

## SPIRITUAL EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF UZBEK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE.

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It is known that in the updated Constitution, along with the norms on human dignity and honor, new norms on the rights of individual women have been introduced, which is of great importance for the new Uzbekistan. Because the most important process in a modernized state is the protection of rights with the rule of law. In such conditions, the basis of society requires spiritual and educational elevation.

Therefore, as stated in the work of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoev "New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan",

"Today's globalization, digitization, climate change, and rapidly changing times, life itself are setting new and new solutions for further modernization of our country, strengthening peace, stability, and national independence, urgent tasks that cannot be delayed."

In this process, women's participation in society and state management, as well as ensuring gender equality, women's legal culture, literacy and high spirituality are very important issues. When I say why, it is the family, child rearing, education and behavior of young people that are primarily provided by the services of enlightened women. We are still bowing down to the knowledge that an enlightened mother is the creator of an enlightened world in the lives and activities of our women scientists in history. We are proud to have among them scholars from Uzbekistan, especially scholars in the field of jurisprudence. For this reason, many good words and historical events are said about women. As a logical continuation of it, the fact that very humane-legal norms regarding the protection of women's dignity and rights were defined in the updated Constitution interested me as a legal scholar and encouraged me to analyze it. Because the protection of women's rights and freedoms and legal interests is becoming more important nowadays. Increasing social-economic and political-legal activity of women in particular is becoming a demand of the times.

About 50 percent of the population of our country are women. The effective work of women in all spheres, especially in raising children, great services in family life cannot be measured and compared with anything.

It is known that in the law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men", the state guarantees the following: equal rights for women and men in the implementation of personal, political, economic, social and cultural rights, equal participation in the management of society and state affairs, and in the electoral process.

In the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers "On measures to implement national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development until 2030", the Fifth goal of sustainable development of Uzbekistan is to ensure gender equality and expand the rights and opportunities of all women. According to him, it is obvious that by 2030, the issue of eliminating all forms of discrimination against all women, ensuring full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and social life is included. The introduction of a 4 percent quota for higher education for daughters of families in need of social protection from 2020 is a big opportunity. Secondly, from the academic year 2022/2023, starting to provide interest-free educational loans to women studying in higher education institutions, technical schools and colleges to pay for their educational contracts is the right way to bring women's legal literacy and moral highness to an enlightened society. The procedure for state reimbursement of contract fees for all women studying at the master's level has been established. The introduction of the procedure for covering the educational contracts of needy family members, orphans, or orphaned female students at the expense of additional resources from the local budget is also an opportunity to ensure that the modernized Uzbekistan realizes an enlightened society with enlightened women. After all, the institutes and other research centers of the Academy of Sciences system, especially the Institute of State and Law, legal universities training lawyers, academies, faculties and legal technical schools, which have been revived as a result of fundamental reforms in the field of science and education in our country in recent years, at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are responsible for the development of science. I believe that this is a bold step that will encourage the expansion of the ranks of Uzbek women scientists.

Because today the international conference dedicated to the 110th anniversary of the Uzbek jurist Khadichha Sulaimanova has organized lectures, performances and relations, it is natural that the new scientific school of this great apple will develop on the basis of the new conditions created above.

If we turn to history, in July 1913, Khadichha Sulaimanova, who was born in Andijan and rose to the level of a legal scholar, passed the school of example for all of us. Khadija spent her childhood in Andijan, and in 1931 she graduated from a nine-year Russian school. If we remember that they tried to master the science of jurisprudence by studying in the preparatory course of the Soviet construction and legal research institute, we look with envy at our sisters who have been brought up in today's conditions. The social environment at the time when Khadicha Sulaimanova lived was difficult, and during this period, one or two law schools were operating in our country. In such conditions, Khadichha Sulaimanova, who strived vigorously, defended her candidate's thesis at the All-Union Legal Institute under the USSR Commissariat of Justice on June 20, 1945, and in 1948 was sent to the Juridical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences for doctoral study. The fact that he defended his doctoral thesis on December 29, 1950 is a source of pride for us young people. Because if we read the sources about the activity of the scientist, we will see that she was the first doctor of science from the Eastern women in the field of legal sciences, and in 1954, Khadichha Sulaimanova became the director of the Tashkent Institute of Law. It is noteworthy that in December 1954 he was awarded the title of "Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR". From September 1956, he began to perform the duties of the Minister of Justice: The legal proof that women have worked in the state administration in our history is another reason for me to support the attention paid to women by our state today.

I was proud to read Khadichha Sulaimanova's high spiritual and educational level in her humility. It is a lesson that the minister, legal scholar did not see many receptions and meetings, and extremely modesty became a personal characteristic of an enlightened woman. It is commendable that Olima discussed the main issues during the ministerial period and supported the initiatives of the people working with her. In 1956, Khadicha Sulaimanova was elected an academician of the Academy of Sciences of the UzSSR.

Also, it is a moral beacon for us that Khadicha Sulaymanova, the legal scholar and the owner of the law, prepared the "Law on Advocacy of UZSSR",

which entered into force on May 30, 1961. Chapter XXIV in today's updated constitution. Khadicha Sulaymanova's commitment to advocacy is a constitutional guarantee of her legal views.

In accordance with Article 141 of the Constitution, the Bar operates to provide qualified legal assistance to individuals and legal entities.

Advocacy activities are based on the principles of legality, independence and self-management. The procedure for the organization of the Bar Association and its activity is determined by law. In this article, the fact that the legality, independence and self-governance of the legal profession is based on the principles of legality, independence, and self-governance is consolidated at the level of the Constitution.

At the beginning of April 1964, scientist, academician Khadicha Sulaimanova was appointed to the position of the president of the Supreme Court, which was a great trust and responsibility given to the Uzbek jurist. as a reformer jurist who introduced it, he justified the trust given to him with honor.

In conclusion, it should be said that the historical gradual development of the paradise country of Uzbekistan, which has been the center of science, is a witness of the desire of Uzbek women for science, and the rights of women, who are the foundations of the Third Renaissance and the educators of the new generation, are always protected and guaranteed by the state and laws. The legal basis for realizing the rights of women and increasing their dignity as defined in our constitution has been created. Now these foundations await new legal scholars. In particular, there are scientific councils and scientific schools in all areas of fundamental, scientific, scientific-practical research carried out in bachelor's, master's, professional development and retraining of personnel, basic doctoral studies and doctoral studies, and in these conditions, law, law, spirituality, enlightenment , implementation of the concept of scientific justification of our values such as ethics and manners in the development of the new Uzbekistan is a requirement of the fundamental democratic reforms implemented in our country today, and it is a duty to the followers of Khadicha Sulaimanova.