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**Madina Ulugbekovna Tursunova**

Senior science researcher at  
University of world economy and diplomacy  
Republic of Uzbekistan

**SECTION 31. Economic research, finance,  
innovation, risk management.**

## INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR REGULATION OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** This article discusses the formation and development of international cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of science and education, analyzed and classified the international legal framework and cooperation mechanisms, and developed proposals for further development of this field.

**Key words:** international cooperation in science and education, international legal framework for cooperation, universal, regional and bilateral cooperation in the field of science and education.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Today the Republic of Uzbekistan is entering a new stage of its development. At the initiative of the President of our country Sh. M. Mirziyoyeva, in order to radically improve the efficiency of the reforms, create conditions for ensuring comprehensive and accelerated development of the state and society, implement priority areas for the modernization of the country and liberalize all spheres of life, the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 years [1]. In paragraph 4.4 of the Strategy, the tasks of development in the social sphere, including in the sphere of education and science, are defined.

The formation of a fair civil society and the construction of a democratic rule of law largely depends on the level of organization of education and science. Education is the basis of democracy, and the ancient saying that the teacher creates the nation is actual in our days.

### Materials and Methods

Knowledge, skills, skill and diligence were always appreciated in the East, and scientists and thinkers, creators and creators invariably enjoyed deep respect and respect. It is not for nothing that the Uzbek proverb says: "From the cradle to the grave, be in search of knowledge" ("Besiktan then kabirchcha ilm izla"), the doctrine is light, and the teaching is darkness [2]. For example, in

"Avesta", in the main book of Zoroastrianism in more than 2700 years of history, it is recommended that children be taught skills from the very childhood. In particular, it contains the statement that "if you have a son, give it to school in childhood, since the teaching is the light of the eyes [3]."

Therefore, our country's military science always pays great attention to education and science, and at the present stage Uzbekistan is improving the education and science system, which is aimed at bringing this system in line with the requirements of our time. Therefore, the issues of international cooperation in these areas are very important for the Republic of Uzbekistan.

President of our country Sh.M.Miriyoyev at a meeting with the leading representatives of science of our country: "The very time demands the further development of scientific cooperation with the world's leading institutes, universities, scientific centers and academies of sciences [4]".

Thus, the effective maintenance of the development of science and education in Uzbekistan, in many respects, depends on the development of international cooperation and the study of foreign experience in the sphere of education and science. For this, first and foremost, it is necessary to improve the legal framework, both national-legal and international



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legal bases for regulating the sphere of science and education.

At present, Uzbekistan has formed an integral system of normative and legal acts aimed at regulating the sphere of education. To date, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which regulates education, consists of almost 200 legal acts, including 31 laws, 62 decrees and presidential decrees, over 60 government decisions and 30 departmental regulations [5].

At the same time, it can be noted that the legal regulation of the right to education and the content of the right to education is complex and regulated by the norms of a number of branches of law: labor, family, civil, administrative, and in cases of judicial protection of it with illegal criminal punishments - rights. The right to education is enshrined in the Law on Education, the Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child and other normative legal acts.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the educational system, the Republic of Uzbekistan attaches great importance to the development of educational structures, the coverage of the population with all forms of education and upbringing, ensuring the protection of citizens' constitutional rights to education.

It is important to note that Uzbekistan has achieved the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goal on achieving full access to universal education. The literacy rate in the country, according to the World Bank, reached one of the highest in the world - 99.7%. The Republic is rightfully called a country of the young. More than 45% of the population is children and adolescents under the age of 18. Today, the cost of education is about 12% of GDP, or more than 50% of total public expenditure on the budget.

Education in schools is conducted in seven languages. Much attention is paid to the social protection of students, the support of children from low-income families, as well as children with disabilities [6], which is in line with international educational standards.

Particular attention is paid to non-discrimination against women in education, which is also an international standard of education. More than 6.5 million people study in the entire system of education in Uzbekistan, of which 48.4% are women, some of whom are sent for internships and advanced training abroad. Women make up 38% of all specialists, researchers. The choice of training specialties in educational institutions between women and men is markedly different. As a rule, students of higher and secondary special educational institutions give priority to such branches as education, health care, men - industry, agriculture, construction, education [7].

As noted above, in our country special attention is paid to the development of international cooperation in the field of education.

Cooperation in the field of education and science is intensively developing, cooperation areas are expanding, new international agreements are being concluded, the institutional structure of cooperation is developing, and the scale of international trade in educational services is growing. There are new phenomena, for example, transnational education, which causes the need to resolve the issues arising in the process of cooperation, in particular, with the aim of increasing its effectiveness. The expansion of international cooperation in the field of education stipulates the inevitability of international legal regulation of educational relations.

By now in the Republic of Uzbekistan has already formed a significant block of international legal acts in the field of education and science. This set of international treaties in the field of science and education can be classified as follows:

- 1) international treaties of a universal nature;
- 2) regional international agreements;
- 3) bilateral international agreements;
- 4) a number of other international treaties.

The first group of international treaties of a universal nature include, first of all, United Nations documents in the field of human rights. Today Uzbekistan is a party to about 80 international documents in the field of human rights.

When the UN was established, the member states of the United Nations, when drafting international covenants on human rights, came to the conclusion that the right to education should be included in the list of the most important and vitally important basic human rights. In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 this right was fixed in a clear terminological formulation: "Everyone has the right to education". Then it was a great step forward for the world community. Further, the content of the human right to education was developed in international legal instruments such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 16 December 1966, the Convention against Discrimination in Education of 15 December 1960, the Convention On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of 15 December 1979, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965, the Convention on Vocational and Technical Education of 10 November 1989, the Convention I am on the rights of the child of November 20, 1989 and other documents. The norms of these acts, which establish the right to education and the guarantees for its provision, are implemented in the national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are the most

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important legal basis for the cooperation of states in the field of education.

In addition to implementing the relevant provisions of international human rights treaties in the field of education and science and developing cooperation with the UN treaty bodies on human rights, Uzbekistan pays special attention to developing cooperation with relevant international organizations, both universal and regional in nature, as well as cooperation in the field of education and science on a bilateral basis.

At the universal level, the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to cooperation with UNESCO on issues of science and education, of which it became a member in 1993.

In accordance with the Organization's Charter, an institution was established in Uzbekistan in December 1994 to coordinate and implement UNESCO's programs - the National Commission for UNESCO. In the field of education, cooperation with UNESCO was focused on facilitating the successful implementation of the National Program for Training of Uzbekistan. To date, 46 educational institutions in Uzbekistan have been included in the network of UNESCO Associated Schools, 11 UNESCO Chairs have been established at universities in Uzbekistan and the UNEVOC Center for Vocational Education, and inclusive education for children with special needs (disabled children) is developing [8].

Uzbekistan closely cooperates with the ILO, to date it has ratified 14 of its Conventions, including conventions on the elimination of the worst forms of child labor, which provide for measures to improve the education system [9].

A major contribution to the international cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of education and science is made by its activities within the framework of the OIC. On October 18-19, 2016 in the city of Tashkent, under the slogan "Education and enlightenment - the path to peace and creation", the 43rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of OIC was successfully held in the framework of the chairmanship of Uzbekistan, which contributed to the further deepening of cooperation between OIC member countries in the field of education. Uzbekistan expressed support and readiness to participate in the first OIC Summit on Science and Technology, which will be held in Astana on September 10-11, 2017.

Uzbekistan pays much attention to the development of cooperation in the sphere of education within the framework of regional organizations. So, within the CIS, a significant number of documents have been adopted: the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Education (Tashkent, May 15, 1992), the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Training of Scientific and Scientific Pedagogical Personnel and the

Nostrification of Documents on Their Qualifications within the CIS (November 13 1992), the Agreement on Cooperation on the Formation of the Common (Common) Educational Space of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Moscow, January 17, 1997), the Model Law on Education (adopted at the thirteenth plenary session of the Inter-Parliamentary SSEMBLY CIS member states, the decision number 13-8 from 03.04.1999). The development of historically unified educational space has always been one of the main directions of cooperation of the CIS countries.

Cooperation is also developing in the sphere of education of the SCO member states. So, in 2006 Within the framework of the SCO, an agreement was concluded between the governments of the SCO member states on cooperation in the field of education, in which Uzbekistan [10] also participates.

Agreements on cooperation in the field of education are concluded at the bilateral level. Currently, Uzbekistan signed a number of bilateral agreements on cooperation in the sphere of education and science. In particular, agreements on cooperation in the field of education are concluded with the countries of Central Asia:

1. Agreements between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on deepening cooperation in the fields of culture, health, science, education, tourism and sports, Tashkent, 10 January 1994;

2. Agreement between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic on economic, scientific, technical and humanitarian cooperation in 2007;

3. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of Turkmenistan on cooperation in the field of education;

4. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of Tajikistan on cooperation in the field of education.

Also, agreements were concluded with other CIS countries:

1. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of Ukraine on mutual recognition and equivalence of documents on education;

2. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of Moldova on cooperation in the field of education;

3. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of humanitarian cooperation.

Cooperation is actively developing with European countries:

1. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the

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Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in the field of education, science and technology;

2. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of Bulgaria on economic and scientific-technical cooperation;

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Czech Republic on economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation [11].

It can also be noted that at present a number of international and foreign universities are functioning effectively in Uzbekistan, in particular, the International Westminster University in Tashkent [12], the Branch of the Academy. G. Plekhanov in Tashkent [13], a branch of the Russian University of Oil and Gas. I. Gubkin in Tashkent [14], the Turin Political University in Tashkent [15], Inga University in Tashkent [16]. In addition, cooperation with Japan is actively developing, in particular, annually students from Uzbekistan study in Japan as part of grants from the Government of Japan.

### Conclusion

Thus, in Uzbekistan, the national legal and international legal framework and potentially effective organizational and legal mechanism for cooperation in the field of education at the universal, regional and bilateral level have developed and are developing. In order to further improve the mechanisms of cooperation in the field of education, it is necessary to study international and foreign experience in this field.

At the same time, during the comparative analysis of legislation and international legal norms in the field of education, certain discrepancies have been identified, the elimination of which will contribute to the improvement of international

cooperation in the field of education and science. In this regard, it is proposed:

- Today, in international practice, one of the main forms of the reform of higher education is its internationalization. The main forms and characteristics of internationalization in the field of higher education are: the internationalization of the educational process itself, when educational programs are enriched with international knowledge allowing students to perform comparative analysis; In the educational process, technologies that have proved their effectiveness in the educational systems of other countries are used, new methods and methods for assessing students' academic achievements are used; Mobility of students and teaching staff.

- For the introduction of these components, we think it is necessary to create appropriate conditions and, in particular, to support mobility, to ensure the greatest possible access to international educational competitions, projects, programs, which will increase the percentage of participation of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and teachers of higher education institutions in them.

- Increase in the number of foreign internships of scientific and pedagogical staff at all levels of education and science in the countries in whose languages the training is conducted in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- It is also necessary to initiate international conferences, symposiums, seminars, presentations, open lectures with the participation of well-known professors and highly qualified specialists from leading universities and institutes in Europe, the USA and Asia, grantees and scholars of various international programs in scientific and educational institutions of Uzbekistan.

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