

RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROSECUTION OFFICES OF UZBEKISTAN AND TURKEY

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Urinboy Khudoberdievich Abduolimov

Doctoral student of the Academy of Law Enforcement of the Republic of Uzbekistan

E-mail: Abduolimovurinboy57@gmail.com

[+998910443030](tel:+998910443030)

Annotation

In this article, a retrospective analysis of the development of the prosecution bodies of Uzbekistan and Turkey was revealed, and the legal status of this structure from the beginning to the present time was studied. At the same time, in this article, the author divided the stages of development of the prosecutor's office of Uzbekistan into 5 periods and used the term "Eng yangi davr prokuraturasi". The views of local and foreign scientists have been scientifically analyzed.

Key words

friendship, development, administrative, democratic, government, independence.

It is known that in the deep study of the activity of a particular institution or structure, retrospective analysis of its historical formation and development stages allows us to understand its essence, historical roots and determine its prospects. Therefore, in the course of the research, an attempt was made to retrospectively analyze the historical and gradual development of the prosecution bodies of Uzbekistan and Turkey. After all, Turkey and Uzbekistan are connected by many things - a similar language, similar traditions and customs, a common religion, age-old friendship and harmonious cultural ties. The two civilizations have much in common, from their geopolitical location and historical development to the distinctiveness of the reforms they are currently undergoing.¹⁴⁹

It should be noted that the Republic of Turkey is Asia and Europe is a country located at the intersection of the continents, according to its administrative territorial structure, it is a unitary state, and according to the form of government, it is a mixed republic of the presidential-parliamentary type. According to the Constitution, the Republic of Turkey is a democratic, secular and socio-legal

¹⁴⁹ Ҳақимов О. Ўзбекистон – Туркия: тарих ва ислохотлар муштараклиги // “Янги Ўзбекистон” газетаси, № 63 (585), 2022 йил 30 март.

state.¹⁵⁰ On the other hand, Uzbekistan is a sovereign, democratic, legal, social and secular¹⁵¹ state with a republican form of government, and it is recognized by the countries of the world that the constitutional and other systemic reforms implemented in our country are aimed at ensuring the well-being of people.

Since the Uzbeks and Turks are brotherly people connected by a common history, the form of state administration, the goal of building a democratic, socio-legal state is common, a retrospective analysis of the history of the development of prosecution bodies responsible for ensuring the rule of law in society, new and new genesis of the formation and development of this body. It is important to study the opinions of legal scientists, thinkers and experts who lived and created in the most recent times, the chronology of changes in the legislation in the field of prosecution, the analysis of the legal bases and organizational mechanisms of the activities of the prosecution offices in the years of independence, and to determine the historical perspectives of the next vector of institutional development in this direction.

For this purpose, it is appropriate, in our opinion, to refer to the scientific works of a number of national scientists who conducted research on the stages of development of the prosecutor's office in Uzbekistan. Especially in the last 30 years, many national scientists and researchers (M. Makhbubov¹⁵², B. Polatov, Z. Ibragimov, G. Malikova¹⁵³, O. Madaliev¹⁵⁴, Sh. Saidov¹⁵⁵, Sh. Zokirov¹⁵⁶, etc.) have devoted their separate scientific studies and scientific works to this topic. It should be noted that they studied in depth the formation and development of the prosecutor's office in our country by dividing it into different stages.

In particular, the legal scholar M. Makhbubov divides the history of the establishment and development of the prosecutor's office in Uzbekistan into 4 periods:

the first period - the period before the October Revolution of 1917 in Turkestan;

¹⁵⁰ Türkiye Cumhuriyeti anayasasi. // II. Cumhuriyetin nitelikleri. Madde 2. / Электрон манба: <https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=2709&MevzuatTur=1&MevzuatTertip=5>

¹⁵¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси // Қонунчилик маълумотлари миллий базаси, 01.05.2023 й., 03/23/837/0241-сон.

¹⁵² Махбубов М. Создание и развитие органов прокуратуры в Узбекистане: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. юрид. наук. – Т.: Институт философии и права им. И.Мунинова, 1993. – 47 с.

¹⁵³ Маликова Г.Р. Ўзбекистон прокуратурасининг генезиси // Монография. – Т.: “Университет” нашриёти, 2022. – Б. 186.

¹⁵⁴ Мадалиев О.М. Прокурор назорати. Олий ўқув юртлари учун дарслик. Умумий қисм. – Т.: Илм Зиё, 2012. - 304 б.

¹⁵⁵ Саидов Ш.М. Прокуратура органлари ҳуқуқ ижодкорлиги фаолиятининг ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асослари ва уларни такомиллаштириш масалалари // юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори илмий даражасини олиш учун тайёрланган диссертация. –Т.: Бош прокуратура Академияси. 2022. – Б. 12-19.

¹⁵⁶ Зокиров Ш.М. прокуратура органларида мурожаатлар билан ишлаш институтини такомиллаштириш масалалари // юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори илмий даражасини олиш учун тайёрланган диссертация. –Т.: Бош прокуратура Академияси. 2022. – Б. 26.

the second period - the period of the prosecutor's office in Turkestan ASSR, Bukhara and Khorezm People's Republics, including the years 1917-1924;

the third period - the period from 1925 to the time when the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan was declared;

the fourth period - the period of establishment of the independent Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan.¹⁵⁷

In the same way, Z. Ibragimov also divides the history of the development of the prosecutor's office of Uzbekistan into the following 4 periods:

the first period - the period from the second half of the 19th century to the October Revolution of 1917;

the second period - the period of 1917-1924, when the prosecution system was formed;

the third period - the period from 1924 to 1991 of the Prosecutor's Office of Uzbekistan within the Former Union;

finally, *the fourth period* - the period from the moment of the declaration of state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the present day.¹⁵⁸

It is necessary to recognize the services of Professor G. Malikova in illuminating the historical roots of the prosecutor's office of Uzbekistan. Because this scientist conducted a special monographic study on this topic. For example, Professor G. Malikova in her monograph "O'zbekiston prokuraturasining genezisi" studied the history of the formation and development of the national prosecutor's office by dividing it into three main stages:

the first, the direction of activity aimed at ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens in Muslim law, the period of formation and development of the institution of muhtasib (chairman), which was initially established as an institution for monitoring the activities of merchants;

second, the period of introduction of the position of the prosecutor and his assistants after the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire;

third, the period of activities of the prosecutor's office during the time of the Soviets¹⁵⁹.

At this point, it should be noted that the approach of the legal scientist O. Madaliev to the coverage of the history of the prosecution in Uzbekistan is of

¹⁵⁷ Махбубов М. Создание и развитие органов прокуратуры в Узбекистане: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. юрид. наук. – Т.: Институт философии и права им. И.Мунинова, 1993. – 47 с.

¹⁵⁸ Ибрагимов З.С. Правовые проблемы совершенствования деятельности прокуратуры в системе органов государственной власти Республики Узбекистан: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. юрид. наук. – Т.: 1997. – 25 с.

¹⁵⁹ Маликова Г.Р. Ўзбекистон прокуратурасининг генезиси // Монография. – Т.: “Университет” нашриёти, 2022. – Б. 6.

particular interest. According to him, the task of monitoring the implementation of laws that ensure the rights of the state and society, people and citizens was carried out by special persons not in the 19th century, but almost 1200 years ago. Although the terminologies "prosecutor" and "prosecutor's office" were not used, of course there were state bodies that controlled the execution of laws in society in accordance with their time. In addition, statehood appeared, regulatory laws and norms were created that are mandatory for everyone, and of course, their implementation was also controlled to some extent.¹⁶⁰ In Central Asia, the institution called direct prosecutor's control, the use of this terminology was provided for in the draft Provisional Regulations on the Administration of the Turkestan Territory adopted in 1867. However, during this period, the prosecutor's office was not yet established as a special body. The prosecutor's office was performed by the military governors on their own initiative¹⁶¹.

In 1887, on the basis of the order of the Minister of Justice, prosecutor's offices were established under the regional courts of Syrdaryo, New Margilon, Samarkand, and Vernensk, which are administratively subordinated to the Minister of Justice of Russia. The prosecutor's office of the Russian tsar in Turkestan was organized according to the administrative-territorial principle. The prosecutor at the district court was subordinate to the prosecutor in the trial chamber, and he was directly subordinated to the minister of justice and accountable to him. All prosecutors were appointed and dismissed by the king¹⁶².

The prosecutor's office existed in this form until 1917, when the prosecutor's office was terminated by Decree No. 1 on courts, and its activity was not revived for more than four years. However, after the control over compliance with the law assigned to the justice departments of uezd executive committees and regional executive committees was not very effective, there was a need to establish a special organization that implements legality, acts on behalf of the central authority, has a uniform style and is not subordinate to local authorities. has been After that, on May 9, 1922, the Sovnarkomiya of the Republic of Turkestan and the Central Executive Committee approved the Regulation on the State Prosecutor's Office of

¹⁶⁰ Қонун ҳимоясига ҳаёт баҳшида ... Ўзбекистон Республикаси прокуратурасининг 30 йиллигига бағишланади [МАТН] / - Тошкент: «ТАМАДДУН» нашриёти, 2022. – Б. 7.

¹⁶¹ Мадалиев О.М. Прокурор назорати. Олий ўқув юртлари учун дарслик. Умумий қисм. – Т.: Илм Зиё, 2012. -Б. 61.

¹⁶² Махбубов М. Создание и развитие органов прокуратуры в Узбекистане: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. юрид. наук. – Т.: Институт философии и права им. И.Муминова, 1993. – 47 с.

the Turkestan ASSR¹⁶³. In June 1922, the prosecutor's office was established in the Turkestan ASSR, both centrally and locally¹⁶⁴.

Having studied the scientific works of the above-mentioned scientists and other sources on the history of the prosecutor's office, we concluded that it would be appropriate to study the formation of the prosecutor's office in Uzbekistan and its stages of development into 5 periods. These periods are:

the first, the period from the colonization of Chor Russia to the October Revolution (between 1868 and 1917);

second, the period between 1917-1924, when the prosecutor's office was reorganized and operated;

third, the period of the prosecutor's office from 1924 to January 1992;

fourth, from January 1992 to 2016;

fifth, the newest period of the prosecutor's office, which began in 2016 and continues until now.

Each of these stages has its own realities. First of all, it should be noted that until the second half of the 19th century, when Central Asia, consisting of the Bukhara Emirate, Khiva and Kokan Khanate, was conquered by the Russian Empire, there was no special office called the Prosecutor's Office¹⁶⁵. The concept of "prosecutor's office" entered our country after the occupation of the territory of Turkestan by the Russian Empire. Since the prosecutor's office was established in Turkestan under the jurisdiction of the courts, the activity of this institute is closely related to the reforms in the activities of judicial bodies.

On November 20, 1864, the Russian Emperor Alexander II approved court regulations coordinating the activities of prosecutor's offices. These regulations were gradually introduced to all regions of Russia. According to the 1868 Draft Regulation "On the Administration of the Turkestan Territory", the administration of judicial and legal issues of the territory was entrusted to the Governor General of Turkestan, and Russian courts were established in the territories inhabited by Russians.

By the 80s of the 19th century, the development of economic relations in Turkestan, the growing discontent of the population towards the judicial system, caused the need to raise judicial reforms to a new level. On June 12, 1886, the

¹⁶³ Мадалиев О.М. Прокурор назорати. Олий ўқув юртлари учун дарслик. Умумий қисм. – Т.: Илм Зиё, 2012. -Б. 63-64.

¹⁶⁴ Махбубов М. Создание и развитие органов прокуратуры в Узбекистане: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. юрид. наук. – Т.: Институт философии и права им. И.Муминова, 1993. – 47 с.

¹⁶⁵ Мадалиев О.М. Прокурор назорати. Олий ўқув юртлари учун дарслик. Умумий қисм. – Т.: Илм Зиё, 2012. -Б. 55.

Regulation "On the Administration of Turkestan" was adopted, and the management of judicial and legal issues was transferred from the authority of the Governor General of Turkestan to the Russian Ministry of Justice. With this document, the activities of prosecutors were established for the first time in the territory of Turkestan. During this period, the prosecutor's office in the Turkestan region consisted of two levels, that is, the prosecutor's office under the Chamber of Justice and the prosecutor's office under the district courts.

It should also be noted that the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 08.01.1992 on the transfer of the Prosecutor's Office of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan to the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 24.01.1992 "The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Resolution No. 33 "On Issues of Organization of the Activities of Public Prosecutor's Offices" and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prosecutor's Office" of 09.12.1992 served as the initial legal foundation for the activities of independent prosecutor's offices of Uzbekistan. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prosecutor's Office" of December 9, 1992 was a very necessary initial impetus for the prosecutor's office at the first stage of socio-economic reforms, which are directly related to the establishment of the level of legality and law and order in the country¹⁶⁶.

On August 29, 2001, the Law "On Prosecutor's Office" was adopted in a new version. In it, the organization of the prosecution bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan, their powers and the order of operation were clearly defined. In contrast to the old version of the law, a number of positive changes and additions have been reflected in this Law. In particular, citizens were removed from the control object of the prosecutor's office, and the prosecutor's office was entrusted with the authority to directly protect the rights and freedoms of citizens. That is, the prosecutor's office began to turn from a "punishing body" into a "protecting" body.

However, we would not be wrong to say that the period of fundamental changes in the history of the prosecution bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan coincided with the last quarter of 2016. Since that time, large-scale reforms aimed at the comprehensive development of the country and the fundamental improvement of the population's standard of living have begun. Of course, these are closely related to the initiative and direct efforts of the President of the Republic of

¹⁶⁶ Мадалиев О.М. Прокурор назорати. Олий ўқув юртлари учун дарслик. Умумий қисм. – Т.: Илм Зиё, 2012. -Б. 71.

Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev. In accordance with these reforms, the activities of prosecutor's offices were also fundamentally improved. Today, the essence and nature of the relationship with law enforcement agencies, first of all, the prosecutor's office, has changed, the previous repressive, strict approach has been abandoned, instead of imperative norms in laws, a legal system is being formed that creates conditions for independence, initiative, and self-interest. Prosecutor's offices worked as a special field of activity in the previous legal protection system, but now, they carry out legal protection through the prosecutor's control over the execution of traditional laws¹⁶⁷.

It should be noted that more than 20 documents related to the activities of the prosecutor's office have been accepted in recent years¹⁶⁸. First of all, on December 19, 2016, a separate law was adopted, and January 8, when the independent Prosecutor's Office of Uzbekistan was established, was designated as a professional holiday for the employees of prosecutor's offices. In addition, the Decree of the Head of State dated 18.04.2017 No. PF-5019 "On strengthening the role of prosecutor's offices in implementing socio-economic reforms, modernizing the country, and ensuring reliable protection of human rights and freedoms" also further strengthens the position of the prosecutor's office in the life of the state and society. and it was a huge step in improving the importance of the prosecutor's office in the process of reforms being carried out in the country. According to the decree, the prosecutor's office takes "serving the interests of the people" as a priority task and implements this task by effectively controlling the implementation of laws aimed at strengthening legality in society and reliable protection of human rights and freedoms.

At this point, for the purpose of comparative analysis, it is necessary to dwell on the stages of historical and gradual development of the prosecution bodies of the Republic of Turkey. Because the study of issues related to the emergence and historical development of the prosecutor's office helps to better understand its current function¹⁶⁹. In particular, scientists note that the influence of the political climate on the formation and development of the prosecutor's office can be seen by studying the prosecutor's offices of Anglo-Saxon countries, which have completely different characteristics compared to Turkish legislation¹⁷⁰.

¹⁶⁷ Комилов А.Б. Тадбиркорларни ҳуқуқий ҳимоя қилишга қаратилган қонунлар ижроси устидан прокурор назоратининг ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асосларини такомиллаштириш // юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори илмий даражасини олиш учун тайёрланган диссертация. –Т.: Бош прокуратура Академияси. 2020. – Б. 3-4.

¹⁶⁸ Йўлдошев Н.Т. Ҳуқуқ газетаси. 2-сон.

¹⁶⁹ Nurcan Gündüz. Ceza muhakemesinde savcilik. Doktora Tezi. Ankara- 2016 s. 21.

¹⁷⁰ Huber Barbara. Прокуратура - лавозими, функцияси, бошқаруви, Мармара Университети Ҳуқуқ факультети 10. Юбилей совғаси, – Б. 358.

It should be noted that this issue has been researched by a number of Turkish and foreign scientists, including prof. dr. Handan Yokuş Sevük, prof. dr. Ali Kemal Yıldız, Assoc. dr. Ezeli Azarkan, Assoc. dr. Erdal Yerdelen, Nurcan Gündüz, Wohlers, Keckler, Huber Barbara and other scientists stand out.

It is known that the Turkish legal system has undergone serious changes throughout its history, which is also reflected in its development stages. Prior to the Ottoman Empire, traditional tribal justice systems were used, with local tribal chiefs settling disputes. However, during the Ottoman Empire, a centralized legal system was established, and an institution of judges and prosecutors began to emerge to enforce the law. They appeared as officials accusing persons suspected of committing crimes, public order guardians and representatives of the law, representatives of the executive power before the relevant bodies¹⁷¹. This legal system was in force until the 1800s. According to scientists, political movements and the development of scientific concepts that occurred in the 19th century became important for the prosecutor's office¹⁷². State policy had a direct impact on the creation and development of prosecutor's offices. For example, during the periods of nationalism, the powers of prosecutors were increased, on the contrary, the mechanisms of control over their activities were reduced, and the participation of the executive power in the activities of the prosecutor's office was strengthened¹⁷³.

In the 19th century, the legal and legislative system of the Ottoman Empire began to be radically updated, and it was during this period that the "institution of the prosecution" began to be implemented in its current form.

In particular, the Supreme Court of Appeal by Sultan Mahmud II

It was established in 1837 as "Meclisi Vala-yi Ahkam-ı Adliye" (Supreme Assembly of Court Judgments)¹⁷⁴.

In 1839, Sultan Abdülmajid II passed the "Tanzimat Decree" aimed at modernizing the Ottoman Empire by introducing Western-style institutions and laws. According to this decree, the current judicial system will be governed by judges trained in Western law. The prosecutor was supposed to ensure the proper execution of the law and the administration of justice. During the Tanzimat period,

¹⁷¹ Nurcan Gündüz. Ceza muhakemesinde savcılık. Doktora Tezi. Ankara- 2016 s. 21.

¹⁷² Nurcan Gündüz. Ceza muhakemesinde savcılık. Doktora Tezi. Ankara- 2016 s. 21.

¹⁷³ KELKER, s. 394. Politik iklimin savcılığın oluşumuna ve gelişmesine etkileri, Türk hukukuna nazaran oldukça farklı bir yapısı olan İngiltere’de savcılık teşkilatı incelenerek görülebilir. İngiltere’de 1980’li yıllarda ortaya çıkan savcılık, polis yanındadır. İngilizler, soruşturma ve iddia faaliyetlerinin içiçe geçmesinden yola çıkarak, ülkedeki hukuk kültürüne de uygun, pratik bir tercih yapmışlardır (HUBER, Barbara, “Savcılık – Konum, İşlev, Denetleme”, Nur Centel (çev.), Marmara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi 10. Yıl Armağanı içinde, s.358).

¹⁷⁴ Туркия Республикаси Олий Кассация судининг Бош прокуратураси расмий сайти / Электрон манба: <https://www.gro.gov.tr/kategori/4/history>. (Мурожаат этилган сана – 01.03.2024 йил).

several important political, social and economic reforms took place in the Ottoman Empire. These reforms included the creation of new legal institutions and codes aimed at improving the administration of justice.

"Meclisi Vala-yi Ahkam-i Adliye" (Supreme Assembly of Court Judgments), which was established during the reign of Sultan Mahmud II, later came to the reign of Sultan Abdulaziz, and on March 6, 1868, it was appealed under the name of "Mahkeme Meclis-i Ahkam-i Adliye" (Assembly of Court Judgments). established as a court¹⁷⁵.

After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk led the movement to create a modern and secular Turkish state. In 1923, the Republic of Turkey was established and a new legal system based on the European model was introduced.

By this time, the Turkish legal system underwent more serious changes. For example, in 1924, the Turkish parliament adopted a series of Codes, which abolished Islamic Sharia law and replaced it with a secular legal system based on European models. In turn, these changes have left a significant mark on the system of Turkish prosecution authorities. In 1929, with the adoption of the Law "On Judiciary", the General Prosecutor's Office was transformed into a central body, its departments and representative offices were opened throughout the country.

According to the new legislation, the prosecutor was given many powers. The prosecutor was engaged in investigating crimes, collecting evidence and sending cases to court. The prosecutor was also responsible for ensuring the protection of the rights of the accused and the administration of justice. During this period, the prosecutor's office was established as an independent body under the leadership of the Minister of Justice. This was considered essential to ensure a fair and impartial prosecution.

After almost twenty years passed, the courts of "Mahkeme Meclis-i Ahkam-i Adliye" (Assembly of Court Judgments), established during the reign of Sultan Abdulaziz, were "YARGITAY" (Supreme Appeal, in other words, Cassation) by Law No. 4695, adopted on 10.01.1945 court) has been changed. It was during this period that the General Prosecutor's Office of the Supreme Court of Cassation of Turkey was incorporated into the Supreme Court of Cassation and named

¹⁷⁵ Туркия Республикаси Олий Кассация судининг Бош прокуратураси расмий сайти / Электрон манба: <https://www.gro.gov.tr/kategori/4/history>. (Мурожаат этилган сана – 01.03.2024 йил).

"Yargıtay Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı" (General Prosecutor's Office of the Supreme Court of Cassation)¹⁷⁶.

In general, according to the results of the historical-gradual study of the development of the prosecution bodies of Uzbekistan and Turkey, it will be possible to come to the following conclusions:

First of all, the retrospective analysis of the stages of development of the prosecution bodies of Uzbekistan and Turkey serves to obtain important information about the system of the prosecution bodies of these two countries, their stages of development and transformation today. In particular, the sources indicate that in both countries, the "institution of the prosecutor's office" was created in the 19th century;

secondly, during the scientific research of a number of scientists and the study of sources devoted to the history of the prosecution, it was concluded that the formation of the prosecution institute in Uzbekistan and its development period should be studied in 5 main stages. They are:

- 1) the first period from the colonization of Tsarist Russia to the October Revolution (between 1868 and 1917);
- 2) the prosecutor's office was reorganized and operated the second period between 1917-1924;
- 3) the third period of the prosecutor's office from 1924 to 1992;
- 4) the fourth period of the prosecutor's office from January 1992 to 2016;
- 5) it is the fifth - the newest period of the prosecutor's office's activity, which began in 2016 and continues until now;

thirdly, the concept of "prosecutor's office" entered the territory of our country after the occupation of the territory of Turkestan by the Russian Empire. Use of the terminology "prosecutor control".

Provision is made in the temporary Regulation "On the Administration of the Turkestan Territory" adopted in 1867. According to the statute "On the State Prosecutor's Office of the Turkestan ASSR" approved on May 9, 1922,

In June 1922, the prosecutor's office was established in the Turkestan ASSR both in the center and in the regions;

fourthly, the prosecutor's office was established under the jurisdiction of the courts in Turkestan, then in 1922 it functioned as part of the People's Commissariat of Justice, but from the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, it became an independent

¹⁷⁶ Туркия Республикаси Олий Кассация судининг Бош прокуратураси расмий сайти / Электрон манба: <https://www.gro.gov.tr/kategori/4/history>. (Мурожаат этилган сана – 01.03.2024 йил).

body. The Regulation "On Prosecutor's Control in the USSR" adopted on 24.05.1955 was of great importance in the historical development of prosecutor's offices;

fifthly, the establishment of prosecution bodies in Turkey dates back to the reign of the Ottoman Empire, more precisely, to the 19th century. It was in the 19th century that the legal and judicial system of the Ottoman Empire was fundamentally renewed, and the "institute of the prosecution" began to function in its present form. Judicial system reforms implemented during the period of Sultan Mahmud II, Sultan Abdulmajid II, Sultan Mahmud II and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk were of great importance in the creation and operation of the prosecutor's office;

sixthly, by the time of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the Republic of Turkey was established, and a new legal system was founded. Sharia law was abolished and replaced by a secular legal system based on the European model. The Prosecutor General's Office became a central body and its offices were opened throughout the country;

seventhly, the processes of historical and gradual development of the prosecution bodies of Turkey were closely related to the judiciary. By 1945, the General Prosecutor's Office of the Supreme Court of Cassation of Turkey was incorporated into the Supreme Court of Cassation and remains unchanged today;

Eighthly, the Turkish prosecutor's office has been one of the integral elements of the Turkish judicial system since its inception. They play an active role in the uniform application of laws and the proper administration of criminal justice throughout the country. The General Prosecutor's Office remains a leading institution in the field of criminal law in Turkey with the knowledge and experience of its prosecutors.

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