

## A LEGENDARY WOMAN LAWYER

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**Abstract:** *The article tells about the life and career of lawyer Khadicha Sulaimanova, who left a deep mark on the history and law of Central Asian countries, especially Uzbekistan. Also, the article reveals the contribution of Khadicha Sulaimanova to the legal system.*

**Keywords:** *Minister of Justice of Uzbekistan, judge of the Supreme Court, commissioner of justice, doctor of science, candidate of science, academician.*

Most of the women of the East, who have been an example for the women of the world for centuries, came from the ancient Turanian world. We can include Khadija Suleimanova among these women. Kh. Sulaymonova was born on June 3, 1913 in the family of intellectuals of Andijan region. His son, Sulayman Kelginboy, a Kazakh, was one of the few scholars of his time who could perfectly master 5 languages. After his father moved to Andijan, he married a girl named Atincha, and they had children named Yusufjan, Motabar, Khadicha, Niyozbek, Gulbahromlar. Kurbangul Saidova, the aunt of H. Sulaymonavani, confirmed this information. During the civil war, when the Bolshevik movement began in Russia, Khadichha's father was also killed by the Russians, after which all the responsibilities in the household fell on the shoulders of her mother Otincha. But despite all the hard years in the USSR, the mother, being a determined woman, raised her children as a father instead of a father, and a mother instead of a mother, without inferiority to anyone else. In particular, in her youth, Khadicha Sulaimanova went with her family to the village of Mankent, Kazakhstan, with her aunt, and four children of the family entered the 1st grade in the same day at the school in the village of Belogordsky. It may be a surprising situation, but it is natural for schools in the Soviet countries of that

time to have different ages in the 1st grade. After 3 years, Otincha returned to his hometown Andijan with his family and started working at a cocoon factory. Later, as a result of the knowledge he gained in the study courses, he began to teach in the courses to end illiteracy. In 1931, he graduated from school and went to Tashkent. Khadicha Sulaymanavo's dream of becoming a lawyer depends on many events in her youth. In particular, at the end of the 20s, Nurkhan, a well-known artist of that time, was stabbed to death by his brother under the influence of religious fanatics. Young Khadicha will also participate in the open court proceedings held on this matter. This process has a strong impact on Khadija, who has just begun to understand the lessons of life, and sources say that she planted the seed of love for law in her heart. After graduating from school, young Khadichha was accepted to the preparatory course of the Jahan Obidova Institute of Soviet Construction and Legal Research, located in Tashkent, and after graduating there, she continued her studies at the 2nd level of this institute. At the institute, he receives education from the leading legal professors of the Soviet era. In 1935, he graduated from the institute with excellent results and personally received his diploma from the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR Y. Okhunboboyev at the graduation ceremony. K. Sulaymonova begins her initial career as a district people's court. But it did not take many years for Khadicha to be promoted to a high position, because in a short period of time, she was recommended to the Supreme Court, and in 1935, the 22-year-old Khadicha was elected to the Supreme Court. No person in history had ever held this position at this age. Khadija's work came to the "Repression period". But he was able to make fair decisions in front of his nation and his conscience in the conflict period without going beyond the law. Kh. Sulaymonova's thirst for knowledge led her to study at the Moscow Law Institute for postgraduate studies. A number of her mentors remember the period of studies of K. Sulaymonova in post-graduate studies with warm memories. He chooses "Criminal laws of Uzbekistan during the period of military intervention and civil war" as the topic of his dissertation. We can see how knowledgeable and broad-minded Khadichha Sulaymanova is from the fact that

she tackled a problematic and unsolved topic in Uzbekistan at that time. But in 1941, the outbreak of the Second World War, which killed many innocent people, did not allow Khadikha to finish her thesis and defend it. After the war, he was sent to teach at the Tashkent Law Institute. We can learn about the true diligence and hard work of Kh. Sulaymonova not only in the field of practice, but also from the results she achieved in her pedagogical activities. During the first two years at the institute, he was an assistant, and then he gave his theoretical and practical knowledge to future lawyers as an associate professor. Finally, on June 20, 1945, he defended his candidate's thesis at the All-Union Legal Institute under the USSR Commissariat of Justice. In the same year, he was appointed head of the Department of Criminal Law of the Tashkent Law Institute. The Higher Attestation Commission of the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR confirms the title of associate professor. In addition, as the first woman in the field of law in Central Asia, Khadicha Sulaimanova left her name twice in history. In 1948, he was sent to the Juridical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences for doctoral study. At the Kh. Sulaimonova Academy, he mainly deals with issues related to the history of the establishment of Soviet courts in Uzbekistan. In addition, at a time when any speech or words directed against the ideas of the Soviet government would be persecuted, Kh. some of them are published without fear of needing to be used based on the dangerous situation in the region. His doctoral research was positively evaluated and he successfully completed his doctoral defense. This is the reason why Kh. Sulaymonova is described as the first woman to receive the title of doctor. During the following period, Kh. Sulaymonova served as a leader in establishing the Institute of Philosophy and Law and turning it into a legal research center. H. Sulaymonova describes the tariff of the criminal code, which came into force in 1926, in the most important way, interprets it and applies its application. In December 1954, her hard work was recognized by the government, and Khadicha Sulaimanova was awarded the title of "Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR". In 1955, he holds the positions of the dean of the law faculty and the head of the criminal law department. A year later, he was elected an academician of the Academy of Sciences

of the UzSSR. Khadicha Sulaimanova, who does not spend many years to achieve success, becomes the Minister of Justice of the UZSSR in September 1956 and prepares the draft law "On the Bar Association of the UZSSR". There are events that have not been disclosed to the public before Kh. Sulaymonova became the Minister of Justice of the UZSSR. In particular, Kh. Sulaymonova was a victim of persecution, and her role in the acquittal of about 40,000 Uzbeks who were not accused with false materials is considered to be significant. Many people do not know that he personally participated in an informal discussion with the head of the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR, Nuriddin Muhitdinov, in the office of the Prosecutor General of the USSR R. A. Rudenko, along with his two deputies, in the acquittal of Fayzulla Khojayev and Akmal Ikramov. Thanks to Kh. Sulaymonova, who answered the deputies' questions on the basis of irrefutable evidence, they were acquitted. Surprised by the bravery of the world-renowned prosecutor Rudenko H. Sulaymonova, he said: "I confessed to this Uzbek girl who has such deep knowledge."

As a result of these events, Kh. Sulaymonova came to the attention of the above leaders. During his tenure as the Minister of Justice, he carried out many reforms in the ministry, developed ways of using the mass media to increase the legal consciousness and culture of the population. As a minister, he was able to set an example for all the leaders by his behavior, in particular, he used to address his speeches with gravity, restraint, and politeness, and he himself was the leader in the inspection of departments and departments in the regions. He had all the qualities that every leader should have today.

In 1956, he was elected a full member of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and received an academic title. On January 24, 1958, under his leadership, the Tashkent Research Institute of Forensic Expertise, which now bears his name, was established. This center of expertise has been performing its activities until now. Khadicha Sulaimanova also contributed to promoting the name of her homeland to the world, and her politicians' speeches began to resonate at major conferences attended by governments. In 1956, he participated in the third international congress of sociologists held in Amsterdam with his speech on family relations in Central Asia. As a result of his skillful and clear and undeniable answers to the questions put to him, he was noticed by the lawyers of the whole world. In the future, H. Sulaymonova will participate in international conferences

in a number of prestigious cities such as London, Colombo, Tokyo, Delhi, Prague, Sofia, Cairo, and will be able to clearly explain her thoughts on the issues related to her topic.

Kh. Sulaymonova did not want to stop there and did not spare her work for the development of her country. In 1964, she was elected as the chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR, and the interesting thing about this is that she became the first woman not only in Asia, but in the whole world to hold this position. It is the most gratifying and proud situation that it will happen to the women of the leading countries of the world, who are fighting for gender equality and women's rights in the 20th century, and who are promoting this idea. Kh. Sulaymonova, who was able to be an example for everyone in terms of pedagogy and leadership, was also able to be an example for all women in family relations. He devoted a lot of time not only to his work but also to his family. In particular, his life partner B.Sherkhojaev, who worked at the same time as him, was an employee of the prosecutor's office, and a child named Shavkat from them remained a monument. Her husband said about her: "Khadija was the greatest "gift" that fate gave me. I am grateful to him", we can find out the extent of his position and attitude in his family. On November 26, 1965, after struggling with a serious illness, Kh. Sulaymonova left this bright world. The school of life inherited from this great scientist will be an example for everyone. Because if we look at his achievements during his short life, he has occupied all the top positions in the field of law, although he would not want to occupy these positions unless he is a lawyer. Yes, it was Kh. Sulaymonova who achieved the results that everyone wants to achieve and that remains a dream for many. It is impossible to forget his work in the implementation of the legislation, in connecting it to practice, and in raising the legal consciousness and culture of the population. Today, the works carried out in connection with the eternalization of the name of Kh. Sulaymonova are a practical example of this. Articles and books were published about him. In particular, the 110th anniversary of Khadicha Sulaimanova was marked this year, and a scholarship in her name was established at the Tashkent State Law University.