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**Xakimxo'jayeva Sevdokamol qizi** -Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Ommaviy huquq fakulteti talabasi.



**XAKIMXO'JAYEVA SEVDO  
KAMOL QIZI**

# ABADIYATGA MUHURLANGAN MEROS

*Risola*



**XAKIMXO‘JAYEVA SEVDO KAMOL QIZI**

**ABADIYATGA MUHRLANGAN MEROS**



**S.K.XAKIMXO‘JAYEVA**

# **ABADIYATGA MUHRLANGAN MEROS**

**Risola**

**ScienziaScripts  
Verlag Unser Wissen Publishing House**

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Cover image: [www.ingimage.com](http://www.ingimage.com)

This book is a translation from the original published under **ISBN 978-620-9-49648-6**.

**BBK: 83.3(5Uzb)**

**UDK:821.512.133**

Publisher:

Scienia Scripts

is a trademark of

Dodo Books Indian Ocean Ltd. and OmniScriptum S.R.L publishing group

120 High Road, East Finchley, London, N2 9ED, United Kingdom

Str. Armeneasca 28/1, office 1, Chisinau MD-2012, Republic of Moldova, Europe

Managing Directors: Ieva Konstantinova, Victoria Ursu

[info@omniscryptum.com](mailto:info@omniscryptum.com)

Printed at: see last page

**ISBN: 978-620-9-49648-6**

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Verlag Unser Wissen Publishing House

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O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ADLIYA VAZIRLIGI  
TOSHKENT DAVLAT YURIDIK UNIVERSITETI

**SEVDO XAKIMXO‘JAYEVA**

**ABADIYATGA MUHURLANGAN MEROS**

Risola

Toshkent - Berlin - 2026

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## MUQADDIMA

*Xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o‘rni va nufuzini belgilash biz uchun barqaror vazifadir. Zero, ayoli baxtli yurtning kelajagi navqiron bo‘ladi.*

*Sh.M.Mirziyoyev*

Aziz kitobxon! Sizning qo‘lingizdagi ushbu risola bir inson hayoti, balki butun bir millat ma‘rifati, ilm-fani yo‘lida fido bo‘lgan huquqshunoslik sohasining siymosi – Xadicha Sulaymonova xotirasiga bag‘ishlanadi.

Tarix sahifalarini varaqlasak, har bir inson o‘zidan so‘ng qalblarda o‘chamsiz qoldiradigan meros, xotira qoldiradi. Xadicha Sulaymonova aynan shunday shaxslardan biri edi. U O‘rta Osiyoda huquqshunoslik sohasida ilk o‘zbek huquqshunsi ayoli, akademik va adolat yo‘lida xizmat qilgan siymo sifatida o‘z ismini muhrladi. Xadicha Sulaymonovanning yo‘li hayotimizga bir haqiqatni doimo uqtiradi: Inson dunyoga faqat yashash uchun emas, balki dunyoni yaxshilash uchun keladi. U o‘zining qisqa, ammo mazmunli umrini adolatni bayroq qilish bilan o‘tdi. Zero, ilm bilan aql eng katta, adolat bilan sug‘orilgan qalb esa eng buyuk xazinadir. Sahifalariga muhrlangan har bir satr shunchaki ma‘lumotlar emas, balki insonning butun bir umri davomida qilgan mehnatlarining samarasidir. Xadicha Sulaymonova yashab o‘tgan davr huquq va erkinlik tushunchalari hali shakllanish bosqichida bo‘lgan murakkab bir palla edi. Ana shunday sharoitda ilmga intilish nafaqat shaxsiy muvaffaqiyat, balki jamiyatning qotib qolgan qarashlariga qarshi isyon edi. Akademik Sulaymonovanning hayot yo‘li bizga shuni o‘rgatadiki, haqiqiy olimlik bu faqatgina kitoblar orasidan haqiqatni izlash emas, balki topilgan haqiqatni hayotga tatbiq etish jasoratidir. Uning ilmiy merosi bugun biz intilayotgan adolatli fuqarolik jamiyati va huquqiy davlat poydevorining tamal toshlaridan biri bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Siz ushbu risolani o‘qir ekansiz, Xadicha Sulaymonova timsolidagi o‘z maqsadingiz yo‘lidagi to‘siqlarni yengishga kuch topasiz. Zero, ilm bu cheksiz ummon, uning to‘liqlarida faqat matonatli shaxslargina g‘olib bo‘la oladilar. Adolat bu shunchaki qonun bandlaridagi so‘zlar emas, u qalbdagi vijdon nuri timsolidagi bir mas‘uliyatdir. Insonning ma‘naviy qiyofasi uning ilmga bo‘lgan ishtiyoqi, farzanlarining har tomonlama barkamol avlod qilib tarbiyalashda belgilanadi.

Zotan, millat rivoji uning ziyoli ayollari qanchalik yuksak orzular bilan yashashi va bu yo‘lda qay darajada fidoyilik ko‘rsatishi bilan barobardir.



## I BO‘LIM. XADICHA SULAYMONOVA HAYOT YO‘LI HUQUQ OLAMINING ILK QALDIRG‘OCHI



Akademik, olimi bugungi sud-huquq tizimida ibrat namunasi Xadicha Sulaymonova 1913-yil 3-iyulda Turkiston o‘lkasining chekka hududi bo‘lmish Andijonda tavallud topadi. Uning bolaligi urush yillariga to‘g‘ri kelganligi sabab otasidan erta ajralib qoladi. Otasi Kelginboy Sulaymonov o‘z davrining yetuk, ilmiy, ishbiarmon kishilaridan biri edi. Rus, qozoq, turkman, tojik va qirg‘iz tillarini puxta bilganligi uni o‘z yashash hududiga yaqin joydagi Karvonsaroyda tarjimonlik qilishiga zamin yaratdi.

Sulaymon Kelginboyev Karvonsaroyda ishlab yurgan vaqtlarida ko‘plab tashrif buyuruvchi savdogarlar bilan muloqotda bo‘lar, Andijon orqali o‘tayotgan mehmonlardan dunyodagi siyosiy jarayonlardan boxabar bo‘lib turardi. Bunday suhbatlarni eshitib voyaga yetgan Xadicha dunyodagi o‘zgarishlar va adolatsizliklardan o‘ziga yarasha xulosa chiqaradi. Demak, u nafaqat Nurxon voqeasi sababli emas, balki ziyoli oilada ulg‘aygani va ma‘rifatli muhitda tarbiya topgani uchun ham aynan huquqshunoslik sohasini tanlagan. Zero, farzandning kim bo‘lib yetishishida ota-onaning tarbiyasi ham katta ro‘l o‘ynaydi. 1915–1917-yillarda Sulaymon Kelginboyev atrofida muhim shaxslar to‘plana boshladi. Ulardan biri ilk o‘zbek advokati Ubaydullaxo‘ja Asadullaxo‘jayev edi. Ubaydullaxo‘ja Asadullaxo‘jayev o‘z advokatlik faoliyati davomida Kelginboyev bilan hamkorlik qiladi. Uning tarjimonlik bilan shug‘ullanishi nafaqat Andijonda, balki butun Farg‘ona vodiysida ham nomini mashhur qildi. Ular birgalikda xalq shikoyat qilgan kapitan Novgorodskiy faoliyatini tekshirib, uning xalq va davlat mablag‘larini suiste‘mol qilganini fosh etadilar. O‘zaro suhbatlarda Ubaydullaxo‘ja Asadullaxo‘jayev: ***“Biz farzandlarimizni rivojlangan mamlakatlarda o‘qitishimiz kerak, shundagina haqiqiy milliy ozodlikni qo‘lga kiritishimiz”,*** – degan ezgu fikrlarni bildiradi. Oradan ko‘p vaqt o‘tmay Sulaymon Kelginboyev Oktyabr inqilobidan so‘ng Sho‘rolar hukumati tarafida bo‘lib o‘tgan urushda vafot etdi. Kelginboyevning ayoli Otincha aya esa turmush o‘rtog‘ining bevaqt o‘limida o‘zini yo‘qotib qo‘ymadi. Balki, sabrli, oqila, ilmiy ayol bo‘lgan Otincha aya farzandlarining kamolini ko‘rish maqsadida dastlab pilla zavodida, so‘ngra o‘zbek tilidan dars berish uchun o‘qituvchilikka tayyorlov kursida o‘qiydi. Go‘yo, ular uchun og‘ir kunlar endi boshlanayotgandek edi.

Oilasida Xadichadan katta 2 farzandi Yusufjon va Mo‘tabarni hamda kichik o‘g‘li Niyozbekni ta’lim olishi uchun bir maktabga beradi. Farzandlarining ilm-u zehni kun sayin ortib borayotgani, ayniqsa, Xadichaning har narsaga intiluvchan, ilmga mehr qo‘ygan qiz bo‘lib ulg‘ayotganini ko‘rgan onasining ko‘zlarida baxt nurlari porlar edi. Otincha aya ana shunday og‘ir vaziyatda bolalari uchun ham ota, ham ona vazifasini bajaradi. Bir ayol farzandlari uchun qilishi kerak bo‘lgan barcha ishlarni qilardi, hatto bu ayol boshiga og‘irlik qilsa-da. O‘sha davrda o‘tmishda chor Rossiyasining mustamlakasi “sotsialistik” qurilish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan asriy ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, ma’naviy an’ana va tarbiya, yangi mafkura asosida hayot qurish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan mislsiz yangi o‘lka aholisi boshiga tushdi. Buning uchun hayotning barcha sohalarida sotsialistik asosda qurilish ishlari sinfiy dushmanlarga qarshi kurash olib borildi. “Sinfiy” dushmanlar deganlari ochiqdan-ochiq olib borgan targ‘ibotlarida Sovet davlati axloqni, musulmon dinini poymol etadi, deb jar solar, bu esa xalqning ruhiga kuchli ta’sir ko‘rsatardi. Barcha, mulla va eshonlar xotin-qizlarning yuz-ko‘zi ochilib, buzilib ketadilar, degan gaplarni tarqatishdi. Aslida esa, bu harakatlardan ko‘zlangan asosiy maqsad boshqa edi.

## **HUJUM: ERKINLIK UCHUN KURASH YILLARI**

Xadicha Sulaymonova yoshlik davrlarini ilmga baxshida etayotgan bir davrda aholi murakkab va ziddiyatli kunlarni boshdan kechiradi. Bu esa 1926-yildan boshlab O‘zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning ozodligiga yo‘lida “Hujum” kampaniyasi boshlanib ketishiga sabab bo‘ldi. Bundan asosiy maqsad ayollarning huquqlarini yuqoriga olib chiqib, maqsad ayollarni asriy kishanlardan qutqarish, ularning bilim olish va jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarida ijodiy mehnatga undash edi. Ammo bu jarayon oson kechmadi. Eski tuzum tarafdorlari va fanatizmga berilgan kimsalar ayollarning yuz-ko‘zi ochilishini “axloqsizlik” deb baholadilar. Paranj, savodsizlikni tashlab kurslariga qatnashgan ayollar tazyiq va haqoratlarga uchradi. 1928-yilning o‘zida ozodlik nurini tanlagan 203 nafar ayol vahshiylarcha o‘ldirilishi tariximizning eng og‘riqli sahifalaridir. Surmaxon Shermatova kabi fidoiy ayollarning qismati Xadicha Sulaymonovaning irodasini yanada mustahkamladi.

Sovet davri madaniy inqilobining eng ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri Sharq ayollarini asriy kishanlardan xalos etish, ularni ijtimoiy foydali mehnatga jalb qilish va bilim olishlarini ta’minlashdan iborat edi. Kommunistik mafkura doirasida xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy ongini yuksaltirish, ularni o‘qitish va jamiyatning barcha jabhalarida faol ijodiy faoliyat yuritishlariga keng yo‘l ochildi. Ayollarning faqat to‘rt devor ichida band bo‘lib, ularning iste’dodi va qobiliyatlari e’tibordan chetda qolgan qoloq davrlar ortda qoldi. Xotin-qizlarga qonuniy

jihtadan to'laqonli erkinlik va erkaklar bilan teng huquqlilik maqomi berildi. Shundan so'ng asosiy e'tibor har bir ayolning o'z huquqlaridan hayotda foydalana olishini ta'minlashga hamda ularning ma'naviy-madaniy kamoloti uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratishga qaratildi.

O'tgan asrning 20-yillarida O'zbekiston ayollarining ozodlik va tenglik sari tashlagan qadamlari g'oyat og'ir va qonli kechdi. "Hujum" harakati davrida yangilikka qarshi bo'lgan mutaassib kuchlar ayollarning huquqiy ongini uyg'onishiga nisbatan vahshiyona usullar bilan qarshilik ko'rsatdilar. Bu kurash shunchaki mafkuralar to'qnashuvi emas, balki erkinlikni tanlagan ayollarning hayoti bilan bog'liq haqiqiy fojialar zanjiri edi. Tarix unutilmas fojialarni o'z xotirasida muhrlab qoldi. Jumladan:

- ❖ **Surmaxon Shermatova (Farg'ona):** Ma'rifatli ayollar yig'ilishida ishtirok etgani va paranji tashlab, erkin hayotni tanlagani uchun o'z turmush o'rtog'i tomonidan shafqatsizlarcha qatl etildi.
- ❖ **Adolatxon (Buxoro):** Ilm-fan nuriga intilib, savodsizlikni tugatish kurslarida o'qishni boshlagani uchun o'z eri tomonidan o'ldirildi.
- ❖ **Ochilxon Sodiqova (Samarqand):** "Hujum" kompaniyasining oddiy ishchisi bo'lishiga qaramay, san'atga intilgani va badiiy havaskorlik to'garagiga qatnashgani uchun eri tomonidan bo'g'ib o'ldirildi.
- ❖ **Nurxon Yo'ldoshxo'jayeva (Marg'ilon):** 1929-yilda sodir etilgan ushbu qotillik butun xalqning g'azabiga sabab bo'ldi. O'zining betakror ovozi bilan sahnani va erkinlikni tanlagan Nurxon uchun bu tanlov asriy aqidalarga qarshi chiqish demak edi. Uning ochiq chehra bilan sahnaga chiqishi mutaassib mulla va eshonlar tomonidan "kechirib bo'lmas gunoh" deb e'lon qilinib, fojiali o'lim bilan yakunlandi. Ushbu qirg'inbarotlar erkinlik va adolat yo'li naqadar baland badal evaziga qurilganini ko'rsatadi.

Xadicha Sulaymonova kabi bo'lajak huquqshunoslar mana shunday qonli sahifalar guvohi bo'lib, ayollarni himoya qiluvchi qat'iy qonunlar va adolatli sud tizimi naqadar zarurligini anglab yetdilar. Zero, bu fidoiy ayollarning o'limi millat ongida adolatga bo'lgan ehtiyojni yanada kuchaytirdi. Nurxonning fojiali qismati faqatgina bir san'atkorning o'limi emas, balki asriy aqidalarning shafqatsizligidan dalolat edi. Mutaassib kuchlar ta'siriga tushgan o'z akasi tomonidan Nurxonning pichoqlab o'ldirilishi butun Farg'ona vodiysini larzaga keltirdi. Ushbu vahshiyona jinoyat ustidan Marg'ilonda ochiq sud jarayoni tashkil etildi. Vodiyning turli burchaklaridan odamlar adolat qaror topishini ko'rish uchun sudga keldilar. Ular orasida kelajakda o'zbek huquqshunoslik fanining asoschisiga aylanadigan o'n yetti yoshli Xadicha Sulaymonova ham bor edi. Yosh Xadichani jinoyatchilarning qanday jazolanishi va adolat qanday o'rnatilishi g'oyat qiziqtirardi. Sudda jamoat qoralovchisi sifatida paranjini birinchilardan bo'lib tashlagan ayol Tojixon

Shodiyeva soʻzga chiqadi. Balogʻatga yetmay majburan turmushga berilgan, biroq oʻz irodasi bilan bu zulmga chek qoʻyib, ilm yoʻlida davom etib yuqori lavozimlarga koʻtarilgan Tojixonning nutqi sud zalda aks-sado berardi. Uning qonxoʻr qotilga qarata aytgan gʻazabli va oʻtkir soʻzlari yosh Xadichaning qalbida hayajon uygʻotdi. Xadicha aynan shu yerda jinoyatni qoralashning naqadar dahshatli va ulugʻvor kuchga ega ekanligini anglab yetdi. U qotilga qarab turib, adolat faqat davlat tomonidan emas, balki butun xalq tomonidan talab qilinishini tushunib yetdi. Tojixon Shodiyeva keltirgan inkor etib boʻlmas dalillar sud hayʼatini eng qatʼiy qarorni chiqarishga undadi. Oʻzbekiston Sovet Sotsialistik Respublikasi nomi bilan aybdor otib oʻldirishga hukm qilindi. Xalq adolatli hukmni quvonch va maʼqullov bilan qarshi oldi. Tojixon Shodiyevaning ayollar ozodligi yoʻlidagi xizmatlariga xalqning koʻrsatgan yuksak ehtiromini oʻz quloqlari bilan eshitgan Xadicha uchun bu dars butun umrga tatigulik boʻldi. Uning nozik barmoqlari oʻsha paytda ojizlik qilgan boʻlsa-da, qalbidagi adolatga boʻlgan tashnalik kelajakda uni eng yuksak huquqiy choʻqqilar sari yetaklashiga ishonardi. Inson hayoti oʻtkinchi, biroq u oʻrnatgan adolatli qonunlar va ezgu ishlar mangu yashaydi. Oʻzbekistonda “Hujum” harakati shunchaki kiyimni oʻzgartirish emas, balki xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy qiyofasini tubdan isloh qilish jarayoniga aylandi. Har qanday huquqdan mahrum etilgan ayollarning “toʻrt devor”dan chiqishi jamiyatga yangi bir kuch baxsh etdi. Harakat boshlangandan soʻng qisqa vaqt ichida yuz mingga yaqin ayol qora chachvonni uloqtirib, ijtimoiy mehnat va siyosat maydoniga kirib keldi. Bu oʻzgarishlar quruq statistikada emas, balki boshqaruv organlaridagi koʻrsatkichlarda ham yaqqol namoyon boʻldi. Siyosiy faollik bilan qaraganda 1926–1927 yillardagi saylovlar natijasiga koʻra, shahar Sovetlariga saylangan deputatlarning qariyb 18 foizini ayollar tashkil etdi. Qishloq Sovetlarida 30 mingdan ortiq deputatning 4 mingga yaqini ayollar boʻlib, 30 nafar jasoratli ayol qishloq kengashlariga raislik qildi. 1929-yilga kelib partiya safidagi ayollar soni sezilarli darajada oshib, 1187 nafarga yetdi. Mamlakatdagi bunday ulkan siyosiy va ijtimoiy evrilishlar yosh Xadicha Sulaymonovanning qalbida oliy maʼlumot olish orzusini yanada kuchayishiga zamin yaratib berar edi. Ayniqsa, Nurxon fojiasi munosabati bilan oʻtkazilgan sud jarayonida boshidan kechirgan hissiyotlari uning hayotiy yoʻnalishini uzil-kesil belgilab berdi. U endi shunchaki oʻqishni emas, balki qalb amri bilan aynan huquqshunos (yurist) boʻlishni oʻz oldiga maqsad qilib qoʻydi. Andijonning fayzli xonadonida Xadicha oʻz maqsadini onasi bilan baham koʻrganida, onasining koʻzlarida ham maʼqullov, ham gʻurur porladi. Onasining: ***“Otang hayot boʻlganida, sening bu yangi hayoting bilan faxrlangan boʻlardi,”*** degan soʻzlari qizning qalbida marhum otasining ilmga boʻlgan ehtiromini qayta uygʻotgandek boʻldi.

Vaqt o'tishi bilan Xadichaning huquqshunoslik haqidagi bolalarcha va sodda tasavvurlari o'zgarib bordi. U endi yuristni shunchaki sud zalida qatnashuvchi "sudya" yoki "qoralovchi" deb emas, balki qonunni qat'iy himoya qiluvchi qalqon, yangi jamiyat va adolatli tuzumning faol bunyodkori sifatida ko'ra boshladi. Mana shu murakkab ijtimoiy-siyosiy to'qnashuvlar ichida Xadicha Sulaymonova o'z tanlagan yo'ldan qaytmadi. U oddiy huquqshunosdan Adliya vaziri va Oliy sud darajasigacha ko'tarildi. Uning hayot yo'li ilm va adolatga baxshida qilingan umr namunasidir.

## **II BO'LIM. AKADEMIKNING SUD-HUQUQ TIZIMIDAGI ILMIY FAOLIYATI**

### **ILMGA BAG'ISHLANGAN UMR YO'LLARI**

XX asrning dastlabki choragida yuz bergan siyosiy o'zgarishlar Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari hayotida tub burilish yasadi, desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Ana shu yo'lni huquqshunoslik sohasida davom ettirishi maqsadlari orasidan joy oladi. U



1931 yilda to'qqiz yillik o'rta maktabni tamomlab, yuridik sohada faoliyat yuritish orzusini qat'iy qarorga aylantirib dastlab Sovet qurilishi va huquq ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining tayyorlov kursida tahsil oldi. Qisqa muddat ichida o'z bilim va salohiyatini namoyon eta boshladi. Bir yillik tayyorgarlikdan so'ng u Toshkentda yangi tashkil etilgan Jahon Obidova nomidagi Sovet qurilishi va huquq institutining huquq fakultetining ikkinchi kursiga kiradi.

O'zbekistonda oliy yuridik ta'limni rivojlantirishda katta rol o'ynagan bu institutga huquq fanidan dars berish hamda ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini rivojlantirish uchun Moskva va Leningraddan professorlardan I. I. Kriltsov, I. N. Trepitsin va boshqalar taklif qilingan edi. Sovet qurilishi va huquq institutida taniqli olimlar va pedagoglar – professorlardan B. I. Manelys, M. D. Lutskiy, K. D. Turin, dotsentlardan S. S. Avruxs, M. Muminov, K. Sarimsokov, G. M. Arenberg, B. A. Usatenko-Chervonniy va boshqalar o'z mehnat faoliyatlarini boshlagan edilar. O'quv yillari mashaqqatli va juda qiziqarli bo'lgan edi.



Talabalarning vazifasi ilgari O'rta Osiyoda hech kim tasavvur ham etmagan yangi sovet yuridik fanini egallashdan iborat edi. Chunki qizil inqilobga qadar, hatto Oktyabr to'ntarishidan keyin 10 yil mobaynida to 1928 yilga qadar sovet sudlari bilan bir qatorda darajada asosan ish yurituvchi qozilar sudlari harakat qilgan. Shariat qonunlari bu musulmon uchun tug'ilishdan to o'limiga qadar Islom dini bo'yicha nima qilish mumkin, nima qilish mumkin emas, degan ko'rsatmalardan iborat. Islom va shariat erli xalqning qon-qoniga sakkiz yuz asrlik tarixiy davr ichida singib ketgan. Musulmon huquqi ayniqsa mulkiy, er-suv bilan bog'liq bo'lgan, oila-nikoh, meros munosabatlarini juda mukammal tartibga solishi bilan boshqa chet el huquq tizimlaridan ajralib turadi. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, islom va shariat o'zbek xalqining milliy turmush tarziga aylangan edi. Afsuski, Rossiya tuzumi kirib kelib butun xalq qo'llab quvvatlashi mumkin bo'lgan siyosat asosida ichki boshqaruvni egallash, dinidan mahrum qilish, ko'p asrlik madaniy, tarixiy ildizlarimizni qirib tashlash kabi maqsad va qarashlari yotar edi. Albatta, Xadicha Sulaymonova o'z davrining farzandi, o'z millatining asl farzandi sifatida "sotsializm" g'oyalari, davlat va huquq sohasidagi sotsialistik qurilishlar xalq manfaatlariga mos tushadi deb to'la ishonardi. Shuning uchun ham u butun hayoti davomida e'tiqod bilan, sobitqadamlik bilan ish olib bordi.

Xadicha Sulaymonova o'qish yillari davrida Sovet qurilishi va huquqi institutiga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Institut O'zbekiston SSR Xalq Komissarlari Sovetining qaramog'ida bo'lib, respublika Xalq Komissarlari Sovetining raisi Fayzulla Xo'jayev shu institutning o'rindosh direktori bo'lganligi ham shundan dalolat beradi. Shu institut dargohida O'rta Osiyo respublikalarida sovet sudya va huquqining yaratilish tajribasi umumlashtirilib, huquqshunoslik bo'yicha dastlabki ilmiy asarlar yaratildi. M. Muminov davlat va huquq nazariyasi bo'yicha dolzarb ilmiy ish qildi, B. I. Manelys esa sovet qurilishi va sotsialistik mulk masalasiga oid ilmiy ish yaratdi. Taniqli olimlar – Tojikiston SSR Fanlar akademiyasining haqiqiy a'zosi, akademigi S. A. Raxabov, professorlardan F. S. Bakirov, A. X. Rasulyev, dotsentlardan Z. Inomov, N. D. Degtyarenko va boshqalar shu institutning aspiranti bo'lganlar. Xadicha Sulaymonova o'quv materiallarini mutolaa qilish bilan chegaralanmadi. Huquq faniga oid chiqqan har bir kitobni olib, qayta-qayta o'qir va o'zi uchun konspekt tuzardi. Xadichaning kursdoshlari uning murakkab yuridik tushunchalar, masalalar, qonunlarning mazmunini tezda chaqa bilishi, ayrimlarini yoddan aytib bera olishdek noyob qobiliyatiga qoyil qolishardi. Xadicha qanchalik ishni yaxshi ko'rsa-da, biror masalani tushunolmay qolsa, muallimlardan tortinmay so'rar, o'z fikrini dadil bayon etardi. Mamlakatning markaziy shaharlaridagi yuridik oliy o'quv yurtlarini tamomlab, O'zbekistonga kelib ilmiy ish olib borayotgan aspirantlar bilan Xadicha tez-tez uchrashib turardi. Xadicha o'z oldiga huquq fanlari sohasidan jinoyat huquqi mutaxassisi bo'lishni



avvaldan aniq maqsad qilib qo'ygan edi. Bu imkoniyatlar esa maqsadlari tomon intilishida asosiy kuch bo'lib xizmat qilar edi. Ha, Xadicha Sulaymonova timsolida haqiqiy matonatli ayol timsolini ko'rish ham bejiz emas...

## XALQ SUDYASI XADICHA SULAYMONOVA

Sovet qurilishi va huquq institutida respublikada ilk bor yurist kadrlarni yetishtirib chiqarganligi munosabati bilan tadbir kechasi o'tkazildi. 1935-yilning sentyabr oylarida ushbu kechada bitiruvchilarga diplom topshirish uchun shaxsan O'zbekiston SSR Markaziy Ijroya Komitetining raisi Yo'ldosh Oxunboboyev



tashrif buyuradi. Xadicha Sulaymonovani diplom olishga chiqayotgan lahzada ilk o'zbek huquqshunos ayoli ila ulug' nomga muyassar bo'lishidek faxr, quvonch tuyg'usini sira tark etmasdi. Albatta, har bir muvaffaqiyatining ortida otasi Sulaymon Kelginboyev hamda onasi Otincha ayaning duolari Xadicha Sulaymonova intitutni

tamomlagach, sudya lavozimida o'z faoliyatini boshladi. 1935-yilning oxirgi kunlarida Oliy sudi a'zoligiga saylandi. 22 yoshida shunchalik yuksak marralarni zabt etgan Xadichaning qalbida tuganmas bitmas orzular yotar edi. Bu yoshida ham ayollar, ham erkaklar orasida birinchi bo'lsa ajab emas. Xadicha Sulaymonova o'ziga berilgan ishonchni, albatta, oqladi.

O'sha davrlarda sud qurilishi va sud yuritish demokratik prinsiplariga salbiy ta'sir qiladigan vaziyatlarni bartaraf qilishga to'g'ri kelardi. Ba'zan jinoiy ish sudda ko'rilganda qo'yilgan ayb tasdiqlanmas, haqiqatni aniqlash qiyin bo'lardi. Dastlabki tergov organlari egri dalil yoki



gunohkorning shunchaki tan olishigagina asoslanib ayb qo'yish hollari ham uchrab turardi. Ko'pincha shunday hollarda Xadicha Sulaymonova O'zbekiston SSR Oliy sudining raisi E. M. Udrisga murojaat qilib, maslahat so'rardi. Udris sovet adliyasining eng ko'zga ko'ringan arboblardan biri bo'lib, eng murakkab masalalarni hal etishda nihoyatda prinsipialligi, dadilligi va obyektivligi bilan

boshqalardan farq qilardi. Bu kishi bilan muloqotda bo‘lish, birgalikda ishlash Sulaymonovanning o‘lishiga, mehnatsevarlik va dadillik, betaraflik va prinsipiallik, qonunga qat’iy rioya qilish va uni hayotga gumanistik ruhda tatbiq qilish singari shaxsiy sifatlarining takomillashishiga yordam beradi. Shuning uchun ham u respublika Oliy sudi a’zosi bo‘lib ishlagan vaqtida uning tajribasida biror marta ham qonundan tashqari hukm chiqarish ro‘y bermagan. Bu esa xalq o‘z sudyalariga ko‘rsatayotgan yuksak ishonchning, sotsialistik qonunchilik yo‘lida izchil kurashchi uchun katta ma’naviy mukofotning yorqin dalilidir. U Oliy sudda uch yildan ko‘proq xizmat qildi. Sulaymonova ana shu vaqtda o‘z ish tajribasini boyitish bilan birga, nazariy bilimini ham oshirib bordi<sup>1</sup>.



Ana shunday kunlardan so‘ng Xadicha Sulaymonovanning huquq sohasidagi katta burilishlari boshlandi. U 1938-yilning sentyabr oyida Moskva yuridik instituti sovet jinoyat huquqi kafedrasiga aspirant bo‘lib kirdi. Ta’limi davomida SSR Fanlar Akademiyasining muxbir a’zosi, professor **A.Traynin** unga ilmiy rahbar bo‘ldi. Birgalikda ko‘plab ilmiy ishlar, disseratsiya va darsliklar qilishdi. Xadichaning ma’naviy qo‘llab turguvchi inson sifatida tanildi. Xadicha Sulaymonovanning ilmiy faoliyati bevosita O‘zbekistonda jinoyat huquqi nazariyasi va tarixini shakllantirish bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lgan. U o‘z tadqiqotlari davomida ushbu sohaning fundamental asoslarini yaratishga alohida e’tibor qaratdi. Garchi Ikkinchi jahon urushining boshlanishi uning dissertatsiya ishini yakunlashiga to‘sqinlik qilgan bo‘lsa-da, bu davr uning pedagogik faoliyatida yangi qadamlarga yo‘l ochdi. 1945-yilga qadar Toshkent yuridik institutida assistent va dotsent lavozimlarida faoliyat yuritib, malakali huquqshunos kadrlar tayyorlashga o‘zining munosib hissasini qo‘shdi.

Olima institutda o‘qib yurgan vaqtida kun bo‘yi ma’ruza o‘qir, amaliy mashg‘ulotlar o‘tkazardi, dissertatsiyasi ustida ishlardi. 1945-yil 20-iyulda u **“Harbiy intervensiya va fuqarolar urushi davrida O‘zbekiston SSRning jinoyat qonunlari”** mavzusida dissertatsiya himoya qilib, huquqshunoslik fanlari nomzodi ilmiy darajasini olgan birinchi o‘zbek ayoliga aylandi. Shundan so‘ng, 1945-yilning sentyabrida Toshkent yuridik institutining jinoyat huquqi kafedrasiga mudirlik qila turib, nafaqat shaxsiy tadqiqotlari, balki butun kafedra jamoasining ilmiy rivoji uchun mas’uliyatni o‘z zimmasiga oldi. Sulaymonova ilmiy ishlari ko‘p bo‘lishiga qaramay, O‘zbekiston SSR Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix va

<sup>1</sup> Hakimov M., Ahmedov G., Saidov A. Xadicha Sulaymonova – huquqshunos olimi, davlat arbobi. – T.: O‘zbekiston, 1993. 17-bet



arxeologiya institutining huquq tarixi bo‘limida ilmiy ishini davom ettirish uchun vaqt topardi. O‘z bilimini mustahkamlash maqsadida 1948-yilning sentyabrida Fanlar Akademiyasi huquq institutiga ikki yilga doktoranturaga yuborildi. Oktyabrda esa “Sovet davlati va huquqi” jurnalida uning “O‘zbekistonda sovet jinoyat qonunining vujudga kelishi”



degan maqolasi bosilib chiqdi. Oradan bir necha oy o‘tgach, 1949-yilning martida xuddi shu jurnalda uning juda chuqur ilmiy mazmunga ega bo‘lgan ikkinchi maqolasi – **“O‘zbekiston SSRda sovet sudlarining tashkil topishi tarixi”** nashr etildi. 1950-yil 29-dekabrda esa O‘zbekiston jinoyat huquqiga bag‘ishlangan doktorlik

dissertatsiyasini himoya qildi. 1951-yilga kelib jinoyat huquqi kafedrasining professoriga aylandi.

Xadicha Sulaymonova o‘zining dissertatsiya mavzularida Tarix-huquq adabiyotida inqilobgacha bo‘lgan davrda O‘rta Osiyoda chorizm jinoyat huquqi va jazolash siyosati ilmiy asosda yoritib berdi. Turkistonning Rossiya tomonidan bosib olinishi jinoyat-huquq munosabatlariga ham ma’lum darajada ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. O‘sha vaqtda Rossiya imperiyasi qonunlari ma’lum darajada Turkistonda ham tarqalgan edi. Shariat huquqining ayrim qoidalari qayta ko‘rib chiqildi, ba’zilari esa bekor qilindi. Masalan, ilgari qozi sudlari qo‘llaydigan huquq normalarining anchasi bekor qilindi. Umrbod qamoq jazosi o‘rniga ozodlikdan mahrum qilishning eng ko‘p muddati belgilandi. Uning bu tashabbusi bilan olimlar orasida birinchi bo‘lib bunday ziddiyatli vaziyatga yechim berdi.

Sulaymonova 1926-yilning iyunida kuchga kirgan birinchi O‘zbekiston SSR jinoyat kodeksiga mukammal tavsif berdi. Shu bilan birga respublika Oliy Soveti 1959-yilning mayida qabul qilgan va 1960-yilning 1-yanvaridan kuchga kirgan O‘zbekiston SSR jinoyat kodeksining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari hamda uni qo‘llashning ba’zi masalalari yuzasidan olib borgan ilmiy ishini nihoyasiga yetkazdi. Va nihoyat, 1954-yilning sentyabrida Sulaymonova Toshkent yuridik institutiga direktor etib tayinlandi. O‘sha yilning dekabrda respublika Oliy Soveti Prezidiumi unga “O‘zbekiston SSRda xizmat ko‘rsatgan fan arbobi” faxriy unvonini berdi. 1955-yilning iyulida institut tugatilib, SAGU da yuridik fakultet ochilganda shu fakultetda dekan vazifasida ishlaydi va bir vaqtning o‘zida jinoyat huquqi kafedrasiga mudirlik qiladi, ham ilmiy, ham tashkiliy ishni muvaffaqiyat bilan bajaradi. Xadichaning hayotida eng quvonchli kunlaridan biri u 1956-yilning

oktyabr oylarida O'zbekiston SSR fanlar Akademiyasining haqiqiy a'zosi bo'lishidir.

## ADLIYA VAZIRI LAVOZIMIDA



Xadicha Sulaymonova 1956-yilning sentyabr oyidan boshlab o'z faoliyatini Adliya vazirligi tizimida davom ettira boshladi. U vazirlik darajasidagi faoliyati davlat boshqaruvida kollegiallik va yakkaboshchilik tamoyillarini o'zaro birlashtirdi. O'z atrofidagi xodimlarning tashabbuskorligini doimiy ravishda qo'llab-quvvatlab, eng dolzarb va murakkab masalalarni keng qamrovli muhokamaga qo'yish orqali ularning asosli va tezkor yechimini ta'minladi. Olimaning tashabbusi bilan kollegiya yig'ilishlarida nafaqat kundalik amaliy vazifalar, balki huquqiy normalarni qo'llash bilan bog'liq bo'lgan jiddiy nazariy muammolar ham ko'rib chiqila boshlandi. Jumladan, mulkni o'g'irlash, transport hodisalari, bezorilik hamda moddiy va protsessual huquqning boshqa murakkab jihatlari tegishli idora va tashkilot vakillari ishtirokida atroflicha tahlil qilindi. Ushbu muhokamalar natijasida qabul qilingan kengaytirilgan qarorlar sud organlariga yo'llanma sifatida yuborilib, sud ishidagi xatoliklarni bartaraf etishda va jinoyatlarning kelib chiqish sabablarini aniqlashda muhim dasturulamal bo'lib xizmat qildi.

Sulaymonova xalq sudlari faoliyatini shunchaki nazorat qilib qolmay, ularning kundalik ish jarayonini ichidan o'rgandi va tahlil qildi. Turli tekshiruv guruhlariga boshchilik qilgan holda, respublikaning barcha hududlarida, xususan, Qoraqalpog'iston kabi olis hududlarda ham huquq-tartibotni mustahkamlash va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash samaradorligini oshirish yo'lida qat'iy choralarni hayotga tatbiq etdi. Jumladan, Andijon, Farg'ona, Samarqand kabi viloyatlar sudlariga tashrif buyurdi. Rahbarlik faoliyatida qonun hujjatlarini keng xalq ommasiga tushuntirish va ularning amaliyotda to'g'ri qo'llanilishini ta'minlashga ustuvor vazifa sifatida qaradi. Uning bevosita rahbarligi ostida adliya, notariat va advokatura organlari faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi ko'plab yo'riqnomalar hamda uslubiy ko'rsatmalar ishlab chiqildi. Sulaymonova har qanday direktiv topshiriqning ilmiy asoslangan bo'lishi va nazariyaning amaliyot bilan uzviy bog'lanishi huquqiy tizim barqarorligining garovi ekanligini doimiy ravishda ta'kidlab kelgan. Olimaning qonun ijodkorligi sohasidagi xizmatlari alohida

e'tirofga loyiq. Adliya vazirligidagi ko'p yillik tajribasiga tayanib, u jinoyat, fuqarolik, mehnat, yer-suv hamda oila kodekslariga muhim o'zgartish va qo'shimchalar kiritish bo'yicha salmoqli takliflar tayyorladi. Ushbu tashabbuslarning aksariyati O'zbekiston SSR Oliy Soveti Prezidiumi tomonidan ma'qullanib, amaldagi qonunchilik tizimiga tatbiq etildi. Ayniqsa, X.



Sulaymonovaning 1961-yilning 30-mayida tasdiqlangan ***“O‘zbekiston SSR advokaturasi haqida Nizom”*** ni tayyorlashdagi o‘rni beqiyosdir. Ushbu hujjat loyihasi bo‘yicha respublika Oliy Soveti sessiyasida ma‘ruza qilar ekan, u advokatlarning jinoyat protsessidagi huquq va mas‘uliyatini oshirish hamda fuqarolarning huquqiy himoyasini kuchaytirish zaruratini ilmiy va amaliy

jihatdan isbotlab berdi. Uning sa'y-harakatlari natijasida advokatura instituti davlat va jamiyat hayotida yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. U shular bilan chegaralanib qolmadi, balki kriminalistika sohasida ham ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini olib bordi. Shuning natijasida, 1958-yilning 24-yanvarida Toshkent sud ekspertizasi ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti tashkil etildi. (Hozirgi kunda uning nomiga bag'ishlab Xadicha Sulaymonova nomidagi Respublika sud-ekspertizasi markaziga aylantirilgan. Markaz faoliyatida Xadicha Sulaymonova muzeyi tashkil etilib, unda 3 tomlik asarlari, darslik va dissertatsiyalari, ilmiy faoliyati davomidagi butun bir xotiralari mujassam ettirilgan.) 1960-yillarning boshida O'zbekiston adliya va sud organlari tizimida amalga oshirilgan keng ko'lamli qayta tashkil etish jarayonlari Xadicha Sulaymonova zimmasiga yangi mas'uliyatli vazifalarni yukladi. O'zbekiston SSR Ministrlar Soveti huzurida qonun hujjatlarini kodifikatsiya qilish va boshqarish funksiyalarini bajaruvchi maxsus organ – Yuridik komissiya tashkil etilib, X. Sulaymonova uning raisasi etib tayinlandi. Uning rahbarligi ostida advokatura va sud ekspertizasi instituti kabi muhim tuzilmalar faoliyat yuritdi. Komissiya raisasi sifatidagi ish hajmining nihoyatda og'irligiga qaramay, olima ilmiy kadrlarni tayyorlash masalasini doimo diqqat markazida saqladi. U sud ekspertizasi institutini yuqori malakali mutaxassislar bilan ta'minlash va uning moddiy-texnik bazasini mustahkamlashga alohida hissa qo'shdi. Ayniqsa, 1960–1963-yillar mobaynida uning bevosita rahbarligi va amaliy yordami bilan institutda dastlabki to'rt nafar yuridik fanlar nomzodi V. Umarov, B. I. Pinxasov, I. G. Muxamedova va V. M. Rubinova yetishib chiqdi. Uning shogirdlaridan biri B. I. Pinxasov kriminalistika sohasida O'zbekistondagi birinchi huquqshunoslik fanlari doktori ilmiy darajasiga erishdi.

## SUD-HUQUQ TIZIMIDAGI ISLOHOTLARI

1964-yilning aprel oyi O‘zbekiston huquqshunoslik va davlat boshqaruvi tarixi uchun o‘ziga xos sahifalardan birini ochdi. Aynan o‘sha davrda mamlakatning siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotidagi muhim voqealar markaziy matbuot diqqat markazida bo‘ldi. O‘sha yili “Izvestiya” ro‘znomasining aprel sonlaridan birida O‘zbekistonning xotin-qizlari, davlat va xalq xo‘jaligi, fan va madaniyat sohalaridagi rahbar ayollarga bag‘ishlangan keng ko‘lamli maqola chop etildi. Ushbu nufuzli nashr sahifalarida respublika Oliy sudining raisasi, taniqli huquqshunos olimi **Xadicha Sulaymonova** ning nomi alohida hurmat bilan tilga olindi. Y.S.Nasriddinova shunday ta’rif bergan edi:



*“Oliy sud xizmati – o‘ta mas‘uliyatli vazifadir. Bugungi kunda huquq-tartibot organlari oldiga qo‘yilayotgan talablar har qachongidan yuqori. Xadicha Sulaymonovaning ushbu vaziyatga ko‘tarilishi xalqning mehnatkash xotin-qizlarga bo‘lgan yuksak ishonchining yaqqol ifodasidir.”*

Xadicha Sulaymonova o‘ziga berilgan bu ulkan ishonchni amaliy ishlar bilan oqladi. U Oliy sud raisasi vakolatida g‘ayrat-shijoat va chinakam fidoyilik bilan mehnat qildi. Uning faoliyati davomida respublika sud organlarini ta’minlash, qonunchilikni zamon talablariga moslashtirish uchun muhim qadamlar tashlandi. Xadicha Sulaymonovaning tashabbuslari davlat sud tizimidagi ish faoliyatini oshirdi, balki adolat mezonlarining qonunchilikda mustahkam o‘rin egallashiga xizmat qildi. Yuridik fanning adliya va sud organlarining amaliyoti bilan aloqasini doimiy yordamga Xadicha Sulaymonova alohida e’tibor berardi. U huquq fanimizni aqidaparastlikdan tozalashdan imkoni yana shundaydir, deb hisoblardi. U fan bilan amaliyotning mustahkamlanishi, bir tomondan, yuridik fanni hayotning boy va xilma-xil ma’lumotlari to‘ldirish manbai bo‘lsa, huquq-tartibot ishlarini har doim ilmiy asosda amalga oshirishga kafolat bo‘lishini, sud-tergov apparatlarida ishlovchilarning madaniyatini yuksaltirishga olib kelishini yaxshi tushunadi. Xadicha Sulaymonovaning rahbar organlari oldida “O‘ZSSR Oliy sudiulleti”ni chiqarish yuzasidan kiritgan taklifi ana shu ishining yakuni bo‘ldi. Sudyalarning qonunchilikni mustahkamlashdagi mas‘uliyatini oshirish, jumladan, sudni boshqarish ham sud a’zolarining obro‘si va mustaqilligini kuchaytirish bilan uyg‘unlashgan bo‘lishi lozim. X.Sulaymonovaning tashabbusi bilan yuqori sud organlarining quyi sud organlariga doimiy ravishda malakali yordam berishi yo‘lga qo‘yilgan edi. Shu maqsadda O‘zbekiston SSR Oliy sudi a’zolarining vaqti-vaqti



bilan zonalar bo'yicha xizmat safariga borib, quyi sud organlariga yordam berish tartibi joriy qilingan edi. Sudlarning zonalar bo'yicha taqsimlanganini olib, sud kollegiyasining doimiy tarkibi vujudga kelgan edi. Shular nazorat qilish va yordam ancha yaxshilandi<sup>2</sup>.

### III BO'LIM. FUQAROLARNING HUQUQIY HIMOYASI



#### XALQ SUDYASINING FUQAROLAR BILAN SUHBATI

Xadicha Sulaymonova faoliyatida vaqtdan unumli yuklash va xizmat burchiga sadoqat ancha yuqori bo'lgan. Hukumat organlaridagi murakkab yig'ilishlardan so'ng ham, ish kunining qolgan vaqtini fuqarolarni qabul qilishga bag'ishlar edi. Kunlardan bir kuni hovlida, daraxt soyasidagi o'rindiqda soch-soqoli oqargan qariya o'tiribdi. Kiyimiga bu kishi shaharlikka o'xshamas, uzoq yo'l bosib, olis rayondan kelganga o'xshaydi. U sud binosiga kiraverishda kimni kutyapti? Balki u raisga emas, apparatdan yoki sud a'zolaridan birortasiga uchrashmoqchikan? Xadicha Sulaymonova boshqacha xarakterdagi odam bo'lganda edi, cholning oldidan indamay o'tib keta berar, o'zining zarur ishlari bilan shug'ullanib, soat rosa ikkida qabulni boshlardi. Agarda chol uning qabuliga kirmoqchi bo'lgan bo'lsa, navbati kelganda kirib, o'z dardini aytardi. Lekin Xadicha Sulaymonova bukchayib qolgan qariyaning oldidan o'tib ketolmadi, undan respublika Oliy sudiga nima sababdan kelganini so'radi.

Qariya shunday javob berdi:

– Biladigan odamlardan kimga uchrashsam ekan, deb so'rasam, bosh sudyaga, deb maslahat berishdi, qizim. Bu yerga kelishga keldim-u, kimga uchrashishimni bilmayman. Nima qilishimni bilmay o'tiribman, bosh sudya qayerdaligini kimdan so'rasam ekan. U mening dardimga quloq solarmikan.

Xadicha Sulaymonova kuldi-da, dedi:

– Men bilan yuring, ota, sizga yordam berishga harakat qilaman. – Balli, rahmat qizim, bo'lmasa umidimni uzib o'tiruvdim. Uzoqdan, Samarqanddan kelganman...

<sup>2</sup> Hakimov M., Ahmedov G., Saidov A. Xadicha Sulaymonova – huquqshunos olim, davlat arbobi. – T.: O'zbekiston, 1993. 22-bet

Qariya Sulaymonova bilan xonaga kirganda xuddi shu ayol respublikaning bosh sudyasi ekanligini tushunib, nihoyatda hayron qoldi. Shubhasiz, qariya judayam hayratda edi, lekin o'zini biroz tutib olgandan keyin o'z dardini batafsil aytib berdi. Xadicha Sulaymonova qariyaning fikrini bo'lmay, uning dardini oxirigacha eshitdi. Balki, qariyaga o'z hayotida birinchi marta sudya bilan suhbatlashishga to'g'ri kelganini, shuning uchun ham u iltimos bilan kelishining sababini atroflicha tushuntirishga harakat qilib, suhbatdoshiga o'z ishining ikir-chikirigacha aytib bermoqchi bo'lganini tushunardi.

Qariya iltimosining qisqacha mazmuni mana bunday edi: kolxozda shofer bo'lib ishlaydigan o'g'li avariya qilib, bir kishiga shikast yetkazgan. Shunga binoan o'g'lini ozodlikdan mahrum etishgan. O'g'lining xotini juda kasalmand, qariya esa nabiralariga qaray olmaydi. Ro'zg'or tebratib turgan farzandi qamalib qolib, oilaga moddiy yordam beradigan kishi yo'q. Xadicha Sulaymonovaning rahmi keldi. O'rnidan turib, ish stoli yaqiniga keldi-da, telefon trubkasini ko'tardi... Sulaymonova suhbatdoshi bilan xayrlasharkan unga samimiylik bilan shunday dedi: – O'g'lingizni ko'rishga ruxsat berishadi. U bilan ko'rishgandan keyin uyingizga jo'nayvering. Men o'g'lingizning ishini so'rattirdim, taxminiy ma'lumotlarga qaraganda, balki sizning oilangizga yordam berolsak kerak. Qariya o'rnidan qo'zg'aldi, minnatdor bo'lganidan ko'zlari yoshga to'ldi. Xadicha Sulaymonova xonadan chiqib ketayotgan qariyani to'xtatdi-da: – Hali shoshmang, ota, o'g'lingizni ozod qilsa bo'ladimi, yo'qmi, buni sharoit ko'rsatadi, – dedi. Respublika Oliy sudining raisasi ish bilan chuqur tanishib chiqqach, yosh shoferni qoralashda ortiqcha qattiqqo'llik qilingan, degan xulosaga keldi. Qariyaning o'g'li qamoqda o'zini yaxshi tutgan, yaxshi ishlagan, yuz bergan voqeadan g'oyatda tashvish tortgan. Xadicha Sulaymonova hukmni yumshatishning obyektiv sabablarini har taraflama o'yladi, uni qamoqdagi yigitning oilasidagi ahvol ko'proq tashvishlantirardi: kasal xotini va yosh bolalarini boqadigan kishi yo'q. Agarda xalq sudi aybni yengillashtiradigan sabablarni, aybdorning oilaviy ahvolini o'z vaqtida hisobga olganda boshqacharoq hukm chiqarilgan bo'lardi.

Xadicha Sulaymonova hukmni o'zgartirish va qamoqdagi yigitga shartli jazo qo'llash haqidagi protestga imzo chekdi. O'zbekiston SSR Oliy sudining jinoyat ishlari bo'yicha sud kollegiyasi bu protestni ko'rib chiqib, haqiqiy ahvolni hisobga olganda aybdorning bundan buyon qamoqda yotishi o'rinsiz, uni qamoqxonadan ozod qilish kerak, deb hisoblab, protestni ma'qulladi. O'sha kuni, Xadicha Sulaymonova qariyani kuzatgandan keyin zarur ishlar bilan shug'ullandi. Qabul vaqtiga bir soat qolgandi. Shu orada stenografistkaga o'ntacha xatga javob diktovka qildi, muhim hujjatlarni tahrirga chiqardi, apparatdagi mas'ul xodimlarni chaqirib, unga ertaga ertalab kerak bo'ladigan hujjatlarni qay usulda tayyorlash lozimligini tushuntirib, ularga topshiriqlar berdi. Xonasining o'zida yengil-yelpi

tamaddi ham qila oldi. Rosa soat ikkida qabulxona kotibasini chaqirib, qabulga kim avval kelgan bo'lsa o'shani kiritishni aytdi. Eshik ochilib, o'rta yoshlardagi kishi ostonadan qadam qo'ygan edi. Shu onda eshik orqasidan qandaydir tushunib bo'lmaydigan shovqin eshitildi. Bir ayol qo'lida yig'lab turgan bolasi bilan haligi kishini chetga turtib yubordi-da, xonaga suqilib kirib ketdi. Uning ketidan yana olti bola kirdi. Qo'rquvdan go'daklarning ko'zi yoshlangan, kattaroqlari uyalganlaridan boshlarini quyi egib turardilar. Ona bo'lsa jaholatga to'lgandi. – Orqamdan yuringlar, tezroq yuringlar, – baqiriq ovoz bilan buyurdi bolalariga. – Men hecham navbat kutmayman, menga hamma yordam berishga majbur, – derdi u.

Xadicha Sulaymonova indamay o'tirardi. U ish vaqtida har xil voqealarga duch kelardi. Hammaning oldida, jumladan, hatto o'z bolalarining oldida odobsizligini qilaveradigan ana shunday shallaqa ayollar bilan ham uchrashishga to'g'ri kelardi. Sulaymonova o'ziga xos iliq muomala bilan dedi:

– O'zingizni bosing, marhamat qilib o'tiring, bolalarni tinchlantiring.

Lekin bu o'rinli taklifga ayol pisand ham qilmadi. Bor ovozi bilan baqirdi: – Bolalarning otasini qaytaring, shundagina ular tinchishadi. Yig'layveringlar, bolalar, qattiqroq yig'langlar, mayli, hamma bilsin sizlarning alamingizni. Bunday sharoitda biror masalani osonlikcha hal qilib bo'larmidi deysiz. Ezilgan bolalarni ko'rishi bilanoq Xadicha Sulaymonovaning yuragi siqildi, onalarining ana shunday odobsizlik bilan jinoyatchi erining oqlanishiga erishmoqchi bo'lganini yaxshi tushunardi. Sulaymonovaning stoliga qo'yilgan materiallar esa bu bolalarning otasi ashaddiy qonunbuzar ekanligidan dalolat berardi. Bu qonunbuzar, ko'p yillar davomida savdo sohasida ishlab, o'g'irlik bilan shug'ullangan. U ogohlantirishlarni ham, reviziya aktlarini ham pisand qilmagan. Katta miqdorda o'g'irlik qilganligi uchun uzoq muddatga ozodlikdan mahrum etilgan. Xadicha Sulaymonova sabr-toqat bilan ayol da'volarini tinglab bo'lgach, o'z xulosasida shunday dedi: – Baqirib-chaqirish, yig'i bilan hech narsaga erisholmaysiz. Sizlarning ishingiz menga ma'lum, ariza qoldirib keting, qonunga asosan ko'rib chiqiladi. Endi o'zingizni ham, bolalarni ham qiynamang, biz o'zimiz qabul qilingan qarorni sizga ma'lum qilamiz. Ayol birdaniga bo'shashib ketdi. Shuncha shovqin-suronsiz ham bu voqeadan Sulaymonova boxabar ekanligiga ishonch hosil qildi shekilli, jimgina xayrlashdi-da, bolalari bilan chiqib ketdi<sup>3</sup>.

Xadicha Sulaymonova fuqarolar qabuli davomida har kuni turli xil shikoyatlarni ko'rar, ularga oqilona qaror chiqarardi. Bu esa haqiqiy sudyaning mas'uliyatidir.

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<sup>3</sup> Xakimov M., Ahmedov G., Saidov A. Xadicha Sulaymonova – huquqshunos olim, davlat arbobi. – T.: O'zbekiston, 1993. 29-bet

## XADICHA SULAYMONOVA: PROTEST SUD ISHI

Xadicha Sulaymonovanning yuksak insonparvarlik fazilatlari va vaziyatga xolisona baho bera olish qobiliyati ko'plab murakkab sud ishlarida yaqqol namoyon bo'lgan. U joyi kelganda hech qachon ortiqcha qattiqqo'llik qilmas, har bir ishning tub mohiyatini chuqur o'rganishga intilar edi. Buning yorqin misoli sifatida 1962-yillarda shov-shuvga sabab bo'lgan **Dmitriy Gavrilovich Fedorov** ishi bo'yicha chiqarilgan adolatli qarorni keltirish mumkin. Mazkur ish nafaqat huquqiy nuqtayi nazardan, balki sudya va inson o'rtasidagi ma'naviy mas'uliyatning o'ziga xos namunasi sifatida ham tarixda qoldi. Keling, Feodorov sud ishini tahlil qilamiz.

Fedorov Andijon oblastidagi "Uztransspecstroy"ga qarashli 4-qurilish boshqarmasida shpal qo'yish bo'yicha master bo'lib ishlardi. 1962-yilning kuzida reviziya qilinganda 3600 so'm turadigan 1154 ta temir yo'l shpali kam chiqdi. Fedorov jinoiy javobgarlikka tortilib, Andijon oblast sudi 1962-yil dekabrda O'zbekiston SSR Jinoyat kodeksining 149-moddasiga binoan to'rt yil ozodlikdan mahrum etish, davlatga yetkazgan 3600 so'mlik moddiy zararni undirib olish haqida hukm chiqardi. Xadicha Sulaymonova respublika prokurorining shu ish yuzasidan 1964-yil iyunida yozgan protestini ko'rib chiqdi. D. G. Fedorov so'roq davomida sud majlisida hamda qamalgandan keyin yozgan shikoyat xatida suiiste'molga hech qachon yo'l qo'ymaganligini, faqatgina sovuqqonlik qilganini aytgan edi.

Ishdagi hujjatlar qamalib yotgan Fedorovning da'volari to'g'riligini tasdiqladi. Master materiallarni hisobga olish va saqlashni to'g'ri tashkil qilmaganligi orqasida ko'pgina shpal yo'qolgan. Shpal temir yo'l qurilishi uchastkasigacha keltirilganda ko'pincha masterning ishtirokisiz ishchilar qabul qilib olib, nakladnoyga qo'l qo'yib berishardi. Keyin nakladnoylar yo'q qilinib, umumiy hujjat rasmiylashtirilardi-da, bunga D. G. Fedorov imzo qo'yardi.

Ko'rinib turibdiki, ishning bu tartibda qo'yilishi, javobgar kishining ishtirokisiz materiallarning qabul qilib olinaverishi tartibsizlikka olib kelgan, natijada ko'pgina kishilarning, hatto qurilishga hech qanday aloqasi bo'lmaganlarining shpal o'g'irlashiga yo'l ochilgan. Shpallar duch kelgan joyga tashlanaverilganidan har qanday begona xohlagancha olib, tashib ketaverishgan. Shunday hollar ham bo'lganki, qurilish uchastkasida oshxona yo'qligi, yoqishga o'tin va ko'mir keltirilmaganligi sababli ishchilarning o'zlari shpallarni ovqat pishirishga ishlatib yuborganlar. Bundan tashqari, Fedorov ko'pincha boshqa uchastka masterlarining "chin va'dasi"ga ishonib, hech qanday hujjat rasmiylashtirmasdan shpallarni berib yuborgan. Tergovda masterning o'g'irlik qilmagani yoki nojo'ya maqsadda xizmat vazifasini suiiste'mol qilmagani



aniqlandi. Ammo Fedorov yetishmovchilikni yashirish maqsadida, hujjatlarni qalbakilashtirishga jur'at etgan-da, temir yo'lga yotqizilgan shpallarning sonini oshirib ko'rsatgan. Reviziyada ana shu qalbakilik aniqlangan va master jinoiy javobgarlikka tortilgan.

Xadicha Sulaymonova D. G. Fedorovga nisbatan sud tomonidan chiqarilgan qattiq hukm asossiz deb qarshilik ko'rsatdi. Bu masalani chuqur o'rganib, respublika Oliy sudida ko'rilgan vaqtda o'zi raislik qilib, qoralangan Fedorovning xatti-harakati sovuqqonlik qilganida, deb hisoblab, sud qarorini quyidagicha o'zgartirishni taklif etdi: "Fedorov Dmitriy Gavrilovichga nisbatan Andijon oblast sudi 1962-yil 30-dekabrda chiqargan hukm va O'zSSR Oliy sudi jinoiy ishlar bo'yicha sud kollegiyasining qarori o'zgartirilsin, jinoyatchiga nisbatan O'zSSR Jinoyat kodeksining 149-moddasi o'rniga O'zSSR JK sining 151-moddasi qo'llanib, jazo muddatini qamoqda yotgan vaqti bilan chegaralab, darhol u ozod qilinsin. D. G. Fedorovdan 3584 so'm 51 tiyinlik yetkazilgan moddiy zararni undirib olish haqidagi sud qarori o'z kuchida qoldirilsin". Lekin X. S. Sulaymonova hamma vaqt ham sud qarorini yengillashtira bermas, jinoyatchi qonunga qarshi ish qilib qo'yib, o'z aybiga iqrar bo'lgan taqdirdagina kechirish mumkin, deb hisoblardi. Og'ir jinoyat sodir bo'lgan taqdirda respublikaning bosh sudyasi rahm-shafqat qilmas, faqat qonunga asoslanar, qonun nima desa, shunga amal qilardi. Bordi-yu, eng oliy jazo qo'llash lozim bo'lib qolgan taqdirda hech ikkilanmay hukmni imzolardi. 1963-yilning aprelida Samarqandda shunday voqea bo'ldi: yigirma yoshlar chamasi Ahmadjonov va Abdusalomov o'zlariga tanish Fayzullayevni uchratib qolishadi. Shunda shahardan tashqari joyda salqinlab kelish fikri tug'iladi. Fayzullayev o'ziga tanish I. Nina ismli qizni ham taklif etadi. Ular "Gaz" mashinasining shoferi Salohiddinovdan Bulung'ur lesxozining soya-salqin yerigacha olib borib qo'yishni so'rashadi. Yo'lda keta turib tanishlari o'n besh yoshli Qurbonovni ham o'zlari bilan olib ketishadi. Shofer ularni aytgan joylariga olib borib qo'ydi-da, xayrlashib shaharga tomon yo'l oldi. Ulfatlar bo'lsa, oziq-ovqat, ko'pgina spirtli ichimliklarni ko'tarib olib lesxozning ichkarisiga, ariqqa yaqinroq bo'lgan oftobro'y joyga borishdi. Yeyishdi, ichishdi, rosa kulgi ko'tarishdi. Yigitlar I. Ninaga ko'z olaytira boshlashdi. Abdusalomov qiz tomon yaqinlashsa, qiz najot istab tanishi Fayzullayev tomon o'zini olib qochardi.

Abdusalomov bo'lsa borgan sari xiralik qilardi. Nihoyat dedi:

– Qani, bu yerdan qoch, men qizning yonida o'tiraman.

Fayzullayevning g'azabi qo'zg'ab, dedi:

– Sen nima deyapsan! Nina mening do'stim, yaxshi qiz.

Shu ondayoq Fayzullayevning qulog'i tagiga qattiq bir musht tushdi, so'ngra miyasiga tayoq bilan tushirishdi. U yiqilib, xushidan ketdi. Abdusalomov Ninaga tashlanib, uni yiqitmoqchi bo'ldi. Qiz qattiq qarshilik ko'rsatdi. Razil zarb bilan

qizni urib, yerga yiqitdi-da, tepa boshladi. Nina xushidan ketdi. Abdusalomov va Ahmadjonovlar qizni zorlashdi. Qo‘rqqanidan dag‘-dag‘ titrab ketgan Qurbonov daraxt orqasiga emaklab qochib o‘tib, ana shu jirkanch voqeaning shohidi bo‘ldi. Abdusalomov va Ahmadjonov jirkanch jinoyatlari bilan tinchib qolishmadi. Ularda qo‘rqinchdan titroq paydo bo‘ldi. Ikkalovining ham ko‘ngliga guvohni yo‘qotish kerak, degan bir fikr keldi. Qizning boshiga tosh bilan tushirdi. Fayzullayevning xushi o‘ziga kelgach, qizni endi urmanglar, deb yalindi. Fayzullayevning o‘zi yana kaltak tagida qoldi. Jinoyatchilar Ninani ham, Fayzullayevni ham bo‘g‘ishdi.

Navbat Qurbonovga keldi. Jallodlar uni chinqirtirib rosa tepkilashdi. Jallodlar unga biroz rahm qilib, bo‘lgan voqeani bordi-yu, birovga ma‘lum qilsang, sening ham kuning shunday bo‘ladi, deb qo‘rqitishdi. Mana ikki jallodning qilmishi. O‘zbekiston SSR Oliy sudi kollegiyasi sudning Abdusalomovni otib o‘ldirish to‘g‘risidagi hukmini tasdiqladi-yu, Ahmadjonovga nisbatan ham chiqarilgan otib o‘ldirish haqidagi oliy jazoni o‘n besh yil qamoq hukmi bilan almashtirdi. Kollegiya Ahmadjonov Abdusalomovning ta‘sirida harakat qilgan, endigina o‘n sakkiz yoshga kirgan bo‘lib, ilgari jinoyat qilmagan, o‘z aybiga iqror bo‘ldi, tavba qildi, deb hisobladi. X. S. Sulaymonova respublika prokurori o‘rinbosarining shu ish bo‘yicha yozgan norozilik xati bilan tanishib chiqib, masalani O‘zSSR Oliy sudi Prezidiumi muhokamasiga qo‘ydi. Prezidium Sulaymonovaning ana shu masala yuzasidan bergan axborotini tinglab, respublika Oliy sudi kollegiyasining viloyat sudi hukmini o‘zgartirish haqidagi qarorini asossiz deb topdi. Prezidium ishni boshqa hay‘atda qaytadan ko‘rib chiqish uchun O‘zSSR Oliy sudi kollegiyasiga yubordi. Natijada Ahmadjonovning jinoiy ishi qayta ko‘rib chiqilib, oliy jazoga hukm qilindi. Ana shu ish ko‘rilgan vaqtda Xadicha Sulaymonovaning kayfiyati nihoyatda buzildi, ich-ichidan g‘oyatda g‘azablandi. Qilingan jinoyat eng qattiq jazo berilishini taqozo etardi. Respublikaning bosh sudyasi hukmni tasdiqlab, imzo chekar ekan, qilingan qaror to‘g‘riligiga qat’iy ishonardi. Bunday vaqtda haqqoniy yo‘l tutish, qonunchilikka qat’iy amal qilish kerak<sup>4</sup>.

### **Adolat – qattiqqo‘llikda emas, haqiqatdadir.**

Dmitriy Fedorov ishi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Xadicha Sulaymonova ayblanuvchiga shunchaki "jinoyatchi" deb emas, balki vaziyatning qurboni bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan inson deb qaragan. U masalaning tubiga yetib borib, master Fedorovning harakatlarida g‘arazli niyat yo‘qligini, balki tizimdagi tartibsizlik va sovuqqonlik borligini aniqlagan. Natijada, asossiz qattiq jazo (149-modda) adolatli va yengilroq jazo (151-modda) bilan almashtirilgan. Bu uning jazo choralari

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<sup>4</sup> Xakimov M., Ahmedov G‘., Saidov A. Xadicha Sulaymonova – huquqshunos olim, davlat arbobi. – T.: O‘zbekiston, 1993. 39-bet

insonni mayib qilish uchun emas, balki uni qayta tarbiyalash uchun xizmat qilishi kerak degan qat'iy pozitsiyasini tasdiqlaydi.

Sulaymonovanning insonparvarligi aslo zaiflikni anglatmas edi. Ahmadjonov va Abdusalomov ishtirokidagi mudhish voqea (nomusga tegish va qotillik) tahlili uning og'ir va jirkanch jinoyatlarga nisbatan naqadar murosasiz bo'lganini ko'rsatadi. Ahmadjonovga berilgan "yengillik"ni asossiz deb topib, uni qayta oliy jazoga tortish tashabbusi bilan chiqishi uning jamiyatni xavfli unsurlardan himoya qilish va qonuniy jazo muqarrarligini ta'minlashdagi irodasidan dalolat beradi. Xadicha Sulaymonova o'zbek sudlov tarixida "Adolat tarozisining posboni" bo'lib qoladi. Uning merosi bugungi kun huquqshunoslari uchun ham muhim darsdir: har bir jinoiy ish ortida inson taqdiri turganini unutmaslik va har bir hukmda ham qalb, ham qonun amriga quloq tutish...

Urush davrida ko'plab jadidlarimiz nomi qoralanib o'linga hukm qilinadi. Ana shunday vaziyatda Xadicha Sulaymonova, Sharof Rashidov, Nuriddin Muhiddinovlar tashabbusi bilan adolat qaror topadi. Xadicha Germaniya SSR da Bosh prokuror Rudenkoning huzuriga borib, aybsiz ayblanganlar Fayzulla Xo'jayev va Akmal Ikromovlarning sud ishini qayta qo'zg'atadi. U o'z bilimi, tirishqoqligi, dalillarni aniq va batafsil joyida ishlata olib, isbotlab bera olganligi sabab Rudenko oldida ularning nomini oqlab sud ishida yutib chiqadi. Xadicha Sulaymonovanning qat'iyatli, adolatli sudya ekanligiga, o'zbeklar orasida shunday ayollarimiz borligiga hayratda qolib, uning aql-zakovatiga qoyil qoladi. Shundan so'ng, qariyb 40 mingga yaqin soxta ayblar bilan qatag'onga uchragan yoxud surgun qilinganlarning nomi oqlanadi. Xadicha Sulaymonova nafaqat qurbonlarning nomini, balki butun bir o'zbek xalqining ma'naviy qiyofasini saqlab qoladi. Bunda uning hissasi beqiyos edi.

*U adliya organlari xodimlariga nisbatan chuqur hurmat bilan qaragan bo'lsa-da, qonun buzilishiga hech qachon toqat qilmagan.*

## **ILMIY-FAOLIYAT: FALSAFA VA HUQUQ INSTITUTINING TASHKIL ETILISHI**

Xadicha Sulaymonova 1935-1938-yillarda xalq sudyasi, O'ZSSR Oliy sudi a'zosi, 1945-yilda huquqshunoslik sohasidagi ilk o'zbek olim ayoli, 1950-1952-yillar yuridik fanlar doktori, professori, 1954-yilda Yuridik instituti direktori etib tayinlanadi va xuddi shu yili "O'ZSSR da xizmat ko'rsatgan fan arbobi" unvoni bilan taqdirlanadi. 1956-yil O'ZSSR Fanlar Akademiyasi haqiqiy a'zosi, akademik, 1956-1958-yillarda SSR Yustitsiya Ministri, 1959-1964-yillarda "O'ZSSR Ministrlar soveti huzuridagi yuridik komissiya raisi va 1964-yilga kelib O'ZSSR Oliy sudi raisi bo'ldi.

Xadicha Sulaymonovaning serqirra faoliyatida nafaqat sudlov, balki milliy huquqshunoslik fanini tizimlashtirish masalasi ham alohida o‘rin egallagan. Xususan, u akademik I. M. Mo‘minov bilan hamkorlikda O‘zSSR Fanlar akademiyasi huzuridagi **Falsafa va huquq instituti** faoliyatini tubdan isloh qilish va qayta tashkil etishda jonbozlik ko‘rsatdi. 1958-yilning aprel oyiga kelib, Fanlar akademiyasi Prezidiumi tomonidan mazkur institutning yangi tuzilmasi hamda kelgusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalishlari tasdiqlandi. Ushbu muhim hujjatning ishlab chiqilishida X. Sulaymonova va I. Mo‘minovning hissasi beqiyos bo‘ldi. Shu yilning may oyidan boshlab institut tarkibida falsafa va huquq bo‘limlari mustaqil ravishda ish boshladi. Dastlabki bosqichda huquq bo‘limi o‘z ichiga uchta asosiy yo‘nalishni qamrab olgan edi:

1. **Davlat va huquq nazariyasi hamda tarixi;**
2. **Davlat huquqi va sovet qurilishi;**
3. **Jinoyat va fuqarolik huquqi hamda protsessi.**

E’tiborlisi shundaki, Xadicha Sulaymonova nafaqat butun huquq bo‘limining ishini muvofiqlashtirgan, balki bevosita **jinoyat, fuqarolik huquqi va protsessi sho‘basiga** rahbarlik qilib, sohaning ilmiy poydevorini mustahkamlashga xizmat qilgan. X.Sulaymonova yurist olimlarning ilmiy ish olib borishida tashkilotchi bo‘ldi. “Hozirgi davrda O‘zbekiston sovet davlati va huquqi rivojlanishi muammolari”, “Kommunistik qurilishda Sovetlar ro‘lining oshib borishi”, “Xalq xo‘jaligini boshqarishning huquqiy masalalari” singar mavzular ilmiy ishning dolzarb mavzulariga aylandi.

Xadicha Sulaymonova 80 dan ortiq ilmiy asar yaratgan. Professor O. E. Eshonov bilan hamkorlikda jamoa bilan **“O‘zbekiston davlati va huquqi tarixi”** uch jildlik asarni yaratdi. Mazkur mualliflar guruhi tarkibida H. Rahmonqulov va G. Tansiqboyeva kabi o‘sha davrning iqtidorli yosh olimlari jalb etildi. Sulaymonovaning: *“Fanga butun borlig‘ini baxsh etmagan insondan haqiqiy olim chiqmaydi”*, – degan o‘gitlari yosh tadqiqotchilar uchun dasturulamalga aylandi. Ushbu fidokorona mehnatning samarasi o‘laroq, 1958-yildan boshlab uch jildlikning ilk qismlari dunyo yuzini ko‘rdi:

- **Birinchi jild 1960-yil: (1917-1924-yillar)** Turkiston ASSR, Xorazm va Buxoro Xalq Sovet Respublikalari ijtimoiy hamda davlat qurilishi va huquqining asosiy masalalari;
- **Ikkinchi jild 1963-yil: (1924–1937-yillar)** O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy davlat qurilishi, sovet sudi va masalalari;
- **Uchinchi jild 1965-yil:** Akademik Sulaymonova hayotining so‘nggi yillarida



ham o'z ilmiy mas'uliyatini unutmay, 1938–1959-yillar davrini qamrab oluvchi uchinchi jild (to'rtinchi kitob) ustidagi ishlarni deyarli yakuniga yetkazdi.

X.Sulaymonovanning birinchi aspirant M.S.Vosiqova (sobiq Adliya vaziri) bo'lgan edi. U ustoz haqida: “Professor X. S. Sulaymonova nihoyatda band bo'lishiga qaramay, olimlar tayyorlash ishiga hamisha vaqt topardi. U har bir ilmiy xodimni o'z farzandidek tarbiyalardi. U iltifotli, sezgir, qalbi pok inson edi. O'zini ayamasdan qalb amri bilan ishlardi”, - deya o'z fikrlarini bildiradi.

## XADICHA SULAYMONOVA XALQARO MAYDONDA

Xadicha Sulaymonovanning faoliyati nafaqat respublika miqyosida, balki xalqaro darajada ham yuksak e'tirof etilgan. Uning huquq, tarix va sotsiologiya sohalaridagi mukammal bilimi hamda davlat boshqaruvidagi tajribasi uni jahon miqyosidagi taniqli jamoat arbobiga aylantirdi. Akademik London, Tokio, Dehli va Praga kabi dunyoning yirik poytaxtlarida o'tkazilgan nufuzli ilmiy anjumanlarda



O'zbekiston yurisprudensiyasi hamda oila sotsiologiyasi bo'yicha o'z ma'ruzalari bilan ishtirok etib, milliy huquqimizni jahonga tanitdi. U xalqaro miqyosda chet mamlakatlar bilan do'stlik va madaniy aloqalar ittifoqi huquq seksiyasi vitse-prezidenti, siyosiy fanlar bo'yicha xalqaro assotsiatsiyalar a'zosi sifatida faol diplomatik ish olib bordi. Xadicha Sulaymonova chet ellik hamkasblari, ayniqsa, rivojlanayotgan Osiyo va Afrika davlatlaridan kelgan yuristlar delegatsiyalari uchun ochiq muloqot maydonini yaratdi. Vyetnam kabi do'st mamlakatlardan kelgan huquqshunoslarga sud tizimini shakllantirish, qonun hujjatlarini tizimlashtirish va kodifikatsiya qilish bo'yicha bergan amaliy tavsiyalari uning naqadar fidoyi va tajribali mutaxassis bo'lganini ko'rsatadi. Shuningdek, u tinchlikni saqlash va xotin-qizlar harakatining faol ishtirokchisi sifatida xalqaro maydonda inson huquqlari va ijtimoiy barqarorlik g'oyalarini ilgari surdi. Uning bu keng qamrovli faoliyati bugungi kundagi “Xalqaro huquq” va “Huquqiy diplomatiya” tushunchalarining poydevori bo'lib xizmat qilgan desak, mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. X.Sulaymonova 1961-yilning mart oyida Ganga va boshqa mamlakatlardan kelgan delegatlar bilan xotin-qizlarning huquqlarini xalqaro miqyosda himoya qilish, ularga teng imkoniyatlar yaratib berish borasida uchrashuvda ishtirok etadi. Xalqaro komitetda 1963-yi 20-aprelda Fransiyaning

konsitutsiyaviy huquq bo'yicha taniqli olimi Levini qabul qildi. Ularning suhbatini jinoyat va grajdanlik huquqi, sud ishlari yurituvi, O'zbekistonning ma'muriy-huquqiy tuzilishi haqida bo'ldi. 1961-yil yanvarda BAA poytaxti Qohirada o'tkazilgan Osiyo va Afrika xotin-qizlarining Birinchi Konferensiyasida sovet delegat sifatida ishtirok etadi.

Xadicha Sulaymonovaning xalqaro miqyosdagi obro'-e'tibori uning 1960-yilda Londonda o'tkazilgan BMTning jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash bo'yicha Ikkinchi kongressidagi ishtirokida yaqqol namoyon bo'ldi. Dunyoning 84 davlatlari jumladan SSSR, AQSH, Fransiya, Yaponiya, BAR, Tunis, Gana va shuningdek ko'pgina xalqaro tashkilotlardan 1000 ga yaqin delegatlar orasida u nafaqat sovet delegatsiyasi a'zosi, balki o'zbek huquqshunoslik maktabining yetuk namoyandasi sifatida so'z oldi. Kongress davomida Buyuk Britaniya lord-kansleri Kilmur tomonidan ilgari surilgan "iqtisodiy farovonlik jinoyatchilikning o'sishiga sabab bo'ladi" degan qarashga qarshi Xadicha Sulaymonova o'zining asosli argumentlari bilan chiqdi. U iqtisodiy va madaniy yuksalish, aksincha, jinoyatchilikni jilovlash va kamaytirishga xizmat qilishini O'zbekiston misolida isbotlab berdi. Akademik Sulaymonova o'z ma'ruzasida 1959-yilda qabul qilingan yangi Jinoyat kodeksining ahamiyatiga to'xtalib, unda insonparvarlik tamoyillari ustuvor ekanini ta'kidladi. Xususan, eskirgan va jamiyat taraqqiyotiga mos kelmaydigan normalarning chiqarib tashlanishi o'zbek huquq tizimining yangilanish davriga qadam qo'yganidan dalolat edi. Bu chiqish nafaqat Xadicha Sulaymonovaning yuksak salohiyatini, balki O'zbekistonning o'sha davrdagi huquqiy yutuqlari jahon hamjamiyati diqqat markazida bo'lganini ko'rsatadi.

1964-yilning yanvarida X. S. Sulaymonova Seylonga boradigan sovet xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi delegatsiyasiga rahbar qilib tayinlandi. Bu delegatsiya Seylon xotin-qizlarining yirik tashkiloti – Lanka Maxila Samiti (LMS)ning taklifiga binoan kelib, bu yerda 12 kun bo'ldi. Sovet xotin-qizlari Seylonda bo'lgan chog'larida LMSning, shuningdek xotin-qizlarning buddiy assotsiatsiyasi, tamil xotin-qizlar tashkiloti, yosh xristian xotin-qizlar tashkiloti va boshqalar ish faoliyati bilan tanishdi. Delegatsiya xotin-qizlar tashkilotlari huzuridagi sanoat markazlarida, maktablar, bolalar bog'chalarida bo'ldi, Seylonning markazi Kolombodan tashqari Negombo, Kandi, Katunayak shaharlarini tomosha qildi. Aynan shu tashrif Xadicha Sulaymonovaning xalqaro maydondagi so'nggi safari edi.



## IV BO‘LIM. AKADEMIK SULAYMONOVA XOTIRASIGA

### ADOLAT QUYOSHINING BOTISHI

Har bir insonning hayot yo‘li ma‘lum bir nuqtada yakun topsa-da, uning ezgu ishlari asrlar davomida meros bo‘lib qolaveradi. O‘zbek huquqshunoslik fanining yorqin yulduzi, akademik Xadicha Sulaymonova o‘zining ilmiy faoliyati

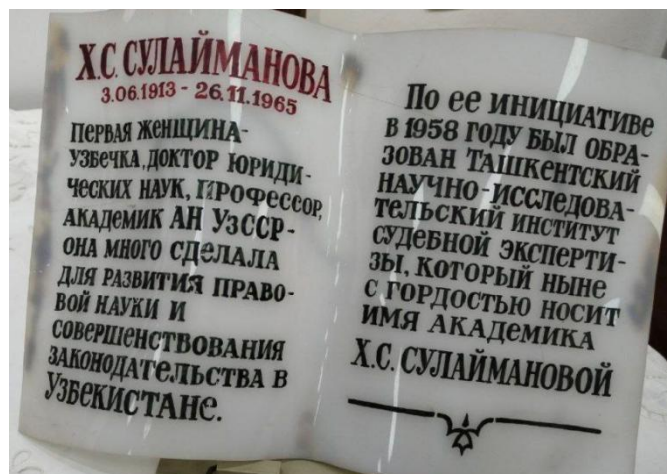


cho‘qqisiga chiqqan, hali oldinda ulkan rejalar va tugallanmagan asarlar turgan bir vaqtda bevaqt o‘lim uni tark etmadi. Og‘ir va uzoq davom etgan xastalik sababli, iste’dodli olima **1965-yil 26-noyabrda** vafot etdi. U hayot bilan vidolashgan pallada bilimga to‘lgan, kuch-quvvati kamoliga yetgan bir davrda edi. Shunday bo‘lsa-da, u o‘zining qisqa umri davomida O‘zbekiston huquqshunoslik fanini yangi

bosqichga olib chiqib, yuzlab xayrli ishlarni amalga oshirishga ulgurdi. Xadicha Sulaymonovaning ilm-fan va jamiyat oldidagi ulkan xizmatlari davlat tomonidan yuksak taqdirlangan. Uning ko‘ksini ikki bor **“Hurmat Belgisi”** ordeni, “Ulug‘ Vatan urush davridagi shavkatli mehnati uchun” medallar hamda O‘zbekiston SSR Oliy Kengashining Faxriy yorliqlari bezab turgan. Bu mukofotlar shunchaki ramz emas, balki uning so‘nggi nafasigacha o‘z xalqiga ko‘rsatgan sadoqatining isbotidir.

Xalq o‘zining sadoqatli farzandini hech qachon unutmaydi. Bugungi kunda akademikning nomi nafaqat darslik va kitoblarda, balki u asos solgan muassasalarda ham yashamoqda: U uzoq yillar rahbarlik qilgan **Falsafa va huquq instituti** xodimlari hamon uning ilmiy an‘analarini davom ettirmoqda, uning nomi bilan ataluvchi **Respublika sud ekspertizasi markazi (instituti)**, shahrimiz ko‘chalari va ta‘lim maskanlari uning nomi bilan yuritilishi kelajak avlod uchun o‘ziga xos ibrat namunasidir.

*Adolat quyoshi botishi mumkin, ammo u taratgan ziyo avlodlar yo‘lini yoritishda davom etaveradi.*





## XOTIRA BITIKLARIDAN...

*Noshukurlik bo'lmasin-u, shu davrda Xadicha opadek huquqshunoslik fani va amaliyoti uchun jonkuyar rahnamoni uchratmadim."*



Xadicha opa faqat huquqshunoslik fani emas, balki umuman huquqiy muhit to'g'risida, adolat va qonunchilik to'g'risida g'amxo'rlik qilar edi. Ayniqsa umrining oxirlarida qonunlarimizni takomillashtirish uchun barchamizni safarbar etdi. 1959 va 1962-yillardagi umumittifoq anjumanlariga aylangan Toshkent yig'ilishlarini hozirgacha huquqshunoslarimiz qo'msaydilar va orzu qiladilar. O'sha yillarda qonunlarni takomillashtirish yo'lida, yuridik fan ravnaqini ko'zlab jiddiy tashkiliy ishlar amalga oshirildi. Respublika Oliy Kengashi Rayosati tarkibida Yuridik bo'lim barpo etildi. 1965-yil oktyabrda meni Oliy Kengash Raisi Yodgor opa Nasriddinova o'z huzurlariga chorladi va shu bo'limga boshchilik qilishni taklif qildi. Men birmuncha sabablarni ro'kach qilib rozi bo'lmadim. Yodgor opa: "Yaxshi o'ylab ko'ring. Bir haftadan so'ng menga roziligingizni aytish uchun keling", – dedi. Men "Rozi bo'lmasam ham albatta kelaman", deb javob berdim. Bir hafta o'tgach yana Yodgor Sodiqovnaning xonalariga kirib bordim va rad javobimni qaytardim.

Xadicha opa Respublikamizda huquqshunoslikning ravnaqi yo'lida qanchalik jonbozlik qilganlari to'g'risida ko'p satrlar yozilgan. U kishi ilm yo'liga kirgan har bir yosh xodim nazdida o'zini qarzdor, uni qo'llab-quvvatlash o'zining burchi deb his qilar edi. Ham ilmiy, ham davlat ishlari bilan o'ta band bo'lgani holda, 1961-yil xotin-qizlar bayrami arafasida mening fan nomzodi darajasini himoya qilishimga bag'ishlangan kengashda qatnashish va opponentlik qilish uchun Leningradga maxsus safar qilgani ana shu hissiyotning isbotidan bir namunadir.

Xadicha opa faqat huquqshunoslik fani emas, balki umuman huquqiy muhit to'g'risida, adolat va qonunchilik to'g'risida g'amxo'rlik qilar edi. Ayniqsa umrining oxirlarida qonunlarimizni takomillashtirish uchun barchamizni safarbar etdi. 1959 va 1962-yillardagi umumittifoq anjumanlariga aylangan Toshkent yig'ilishlarini hozirgacha huquqshunoslarimiz qo'msaydilar va orzu qiladilar. O'sha yillarda qonunlarni takomillashtirish yo'lida, yuridik fan ravnaqini ko'zlab jiddiy tashkiliy ishlar amalga oshirildi. Respublika Oliy Kengashi Rayosati tarkibida Yuridik bo'lim barpo etildi. 1965-yil oktyabrda meni Oliy Kengash Raisi

Yodgor opa Nasriddinova o‘z huzurlariga chorladi va shu bo‘limga boshchilik qilishni taklif qildi. Men birmuncha sabablarni ro‘kach qilib rozi bo‘lmadim. Yodgor opa: “Yaxshi o‘ylab ko‘ring. Bir haftadan so‘ng menga roziligingizni aytish uchun keling”,– dedi. Men “Rozi bo‘lmasam ham albatta kelaman”, – deb javob berdim. Bir hafta o‘tgach yana Yodgor Sodiqovnaning xonalariga kirib bordim va rad javobimni qaytardim. Yodgor opa jiddiylashib, “Xadicha Sulaymonovaning taklifi edi bu. Ustozingiz bo‘ladi-ya. Ahvoli og‘ir ekanidan ham xabaringiz bor. Men unga nima deb javob beray?” deyishi bilanoq qat‘iy iztirob chekdim va “ustoz nimani loyiq topsalar, shu. Men u kishining so‘zini hech qaytarmaganman”, dedim. Bu ham mening hayotimda jiddiy burilishga sabab bo‘lgan edi.

Afsuski, qonun chiqaruv idorasida qilgan ishlarimdan ustozga bevosita hisob berolmadim. Shu lavozimda ishlay boshlaganimga qariyb bir oy o‘tgach, Y.S.Nasriddinova SSSR Oliy Soveti Raisining o‘rinbosari sifatida Kremlda ishlab turgan edi. Men esa u yerga yuridik bo‘lim ish tajribasini o‘rganish uchun borgan edim. Ertalab Yodgor Sodiqovna o‘z xizmat xonasiga chaqirib, “Opa olamdan o‘tibdilar”, – dedilar va meni shu kuniyoq Toshkentga ta’ziyaga jo‘natdilar.

Bunga 28 yil bo‘ldi. Noshukurlik bo‘lmasin, shu davrda Xadicha opadek huquqshunoslik fani va amaliyoti uchun jonkuyar rahnamoni uchratmadim<sup>5</sup>.

*G‘afur Abdumajidov*



Xadicha Sulaymonova o‘zbek ayollaridan yetishib chiqqan birinchi huquqshunos olimadir. Kim u kishining rahbarligida mehnat qilgan bo‘lsa, undan o‘rganish va uni bilish kimga nasib etgan bo‘lsa, uning xotirasida Xadicha Sulaymonova juda katta iste’dodga ega bo‘lgan olim, zo‘r tashkilotchi va jamoat arbobi, yosh avlodning dono murabbiysi,

ko‘ngilchan va yoqimli ayol sifatida abadiy qolgan.

Xadicha Sulaymonova qisqa bo‘lsa-da, nihoyatda yorqin va sermazmun hayot kechirdi. Bizlar keyingi avlod vakili sifatida mag‘rurlanib, “ular birinchi edilar”, deb gapiramiz. Chunki Xadicha Sulaymonova respublikamizda huquqshunoslik sohasida birinchi fan doktori, professor, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi

<sup>5</sup> Xakimov M., Ahmedov G‘., Saidov A. Xadicha Sulaymonova – huquqshunos olim, davlat arbobi. – T.: O‘zbekiston, 1993. 34-bet

Fanlar akademiyasining akademigi bo'lgan o'zbek ayoli edi. U o'zining ana shu qisqa-yu, ammo sermazmun umri davomida respublikamiz uchun yetuk malakali mutaxassis kadrlar tayyorlashga, huquq fanining va qonunlarimizning yanada rivojlanishiga juda katta hissa qo'shgan birinchi o'zbek olimasi bo'lib tanildi. Ana shu paytlar menga, Toshkent yuridik institut talabasiga Xadicha Sulaymonova bilan tanishish baxti kulib boqdi. Mening pedagoglik faoliyatimga ham Xadicha Sulaymonova befarq qaray olmas edi. O'qituvchi sifatida auditoriyaga birinchi marta kirganimda yosh va tajribasiz edim. Mening qarshimda o'tirgan talabalar katta yoshdagi, salobatli, ko'pchiligi urushda qatnashgan yigitlar edi. Ular meni samimiy kutib olgan bo'lsalar-da, ayrimlarining ishonchsizlik bilan qaraganlarini ham sezib turardim. O'sha damda o'qituvchi degan yuksak nomga munosib ekanligimni isbotlashim lozim edi. Buni dildan his etib, o'zimda bir mas'uliyat sezib turgandim. O'qituvchi sifatidagi birinchi darsim, sabog'im muvaffaqiyatli o'tganligidan mening quvonchim cheksiz edi. Xadicha Sulaymonovaning kamtar, mehribon va ulug' ustozligi shundaki, dars o'tayotganimda menga mutlaqo bildirmasdan menga qiyin holat bo'lganida yordam berish, qo'llash maqsadida auditoriya eshigi yoniga kelib, poylab turganligini keyinchalik bilib, u kishidan cheksiz minnatdor bo'lgan edim. Ana shunday ustoz va onalik mehrini, menga qiyin bo'lgan paytlarda so'zi va ishi bilan yordam berishga tayyor turganligini ishim va shaxsiy hayotimda doimo sezar edim. Ya'ni yoshligimda ham, keyin ham, yuridik instituti jinoyat huquqi kafedrasining katta o'qituvchisi bo'lib ishlab yurganimda ham, yuqori lavozimlarni egallagan paytlarimda – O'zbekiston SSR Adliya vazirining o'rinbosari, Respublika Oliy sudi raisining o'rinbosari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Soveti Prezidiumi, Respublika Vazirlar Kengashi raisi, katta oilaning sohibi doimo sezib turar edim. Xadicha Sulaymonova o'z ilmini davom ettirib, doktorlik juda-juda xohlar edi.

Xadicha Sulaymonova umrining oxirgi kunigacha o'z Vataniga, xalqiga sidqidildan xizmat qildi. Uning porloq xotirasi hamisha qalbimizda saqlanadi. Ustozdan abadiy minnatdormiz.

***Mamlakat Vosiqova***

## HAYOT SAHIFALARI



*Xadicha Sulaymonovanning ilmiy faoliyati davomida hamkasblari bilan tushgan esdaliklari.*





*Aslida, bir soniya bir dunyo xotiralar yaratilishiga sababchidir.*



*O'zbekiston SSR Oliy sud raisasi lavozimida ishlab yurgan vaqtlari.*









## XOTIMA

Inson umri oqar daryoga o'xshaydi, undan qolgan ezgu nom va vatan ravnaqi yo'lidagi xizmatlar esa qalbimizda mangu qoladi desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Bevaqt kelgan xastalik sabab bor-yo'g'i 52 yoshida hayotdan ko'z yumgan ulug' ustozimizning vafoti ilm ahli uchun katta yo'qotish bo'ldi. Bugun u kishining xoki muqaddas Chig'atoy qabristonida mangu qo'nim topgan bo'lsa-da, u qoldirgan boy ilmiy meros avlodlar qalbidan chuqur joy oldi.

Akademik, olima, ilk o'zbek huquqshunos ayoli Xadicha Sulaymonovanning nomini ulug'lash maqsadida poytaxtimizning ko'rkam ko'chalaridan biriga u



kishining nomi berilgani, ayniqsa, Toshkent davlat yuridik universitetida talabalar uchun maxsus stipendiyalarning joriy etilgani bu ehtiromning yorqin namunasidir. Bu nafaqat nomni ulug'lash, balki kelajak huquqshunoslarini buyuk shaxslar yo'lidan borishga undovchi ulkan rag'batdir. Ushbu shaxsning sud ekspertizasi sohasidagi beqiyos xizmatlari bugun ham o'z dolzarbligini yo'qotgani yo'q. Ustozning sa'y-harakatlari va ilmiy izlanishlari bugun munosib davomchilar olimlar va talabalar tomonidan nashr etilayotgan yangi tadqiqotlar, monografiya va maqolalarda qayta o'z aksini topmoqda.

Xulosa o'rnida aytish mumkinki, Xadicha Sulaymonovanning bosib o'tgan hayot yo'li, ilmga bo'lgan sadoqati va yuksak insoniy fazilatlarini biz uchun hamisha ibrat maktabi bo'lib qoladi. Zero, o'z umrini millat ravnaqi va adolatga baxshida etgan insonlar xotirasi abadiy mangu qolur.



## CHAPTER I. THE LIFE PATH OF KHADICHA SULAYMONOVA THE PROVIGILANT PIONEER OF THE LEGAL REALM



Academician and scholar Khadicha Sulaymonova an exemplary paradigm

for the contemporary judicial and legal system was born on July 3, 1913, in Andijan, then a peripheral region of the Turkestan Governorate. Her childhood coincided with the tumultuous years of World War I and subsequent geopolitical upheavals, owing to which she was prematurely deprived of paternal guidance. Her father, Kelginboy Sulaymonov, was one of the highly educated, erudite, and enterprising figures of his era. His profound proficiency in the Russian, Kazakh, Turkmen, Tajik, and Kyrgyz languages laid a solid foundation for his professional engagement as an interpreter at the local

Caravanserai.

During his tenure at the Caravanserai, Sulaymon Kelginboyev actively interacted with numerous visiting merchants and travelers, thereby remaining systematically well-informed about global political dynamics and international affairs directly through the emissaries transiting via Andijan. Raised in the intellectual ambiance of such sophisticated and conceptual discourses, Khadicha, from her formative years, developed nuanced analytical conclusions regarding global transformations and prevailing societal injustices. Consequently, her subsequent inclination toward the legal domain was not merely an impulsive reaction to the tragic, publicly unsettling “Nurkhon incident,” but rather a direct manifestation of her upbringing in an intellectual family environment and her socialization within a highly enlightened, progressive milieu. Indeed, the pivotal role of parental education and intellectual capacity in shaping a child’s character remains an undeniable truth. Between 1915 and 1917, a circle of prominent social and political figures of the epoch began to coalesce around Sulaymon Kelginboyev. Foremost among these distinguished individuals was Ubaydullakhoja Asadullakhojayev, the first Uzbek defense attorney. Throughout his professional advocacy, Asadullakhojayev maintained a strategic collaboration with Kelginboyev. The latter's exceptional mastery of linguistic mediation earned him widespread renown not only within Andijan but across the entire Fergana Valley. Together, they conducted a rigorous investigation into the misconduct of Captain Novgorodsky, against whom the local populace had lodged numerous grievances,

effectively exposing his extensive embezzlement of state funds and systemic exploitation of the citizens. During their intellectual deliberations, Ubaydullakhoja Asadullakhojayev articulated a profound national vision: ***“We are bound to provide our children with higher education in advanced nations; for only through this paradigm can we achieve genuine national independence and sovereignty.”*** Shortly after these historical events, following the October Revolution, Sulaymon Kelginboyev tragically perished during the armed conflicts while aligned with the Soviet government forces. His spouse, Otincha-aya, demonstrated exceptional fortitude and refused to capitulate under the weight of her husband's untimely demise. Being a patient, sagacious, and literate woman, she solely driven by the ambition to secure a prospective future for her offspring initially gained employment at a silk factory and subsequently completed teacher-training courses to instruct the Uzbek language. A period of severe socio-economic adversity was just commencing for the family. Otincha-aya enrolled her two elder children, Yusufjon and Mutabar, along with her younger son, Niyozbek, in the same academic institution to ensure they received a structured education. Observing the steady intellectual enrichment and expanding cognitive capacity of her children particularly Khadicha, who grew up to be exceptionally inquisitive and passionately dedicated to knowledge the mother derived profound solace and optimism for their future. Under these critically challenging circumstances, Otincha-aya entirely assumed the dual responsibilities of both mother and father, bearing the immense burden of an single parent with unprecedented dedication. During this specific historical juncture, the population of the region, which had historically endured the colonial subjugation of Tsarist Russia, confronted an unprecedented disruption of centuries-old socio-economic, moral, and traditional norms. This societal transformation was catalyzed by the onset of “socialist construction” and the institutionalization of a new ideological paradigm. The comprehensive reorganization of all spheres of public life on socialist foundations was accompanied by an uncompromising doctrinal struggle against “class enemies.” Elements categorized by the new administration as “hostile class entities” conducted overt counter-propaganda, proclaiming that the Soviet state would completely subvert traditional morality and Islamic religious sanctity a rhetoric that exerted a profound psychological impact on the conservative echelons of society. The traditional clergy (mullahs and ishans) actively disseminated dogmatic assertions that the abandonment of the paranja (veil) and the unveiling of women’s faces would inevitably precipitate a total degradation of public morality. However, behind the facade of these acute socio-cultural and ideological clashes lay entirely different, profound geopolitical and strategic objectives pursued by the contending factions.

## THE ASSAULT: YEARS OF STRUGGLE FOR EMANCIPATION

While Khadicha Sulaymonova was consecrating her youth to the pursuit of knowledge, the populace was navigating an exceedingly convoluted and antagonistic epoch. This volatile climate culminated in the launch of the “*Hujum*” (The Assault) campaign in Uzbekistan in 1926 –a state-sponsored institutional initiative aimed at the comprehensive emancipation of women. The primary objective was to elevate the socio-legal status of women, liberate them from the shackles of centuries-old patriarchal servitude, and catalyze their integration into formal education and creative labor across all domains of public life. However, this transformative process was fraught with systemic resistance. Protagonists of the pre-revolutionary traditional order and those entrenched in religious fanaticism vehemently condemned the unveiling of women as a manifestation of “moral depravity.” Women who discarded the *paranja* (veil) and subverted illiteracy by attending educational courses were subjected to severe social coercion, systemic persecution, and physical assault. In the year 1928 alone, the brutal assassination of 203 women who chose the path of liberty stands as one of the most agonizing chapters in our national history. The tragic fates of dedicated women, such as Surmakhan Shermatova, served to further fortify the unyielding resolve of the young Khadicha Sulaymonova.

One of the core priorities of the Soviet-era cultural revolution was the liberation of Eastern women from historical subjection, their integration into socially productive labor, and the institutional guarantee of their access to education. Within the structural framework of Communist ideology, comprehensive opportunities were engineered to elevate the social consciousness of women, facilitate their academic instruction, and promote their active, creative participation in all societal spheres. The regressive era, wherein women were strictly confined within the “four walls” of domesticity and their latent talents and intellectual capacities completely marginalized, was relegated to the past. Legally, women were granted full emancipation and an egalitarian status co-equal with men. Subsequently, state focus pivoted toward ensuring that every woman could effectively exercise these newly acquired rights in daily life, thereby creating expansive vectors for their spiritual and cultural development.

In the 1920s, the strides made by Uzbek women toward liberty and equality were exceptionally arduous and blood-stained. During the “*Hujum*” movement, reactionary and obscurantist forces opposed to modernization deployed brutal mechanisms to suppress the awakening of legal consciousness among women. This historical struggle was far more than a mere clash of ideologies; it was a devastating chain of authentic tragedies that directly cost the lives of women who



dared to embrace freedom. History has indelibly chronicled these unforgettable atrocities, notably:

- **Surmakhan Shermatova (Fergana):** Brutally executed by her own spouse for participating in an enlightened women's assembly, discarding the *paranja*, and choosing an autonomous life.
- **Adolatkhon (Bukhara):** Murdered by her husband for her aspiration toward scientific enlightenment and her enrollment in literacy eradication courses.
- **Ochilkhan Sodiqova (Samarkand):** Despite being a simple laborer within the *Hujum* campaign, she was strangled to death by her husband for pursuing the arts and participating in an amateur cultural circle.
- **Nurkhon Yoldoshkhojayeveva (Margilan):** This particular assassination in 1929 provoked unprecedented public outrage. For Nurkhon, who chose the stage and personal freedom through her unique vocal talent, this choice constituted a radical defiance of age-old dogmas. Her public performance with an unveiled face was denounced by fanatical mullahs as an “unpardonable sin,” culminating in her tragic martyrdom. These massacres underscore the exorbitant price at which the path of freedom and justice was paved.

Witnessing these blood-stained pages of history, future jurists like Khadicha Sulaymonova arrived at a profound realization regarding the absolute necessity of robust protective legislation and an equitable judicial system. The martyrdom of these dedicated women served to intensify the societal imperative for justice within the national consciousness. Nurkhon’s tragic fate was not merely the demise of an artist, it was an undeniable indictment of the cruelty of antiquated dogmas. The fatal stabbing of Nurkhon by her own brother, who had fallen under the psychological manipulation of fanatical forces, sent shockwaves through the entire Fergana Valley. An extraordinary open judicial tribunal was convened in Margilan to try this barbaric crime. People from the furthest corners of the valley converged upon the court to witness the administration of justice. Among them stood the seventeen-year-old Khadicha Sulaymonova, destined to become the foundational architect of Uzbek legal science. The young Khadicha was intensely captivated by the mechanics of state punishment and the institutional restoration of justice. During the proceedings, Tojikhon Shodiyeva –one of the pioneering women to courageously discard the *paranja* –took the floor as the public prosecutor. Having been forced into child marriage, Tojikhon had resolutely broken the chains of that oppression through sheer willpower, pursuing education to eventually ascend to high institutional offices. Her fiery, articulate rhetoric reverberated through the courtroom. Her wrathful and piercing words directed at the cold-blooded murderer ignited an intense emotional awakening within the young Khadicha. It was

precisely in this courtroom that Khadicha perceived the terrifying yet magnificent power inherent in the legal denunciation of crime. Looking at the perpetrator, she understood that justice is a demand asserted not merely by the state apparatus, but collectively by the sovereign populace. The irrefutable evidence presented by Tojikhon Shodiyeva compelled the judicial panel to render the ultimate verdict: in the name of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, the perpetrator was sentenced to death by firing squad. The public greeted this equitable judgment with profound vindication and approval. For Khadicha, who personally witnessed the immense public reverence shown toward Tojikhon Shodiyeva's monumental sacrifices for women's emancipation, this court trial became an enduring, life-defining lesson. Though her delicate hands were powerless at that precise historical moment, she harbored an absolute conviction that her internal thirst for justice would eventually propel her toward the zenith of the legal profession. Human life is transient, yet the equitable laws and noble deeds one establishes endure perpetually.

Ultimately, the “*Hujum*” movement in Uzbekistan transcended a mere transformation of dress; it evolved into a fundamental reformation of the socio-political physiognomy of women. The liberation of previously disenfranchised women from the confines of the “four walls” injected a dynamic new energy into society. Within a brief interim following the inception of the movement, approximately one hundred thousand women discarded the oppressive black (*chachvon*), entering the arenas of social labor and institutional politics. This profound metamorphosis was reflected not merely in abstract statistics, but in tangible metrics within governing bodies. From the perspective of political participation, according to the electoral outcomes of 1926–1927, women constituted approximately 18 percent of the deputies elected to urban Soviets. In rural Soviets, out of more than 30,000 deputies, nearly 4,000 were women, and 30 courageous women presided as chairpersons over rural councils. By 1929, female membership within the party ranks escalated substantially, reaching 1,187. These gargantuan political and social upheavals within the country served as the catalyst that intensified young Khadicha Sulaymonova's aspiration for higher legal education. Most notably, the profound emotional experiences she endured during the judicial proceedings of the Nurkhon tragedy definitively crystalized her life's trajectory. She no longer merely desired an academic education; driven by an imperious dictate of conscience, she set a categorical objective to become a jurist. When Khadicha shared this profound aspiration within the serene confines of their Andijan home, her mother's eyes gleamed with a mixture of solemn approval and immense pride. Her mother's words –“*Had your father been alive, he would have been profoundly proud of this new life you are forging*” –seemed to reawaken

within the daughter's soul her late father's deep-seated reverence for enlightenment.

With the inexorable passage of time, Khadicha's naive, childhood perceptions of jurisprudence underwent a profound evolution. She no longer viewed a jurist merely as a "judge" or a "prosecutor" participating inside a courtroom, but rather as an unyielding shield protecting the rule of law an active architect of a new society and an equitable order. Amidst these intricate socio-political confrontations, Khadicha Sulaymonova never deviated from her chosen path. She ascended from a modest legal practitioner to the exalted offices of Minister of Justice and Chairwoman of the Supreme Court. Her life trajectory remains a sublime archetype of a life entirely consecrated to knowledge, science, and the absolute triumph of justice.

## **CHAPTER II. THE SCHOLARLY AND ACADEMIC TRAJECTORY OF THE ACADEMICIAN WITHIN THE JUDICIAL-LEGAL SYSTEM**

### **A LIFELONG ODYSSEY CONSECRATED TO ENLIGHTENMENT**

It would be no exaggeration to assert that the socio-political transformations that unfurled during the first quarter of the twentieth century engineered a fundamental paradigm shift in the collective destiny of the peoples of Central Asia.



To perpetuate this progressive trajectory within the domain of jurisprudence became an foundational aspiration for Khadicha Sulaymonova. Upon graduating from a nine-year secondary academic institution in 1931, she crystallized her ambition of establishing a legal career into an unyielding resolve, initially enrolling in the preparatory courses of the Scientific Research Institute of Soviet Construction and Law. Within an remarkably brief interim, she began to manifest her exceptional intellectual capacity and academic aptitude. Following a year of intensive preparation, she was directly admitted into the second-year cohort of the Faculty of Law at the newly inaugurated Tashkent Institute of Soviet Construction and Law, named in honor of Jahon Obidova.

This institutional establishment, which played an indispensable role in developing higher legal education in Uzbekistan, invited distinguished professors from Moscow and Leningrad such as I. I. Kryltsov and I. N. Trepitsin –to conduct academic instruction and catalyze specialized scientific-research activities.

Renowned legal scholars and pedagogues, including Professors B. I. Manelys, M. D. Lutsky, K. D. Turin, alongside Associate Professors S. S. Avrukhs, M. Muminov, K. Sarimsokov, G. M. Arenberg, and B. A. Usatenko-Chervonny, initiated their professional tenures within this academy. The academic years were both remarkably arduous and profoundly intellectually stimulating. The overarching mandate of the student cohort was to assimilate



an entirely novel framework of Soviet legal science a concept hitherto unprecedented within the socio-political imagination of Central Asia. Prior to the Red Revolution, and indeed for a decade following the October coup until 1928, traditional Islamic courts presided over by *qadis* had operated concurrently and on an equal footing with the nascent Soviet tribunals. For a Muslim, *Sharia* law constitutes an all-encompassing codification of normative directives, governing human conduct from nativity until demise by delineating the parameters of the permissible (*halal*) and the prohibited (*haram*). Islamic jurisprudence and *Sharia* dogmas had been inexorably interwoven into the cultural fabric of the indigenous population over an eight-century-long historical epoch. Islamic law distinguished itself from Western and alien legal traditions through its highly sophisticated, meticulous regulation of property rights, agrarian-water relations, domestic-marital institutions, and hereditary successions. In essence, Islam and *Sharia* had transformed into the definitive national lifestyle of the Uzbek people. Regrettably, the underlying objectives and imperialistic visions of the encroaching Russian regime focused on dominating internal governance through a calculated policy of pseudo-populism, systematically disenfranchising the populace of their religious heritage, and thoroughly eradicating our multi-centennial cultural and historical roots. Naturally, Khadicha Sulaymonova, as a daughter of her epoch and a devoted child of her nation, genuinely believed that the doctrines of "socialism" and the socialist re-engineering of state and law were intrinsically aligned with the supreme interests of the public. It was this profound conviction that underpinned her unwavering devotion and steadfastness throughout her life's work.

During the years of her academic training, the Institute of Soviet Construction and Law was accorded paramount institutional significance. The fact that the institute operated under the direct jurisdiction of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR, with Fayzulla Khodjayev – the Chairman of the Republican Council of People's Commissars serving concurrently as its dual

director, stands as a clear testament to this high status. Within the walls of this institution, the early empirical experiences of synthesizing Soviet judicial and legal frameworks across the Central Asian republics were consolidated, culminating in the authorship of pioneering scientific treatises in jurisprudence. M. Muminov produced critical scholarly work on the theory of state and law, while B. I. Manelys formulated a foundational treatise concerning Soviet construction and socialist property dynamics. Eminent scholars including S. A. Radjabov, a full member and Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Tajik SSR, along with Professors F. S. Bakirov, A. K. Rasuliyev, and Associate Professors Z. Inomov and N. D. Degtyarenko –had all emerged from the doctoral and post-graduate cohorts of this academy. Khadicha Sulaymonova never confined her academic pursuits to the mere perusal of mandatory educational curricula. She methodically acquired every newly published treatise on jurisprudence, analyzing them repeatedly and compiling comprehensive conceptual abstracts for her personal reference. Her peers were consistently astonished by her singular aptitude for rapidly deciphering complex legal constructs, procedural intricacies, and statutory semantics, as well as her rare ability to articulate many from memory. Notwithstanding her profound reverence for the academic environment, whenever she encountered an analytical ambiguity, she would unhesitatingly interrogate the faculty, articulating her independent perspectives with remarkable intellectual audacity. Furthermore, Khadicha frequently engaged in scholarly discourse with post-graduate researchers who, having completed their higher legal education in the metropolitan centers of the Soviet Union, had arrived in Uzbekistan to conduct field research. Khadicha had deliberately set a categorical, long-term objective to specialize specifically in criminal law. This vast matrix of institutional opportunities served as the primary catalyst propelling her toward her aspirations. Indeed, it is with profound justification that history perceives within the persona of Khadicha Sulaymonova the definitive archetype of a truly resilient and unyielding woman...



## PEOPLE'S JUDGE KHADICHA SULAYMONOVA

In September 1935, a monumental celebratory assembly was convened at the Institute of Soviet Construction and Law to commemorate the graduation of the



republic's inaugural cohort of professionally trained jurists. Yoldosh Akhunboboyev, the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, personally attended the ceremony to confer the academic diplomas upon the graduates. As Khadicha Sulaymonova stepped forward to receive her diploma, she was

enveloped by a profound sense of pride and exultation, realizing she had attained the illustrious distinction of becoming the first Uzbek female legal professional. Indisputably, behind every facet of her success lay the spiritual guardianship and blessings of her father, Sulaymon Kelginboyev, and her mother, Otincha-aya. Immediately upon her graduation, Sulaymonova initiated her professional tenure within the judiciary as a practicing magistrate, and in the twilight days of 1935, she was elected as a member of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR. Having scaled such exalted institutional heights at the tender age of twenty-two, her soul harbored inexhaustible professional aspirations; at that historical juncture, she stood unprecedented in her youth among both male and female peers within the legal realm. Khadicha Sulaymonova unequivocally vindicated the immense institutional trust reposed in her.

During that specific epoch, the judiciary was continually compelled to navigate and surmount systemic anomalies that fundamentally undermined the democratic axioms of court organization and procedural justice. It was not uncommon during judicial adjudications for the formal indictments to lack corroborative



substance, rendering the determination of objective truth exceptionally labyrinthine. The preliminary investigative organs frequently predicated their indictments entirely on circumstantial evidence or the mere uncorroborated confessions of the accused. In confronting such complex procedural dilemmas, Khadicha

Sulaymonova systematically sought counsel from E. M. Udris, the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR. Udris was widely recognized as one of the most distinguished luminaries of early Soviet justice, renowned for his unyielding adherence to principle, intellectual audacity, and meticulous objectivity in resolving the most intricate legal disputes. Interaction and collaborative engagement with such a mentor profoundly accelerated Sulaymonova's professional evolution, catalyzing the refinement of her personal virtues –such as industry, structural fortitude, absolute impartiality, dogmatic adherence to the rule of law, and the implementation of legislation in a profoundly humanistic spirit. Consequently, throughout her tenure as a member of the Republican Supreme Court, her judicial record remained entirely untarnished by a single extra-legal or arbitrary verdict. This stands as an undeniable testament to the profound public trust reposed in the judiciary and served as a sublime moral recompense for a steadfast crusader of socialist legality. She served within the Supreme Court for over three years, a tenure during which she simultaneously enriched her empirical methodology and augmented her theoretical erudition.



Following these formative judicial milestones, the grand structural turning points in Khadicha Sulaymonova's academic career commenced. In September 1938, she gained admission as a post-graduate researcher (aspirant) within the Department of Soviet Criminal Law at the Moscow Juridical Institute. Throughout her doctoral residency, **Professor A. Trainin** a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences –served as her formal scientific supervisor. Together, they collaborated on an array of scientific treatises, dissertations, and foundational textbooks, with Trainin emerging as a core intellectual mentor who consistently championed her academic endeavors. Khadicha Sulaymonova's scientific trajectory remains intrinsically and inextricably interwoven with the conceptual formulation of the theory and history of criminal law in Uzbekistan. Throughout her investigative endeavors, she dedicated rigorous focus to establishing the fundamental tenets of this discipline. Although the outbreak of the Second World War temporarily impeded the finalization of her doctoral dissertation, this historical interlude inaugurated dynamic new vectors within her pedagogical career. Until 1945, she operated as an assistant lecturer and associate professor at the Tashkent Juridical Institute, rendering monumental contributions to the instruction and cultivation of highly qualified cadres for the legal profession.

During her tenure at the institute, the scholar's daily routine was exceptionally demanding, she delivered lectures and conducted practical seminars throughout the day while relentlessly working on her dissertation during the nocturnes. On July 20, 1945, she successfully defended her doctoral thesis entitled ***“Harbiy intervensiya va fuqarolar urushi davrida O‘zbekiston SSRning jinoyat qonunlari”*** (*The Criminal Legislation of the Uzbek SSR During the Period of Military Intervention and Civil War*) thereby inscribing her name into history as the first Uzbek woman to be awarded the academic degree of Candidate of Legal Sciences. Subsequently, in September 1945, she assumed the chairmanships of the Department of Criminal Law at the Tashkent Juridical Institute, bearing institutional responsibility not merely for her personal research vectors but for the collective academic progression of the entire departmental faculty. Notwithstanding her exhaustive administrative and pedagogical obligations, Sulaymonova systematically secured time to advance her historical research within the Department of Legal History at the Institute of History and Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. To further fortify her scholarly synthesis, she was dispatched in September 1948 to a two-year senior doctoral research residency at the Institute of Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In October of that year, her seminal paper, ***“The Emergence of Soviet Criminal Law in Uzbekistan,”*** was published in the prestigious journal *Soviet State and Law*. A few months later, in March 1949, the same periodical featured her second profoundly analytical treatise, ***“O‘zbekiston SSRda sovet sudlarining tashkil topishi tarixi”*** (*The History of the Organization of Soviet Courts in the Uzbek SSR*). On December 29, 1950, she defended her monumental higher doctoral dissertation dedicated to the evolution of Uzbek criminal law, and by 1951, she ascended to the rank of full Professor of Criminal Law.

In her academic dissertations, Khadicha Sulaymonova deployed a rigorous scientific methodology to elucidate the criminal law and penal policies enforced by the Tsarist autocracy in Central Asia during the pre-revolutionary epoch. The imperial Russian conquest of Turkestan had exerted a transformative impact on local criminal-legal dynamics, as the statutory framework of the Russian Empire was progressively extended over the Turkestan Governorate. Certain provisions of Sharia law were systematically revised, while others were entirely abrogated. Specifically, a significant portion of the normative legal doctrines previously administered by traditional qadi courts was invalidated. In a progressive shift, a statutory maximum term for the deprivation of liberty was instituted to replace the archaic practice of life-long incarceration. Through this scholarly initiative, she became the pioneering academic to offer a structured resolution to this highly contradictory historical paradigm. Furthermore, Sulaymonova articulated a

comprehensive legal characterization of the inaugural Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR, which had entered into statutory force in June 1926. Concurrently, she finalized her comprehensive scientific analysis regarding the unique structural attributes and procedural applications of the newly revised Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR, which was adopted by the Republican Supreme Soviet in May 1959 and enacted into force on January 1, 1960. Ultimately, in September 1954, Sulaymonova was appointed to the exalted office of Director of the Tashkent Juridical Institute. In December of that same year, the Presidium of the Republican Supreme Soviet conferred upon her the illustrious honorary title of **“O‘zbekiston SSRda xizmat ko‘rsatgan fan arbobi”** (*Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR*). In July 1955, following the institutional reorganization wherein the institute was integrated as the Faculty of Law within the Central Asian State University (SAGU), she assumed the mantle of Dean of the faculty while concurrently maintaining her chairmanship of the Department of Criminal Law, executing both complex scientific and vast administrative obligations with extraordinary distinction. One of the most triumphant milestones of her life occurred in October 1956, when she was elected as a full Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR.

## AS MINISTER OF JUSTICE: ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL LEADERSHIP



In September 1956, Khadicha Sulaymonova transitioned into the executive echelons of state governance, deploying her extensive legal expertise within the structural framework of the Ministry of Justice. Her ministerial tenure was characterized by a sophisticated harmonization of the principles of collegiality and unified command. Consistently championing the professional initiative of her subordinates, she instituted an environment wherein the most urgent and labyrinthine legal dilemmas were subjected to comprehensive, multi-lateral deliberations,

thereby guaranteeing evidence-based, rigorous, and expeditious resolutions. Under her scholarly impetus, the executive sessions of the Ministry's collegium transcended routine administrative operations, pivoting toward the systematic evaluation of profound theoretical anomalies inherent in the statutory application of legal norms. Specifically, complex inquiries pertaining to property misappropriation, vehicular and transport offenses, public disorder offenses, and

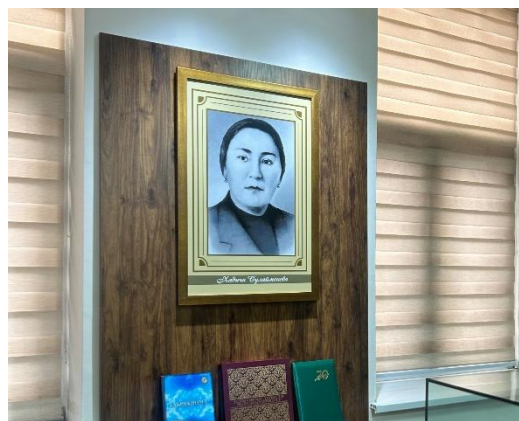
other convoluted dimensions of substantive and procedural law were thoroughly analyzed with the active participation of relevant inter-agency stakeholders. The expanded resolutions and directives formulated through these scholarly deliberations were systematically disseminated to judicial organs, serving as definitive operational guidelines to eradicate adjudicative errors and to effectively map the underlying criminogenic ethiology of offenses.

Sulaymonova eschewed a detached, superficial oversight of the people's courts; instead, she methodically scrutinized and analyzed their daily procedural workflows from an internal, empirical perspective. Spearheading numerous expert judicial inspectorates, she traversed all territorial subdivisions of the republic – including remote and peripheral regions like the Karakalpak ASSR –implementing stringent legal instruments to fortify the rule of law and maximize the systemic efficacy of crime prevention. Her field operations encompassed extensive oversight visits to the provincial courts of Andijan, Fergana, and Samarkand. Within her executive paradigm, she prioritized the comprehensive public dissemination of statutory enactments and the institutional guarantee of their precise, uniform judicial application. Under her direct stewardship, an array of regulatory frameworks, operational codes, and methodological instructions governing the administration of justice, the notary public, and the bar association were engineered. Sulaymonova consistently posited that the scientific validation of any executive directive and the inextricable synthesis of legal theory with judicial practice constituted the primary guarantor of structural stability within the legal system.

The scholar's monumental contributions to the domain of legislative drafting merit distinct historical recognition. Drawing upon her multi-year empirical matrix within the Ministry of Justice, she formulated highly consequential proposals for the comprehensive modification and statutory expansion of the Criminal, Civil, Labor, Agrarian-Water, and Family Codes. The vast majority of these legislative initiatives were formally ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR and seamlessly integrated into the active statutory framework of the republic. Most notably, Sulaymonova's role in drafting the groundbreaking *“O‘zbekiston SSR advokaturasi haqida Nizom”* (*Regulations on the Bar Association of the Uzbek SSR*) ratified on May 30, 1961, remains peerless. Delivering the keynote legislative address on this draft enactment during a plenary session of the Supreme Soviet, she deployed rigorous scientific and empirical arguments to justify the imperative of augmenting the procedural rights and professional responsibilities of defense counsels within criminal proceedings, thereby drastically strengthening the statutory mechanisms for citizen defense. Due to her unrelenting efforts, the institution of the bar association was elevated to a



fundamentally new developmental stage within state and public life. Furthermore, she expanded her investigative focus into the realm of forensic sciences, culminating in the institutional founding of the Tashkent Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise on January 24, 1958. *(In contemporary times, this institution has been transformed into the Republican Center for*



*Forensic Expertise named after Khadicha Sulaymonova, featuring a dedicated memorial museum that preserves her three-volume selected works, textbooks, dissertations, and the comprehensive archival memories of her academic odyssey).* At the inception of the 1960s, the extensive structural reorganizations executed within the judicial and justice administrative matrix of Uzbekistan thrust monumental new responsibilities upon Khadicha Sulaymonova. A specialized executive body invested with statutory codification and administrative governance functions –the Juridical Commission –was established under the direct auspices of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, and Sulaymonova was appointed as its inaugural Chairwoman. Under her executive jurisdiction, pivotal institutional pillars, such as the bar association and the forensic expertise apparatus, operated systematically. Notwithstanding the overwhelming administrative burden attached to her role as Chairwoman, the scholar continuously maintained the cultivation of high-caliber scientific cadres at the apex of her professional priorities. She rendered invaluable contributions toward staffing the Institute of Forensic Expertise with highly qualified specialists and modernizing its material-technical infrastructure. Notably, between 1960 and 1963, under her direct scientific mentorship and practical guidance, the institute produced its inaugural cohort of four Candidates of Legal Sciences: V. Umarov, B. I. Pinkhasov, I. G. Mukhamedova, and V. M. Rubinova. One of her premier disciples, B. I. Pinkhasov, subsequently attained the academic rank of the first Doctor of Legal Sciences specializing in criminalistics within the Republic of Uzbekistan.

## **JUDICIAL-LEGAL REFORMS AND THE ZENITH OF SUCCESS**

The month of April 1964 opened an extraordinary, historic chapter within the annals of Uzbek jurisprudence and public administration. During this epoch, the central state press focused extensive attention on the pivotal socio-political milestones of the republic. Specifically, a comprehensive feature article was published in an April edition of the prestigious national newspaper “*Izvestiya*”

dedicated to the monumental achievements of Uzbek women occupying elite leadership roles across state administration, the national economy, science, and cultural spheres. Within the columns of this influential publication, the name of Khadicha Sulaymonova the Chairwoman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR and a globally renowned legal scholar –was articulated with profound institutional reverence and prestige. Reflecting upon this historic milestone, the prominent stateswoman Ya. S. Nasriddinova articulated the following definitive characterization: “Tenure within the Supreme Court constitutes an exceptionally high, grave responsibility. Today, the institutional mandates thrust upon our law enforcement and judicial apparatus are more rigorous than at any prior historical juncture. The elevation of Khadicha Sulaymonova to this exalted office stands as a vivid, undeniable manifestation of the absolute public trust reposed in the industrious and intellectual women of our nation.”

### **CHAPTER III. THE ARCHITECTURE OF CITIZEN DEFENSE AND LEGAL PROTECTION THE DISCOURSE OF A PEOPLE'S JUDGE WITH CIVILIANS**

In the execution of her professional mandates, Khadicha Sulaymonova manifested an extraordinary capacity for meticulous time management and an unswerving, sacred devotion to her official duties. Even upon concluding convoluted, high-stakes executive briefings within central government organs, she consistently consecrated the remainder of her grueling workday to the personal reception and consultation of ordinary citizens. On one particular afternoon, an elderly gentleman with a snow-white beard sat quietly on a bench beneath the shade of a courtyard tree. Judging by his traditional attire, he did not resemble a metropolitan resident; rather, his posture suggested he had traversed a long, arduous journey from a remote, peripheral district. Why was he waiting at the threshold of the Supreme Court tribunal? Was he seeking an audience with the Chairwoman herself, or did he merely wish to encounter a member of the administrative staff or the judicial panel? Had Sulaymonova possessed an ordinary, detached character, she might have passed by the elderly man unheedingly, absorbed in her pressing administrative tasks, and initiated the formal public reception precisely at the statutory hour of two o'clock. Had the elder intended to enter her chambers, he would have simply waited for his designated turn to articulate his grievances. Yet, Khadicha Sulaymonova could not bring herself to walk past the frail, stooped figure of the elder; she paused and gently inquired into the underlying cause that had brought him to the Republican Supreme Court.

The old man responded with poignant sincerity:

*“My daughter, when I asked the learned townspeople whom I should seek out to resolve my plight, they counseled me to approach the Chief Justice. I have managed to arrive at this great hall, yet I am utterly ignorant of whom I must encounter. I sit here paralyzed by uncertainty, not knowing from whom to request the whereabouts of the Chief Justice. I wonder, will someone of such high office truly deign to listen to my sorrow?”*

Sulaymonova smiled warmly and replied:

*“Walk with me, father. I shall personally endeavor to assist you.”*

*“Bless you, thank you, my daughter. I was sitting here on the verge of abandoning all hope... I have traveled from afar, all the way from Samarkand,”* the elder murmured.

Upon entering her executive chambers with Sulaymonova, the old man realized that this very woman was the Chief Justice of the entire republic, and he was struck with profound astonishment. Though momentarily overwhelmed by bewilderment, he soon regained his composure and articulated the precise dimensions of his grievance in exhaustive detail. Khadicha Sulaymonova listened with absolute patience, never disrupting the narrative flow, allowing him to unburden his soul completely. She intuitively perceived that this was likely the elder’s inaugural encounter with a high-ranking judicial official; consequently, he was determined to contextualize his petition by articulating even the most minute, intricate minutiae of his family’s predicament.

The core substance of the elder’s petition was profoundly tragic: his son, who operated as a professional driver for a collective farm, had been involved in a severe vehicular accident that inflicted bodily harm upon a citizen. Consequently, a lower tribunal had sentenced the young man to a strict term of incarceration. However, the driver’s spouse was critically infirm, and the elderly father was physically incapable of raising his young grandchildren alone. With the primary breadwinner institutionalized behind bars, the household was entirely deprived of material sustenance, casting the family into absolute socio-economic precarity. Moved by profound human empathy, Sulaymonova rose from her chair, approached her desk, and lifted the telephone receiver... Concluding her consultation with the elder, she bid him farewell with sincere reassurance: *“You will be granted formal authorization to visit your son. Once you have seen him, you may return home with peace of mind. I have formally requisitioned the case files of your son’s criminal trial. Based on a preliminary evaluation of the judicial records, it appears highly probable that we can render meaningful institutional assistance to your family.”* The old man arose, his eyes brimming with tears of profound gratitude. As he reached the threshold of the chamber, Sulaymonova gently called him back to manage his expectations: *“Do not haste, father. Whether*

*it is legally permissible to secure your son's absolute liberation is a matter that the objective parameters of the law must dictate.*" Upon a meticulous, comprehensive review of the entire trial dossier, the Chairwoman of the Republican Supreme Court arrived at the definitive legal conclusion that the lower court had manifested excessive, disproportionate punitive severity in sentencing the young driver. The judicial records indicated that the young man had maintained an exemplary behavioral record during his incarceration, performed diligent labor, and manifested genuine, deep-seated remorse for the accident. Sulaymonova thoroughly calculated the objective mitigating factors warranting a reduction of the penal sentence; she was most heavily preoccupied by the devastating socio-domestic conditions of the youth's household –specifically, the lack of a legal guardian to sustain a chronically ill wife and defenseless infants. Had the trial court appropriately weighted these statutory mitigating circumstances and the distinct familial precarity of the accused at the time of adjudication, a radically different, non-custodial verdict would have been rendered.

Actuated by these equitable deductions, Khadicha Sulaymonova signed a formal judicial protest requesting the modification of the original verdict and the application of a conditional, suspended sentence. The Criminal Judicial Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR reviewed her formal protest and concurred with her legal rationale; determining that further custodial incarceration of the accused was entirely unwarranted under the objective realities of the case, the panel formally sustained the protest and ordered the immediate liberation of the young man from the penal institution. Following the departure of the elderly man, Sulaymonova immediately immersed herself in her backlogged administrative duties. With one hour remaining until the next scheduled public reception, she expeditiously dictated approximately ten formal responses to a stenographer, edited critical legislative drafts, and convened her senior administrative staff, providing them with precise instructions on the methodological preparation of institutional documents required for the following morning. She even managed to take a brief, modest lunch directly at her desk.

Precisely at two o'clock, she summoned the reception secretary, instructing her to admit the citizens strictly in accordance with their order of arrival. The door opened, and a middle-aged gentleman was about to cross the threshold when an sudden, chaotic commotion erupted from the corridor. A woman holding a weeping infant rudely thrust the gentleman aside, aggressively forcing her way into the executive chamber. She was immediately followed by a cohort of six other children. The infants' eyes were wide with terror and tears, while the elder children hung their heads in profound embarrassment and shame. The mother, however, was consumed by unbridled hostility and defiance.

*“Follow me, move faster!”* she commanded her children in a piercing, theatrical shout. *“I refuse to wait in any queue! Everyone in this state is legally obligated to serve me!”* she vociferated.

Khadicha Sulaymonova sat in absolute, serene silence. Throughout her extensive professional tenure, she had encountered every conceivable manifestation of human crisis and psychological volatility. She was no stranger to navigating interactions with such highly confrontational, histrionic individuals who chose to display total disregard for decorum even in the immediate presence of their own offspring. Maintaining her trademark equanimity and radiating a calm, commanding professional warmth, Sulaymonova gently addressed her:

*“Compose yourself, madam. Please, take a seat, and let us bring peace to the children.”*

Yet, the woman paid absolutely no heed to this reasonable proposition. Instead, she vociferated at the top of her lungs: “Bring back the father of these children; only then will they quiet down! Keep crying, children, cry harder! Let everyone know your anguish!” Needless to say, resolving any matter under such tumultuous circumstances was an arduous task. The sight of the distressed children weighed heavily on Khadicha Sulaymonova’s heart; yet, she discerned perfectly well that the mother was utilizing this uncouth display in a desperate attempt to secure the exoneration of her criminal husband. The case files laid upon Sulaymonova’s desk unequivocally demonstrated that the children’s father was a habitual offender. Having worked in the commerce sector for many years, this perpetrator had systematically engaged in embezzlement, flagrantly disregarding both official warnings and audit reports. Consequently, due to the grand scale of his theft, he had been sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment. After patiently listening to the woman’s grievances, Khadicha Sulaymonova delivered her conclusion with resolute composure: “You will achieve nothing through shouting and tears. I am thoroughly acquainted with your case; leave your petition, and it will be reviewed strictly in accordance with the law. Do not torment yourself or the children any further; we shall notify you of our final decision in due course.” The woman instantly deflated. Realizing that Sulaymonova was already well-aware of the facts even without all the commotion, she quietly took her leave and exited with her children.

During her public audiences, Khadicha Sulaymonova examined a myriad of distinct complaints every single day, consistently rendering judicious decisions. This, indeed, epitomizes the true responsibility of a judge.



## SCHOLARLY ACTIVITY: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY AND LAW

Between 1935 and 1938, Khadicha Sulaymonova served as a people's judge and a member of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR. In 1945, she distinguished herself as the first Uzbek woman to become a legal scholar. Subsequently, from 1950 to 1952, she achieved the titles of Doctor of Legal Sciences and Professor. In 1954, she was appointed Director of the Legal Institute, and that very same year, she was bestowed with the prestigious title of “Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR.” By 1956, she became a Full Member (Academician) of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. Her career further advanced as she served as the Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR from 1956 to 1958, chaired the Legal Commission under the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR from 1959 to 1964, and ultimately assumed the presidency of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR in 1964.

The multifaceted career of Khadicha Sulaymonova was defined not only by her judicial service but also by her exceptional dedication to systematizing national legal scholarship. Notably, in close collaboration with Academician I. M. Muminov, she demonstrated immense initiative in radically reforming and reorganizing the Institute of Philosophy and Law under the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. By April 1958, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences approved the institute's new structural framework and its prospective research trajectories. The contributions of both Kh. Sulaymonova and I. Muminov in drafting this seminal document were paramount. Consequently, in May of that year, the departments of philosophy and law began operating as independent entities within the institute. At its inception, the department of law encompassed three primary research areas:

1. Theory and History of State and Law;
2. Constitutional Law and Soviet State-Building;
3. Criminal and Civil Law, and Procedure.

Remarkably, Khadicha Sulaymonova did not merely coordinate the overarching operations of the law department; she personally chaired the division of criminal and civil law and procedure, thereby fortifying the scholarly foundations of the discipline. Furthermore, Kh. Sulaymonova acted as a pivotal organizer for legal scholars embarking on scientific research. Under her stewardship, themes such as **“Hozirgi davrda O‘zbekiston sovet davlati va huquqi rivojlanishi muammolari”**, (Contemporary Problems in the Development of the Uzbek Soviet State and Law) **“Kommunistik qurilishda Sovetlar ro‘lining oshib borishi”** (The Growing Role of the Soviets in Communist Construction) and

**“Xalq xo‘jaligini boshqarishning huquqiy masalalari”** (Legal Issues in the Management of the National Economy) emerged as highly pertinent areas of academic inquiry. Khadicha Sulaymonova authored over 80 scholarly works. In collaboration with Professor O. E. Eshonov, she spearheaded a research collective to produce the monumental three-volume treatise, **“O‘zbekiston davlati va huquqi tarixi”** (*The History of the State and Law of Uzbekistan*) This authorial group also engaged talented young scholars of the era, such as H. Rahmonqulov and G. Tansiqboyeva. Sulaymonova’s profound exhortation – *“A true scholar cannot emerge from an individual who does not devote their entire being to science”* – became a guiding principle for young researchers. As a testament to this tireless dedication, the initial segments of the three-volume series began publication in 1958:

- **Volume I (1960):** Explored the fundamental issues of the social and state structure, as well as the law, of the Turkestan ASSR, the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, and the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (covering the years 1917–1924).
- **Volume II (1963):** Examined socialist state-building, the Soviet judicial system, and related legal matters in Uzbekistan (covering the years 1924–1937).
- **Volume III (1965):** Even during the final years of her life, Academician Sulaymonova remained steadfast in her scholarly duties, virtually finalizing the work on the third volume (comprising the fourth book), which chronicled the period from 1938 to 1959.



Khadicha Sulaymonova’s first doctoral student (aspirant) was M. S. Vosikova, who later served as the Minister of Justice. Reflecting on her mentor, she noted: *“Despite her exceptionally demanding schedule, Professor Kh. S. Sulaymonova always found time to mentor and cultivate future scholars. She nurtured every research fellow as if they were her own child. She was an exceptionally gracious, perceptive, and pure-hearted individual, who worked selflessly, guided entirely by her heart.”*

## KHADICHA SULAYMONOVA IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

The endeavors of Khadicha Sulaymonova garnered profound acclaim not only within the republic but also on an international scale. Her impeccable erudition in law, history, and sociology, coupled with her extensive expertise in state governance, elevated her into a globally recognized public figure. The Academician presented profound lectures on Uzbek jurisprudence and the sociology of the family at prestigious scientific forums held in major global capitals such as London, Tokyo, New Delhi, and Prague, thereby introducing national law to the global community. On the international stage, she engaged in active diplomatic work, serving as the



Vice President of the Legal Section of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and as a member of international political science associations. Khadicha Sulaymonova established a platform for open dialogue with foreign colleagues, particularly with legal delegations from the developing nations of Asia and Africa. Her practical recommendations provided to jurists from friendly nations, such as Vietnam, regarding the formation of the judicial system, the systematization of legislation, and codification, underscore her profound dedication and seasoned expertise. Furthermore, as an active participant in peacekeeping and women's movements, she championed the ideals of human rights and social stability in the international arena. It is no exaggeration to state that her comprehensive activities laid the very groundwork for contemporary concepts of “International Law” and “Legal Diplomacy.” In March 1961, Kh. Sulaymonova participated in a high-level meeting with delegates from Ghana and other nations, focusing on the international protection of women's rights and the creation of equal opportunities. On April 20, 1963, acting within the International Committee, she received Louis Levin, a renowned French scholar of constitutional law. Their dialogue centered on criminal and civil law, judicial proceedings, and the administrative-legal structure of Uzbekistan. Earlier, in January 1961, she had served as a Soviet delegate at the First Conference of Asian and African Women held in Cairo, the capital of the United Arab Republic (UAR).

Khadicha Sulaymonova's international prestige was most vividly demonstrated during her participation in the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in London in 1960. Amidst nearly 1,000 delegates representing 84 nations –including the USSR, the

United States, France, Japan, the United Arab Republic, Tunisia, and Ghana –as well as numerous international organizations, she took the floor not merely as a member of the Soviet delegation, but as an eminent representative of the Uzbek school of jurisprudence. During the congress, she delivered well-founded arguments countering the proposition advanced by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Viscount Kilmuir, who asserted that “economic prosperity causes a rise in crime.” Utilizing the case of Uzbekistan, Khadicha Sulaymonova demonstrated that economic and cultural advancement, conversely, serves to curb and mitigate crime rates. In her address, the Academician highlighted the significance of the newly adopted Criminal Code of 1959, emphasizing the primacy of its humanitarian principles. Specifically, the excision of obsolete norms that no longer aligned with societal progress signaled that the Uzbek legal system had entered an era of renewal. This presentation underscored not only the exceptional caliber of Khadicha Sulaymonova but also illustrated that the legal achievements of Uzbekistan at the time were at the center of the global community’s attention.

In January 1964, Kh. S. Sulaymonova was appointed head of the Soviet Women’s Committee delegation to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). Arriving at the invitation of the Lanka Mahila Samiti (LMS), a prominent Ceylonese women's organization, the delegation spent 12 days there. During their stay in Ceylon, the Soviet women familiarized themselves with the operations of the LMS, as well as the Buddhist Women’s Association, the Tamil Women’s Organization, and the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA), among others. The delegation visited industrial centers operating under these women's organizations, as well as schools and kindergartens. Beyond the Ceylonese capital of Colombo, they toured the cities of Negombo, Kandy, and Katunayake. This historic visit marked Khadicha Sulaymonova’s final journey into the international arena.

## CHAPTER IV. THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN OF JUSTICE: IN MEMORY OF ACADEMICIAN SULAYMONOVA

Although every individual's earthly journey inevitably reaches its denouement, the spiritual legacy and noble deeds they leave behind transcend the



boundaries of time. Academician Khadicha Sulaymonova, the luminous star of Uzbek jurisprudence, met an untimely demise precisely at the zenith of her vibrant scholarly career a period when monumental plans and unfinished treatises still lay ahead. Following a severe and protracted illness, the exceptionally gifted scholar passed away on November 26, 1965. At the moment of her departure, she

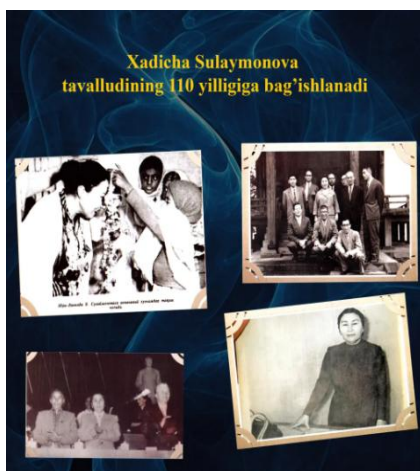
was at the height of her intellectual prowess and vitality. Nevertheless, within her brief lifespan, she succeeded in elevating legal scholarship in Uzbekistan to unprecedented heights and accomplishing hundreds of benevolent deeds.

Khadicha Sulaymonova's monumental contributions to science and society were highly decorated by the state. Her chest was adorned with the Order of the Badge of Honour twice ("Hurmat Belgisi"), the Medal "Ulug' Vatan urush davridagi shavkatli mehnati uchun" (For Valiant Labour in the Great Patriotic War) and numerous Certificates of Honour from the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR. These accolades were not merely symbolic; they stood as tangible testaments to the unwavering devotion she demonstrated toward her people until her very last breath. A nation never forgets its devoted children. Today, the Academician's name endures not only within textbooks and literature but also within the very institutions she pioneered. The researchers at the Institute of Philosophy and Law, which she directed for many years, steadfastly preserve and advance her scholarly traditions. Furthermore, the Republican Center for Forensic Expertise (formerly the Institute of Forensic Expertise) proudly bears her name, as do various streets and educational institutions across our city, serving as a profound exemplar of virtue for future generations.

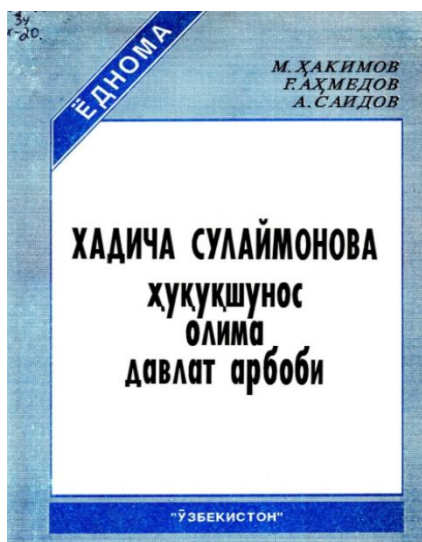
The sun of justice may have set, but the illumination it cast will eternally continue to light the path of generations to come.



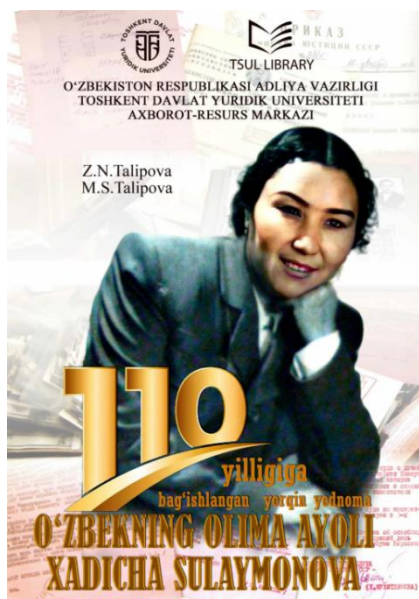
## XADICHA SULAYMONOVA HAYOTIGA OID MANBALAR



*Xadicha Sulaymonova haqida qisqacha ma'lumotlar to'plami.* / [library-tsul.uz](http://library-tsul.uz) ("A brief collection of information about Xadicha Sulaymonova." / [library-tsul.uz](http://library-tsul.uz) ([library-tsul.uz](http://library-tsul.uz)))



*Xadicha Sulaymonova — huquqshunos olima, davlat arbobi. Hakimov M., Ahmedov G., Saidov A. 1993.*



*110 yilligiga bag'ishlangan yorqin yodnoma. O'zbekning olima ayoli Xadicha Sulaymonova / Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Axborot-resurs markazi* ("A bright memorial dedicated to the 110th anniversary. Uzbek woman scholar Xadicha Sulaymonova." / [Tashkent State University of Law Information Resource Center](http://Tashkent State University of Law Information Resource Center))





*Sudyalar Oliy kengashi tomonidan yozilgan risola / “Uch mashxur o‘zbek ayoli” (“A brochure written by the Supreme Judicial Council.” / “Uch mashxur o‘zbek ayoli”)*



*Xadicha Sulaymonova ilmiy faoliyatiga oid electron manba-sayt. S.K.Xakimxo‘jayeva / xadichasulaymonova.uz (“An electronic website source related to the scientific activity of Xadicha Sulaymonova.” S.K. Xakimxo‘jayeva / [xadichasulaymonova.uz](http://xadichasulaymonova.uz))*



*Xadicha Sulaymonova huquq sohasiga kirib kelishi / 1913-yil “Hujum”, Nurxon voqeasi videolavhasi. (“Xadicha Sulaymonova’s entry into the field of law / 1913 “Hujum”, video clip about the Nurxon incident.”)*

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**Qaydlar uchun**





**SEVDO XAKIMXO‘JAYEVA**

## **ABADIYATGA MUHURLANGAN MEROS**

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Ushbu Risola 16.05.2026 yildagi №205/149 sonli Verlag Unser Wissen Publishing nashriyoti tomonidan sahifalandi va nashrga tayyorlandi.

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 18.05.2026 yil

Bichimi 60x84 <sup>1/16</sup> . “Times New Roman” garniturada raqamli bosma usulda chop etildi.

Adadi 50. Buyurtma №205/149

Gurmaniya Respyblikasi Berlin shahri  
Germaniya-O‘zbekiston hamkorlik nashri