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 Research Article

HISTORY OF TRAINING HIGHLY EDUCATED JURISPRUDENCE SPECIALISTS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article is focused on the problem of radical increase in the demand for specialists of jurisprudence in management due to sharp changes accomplished in the sphere of court – jurisprudence during the first years of establishing Soviet government. Based on the archive sources, the author has noted the attempts made in order to find immediate solution to this problem in Turkestan. The article reflects the establishment of Tashkent Institute of Law, its aims and tasks, the policy of Communist Party in training judicial staff. Peculiarities of training judicial staff in the country was stated in the example of the institute.

KEYWORDS

Soviet state, Turkestan, Commissariat of Justice, Tashkent Institute of Law, university, judicial specialist, court, prosecutor's office, solicitor's office, high education, faculty, professor-teacher, student.

INTRODUCTION

The proclamation of the 1st Decree "On the Court" by the Soviet government on November 24, 1917 caused a radical change in the activities of the court, prosecutor's office, notary and lawyer's offices, which had been serving until then. According to the content of the decree, the activities of all judicial and legal agencies that have been operating in the country until that time would be strictly limited in a certain sense, or

more precisely, it would be restructured based on special requirements. According to this document, the Bolshevik Party, which came to power, banned the lawyers who have been providing legal services to the population for several years from continuing their duties and conducting their professional activities. The implementation of such a drastic measure by the party without considering the possible consequences led to

the unemployment of many legal professionals working in the field of law, to the natural emergence of various complications in state administration, and to the violation of existing legal criteria. Therefore, the Soviet state was forced to take necessary measures to train lawyers who would serve its interests.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Several articles were published about some aspects of the training of highly educated legal specialists in Turkestan by the Soviet state, the work accomplished in this direction and the peculiarities of the process of training lawyers in scientific journals of the Soviet state[1]. Of course, in conclusions of these articles, without departing from the mold of the communist party, special emphasis was put on the fact that the issue of training legal experts expresses the interests of the party and the work done in this regard was covered based on the existing requirements.

The issue of strengthening the policy of the Soviet government in the country, which was considered one of the colonial territories of the Soviet state, introducing the Bolshevik judicial practice in the life of society, and training highly educated legal personnel, who should ensure the correct implementation of various normative documents adopted by the government, was a constant focus of the party leaders. The history of training of the first highly educated lawyers in the country on the model of the Soviet government was directly connected with the opening and activity of the Turkestan People's University (now the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek). It was planned to train highly educated legal experts in the law department of the "social-economy" faculty, which was established at the same time as the university. Here we must emphasize that, in the first decade of the establishment of the Soviet power, the shortage of educated lawyers

throughout the country, especially the problem of training legal experts who served communist ideas, became one of the painful points[2]. Although some efforts were made by the government to ease this difficult situation in the country, the problem of certain time and the lack of sufficient conditions did not allow to find a solution to the problem. In particular, the announcement of the decision "On measures of training and retraining of workers for Soviet construction" by the All-Union Central Executive Committee on April 20, 1931 was one of the aspirations in this regard[3]. In 1932, in order to ensure the implementation of this decision, to mitigate the strong need for legal personnel, the Soviet Institute of Construction and Law was established in the country. The opening of the institute did not allow to meet the strong requirement for highly educated lawyers, but it was a practical effort to solve this problem. Some of our conclusions about the activities, conditions, and the extent to which this educational institution had achieved its goals were published[4].

"Institute of Soviet Construction and Law" was terminated on September 14, 1937 by the decision of the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR No. 0-21 in order to establish a system of legal personnel training in the country and to improve the activities in this regard. Instead of it, Tashkent Institute of Soviet Law was established under the leadership of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Uzbek SSR. The task of training highly educated lawyers for courts and prosecutor's offices was defined as the main goal of the Institute[5].

At the meeting of the committee of the Commissariat of Justice of Uzbekistan held on October 22, 1938, the draft of the statute of Tashkent Institute of Law was adopted with some minor additions and amendments[6]. The institute mainly trained highly

educated legal experts who worked as legal consultants in court, prosecutor's office, notary, arbitration, advocacy offices and various institutions and organizations of the national economy. According to the statute, the main goals and objectives of the institute's activities were to organize the educational and methodological process, to ensure the training of highly qualified legal experts who fully mastered the latest achievements of science, fully use technology, connect Bolshevik theories with practice, combine industrial experience with science, training ideologically and politically educated teachers and students based on the geniuses of the Communist Party training[7].

In the first years of the establishment of the institute, the lack of professors and teachers, especially the lack of teaching staff who could teach in the local language, remained one of the main problems. In December 27, 1940 newspaper "Pravda", one of the central newspapers, issued a critical article titled "O vuzah v Sredney Azii" was published. In the article, together with some higher educational institutions in the country, some critical points were made about Tashkent Institute of Law under the leadership of the Department of Educational Institutions of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR and the All-Union Higher Education (School) Affairs Committee and managed by the Commissariat of Justice of Uzbekistan. The fact that first of all, there was a lack of pedagogues in the institute which had been established three years back and which mainly prepared highly qualified personnel for courts and prosecutor's offices and those 42 teaching staff was not qualified enough and the fact that the administration of the Institute was changed for 12 times for the last two years were criticized[8]. The facts mentioned in the article were discussed at the meeting of the board of the Commissariat of Justice of

the country on January 11, 1941. At the meeting, it was noted that the situation in the institute was not really good, that the scientific potential of the main staff of professors and teachers was negative, that the provision of textbooks in local languages was in a difficult state, and the issue of living conditions of students and teachers was in a deplorable state. At the end of the meeting, in order to ease the conditions in the institute, it was decided that the Institute should apply for the appointment of a professor from the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR for permanent work at the institute, a professor for the head of the "Civil Law" department, a professor and associate professor for the "Land and collective farm law" department, a professor for the head of the "Judicial Law" department, a professor or an associate for conducting the science of "Criminology"[9].

In 1941, the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR set a plan for the institute to enroll 150 people during the day and 30 in the evening, for a total of 180 people. In order to increase the interest of the representatives of the local people in this educational center and promote it, the team of the institute organized business trips to different regions. An open day was organized in the Institute, and students of the graduating class of secondary schools in Tashkent city were invited. Teachers were attached to organize interviews at schools in the city. Applications were sent to the justice commissariats of the neighboring republics of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Kyrgyzstan. The director of the institute was tasked with ensuring that the weight of representatives of local nationalities is at least 60-70% in that year's admission[10].

The issue of wide involvement of representatives of local nationalities in that educational institution, which should prepare legal experts for the needs of the Republics located mainly in Central Asia, were not

resolved for several years due to various reasons, the problem of training the required number of local personnel in the Institute was not resolved either. The working group, which studied the admission processes of Tashkent Law Institute in 1940, assessed that the admission of representatives of the local nationality to the institute was organized at a very unsatisfactory level. At the collegium meeting of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR, it was noted that the admission process of the Tashkent Legal Institute in 1940 was not well organized among several legal educational institutions. The working group noted that at that time, 148 of the total 529 students studying at the institute, or 28.5% composed Uzbeks, 5 or 1% composed Tajiks[11].

The beginning of the Second World War had a negative impact on the activity of the institute. In these years, as a result of the mobilization of most of the young people to the front and, at the same time, their involvement in the work behind the front, the national composition of the students of the institute deteriorated even more. For example, by 1943, Uzbeks made up 13% of the students, Tajiks made up 0.5%, and Turkmen students did not exist at all[12].

In general, the issue of training legal personnel from representatives of local nationalities at the institute had been in an unsatisfactory situation for many years. Between 1939 and 1948, 1131 graduates graduated from the institute, of which 476 graduates were representatives of local nationalities. That is, in these years, 42% of the total graduates were students of local nationalities. In some years, this figure had worsened, with local graduates falling to 17% of total graduates[13].

As we know, after the beginning of the Second World War, a number of enterprises and organizations, factories and factories located on the front line were

moved to the inner regions of the country. In order to use certain buildings and structures in the country, their work process would be stopped in order to immediately accommodate relocated organizations and start production activities. In particular, Tashkent Law Institute was included in the list of many institutions to be closed. On December 9, 1941, Deputy People's Commissar of Justice Gavrilin addressed Abdurakhmanov, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR, about not suspending the activity of the institute by letter No. U/2891. In the application, the institute was located in Central Asia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, It was reported that it was the only higher educational institution that trained highly educated legal experts for the Republics of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Due to the closure of legal educational institutions in the RSFSR, Ukraine, and Belarus due to the war, at the same time, this higher educational institution had become a base for training legal experts at the level of the Union. The main reason given was that the various law schools, which had ceased to function in the war zones, had become one of the important places where instead of judicial schools and courses, they prepared lawyers for the army and the military tribunal in the conditions of heavy war. It was also mentioned that the entire building of the institute could not meet the requirements for human habitation, and the Law Academy, which had been evacuated from the center, was located in the building along with the institute[14]. However, in accordance with the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan No. 1888 dated December 16, 1941, the total area of 1925 sq. meter area should be vacated[15].

The Second World War had a negative impact on the activities of all organizations and institutions in the country, and this process was also related to the activities of the institute. Due to the fact that the

institute did not have its own permanent building, during the war years "15-16 times in 2 years"[16] had to move from one building to another. At the same time, the fact that the organizational issues in the institute were not properly addressed in time, and the lack of attention of the higher-ranking organizations to the institution caused the material and technical base of this educational institution to fall into a helpless state.

During its very short-term activity, Tashkent State Judicial Institute was able to contribute to a certain extent to the solution of an important task for its time, the issue of training highly educated specialists for the high management system, courts and prosecutor's offices of the Republics located in Central Asia.

Order No. 235 of the Minister of Higher Education of the USSR was issued on March 25 in order to ensure the implementation of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 2030 of March 17, 1955[17]. The order noted that, the rector of the judicial institute Kh. Sulaymanova should assign the task of handing over the documents related to the institute to Sarimsakov, rector of the Central Asian State University, by August 1. It was decided that the students of the 3rd-4th year of the institute should continue their studies according to the curriculum of the Judicial Institute, and the students of the 1st-2nd year should study according to the curriculum of the Faculty of Jurisprudence which was being established at the university.

After a certain period of time, the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan issued its decision No. 443 on June 20, based on the above-mentioned decision. According to this decision, Tashkent Judicial Institute would be reorganized as the Law Faculty of the Central Asian State University from July 1[18].

Historically, the institute had been active for a very short period of time, but during this period it contributed to a certain amount of alleviation of the problem of shortage of legal personnel in the country. At the same time, it was preserved in the history pages as one of the places that created conditions for the development of several scholars of the theory of Soviet law in the country. Graduates of the institute, H.S. Sulaymanova, S.A. Rajabov, O.E. Eshanov, H.S. Samatov, Z.I. Inomjonov, O.H. Rasulov, F.S. Bakirov, F.Kh. Sayfullaev, M. Hakimov, Sh.Z. Orazayev, A. Azamhojaevs[19] made significant contributions to the development of the science of law in Uzbekistan, to the improvement of Soviet legislation in the country, and were recognized as mature legal scholars at the level of the Union. Of course, Tashkent State Institute of Law is important in the development of legal knowledge in the country, the creation of several scientific literatures related to jurisprudence, conducting research in several areas of law, along with the training of several legal experts for the protection of Soviet legislation, regulation of judicial practice, state and community management became important.

CONCLUSION

Studying the activities of the Tashkent State Institute of Law will help us to analyze the development of the legislation of the Soviet state in the country, the inculcation of the ideas of the Communist Party into public life, and the formation of the judicial system, and to understand the historical truth. At the same time, it serves to create some ideas about the establishment of Soviet higher education in the country, the shortcomings made in the process of organizing higher education, and the negative consequences of the one-sided approach to education caused by the ideas of Soviet statehood. While studying the activity of the institute, we can get information about the specific

policy of the Soviet state in the process of training high-educated legal personnel, and the shortcomings in the training of local legal personnel.

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