 years, the rights were limited, and the social, political, and moral pressures of the existing government did not limit Uzbek women. Despite this, among them, schools of science with their own intellectual reasoning and democratic views emerged.

One of them was Khadicha Sulaymanova (1913-1965) from Andijan, a passionate selfless person, the first Uzbek legal scholar, a judge who headed the Supreme Court for the first time, a skilled diplomat, and one of the progressive moderns.

Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan (1954), Doctor of Legal Sciences (1951), Professor (1952), Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1956), Khadicha Sulaimanova's main researches in her scientific career are criminal law, in particular, the emergence and development of jurisprudence in Uzbekistan, women devoted to legal issues. He was one of the initiators of establishing the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1958), the Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic (1959). In 1959, he was elected to the deputy of the Uzbek SSR. In 1964, he was elected chairman of the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan [13].

Khadicha Sulaymonava's speech at the III International Congress of Sociologists in Amsterdam in 1956, the Second International Congress of the United Nations held in London in 1960, and the First Conference of Asian and African Women held in the United Arab Republic in 1961 introduced the world to the world of the highly educated Uzbek woman. He participated in scientific conferences held in many foreign countries, such as Japan, India, China, Prague (Czechoslovakia), Ceylon (Sri Lanka), promoted and promoted Uzbek science, Uzbek jurisprudence, statecraft and its history with great pride, diplomatic relations with many foreign countries. took an active part in establishing contacts [12-109B].

Czarist criminal law and penal policy of Central Asia in the pre-revolution period in historical and legal studies are covered on a scientific basis by H.S. Related to the name of Sulaymanova. In 1950, he defended his doctoral thesis on the topic "Emergence and development of criminal law in Uzbekistan".

Academician Khadicha Sulaimanova also contributed to science in the field of pedagogy. He mentored many research scholars in the field of jurisprudence. Under his patronage, scientists such as T.Sa'dullaev, F.Ahmedov, T.Ayyupov learned many lessons from the demanding scientist [11-20B].

As an Uzbek woman, Hadicha Sulaymanova not only took care of her family, but also helped many women of the country in various matters. For example, in his scientific works, he addressed the topic of women many times. Due to her efforts, the existing laws have been amended many times on women's issues. In particular, during his activities, the education of the country's women or their participation in state organizations increased significantly. For example, according to the data of May 1, 1957, 15 of the 41 employees of the ministry, 25 of the 87 judges of the regional court, 48 of the 230 people's judges, and 53 of the 70 notaries were women.

In a word, Hadicha Sulaymanova stood out as the first Uzbek woman who sought to find her own paths of legal independence within the colonial legal system with her great organizational skills, practical experience and rational work style.

In fact, the people who embody the good qualities of each nation, the mature people from among the representatives of this nation are considered to be famous figures. Humble and sincere, courageous Khadicha Sulaymanova introduced the world to the world as a prominent state and public figure of our country, the pride of the jurisprudence of Uzbekistan, a talented daughter of the Uzbek people. With his hard work, he took a special place among those who were able to lay a worthy brick on the foundation of independence and a legal democratic state.

Short, the historical path of the first Uzbek scholar who fought for the country's independence, people's full rights and freedoms can be an example for generations. The scientist did not give up his goals and tasks in the most difficult conditions, on the contrary, he was able to achieve everything he set out to do. In short, his courageous life has earned a worthy place in the history of our country.

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