

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COOPERATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE CULTURAL AND HUMANITARIAN SPHERES – IMPORTANT PART OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Nuriddin Mamajonov¹

University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the International legal cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the cultural and humanitarian spheres. Analysis of the influence of the cultural and humanitarian spheres in the international relations of the states, including Uzbekistan, was carried out in the article. Additionally, more and more growing role of the so-called "culture factor" in the international politics is discussed in it. The analysis is based on the legal base of the Republic of Uzbekistan, international legal documents, research works of domestic and foreign scholars in such areas as culture, education, science, tourism and medical science.

JEL CLASSIFICATIONS & KEYWORDS

K33 LAW POLITIC CULTURE HUMANITARIAN
RELATIONS COOPERATION BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT
GLOBALIZATION AGREEMENT ANALYSIS RESEARCH
MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan from the first days of independence have chosen its own way of development called "the Uzbek model". Rise in the gross domestic product in 4.5 times¹ and development in economic, social and humanitarian spheres during the independent years showed the success of this way.

Most important factors in success are political, legal, social and economic reforms carried out by the country and the role of these reforms. As President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov (2010) said, in spite of increasing globalization and changes in the world, we should evaluate our role in it impartially and critically. We should meet the requirements of the world and keep up with it.

Powerful countries in the field of cultural and humanitarian relations arising from their internal policies should assist their goals and objectives and the power to influence the international processes once again proves the point.

This, in its turn, in cultural and humanitarian sphere involves the construction of the country's future as a strong factor in view of its national interests through the approach of the international legal framework and further strengthening of the existing framework. Nowadays using the results of our country's cultural and humanitarian cooperation is becoming one of the most urgent tasks.

From the same point of view, in the concept of foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan step-by-step development of international cooperation in the cultural and humanitarian spheres is one of the foreign policy objectives.

The country's cultural and humanitarian treaty base consists of more than 160 documents. On the basis of a thorough and accurate analysis and research, introduction of new positions is one of the main goals of learning cultural and

humanitarian spheres of bilateral international legal cooperation.

A question arises: Why the special attention is paid only to the bilateral agreements in the humanitarian sphere of the cultural and international legal cooperation?

Firstly, the existing literature and educational materials show that the theme of international legal cooperation in the cultural and humanitarian spheres in national and international levels is not sufficiently studied. Research and majority of the studies have multilateral nature.

For example, American scientists Sh. Hut, D. Terler, J. Levine, J. Merriman, German scientists L. Muller, O. Zinger and H. Knupper, as well as Uzbek doctor of law, professor A. Saidov, doctors of law I. Umarokhunov, G. Matkarimova and R. Khakimov, PhD in law A. Muminov, Kh. Yunusov, N. Babadjanova and G. Yuldasheva have done scientific activities and research on close spheres.

In particular, doctor of law, professor, A. Saidov, doctor of law I. Umarokhunov and PhD in law A. Muminov made research in the sphere of legal cooperation of Uzbekistan with international organizations, including UNESCO and other international organizations. The researches were about deepening multilateral cooperation in cultural and humanitarian spheres.

Secondly, we can see only general or selected approach in cultural and humanitarian sphere of bilateral international legal cooperation by individual researchers and scientists. In particular, Dutch scientist P. Mirts and Russian scientists L. Galenskaya, K. Borisov, N. Barchukova, V. Shumilova, Yu. Kolosov and E. Krivchikova paid attention on the main parts of this sphere in their scientific work and research.

For instance, the advisor of the director of the Institute of International Relations "Klingendile" P. Mirts in his "Culture and International Law: From Peace to Justice" wrote about international legal framework of cultural cooperation and bilateral relations between countries in this field, how do different cultures deal with international law and how does international law influence the rules and regulations of these cultures, is international law an effective tool in protecting cultural heritage, especially in wartime, does it protect the heritage of cultures in a balanced way, which important questions were asked at the Fourth Conference of the Hague Academic Coalition (HAC) (Meerts, 2008).

In addition, Russian doctors of law, professors Yu. Kolosov and E. Krivchikova in their co-published educational material "International Law" allocated a separate chapter for scientific-technical and cultural cooperation of the international legal practice in the world on the basis of culture, education and tourism.

Moreover, Russian lawyers B. Melexin "Cultural scientific communications of nations. Legal regulation" and A. Kondratyuk "International legal regulation of the cooperation of the countries in the sphere of education"

¹ n.mamajonov@yahoo.de

¹ <http://www.mineconomy.uz/ru/node/696>

carried out scientific research in specific areas of study of cultural and humanitarian spheres.

As a result, important tasks of the science nowadays are both in the international and national levels studying, analysis of the study and the development of accurate scientific conclusions and recommendations in the scientific practice of cultural and humanitarian spheres of bilateral international legal cooperation, as well as their implementation, formation and strengthening of the reforms carried out in the framework of cultural and bilateral international legal cooperation in the humanitarian sphere.

Thirdly, bilateral international legal cooperation in cultural and humanitarian spheres plays an important role in international law as a separate entity in national and international arena and an important tool to protect the interests of the state.

After years of relative neglect, culture is finally receiving due recognition as a key factor in the evolution and resolution of conflicts and disagreements. Unfortunately, however, when theorists and practitioners of conflict resolution speak of "culture," they often understand and use it in a bewildering and unhelpful variety of ways (Alberstein, 2007). But culture was and is indeed a dynamic and derivative form of the adjustment the conflict and disagreements.

Considering stated and taking into account deep cultural and historical opportunities of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the area for basic research, looking at the existing international legal framework of our republic and further strengthening of the existing opportunities and facilities to develop specific recommendations for international relations of the country considerable contribution for strengthening its position in foreign policy can be added.

At the same time, in order to improve the country's bilateral international legal cooperation in cultural and humanitarian spheres we should compare its national legislation with international experience, identify problems and solve them.

It should be noted that almost all government programs pay special attention to the development of international relations in cultural and humanitarian spheres.

On the other hand, the study of the theory and practice of the government agencies (not only ministries and departments responsible for the international political and economic relations, but all other supporting non-governmental organizations), improves the country's multilateral and bilateral international relations in cultural and humanitarian spheres.

Fourthly, another important factor in the study of the subject is the possibility of creating in our republic a new branch in international law with forming a single database for signed bilateral interstate, intergovernmental and interagency treaties and agreements with foreign countries in cultural and humanitarian spheres.

At the same time it shows that it is a burning issue to create scientific skills out of terminology and concepts widely used in practice of working on international legal agreements in cultural and humanitarian spheres of the country.

Fifthly, another important aspect of the issue is identifying in Uzbek science new scientific skills and concepts of the subject, their theoretical basis, practical introduction and their introduction in the scientific-theoretical education of international law.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the research results will be used not only in fundamental science of international law, but also in the practical application of knowledge. Theory, comprehensive analysis of the materials, comparative tables and lists can be widely used in such subjects as "International law", "Political science" and "Cultural studies" at undergraduate and graduate levels and "Jurisprudence" and "International law" at secondary specialized educational institutions of Uzbekistan.

In general, the results of the research carried out on the selected topics will play practical role for further improvement of the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the protection of national interests in international arena and the sustainable development of the country.

Additionally, conclusions and recommendations from research results can be used by the governmental structures and authorities Uzbekistan's in further formation of their strategy and positions in cultural area.

REFERENCES

- Alberstein, M. (2007). Forms of Mediation and Law: Cultures of Dispute Resolution. 22 OHIO State Journal of dispute resolution, pp. 321.
- Chirkin, V. (2011). Comparative state maintaining. Institute of the state and right of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Norma, pp. 448.
- Galenskaya, L. (1987). Legal questions of the international cooperation in culture. L, pp. 93-166.
- Karimov, I. (2010). The concept of further deepening of democratic reforms in the country and developments of civil society. Tashkent, pp. 17-145.
- Meerts, P. (2008). Culture and International Law (From Peace to Justice Series). New York, Cambridge University Press.
- Saidov, A. (1985). Typology and classification of the legal systems of contemporary. Pravovedenie, pp. 52-56.
- Saidov, A. (1993). Comparative jurisprudence and legal geography of the world. pp. 15-33.
- Saidov, A. (2003). Comparative Law, pp. 59-65.
- Tikhomirov, Y. (1987). A course of comparative jurisprudence. Norma, pp. 432.
- Ushakov, N. (1997). The state in system of international legal regulation. M, pp. 166.