

Improving the Participation of the Investigator in the Criminal Process

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ABSTRACT: In this article, the role and special powers of the investigator in the criminal process, procedural functions and his specific activities are reflected. In addition, the activities of the bodies in the preliminary investigation, the issues of legality of the investigator at the preliminary investigation stage, the issues of ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the responsibility for the correct application of the law to each person who committed a crime, as well as the issues of relevance to the investigation, some problems in practice were analyzed, and suggestions and recommendations were made in this regard.

KEYWORD: Investigative bodies, investigation institute, preliminary investigation, crime, personal rights, criminal procedure, prosecution, legality, ensuring civil rights and freedoms, economic, special, falsification, protection.

Quick and complete disclosure of crimes depends on effective activity of investigative bodies. For this purpose, a number of reforms are being implemented to improve the quality of investigation, to introduce effective mechanisms for the protection of individual rights in the criminal process, and to simplify the investigation of crimes with a low social risk. These include receiving statements, explanations or statements from the suspect, accused or defendant by the officers of the bodies carrying out rapid-search activities, the investigator conducting the criminal case, based on the written permission of the investigator, prosecutor or judge and only in the presence of the defense attorney. At the same time, the institution of plea agreement was introduced. In cases where a person has pleaded guilty to certain types of crimes, has sincerely repented, actively assisted in the discovery of the crime, and eliminated the resulting damage, a written agreement with the inquiry and preliminary investigation authorities and the conclusion of the court in relation to it is provided for in the relevant article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code¹.

The practice of imposing a sentence of no more than half of the maximum sentence and (or) term was introduced. The most important thing is that at the stage of criminal proceedings before the court, it is not possible to interrogate the witness and the victim later due to a serious illness or the need to go abroad for a long time, at the request of the suspect, accused, victim, witness, prosecutor or lawyer, the introduction of the order of deposition (deponirovanie) by the court with the participation of the parties was considered one of the guarantees given to the participants of the criminal proceedings.

¹ Барышова, М. В., Белый, В. С., Глущенко, В. М., Ибратова, Ф. Б., Новиков, А. Н., & Пронькин, Н. Н. (2019). Социальное предпринимательство: научные исследования и практика.

According to this, if the person to be interrogated is seriously ill or there is no possibility to be interrogated later due to the need to go abroad for a long period of time, their testimonies can be strengthened in advance at the request of the parties, and then these testimonies can be used as evidence in court proceedings. Based on the need to fully provide the right of defense during the preliminary investigation in the criminal proceedings, it was established that the defender must participate in the cases concerning the persons suspected or accused of committing a serious crime, as well as when considering the application of a precautionary measure in the form of imprisonment or house arrest against the person². Amendments were made to the Criminal Procedure Code and it was established that the investigation of a criminal case will be carried out in the form of an inquiry or a preliminary investigation. It should be noted that the inquiry is a simplified form of investigation and must be completed within one month from the date of initiation of the criminal case. The preliminary investigation must be completed within three months from the date of initiation of the criminal case.

The initial investigation period can be extended up to seven months. Today, the internal affairs bodies, the Department of Combating Economic Crimes under the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Enforcement Bureau, the State Customs Committee, and the investigators of the National Guard conduct inquiries and investigations. The preliminary investigation is conducted by the prosecutor's office, internal affairs bodies and investigators of the state security service. Based on the activities and duties of each of the above bodies; the criminal procedure code has strengthened the norms regarding investigation. In particular, relations regarding the relevance of criminal case 345 of the Criminal Code to the investigation have been regulated. The importance of the investigation is that when a crime is committed, it knows which investigative body should conduct an investigation. The norm governing the investigation must include all the crimes specified in the Criminal Code, otherwise questions will arise about which body should conduct an investigation when a specific crime is committed³. When analyzing the relevance of the articles in the special part of the Criminal Code to the investigation, it was found that a gap in the legislation was created due to the fact that a number of articles were not determined to be relevant to the investigation. For example, violation of laws on the age of marriage, encouragement to participate in the activities of illegal public associations and religious organizations, and violations of the laws on religious organizations are not specified by the CPC. In addition, part 4 of Article 168 of the Criminal Code of Criminal Code, Fraud, Forgery of Evidence, and Forgery of the results of rapid-research activity, which is defined as the crime to which the preliminary investigation body belongs, was not specified in Article 345 of the Criminal Code. This can cause problems in practice.

Also, Article 345 of the Criminal Code stipulates that a criminal case may be transferred from one preliminary investigation body to another. In particular, the Prosecutor General or his deputies have the right to transfer a criminal case from one preliminary investigation body to another, regardless of the rules of relevance to the investigation, in the following cases, in order to ensure comprehensive, complete and impartial investigation: if the body responsible for the investigation of the criminal case has hidden the crime before taking it into account; if the head of the body to which the investigation of the criminal case is concerned or a close relative of the head is found to be a victim, suspect or accused, civil claimant or civil defendant in connection with the case; when an innocent person is brought in as an accused or when a request for detention or house arrest is filed against the law; when torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are used during the preliminary investigation; when the requirements of this code are violated in a

² Ibratova, F. B., Kirillova, E. A., Smoleń, R., Bondarenko, N. G., Shebzuhova, T. A., & Vartumyan, A. A. (2017). Special features of modern legal systems: cases and collisions.

³ Ибратова Ф. и Эсенбекова Ф. (2021). ГЕНЕЗИС И ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА О ЗАЩИТЕ ЗАЧАТЫХ ПРОЦЕДУРАХ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН. *Польский научный журнал*, (38-2), 20-24.

way that may negatively affect the results of the investigation and the adoption of a legal decision on the case.

In practice, the transfer of a criminal case from one investigative body to another is carried out on the basis of a time-consuming mechanism. In particular, the request of the district or city prosecutor to transfer the criminal case to another investigative body is sent to the regional and equivalent prosecutor's offices. This criminal case will be investigated by the relevant branch employee of the Prosecutor's Office and information will be given to the Regional Deputy Prosecutor. After that, with the consent of the regional prosecutor, the criminal case is sent to the General Prosecutor's Office. The relevant branch officer of the Prosecutor General's Office also investigates the criminal case and provides information to the Prosecutor General or his deputy. After that, the criminal case is transferred from one investigative body to another based on the decision of the Prosecutor General or his deputy. Taking into account that these actions require several days, this limits the ability of the investigative body to quickly investigate the crime and to carry out urgent investigative actions in connection with the crime case. The preliminary investigation of the criminal case is conducted by the prosecutor's office, internal affairs bodies, and investigators of the state security service. The law provides that prosecutors will also conduct the preliminary investigation. The investigator is the main person responsible for the timely and quality conduct of the investigation at the preliminary investigation stage. The scope of his rights and obligations is defined by law. But the question of increasing the responsibility of the investigator in the science of criminal procedure is one of the important problems.

The investigator is a participant in the criminal proceedings who is responsible for the correct application of the law in order to ensure legality and the rights and freedoms of citizens at the preliminary investigation stage, to ensure that every person who commits a crime does not go unpunished and that no innocent person is brought to criminal responsibility⁴.

Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have a higher legal or other special education, embody the necessary professional and ethical qualities, and are able to fulfill the obligations assigned to them due to their health can become investigators⁵.

Depending on the nature and content of the criminal case, stage and level of complexity, qualification and experience of the investigator, the investigators can have different positions and they can be called investigator, senior investigator, investigator for critical cases and senior investigator for critical cases. Such a designation of the position of employees according to the implementation of the preliminary investigation is available in all offices where there is an investigation department.

Usually, district and city prosecutor's offices have investigators and senior investigators, regional and Republic of Uzbekistan prosecutor's offices have investigators, senior investigators, highly important case investigators, the Republic of Uzbekistan's General Prosecutor's Office has an extremely important case investigator, an extremely important case investigator, and senior investigators. The positions of investigators in internal affairs, state security service and military prosecutor's offices are distributed almost like this⁶.

The role and special powers of the investigator in the criminal process are reflected in his specific areas of activity, which are called procedural functions. The number of functions performed by the investigator is

⁴ Ibratova F. BANKRUPTCY OF A LIQUIDATED BUSINESS ENTITY: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS //Norwegian Journal of development of the International Science. – 2021. – T. 2021. – C. 45.

⁵ Ibratova F. B. The Concept and Characteristics of Bankruptcy Procedures for Business Entities With the Status of a Legal Entity //Middle European Scientific Bulletin. – 2022. – T. 20. – C. 143-147.

⁶ Ibratova F. TERMS IN CIVIL LAW AND THEIR APPLICATION IN LEGAL PROTECTION OF CITIZENS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.

interpreted differently. But it is widely believed that an investigator performs only one function - the task of investigating a criminal case. At the same time, the investigator is two⁷, three⁸, five⁹ and even seven¹⁰ there are also opinions that it performs a function.

In many cases, the following are indicated as the functions performed by the investigator: prosecution, defense, solving the case, crime prevention, involvement of the public in the fight against crime, education, etc.

A.P. Gulyaev listed the following functions of the investigator in the criminal process: review of the application and reports about the crime; case studies; criminal charges; preventing citizens from being unjustly accused of committing a crime; recovery of material damage caused as a result of the crime and enforcement of the judgment on confiscation of property; to take measures to eliminate the circumstances that led to the commission of a crime and to prevent crimes; issuing a search warrant to defendants whose residence is unknown; solving criminal cases.¹¹ The debate about the investigator's functions can be successfully resolved only if a consensus on the concept of procedural function is reached in the literature. So far, there is no such single opinion. In addition, the question of whether the investigator performs the prosecutorial function is also relevant.

In our opinion, the investigator performs only the investigative function. The tasks called functions above are the rights and obligations arising from the powers of the investigator.

The investigator has the authority to detain suspects, apply precautionary measures against them, bring a person to the case as an accused person and announce a charge and draw up an indictment. The most important thing is that the investigator must fulfill these powers fully, comprehensively and objectively.

When the investigator makes a decision on the accusation, he does not become an accuser and does not perform the function of prosecution, he is engaged in his sole procedural function of investigating the criminal case, that is, a full, comprehensive study of the case, and the identification of circumstances that need to be proven in accordance with the objective truth¹².

The role of preliminary investigation bodies in solving crimes and exposing the accused depends on the procedural function they perform in the criminal process¹³. Different opinions on this issue are expressed in the procedural literature. Some scholars have expressed opinions that the activity of the investigator is accusatory¹⁴ and even favors the side of the prosecution in gathering evidence¹⁵. According to other scholars,

⁷ Stremovsky V.A. Uchastniki predvaritelnogo sledstviya v ugovnom protesse. -M.: Nauka, 1968. -B. 122.

⁸ Strogovich M.S. Course criminal proceedings, T.1. -M.: Nauka, 1970. -B. 226.

⁹ Mariupolsky L.N., Golst G.R. The question of the procedural function is followed. // Gosudarstvo i pravo. -1963. - #6. -B. 114.

¹⁰ Fatkullin F N. Accusation and judicial appeal. -Kazan: 1965. -B. 62-63.

¹¹ Gulyaev A. P. Sledovatel v ugovnom procese. -M.: 1981. -B.23.

¹² Esenbekova P. et al. APPLIED JURISPRUDENCE //Editorial team. – 2021. – №. 60-3. – C. 5.

¹³ Saliev Yu. Disclosure of crimes as a criminal procedural function. -T.: 1991. -B.31.

¹⁴ Zhuravlev V.G. Accusation as a criminal procedural function in criminal and military-criminal process. -M.: 1950. -B. fifteen.

¹⁵ Cheltsov M.A. The system of the basic principles of the criminal process. -M.: 1946. -B. 130.

the activity of the investigator combines the functions of prosecution, defense and case resolution¹⁶. There are also views based on which the activity of the investigator is divided into two stages: 1) the investigator solves the crime before the accused appears in the case; 2) exposes or simultaneously exposes and defends a person after an indictment has been announced¹⁷.

In our opinion, these views forget about the basic rules of conducting the investigation in a complete, comprehensive and impartial manner, and divide the activity of the investigator, which is unique in its nature, into parts.

The activity of the investigator must be focused on finding guilt, not on finding facts that are "neutral" for the case. However, it is a requirement of the law that it should not be an activity in the direction of accusation, that the investigation should be conducted in a complete, comprehensive and impartial manner.

The investigator is responsible for the proper performance of his functions and independently makes all decisions regarding the direction of the investigation and the conduct of investigative actions, except for the cases provided by law, where the permission of the prosecutor must be obtained. All this is reflected in Article 36 of the Civil Code¹⁸.

The principle of independence and responsibility of the investigator underlies the functions he performs. This principle is evident in the study and resolution of criminal cases, which the investigator carries out during the preliminary investigation. It is the case study that serves as the basis for making interim and final decisions in a criminal case and for prosecution or defense. Some tasks of the investigator may not be performed during the investigation of a specific criminal case. It is difficult to determine the implementation of a certain task without studying the criminal case¹⁹.

The activity of the investigator consists of a series of actions and decisions, which requires a qualitative and timely consideration of the criminal case in accordance with the requirements of the law. The personal responsibility of the investigator applies to all the actions, solutions and decisions he makes. It is impossible to demand responsibility from the investigator without providing him with procedural independence, that is, the ability to act independently to comprehensively, completely and impartially consider the cases based on the law and based on his own internal confidence.

The limits of the investigator's independence are determined by the range of powers given to him. The investigator must strictly observe the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens during the implementation of his powers. He must take into account that even when calling for questioning to carry out investigative actions against the accused, it may lead to restriction of the freedom of the person in a certain way, that is, inability to engage in daily work. For this reason, the investigator must decide whether the

¹⁶ Strogovich M.S. Criminal prosecution in the criminal process. -M.: 1951, -B.98; Course of criminal procedure. -M.: 1958. -B.127.

¹⁷ Strogovich M.S. Course of criminal procedure. -M.: 1958. -B.127; Cheltsov M.A. Criminal process . M.: 1948. -B.76.

¹⁸ Esenbekova, P., Ibratova, F., & Rakhimkulova, L. (2021). CIVIL LAW PROBLEMS OF BANKRUPTCY OF AN INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR OR AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS LOST THE STATUS OF AN INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR. *BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES*, (38-2), 20-24.

¹⁹ Baratov M., Ibratova F., Kh K. GROUNDS AND SIGNS OF BANKRUPTCY OF AN INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR OR AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS LOST THE STATUS OF AN INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR //Norwegian Journal of Development of the International Science. – 2022. – №. 81. – C. 5-8.

accused should be summoned to the investigative body or not, after a thorough analysis of all the circumstances²⁰.

Many scientific manuals are being developed by legal scholars and practitioners to increase the independence of the investigator and his efficiency²¹. The investigator has a certain procedural independence, he makes his decisions based on the circumstances of the case and is sure of their correctness²². The fact that the investigator serves in one or another office does not affect his procedural activity determines the limits of its authority according to the rules of relevance to the investigation. "Regardless of which organization he belongs to, any investigator must comply with the requirements of the law related to the content of his activities and directions. He must ensure that every crime is promptly and thoroughly investigated, that every person who commits a crime is punished justly, and that no innocent person is prosecuted or prosecuted."²³

As we noted above, the independence of the investigator is fundamentally different from the independence of judges. No one, no body of the state, not even a higher court, can give instructions to the judges on how to decide the case before them. The prosecutor gives instructions to the investigator on any issue in the criminal case, and this is mandatory for the investigator. But these instructions are mandatory under two conditions. First, the prosecutor's instructions are binding for the investigator if they are given only in writing (Article 37, Part 3, Article 382, Part 3, Clause 3, Parts 4 of the Criminal Code). This is not a technical requirement, but a procedural-legal requirement, which means that the prosecutor prepares his instructions to the investigator in writing, thereby being responsible for their legality and reasonableness, as well as for the consequences of their implementation by the investigator. The prosecutor's written instructions are attached to the case as a procedural document. Secondly, even if the instructions given by the prosecutor are given in the context of a proposal to carry out various investigative actions and do not force the investigator to make a specific conclusion on the circumstances of the case, the execution of these instructions is mandatory for the investigator. The meaning of this is that if the prosecutor offers the investigator to determine this or that situation, to conduct an expert examination on an issue, to interrogate a person, even if the investigator does not agree with such instructions, he must execute them without stopping. But later on these instructions can be appealed to the higher prosecutor. If the instructions given by the prosecutor are related to the content and result of the investigation, then the prosecutor cannot force the investigator to contradict his confidence²⁴.

Therefore, according to part 3 of Article 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the investigative prosecutor's decision to involve a person in the case as a defendant, to describe and charge the crime, to house arrest as a preventive measure, to send the case to court or to terminate the case, to return the completed case for further investigation if he does not agree with the instructions, he has the right to submit the case to the higher prosecutor, stating his objections in writing. In this case, the higher prosecutor cancels the instruction of the lower prosecutor or assigns the investigation of the case to another investigator. Strict adherence to this rule

²⁰ Zhamieva R., Tulaganova G., Ibratova F. LEGAL ISSUES OF PROCEDURAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE INVESTIGATOR WHEN PRODUCING INVESTIGATIVE AND OTHER PROCEDURAL ACTIONS //Norwegian Journal of Development of the International Science. – 2021. – №. 74-2. – C. 24-29.

²¹ Dworkin A.I. Selivanov N.A. Posobie for followers. Rassledovanie prespleniy povyshennoy obshchestvennoy danger. - M.: Law. lit., 1998. -B.39.

²² Belkin R.S. Criminalistic course. T.1-3 -M.: Jurist, 1999. -B.97.

²³ Trubochkina V.V. Procedural position of the investigator./ Bulletin of Moscow University, Series 11. // Law. -1997. -#5. - B.39.

²⁴ Ibratova F. Foreign Practice of Use of Mediation on Collective Labor Disputes //American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 10. – C. 57-62.

of law ensures that the investigator is truly free and independent. The investigator is not a technical executor of the prosecutor's instructions, he is an independent procedural figure, he is an independent subject of criminal procedural activity with certain rights and obligations assigned to him by law. The powers of the investigator related to the restriction of civil rights and freedoms, in particular, detention (Article 243 of the Civil Code) are considered in court according to the request of the prosecutor. This will strengthen the guarantee of citizens' rights and freedoms. In our opinion, the investigator's objection to the instructions given by the prosecutor on the desired issue, unless this objection is rejected by the superior prosecutor, creates the need to replace the investigator in order to carry out a full and comprehensive investigation²⁵.

The investigator, like other officials, has the right to rely on the organizational and other support of his activities in the course of performing his duties, to use the support of the state in the course of his activities. In this regard, the legislation requires that all enterprises, institutions, organizations, officials and citizens execute the written orders and decisions issued by the investigator in accordance with the law. In the concept of the investigator conducting the investigation as a single function, the function of criminal prosecution is removed, as well as the issue of persons who carry it out at the preliminary investigation stage²⁶.

As a supporter of this concept, I.L. Petrukhin wrote: "After the decision to bring a person as an accused to the case, the investigator does not become an accuser and does not perform prosecutorial functions, he is responsible for the comprehensive, full and impartial investigation of the criminal case, which is his only procedural function. will continue."²⁷

The author is probably based on the point of view of sympathy for the impartiality of the investigator here.

Currently, the investigator must take a fresh look at his duties and role in ensuring legality. This, in turn, forces us to look at many things, for example, the procedural independence of the investigator, from a new perspective.

If the preliminary investigation is conducted by the investigators of the internal affairs bodies or the investigators of the state security service, they will conduct it in full compliance with the requirements of the CPC. The departmental documents available in these bodies and related to the investigation must fully comply with the requirements of the law, otherwise the requirements of the CPC take precedence.

Investigators, senior investigators of the investigative apparatus of internal affairs bodies and state security service bodies conduct investigations on the most complex cases. At present, there is a question of fundamentally improving the activity of law enforcement agencies, improving the effectiveness of the interaction of the participants of the process involved in the preliminary investigation²⁸. The issues of improving the communication of inquiry and preliminary investigation bodies have been the cause of various disputes for a long time²⁹.

²⁵ Ibratova, F., Ahadova, M., & Rozmetova, A. (2021). APPLIED JURISPRUDENCE. *Editorial team*, (2021), 45.

²⁶ Ibratova F. B., Erezhepov B. I., Ortikov S. S. ECONOMY, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES, INDUSTRIES, COMPLEXES //Editorial team. – 2019. – №. 1. – C. 13-19.

²⁷ Petrukhin I.L. Competitiveness and justice. // State and law. -1994. -#10. -B.128.

²⁸ Truth... And only truth / Ed.: A.Ya. Sukharev. - M.: Jurist, 1991. -B.63.

²⁹ Ryzhakov A.P., Sergeev A.I. Subjects of the criminal process. -M.: Jurid. lit., 1998. -B.85-89.

It is forbidden to impose obligations on the investigator that are not related to the conduct of the preliminary investigation. The investigator does not have the right to participate in criminal proceedings and must refuse to participate in the following cases:

if he is participating in this case as a victim, civil claimant, civil defendant, expert, expert, translator, witness, impartial, defender, suspect, legal representative of the accused or as a representative of the victim, civil claimant, civil defendant or has previously participated; if he is a relative of an official responsible for conducting this case or other persons mentioned above; if there are other circumstances that call into question his impartiality and impartiality.

If there is one of the grounds specified in part 1 of Article 76 of the Criminal Code, the investigator must deny himself.

The head of the investigation department also has the right to conduct a preliminary investigation. The list of persons exercising organizational procedural leadership over the activity of the investigator is defined in Article 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code: the head of the investigation department, department, division, group and his deputy. According to their content and size, their powers are complex in nature. These powers, first of all, belong to the head of the investigative unit, which are responsible for managing the activity of the investigator and given for control, and secondly, the powers of the investigator used by the head of the investigation department during the personal investigation of the criminal case.

Heads of the investigation department are present in the prosecution bodies, internal affairs bodies, state security service bodies, and their deputies also have the right to conduct the preliminary investigation. If the head of the investigation department personally makes an appropriate decision to conduct a preliminary investigation, then he must directly perform the duties of an investigator³⁰.

As A.M.Larin noted, the head of the investigation department "is not a permanent, mandatory participant in the investigation."³¹ Many crimes are fully investigated without his participation. Even the fact that the head of the investigation department supervises the activities of investigators in criminal cases within his powers does not allow him to be recognized as an official "permanently participating" in the process, in some small districts, the investigative team is headed by a senior investigator from the organizational side, and such a position does not exist.

Although the investigator is independent in his activities, he is supervised by the head of the investigative department (department). In internal affairs and state security services, the head of the investigation department is a separate official, while in the prosecutor's office, the head of the investigation department is a prosecutor³².

The head of the investigative department, department, unit, group and his deputy supervise the timely actions of investigators in order to solve crimes and prevent them, take measures to conduct a full, impartial and comprehensive preliminary investigation of criminal cases. The head of the investigative body and his deputy are responsible for investigating cases, as well as conducting a preliminary investigation, involving a person as an accuser in the case, describing the crime and determining the extent of the accusation and the direction of the case, giving instructions to the investigator about conducting certain investigative actions, transferring

³⁰ Ibratova, F. Bankrotlik to 'g 'risidagi ishlarda prokuror ishtiroki.

³¹ Larin A.M. Criminal investigation: procedural functions. -M.: 1986. -B.138.

³² Ibratova, F. (2018). Мировое соглашение в гражданском судопроизводстве: теоретические проблемы и практика. *O 'zbekiston qonunchiligi tahlili*, (4), 35-39.

the case from one investigator to another, also has the right to take part in the preliminary investigation and conduct the preliminary investigation personally, using the authority of the investigator.

The written instructions given to the investigator by the head of the investigative body and his deputy are binding for the investigator. It should be noted that the head of the investigation department (department) cannot cancel the decisions of the investigator with his decisions, such a right is given only to the prosecutor³³.

In addition, it is possible to complain to the prosecutor on the disputed issues between the investigator and the head of the investigation department. If the criminal case requires a lot of work and is very complex or urgent, the preliminary investigation can also be conducted by a team of investigators. In these cases, the prosecutor or the head of the investigation department may assign the preliminary investigation of the case to a permanent or specially formed investigative team. A leader is appointed over the investigative team and he also has the appropriate powers.

Therefore, the list of bodies and officials authorized to conduct preliminary investigation in criminal proceedings is extensive and they use many powers established by law to conduct the investigation successfully.

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³³ Babakulovna, I. F., Ibraimovich, E. B., & Sodikovich, O. S. (2022). SIMPLIFIED PRODUCTION IN THE ECONOMIC PROCESS AND ITS FEATURES: NATIONAL AND FOREIGN APPROACH. *International journal of professional science*, (5), 42-50.

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