



LIFE IN BLISS OF JUSTICE (IN MEMORY OF DR. KHADICHA SULAYMANOVA)

Jasmina Sadriddinova

Student of the Tashkent State University of Law

Annotation: *This article commemorates the life and achievements of Khadicha Sulaymanova, a pioneering Uzbek lawyer and academician. It discusses her significant contributions to legal education and science in Uzbekistan, highlighting her role in initiating reforms and advocating for gender equality in the legal profession. Sulaymanova's journey from a young student to a distinguished professor and government official is traced, emphasizing her groundbreaking work in criminal law, forensic science, and court reform. Her legacy as a trailblazer for women in law and her lasting impact on the development of legal scholarship in Uzbekistan are also examined.*

Keywords: *Khadicha Sulaymanova, gender equality, criminal law, forensic science, court reform, academician, legislative reform, judicial system.*

According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 2020 “On additional measures for the radical improvement of legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan” (No. 5987) and the decree of the Committee on women and gender equality issues of the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 8, 2022 “On the strategy for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan add massively to its development”, every year TSUL celebrates anniversary (birthday) of famous Uzbek lawyer – Mrs. Khadicha Sulaymanova.

The implementation of truly fundamental reforms in the legal field was strictly defined. It is not only men's work that opens up new horizons, but also the fact that women have a place in society – a sign of injustice. Women who shake the world with their scientific potential, women who are also active in initiating, acting, responsible and in large-scale reforms that are being implemented in our country, are increasing every year.

The roots of this movement go back to many years ago. In the 20th century, academician Khadicha Sulaymanova, the first Uzbek woman to master the science of mature jurisprudence and serve in Uzbekistan, founded a unique school in criminal law and the judicial system of Uzbekistan, was born on June 3, 1913 in Andijan. She had a passion for science since childhood. Her thirst to become a lawyer, led her to the preparatory course of the research institute “Soviet construction and law”. After a year of study in the course, she entered the second course of the Faculty of the Institute “Soviet construction and law” named after Jahon Obidova, which was just established in Tashkent.

Khadicha's fellow students admired her unique ability to quickly comprehend complex legal concepts, issues, laws. No matter how good Khadicha read, she would



not hesitate to ask the teachers if she could not understand an issue, he would boldly state her opinion. Khadicha had previously set herself a clear goal of becoming a criminal law specialist in the field of Legal Sciences. At that time, this woman was considered a great courage for a man.

A female lawyer, jurisconsult, an expert in former Soviet construction and law - these were embedded in life, and the misconceptions in people that this was only a male matter disappeared. However, it seemed like an extraordinary phenomenon to say that at that time there was still a woman-judge, a woman-investigator. Not only men, but also women, could question a dangerous criminal with a logical point of view, put the guilt of a criminal on his neck, and judge based on the fundamental essence of the law, some did not mind.

Khadicha Sulaymanova began working as a people's judge after graduating from the Institute. At the end of that year 1935, she was elected to the Supreme Court of the Republic. It is not surprising that at the age of twenty-two, gaining such high confidence was the first among both women and men. Khadicha Sulaymanova justified this belief. She served in the Supreme Court for more than three years. Sulaymanova at this time, in addition to enriching her work experience, also increased her theoretical knowledge. She entered the Department of "Soviet criminal law" at the Moscow Law Institute in September 1938 as a graduate student.

A large Soviet criminalist scientist, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Professor N. Traynin, who, having got acquainted with Sulaymanova's abstract, approved her ideas. N. Traynin gave her consent to become a scientific leader. From this, the heart of the Uzbek woman was filled with joy and pride. Sulaymanova was appointed head of the Department of Criminal Law of the Tashkent State Institute of Law in September 1945. In September 1948, she was sent for two years to doctoral studies at the Institute of law of the USSR Academy of Sciences. On December 29, 1950, Sulaymanova defended her doctoral dissertation. More than a year later, Khadicha Sulaymanova became a professor of the Department of "Criminal Law".

The defense of the doctoral dissertation by the Uzbek woman was a huge event in the development of the science of Law in Uzbekistan. It is also worth adding that Khadija Sulaymanova's devoted deeply meaningful series of works to the history and theory of criminal law and problems of court construction in the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR, highly appreciated by critics, as well as to the changes that took place in family relations in their Republic, were printed.

She created perfect works that analyzed criminal law relations from Miri to Siri during the Uzbek khanates, carried out the October Revolution and described the history and progress of the occurrence of the criminal law and the court after the establishment of the power of the Soviets.

In September 1954, Sulaymanova was appointed director of the Tashkent Law Institute. In December of the same year, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic awarded her the honorary title of "honored figure of Science in the Uzbek SSR". She became an Acting Minister of Justice of the Republic from September 1956.



On January 24, 1958, The Tashkent Research Institute of Forensic Science was founded. This institute is named after academic Kh.S.Sulaymanova.

Khadicha Sulaymanova was elected deputy in Moscow, Soviet of Tashkent City in 1948, and to the Tashkent City Soviet of workers' deputies in 1955 and 1957. And in March 1959 she was elected deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR.

Khadicha Sulaymanova's duty as a deputy was carried out with full responsibility. In 1959-1964 she served as chairman of the Legal Commission under the Soviet of Uzbekistan and since 1964 as a chairman of the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan. The first academic scientist to come out of an Uzbek woman died in 1965 in Tashkent.

REFERENCES:

1. Хадича Сулаймонова – ҳуқуқшунос, олима, давлат арбоби. Ҳақимов М., Аҳмедов Ғ., Саидов А. 1993;
2. <https://tashkentpamyat.ru/sulajjmanova-khadicha-sulajjmanovna-akademik-.html>;
3. <https://mytashkent.uz/2020/03/07/hadicha-sulajmanovna-sulajmanova/>.