



A LOOK AT THE FATE OF THE FIRST FEMALE LAWYER

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Abstract. The article examines the fate of the first female lawyer, her role in forming the foundation of legal education and science in the Republic. The main purpose of the work is to identify the importance of her life path, overcoming obstacles, contributing to the development of the legal profession and strengthening the concept of gender equality. The topic is relevant because it has historical value. It shows the evolution of legal and social consciousness. Also, the life and work of the first female lawyer is a motivating example for modern women lawyers. The analysis of her fate helps to identify the problems and achievements of gender policy in this area. It is concluded that the work of the first female lawyer played a key role in the participation of women in legal activities.

Key words: female lawyer, stereotypes, legal field, qualified lawyer, gender equality, scientific activity, Minister of Justice.

Introduction. It is worth studying the life and professional career of Khadichi Sulaimonova in a historical and social context, as well as her role in shaping the principles of gender equality in the legal field. By analyzing her scientific works, teaching activities and public service, it is possible to show how a person's personal achievements can contribute to the development of society and strengthen law and order. The main part. Contrary to the historically widespread view that the legal field was considered an exclusively male profession, there were persistent stereotypes in society according to which women's access to a number of professions was limited to one gender. It was fields such as engineering and law that were considered suitable for men, and humanities for women. The outstanding Uzbek personality of Khadich Sulaimonov became a vivid example of the change in these views in the middle of the 20th century. Khadicha Sulaimonova was born in 1913 into a respected family in the city of Andijan. From an early age, Khadicha Sulaimonova lost parental care.



Father H. Sulaimonov was an educated man who worked as a translator in one of the caravanserais in Andijan. He was the only person who could communicate with foreigners who arrived at the caravanserai. But in 1919, he died from a bullet fired by armed invaders. H. Sulaimonova's mother played an important role in her daughter's life. She was one of the educated, enlightened women, which was rare at that time.

In the 1920s and 1930s, fundamental changes in the status of women took place in Central Asia. During this period, a campaign against the wearing of the burqa, known as the Khujum movement, was launched. Women who refused the burqa were often subjected to severe violence, including murders by relatives. One of the first victims were Surmakhon Shermatova, Osilkhon Sodikova and a young artist Nurkhon Yuldashkhodzhayeva. The open trial of the Nurkhon case in Margilan had a significant impact on the formation of the legal consciousness of young people. Among those present was 17-year-old Khadicha Sulaimonova. She was particularly impressed by the speech of prosecutor Tozhikhon Shodieva, which largely determined her further professional choice in favor of law. Upon returning to Andijan, she announced her intention to become a lawyer, having received the support of her mother.

In 1931-1935, she successfully graduated from the Jahan Abidova Institute of Soviet Construction and Law and was immediately appointed a people's judge and a member of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR. After working in these positions, she decides to continue her studies and enters graduate school at Moscow University. And here she faces serious barriers and stereotypes, when no woman has studied in this field. But all this did not break her thanks to her strong love and interest in her profession. On July 20, she successfully defended her dissertation on "Criminal legislation of the Uzbek SSR" and became the first woman to receive a law degree. Later, she worked as an associate professor at the Tashkent Law Institute, making a significant contribution to the training of young and qualified lawyers. However, she does not stop her scientific activity. In 1950, she defended her doctoral thesis "The Emergence and development of Soviet criminal law in Uzbekistan," which led to her being awarded the title of professor. In 1954, she was appointed rector of a leading, important educational institution, the Tashkent Law Institute, although such a position was considered inaccessible to women at that



time. At the same time, she was awarded the high honorary title "Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR." It was just the beginning of her bright career. She served as Minister of Justice in 1956-1958, and since 1964 has continued to serve as Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR. This position makes her the first woman in this position. At the same time, she successfully combined individual scientific activity with teamwork. She was repeatedly elected a delegate of the Communist Parties of Uzbekistan in Moscow and the Kuibyshev region, as well as a deputy of various councils of the republic. In 1948, Khadicha Sulaimonova was elected a deputy of the Tashkent City Council of the Moscow region, in 1955-1957 – a deputy of the Tashkent City Council of Workers' Deputies, and in March 1959 – a deputy of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR. She performed her parliamentary duties with high responsibility, combining them with other public activities.

H.Sulaimonova, together with academician I.M.Muminov, decided to restore the Department of Philosophy and Law at the Institute of Philosophy and Law at the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. In April 1958, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences approved a document on the restoration of this department, prepared by H.Sulaimonova and I.M.Muminov. Since April of this year, the Department of Philosophy and Law has started its activities in three divisions: theory and history of State and law; State law and Council building; criminal and civil procedure and law. Sulaimonova, along with the leadership of the criminal and civil proceedings, controlled all other legal departments. In 1961-1963, Khadicha Sulaimonova led the work on the adoption of the Civil Code and Civil Procedure Legislation.

In addition to government activities, H. Sulaimonova was engaged in the production of many educational and methodological manuals. She published a law book in Uzbek, which became the basis for the formation of the national law school. Thus, she opened up opportunities for the development of the Uzbek legal system and the opportunity for others to study and improve legal skills. Her scientific activity is reflected in more than 80 scientific papers, and some of them are "Legal issues of regulating the economy of Uzbekistan", as well as "The History of the Soviet State and the law of Uzbekistan", created in collaboration with A. I. Sulaimonova organized the collective scientific activity of legal scholars of Uzbekistan. Together with Professor A. I. Ishanov, Doctor of Humanities, she



founded the three-volume History of the Soviet State and Law. Among the team of authors were such young lawyers as H. A. Rakhmonkulov, T. A. Ayubov, I. Zh. Zhalilov, G. M. Tansikbayev, H. Ya. Yakubov. H. Sulaimonova constantly shared her scientific experience, taught the correct use of archival documents and literature and never shied away from explaining them. She said that if a person does not sincerely treat learning, does not put effort into it and spends his precious life and time on it, then such a person will never become a scientist.

In 1958, the first volume of the book "The History of the Soviet State and the Rights of Uzbekistan" was published. It mainly describes the features of the state structure of Turkestan, the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva before the revolution. The article examines the history of the victory of Soviet power in Turkestan and the creation of a socialist legal system. In 1960, the second volume of the book was published, which analyzed the socio-economic development and state building, as well as the main features of the law of the Turkestan ASSR, Khorezm, and the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic in the period from October 1917 to October 1924. In 1963, the third volume of the book was published, which covered the period of socialism (1924-1937) and was devoted to issues of state-building, the judicial system of the Soviets and recommendations on a number of legal issues. Before passing away in 1965, she managed to complete the fourth volume of the book, dedicated to the period 1938-1959.

In addition, she represented Uzbekistan in the international arena, in cities such as Amsterdam, London, Sofia, Tokyo and Cairo. On August 8-9, 1960, the second congress dedicated to combating and preventing crime, as well as problems related to crime, was held in London. Hadicha Sulaimonova took part in it as part of the Soviet delegation. 84 countries participated in the congress, including the USSR, the USA, France, Japan, South Africa, Tunisia, Ghana, as well as about 1,000 delegates from international organizations. British Lord Chancellor Kilmour, speaking in a speech, said that in England, the United States, France and other Western countries crime is growing to a catastrophic level, and put forward the idea that allegedly, along with economic development and the growth of material conditions, the number of criminals and offenders is increasing everywhere. But Khadicha Sulaimonova criticized this point of view, citing numerous examples, and noted that Uzbekistan's economic and material growth was achieved not by



increasing crime, but by reducing it. In addition, thanks to the victory of socialism, many forms of crime completely disappeared, which made it possible to adopt a new Criminal Code, approved at the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on May 21, 1959. This document entered into force on January 1, 1960..

Conclusion. Hadicha Sulaimonov has left a noticeable mark in history. For her public and scientific achievements, Khadicha Sulaimonova was twice awarded the Hurmat Belgisi Order, the Ulug' Vatan urishi davridagi shavqatli mehnatlari uchun medal, as well as honorary diplomas of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR. She opened the doors of law to women, proved that a woman can achieve anything, and laid the foundation for ending gender discrimination. In the modern world, a street in the capital of Uzbekistan, Khadich Sulaimonov, is named after her, there are various scholarships named after her, and her life path is still being studied very deeply by young lawyers and subsequent generations. She lived a bright career life and died on November 26, 1965 due to a serious long-term illness. She was buried at the Chigatai cemetery in Tashkent.

List of literature:

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