

**THE SYSTEM, FUNCTIONS AND PROCEDURES OF THE SUPREME
AUTHORITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

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Abstract: The 1982 Constitution of the Republic of Turkey (as amended up to 2017) establishes that the presidential system of governance is based on democratic principles. According to the Constitution, Turkey is a democratic, secular, and social state governed by the rule of law, founded on the indivisibility of the nation and the people. This article describes the constitutional structure of the Republic of Turkey based on the rule of law, legality, and justice, examining their interrelations and functioning.

Keywords: Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, system of state governance, state bodies, executive power, legislative power, judiciary, Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Presidency, Cabinet of Ministers, Constitutional Court, Council of State, administrative reforms, fields of activity, powers and duties, political system, legal foundations, rule of law, democratic principles, separation of powers, parliamentary governance, judiciary in Turkey, central and local government, regulatory acts, efficiency of public administration, executive bodies, legislative process, checks and balances, state functions.

Methods and Materials of the Study: The purpose of this study is a comprehensive analysis of the functions and operations of state governance bodies in the Republic of Turkey. The analysis includes judicial practices, the structure and content of the Turkish Constitution and laws, decisions of the Constitutional Court and the Parliament, official data from government institutions, and interviews with civil servants and politicians. Surveys were also conducted among various segments of the population. Historical research on Turkey's state governance system and comparative studies with other countries were conducted to draw objective conclusions. These methods and sources enable an in-depth and multi-dimensional analysis of the Turkish administrative system. The governance bodies of Turkey work in cooperation with one another. The powers and duties defined by the Constitution help regulate their interaction. The Turkish governance system is based on a presidential model, where the president serves both as the head of state and head of the executive branch.

Research Results: These are essential in analyzing the principles of functioning and interaction of state bodies and their role in implementing state policy. Key findings of the research reveal that the Turkish state administration system, built on a presidential framework, is primarily oriented toward inter-agency cooperation and efficient functioning. The president's executive power and the parliament's legislative functions are interconnected and crucial for implementing effective public policy. Meanwhile, judicial bodies ensure the adherence to the Constitution and act as protectors of human rights.

Conclusion: The governance system of the Republic of Turkey, as defined by the Constitution, aims for balanced and effective operation. The relationship between the presidency, the parliament, and the judiciary plays a critical role in the success of public administration and policy. The country's social, economic, and legal development can be ensured when each body of the government effectively fulfills its constitutional role. The study concludes that maintaining a balance and fostering cooperation—particularly between the parliament and the president—is vital for successful policy implementation. The activities and relationships of state institutions are the key to maintaining Turkey's political and social stability.

The system of state governance bodies of the Republic of Turkey based on its Constitution is democratic, representative, and grounded in the principles of the rule of law. The supreme objective of this system is to ensure state stability, protect the interests of the people, and govern on a legal basis.

State Governance Bodies:

1. President:

– The President is both the head of state and the head of government. He has powers related to domestic and foreign policy, appoints committees and ministers, signs laws, and exercises other fundamental duties. The President leads the state, ensures national security, and strengthens the state's legal foundation.

2. Parliament:

– The Grand National Assembly of Turkey is the legislative body composed of two chambers.– It adopts laws, approves the state budget, and makes key decisions regarding public policy.

3. Government:

– The Cabinet of Ministers is the executive body subordinate to the President.

According to Turkey's current Constitution, the state's governance system is democratic, based on representation and the rule of law. The core goals of this system are to ensure stability, protect public interests, and enforce lawful governance. The government acts as the official executive organ. According to the Constitution, it is responsible for implementing state policy, managing economic and social programs, and overseeing ministries and institutions.

4. Judiciary

– The judicial system supervises legality and ensures legal justice. It includes high courts, appellate courts, local courts, and other judicial authorities.

Fields of Activity and Functions: State institutions operate in the following areas:

– **Legislation and oversight:** Adopting laws, resolutions, and legal regulations and monitoring their implementation.

– **Execution of executive functions:** Implementing state policies and programs, ensuring development in social, economic, and cultural spheres.

– **Security and rule of law:** Ensuring national security, public peace, and upholding the rule of law.– **International relations:** Establishing diplomatic ties, executing international treaties, and promoting global cooperation.

– **Maintaining legal order and public discipline:** Preventing violations, prosecuting offenses, and countering lawbreaking. The government is responsible for implementing public policies, managing economic and social programs, and overseeing ministries and agencies. The judiciary supervises the legality of governance and ensures justice through a system that includes higher, appellate, and local courts.

Conclusion: The current Constitution of the Republic of Turkey is a fundamental document that defines the democratic and legal foundations of state governance. Within this system, the

President, Parliament, Government, and Judiciary function in mutual balance and cooperation. The core goal of this structure is to safeguard the interests of the people, ensure state stability, and advance democracy.

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