



## Establishment of Prosecutor Institute in Karakalpakstan Asur

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<b>Received</b> 22-07-2022	<b>Abstract:</b> In this article, the organization and activity of the first legal prosecution institutes established in ASUR of Karakalpakstan were analyzed on the basis of historical documents.	<b>Keywords:</b> Prosecutor, Council of People's Commissars, State Prosecutor of Justice
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### INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 20th century, great changes took place in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia. In October 1920, the Amudarya department was separated from the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic into an independent Amudarya region, and the city of Petro-Alek-sandrovsk, the administrative center, was changed to Tortkol. The province was divided into two districts, Shorakhan and Chimboy.

The Soviet authorities began to establish new rules of legality and legal order. On November 24, 1917, the Council of People's Commissars adopted Decree No. 1 "On the Court", establishing judicial institutions, judicial investigators and Prosecutor's supervision was terminated.

The Working Peasant Inspectorate (Raboche-krestyanskaya inspectorate) and the People's Commissariat of Justice (PCJ) played an important role in ensuring the rule of law. Also, the People's Commissariat of State Control monitored the implementation of laws.

In March 1922, the People's Commissariat of Justice of the RSFSR prepared a draft of the Regulation on Prosecutorial Supervision, and in May 1922 it was presented to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee for consideration. Proposals were made for the organization of subordination to local executive committees.

Similarly, on March 23, 1922, the committee of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Republic of Turkestan discussed the draft of the decree "On the State Prosecutor's Office" and submitted it to the TurkMIQ for review by the Law

Initiative Commission under the Council of People's Commissars.

On May 9, 1922, the Central Executive Committee of the Republic of Turkestan adopted Decision No. 54 "On the State Prosecutor's Office".

According to the decision, general management of the prosecutor's office was entrusted to the State Prosecutor of Justice, who was the People's Commissar of Justice according to his position. The State Prosecutor's Office was established within the Commissariat under the leadership of the Deputy Commissar, his assistant, instructor, secretary, manager and typist.

In the same year, Dust Mukhamedovich Ustabaev, who was appointed People's Commissar of Justice and Chairman of the Extraordinary Commission of Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, was appointed the first prosecutor of Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1922. [History and today of the prosecutor's office of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Tashkent. "Azmir print". 2022.].

According to the order of the People's Commissar of Justice of the Republic of Turkestan No. 62 of May 10, 1922, Vertsinsky Vatslav Romanovich, who served as the head of the regional revolutionary tribunal, was appointed to the position of the first state prosecutor of Amudarya region. After that, the staff of the regional prosecutor's office began to be formed, and the first employees were Nikolay Gerdman and Vladimir Sambrosky, assistants of the state prosecutor, while Ivan Sevko worked as an investigator on important cases.

The national-territorial demarcation that started suddenly in Central Asia in the 1920s without careful preparation caused a sharp struggle for the "national house" and a number of conflicts in the future allied republics and national autonomies of the Soviet Empire.

The selfless children of the Karakalpak people A. Dosnazarov, A. Kudabaev, I. Bekimbetov, K. Sadullaev, Q. Avezov and others forced the leading bodies of the union to listen to the voice of the Karakalpak people who have been fighting for their national independence for many centuries. In 1924, Karakalpakstan autonomous region was established within the Kazakh ASSR in the territory of Amudarya region of Turkestan ASSR and Khojaly and Kungirov districts of Khiva Khanate. On October 14, 1924, the second session of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Soviet confirmed the establishment of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region within the Autonomous Republic of Kazakhstan of the Russian Federation. [New history of Karakalpakstan. The cultivation of Karakalpakstan from the 19th century to the 21st century. -Nokis: Karakalpakstan, 2003.]

In 1923-1924, the staff of the regional prosecutor's office consisted of 6 employees as before. During 1925-1936, Tulebek Baymuratov (1924-1925), Georgy Deulenkov (1925-1927), Omargali Nurmukhamedov (1927-1928), Ivan Egorov (1928-1929), served as prosecutors of Karakalpak Autonomous Region. Saylaubek Kurmangaliev (1929-1930), Annaklych Adakeev (1930-1933), Petr Shestakov (1933-1934) and Anatoly Piskunovlar (1935) worked.

On July 20, 1930, the autonomous region of Karakalpakstan became part of the RSFSR. This autonomy accelerated the transformation of the region into a republic. On March 20, 1932, the autonomous region of Karakalpakstan changed to Karakalpakstan ASSR and was reorganized.

On July 20, 1936, a joint (Union-Republic) People's Commissariat of Justice was established by the decision of the Ministry of Justice of the USSR and the Ministry of Justice of the USSR, and the prosecutor's office and investigative bodies were directly subordinated to the prosecutor of the USSR.

The Constitution of the USSR adopted in December 1936 and the Constitution of the Uzbek

SSR adopted in February 1937 on its basis defined the concept of "supreme control" over the exact implementation of laws by all people's commissariats and institutions subordinate to them, some officials and citizens (this special authority assigned to the prosecutor of the USSR), for the first time in the constitution, the status of the prosecutor's office was strengthened at a high level.

In December 1936, the Karakalpakstan ASSR was transferred to the Uzbekistan SSR, and a new stage of the Karakalpakstan prosecutor's office began. First of all, personnel problems were solved fairly, attention was paid to the issue of providing them with local personnel, and also the areas of activity of district and city prosecutor's offices were clearly defined.

In December 1936, Boris Iosifovich Kuzmich, who worked as an assistant prosecutor in the prosecutor's office of the Uzbek SSR, was appointed to the position of prosecutor of the Karakalpakstan ASSR.

In short, during the first 25 years, the "Soviet" prosecutor's office traveled a long way, and it can be conditionally divided into 3 stages.

In particular, in the period of 1918-1922, in the period of "revolutionary legality", there were no special control bodies, and the relevant functions over the execution of laws were performed by the executive authorities. However, in May 1922, the prosecutor's office was established within the People's Commissariat of Justice, and the functions of the prosecutor's office, such as general and judicial control, were strengthened in the legislation.

With the establishment of the USSR in 1922 and the adoption of the Constitutions of the USSR and the Uzbek SSR in 1924, another model of the prosecutor's office appeared - the prosecutor's office of the Supreme Court of the USSR, which ensured the existence of a supervisory body within the judicial body. Also, in 1922-1933, a system of specialized (military and transport) and territorial prosecutor's offices was established, and the supervisory functions of the prosecutor's office were expanded.

In the second half of the 1930s, the Soviet Prosecutor's Office was formed as an independent and centralized body of the state exercising supreme control over law enforcement and judicial activity in the USSR.

In this period, it can be seen that there is a lack of staff in the prosecutor's office, their insufficient legal literacy, the interference of the party apparatus in the prosecutor's office, the lack of control over the activities of repressive bodies, and the use of the prosecutor's office as a "weapon of repression" by the Soviet government.

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