

TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/29.12.2022.Ss.21.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI

ASRORXO‘JAYEVA MA‘MURAXON ABRORXO‘JA QIZI

O‘ZBEKISTONNING KO‘P TOMONLAMA DIPLOMATIYASIDA
YUNESKO BILAN HAMKORLIK ISTIQBOLLARI

23.00.04 – Xalqaro munosabatlar, jahon va mintaqa taraqqiyotining
siyosiy muammolari

Siyosiy fanlar bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2024

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Zamonaviy xalqaro munosabatlar tizimida yuz berayotgan turli ziddiyatlar, geosiyosiy qarama-qarama qarshiliklar tufayli bashariyat taqdiriga daxldor bo‘lgan masalalarda o‘zaro muloqot va ishonchli hamkorlikni mustahkamlash, ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyani hayotga tatbiq etish davr talabiga aylanmoqda. Ushbu murakkab vazifani yo‘lga qo‘yishda YUNESKO tashkilotining o‘rni va imkoniyatlaridan kengroq foydalanish, ikki va ko‘p tomonlama hamkorlik aloqalarini rivojlantirish jahon hamjamiyati kun tartibidagi dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lmoqda.

Bugungi kunda global tinchlik va barqarorlikni ta‘minlash jarayonlarida ta‘lim tizimlarini isloh qilish va madaniy-gumanitar hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan YUNESKOning uzoq yillik tajribalaridan foydalanishi bo‘yicha keng qamrovli ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Mazkur tadqiqotlarda YUNESKO doirasidagi ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyani izchil yo‘lga qo‘yish, xalqaro ahamiyatga molik bo‘lgan madaniy meros obyektlarini muhofaza qilish, davlatlararo fan, ta‘lim va madaniyat sohasidagi institutsional hamkorlikning ilmiy-metodologik asoslarini tadqiq etish masalalari ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

O‘zbekiston tashqi siyosatida ko‘p tomonlama madaniy diplomatiyani amalga oshirishda YUNESKO tashkiloti muhim o‘rin tutadi. Xususan, YUNESKO Bosh konferensiyasining 43-sessiyasini 2025-yilda qadim Samarqandda o‘tkazish to‘g‘risidagi tarixiy qarorning qabul qilinishi ham buning yorqin ifodasi hisoblanadi. Ushbu muhim global tadbirning ilk marta O‘zbekistonda o‘tkazilishi Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasining ulkan sivilizatsion salohiyati, jumladan mamlakatimizning jahondagi ko‘p tomonlama diplomatik jozibasini namoyish etishga xizmat qiladi. “So‘nggi yillarda YUNESKO bilan ta‘lim, fan, madaniy meros, axborot va kommunikatsiya sohalarida hamkorligimiz jadal rivojlanib bormoqda. Mazkur tashkilot ko‘magida yurtimizdagi butunjahon madaniy meros obyektlarini asrab-avaylash, qadimiy Buyuk ipak yo‘lida mavjud bo‘lgan madaniy aloqalarni qayta tiklash, ta‘lim tizimi sifatini oshirish va barkamol avlodni tarbiyalash, O‘zbekistonda yoshlarning mehnat ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha qator muhim dastur va loyihalar samarali amalga oshirib kelinmoqda”¹. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, O‘zbekistonning YUNESKODagi ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyasi amaliyotining yutuqlari va mavjud kamchiliklarini o‘rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dissertatsiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Tashqi ishlar vazirligi tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish hamda siyosiy va tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini amalga oshirishda uning mas‘uliyatini kuchaytirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi (2018-yil 5-aprel,

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Kichik yoshdagi bolalarni tarbiyalash va ta‘lim berish bo‘yicha ikkinchi Butunjahon konferensiyasi ochilish marosimidagi nutqi. 15.11.2022. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti. <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/5696>

PF-5400-son), “Millatlararo munosabatlar sohasida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosati konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi (2019-yil 15-noyabr, PF-5876-son), “2022–2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi (2022-yil 28-yanvar, PF-60-son), ““O‘zbekiston–2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi (2023-yil 11-sentyabr, PF-158-son) farmonlari, shuningdek, «2025-yilda YUNESKO Bosh Konferensiyasi 43-sessiyasining Samarqand shahrida o‘tkazilishiga tayyorgarlik ko‘rish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida»gi (2024-yil 15-mart, PQ-128-son) «O‘zbekiston Respublikasida milliy madaniyatni yanada rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi to‘g‘risida»gi (2018-yil 28-noyabr, PQ-4038-son), “Sharqshunoslik sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish va ilmiy salohiyatni oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi (2020-yil 16-aprel, PQ-4680-son) qarorlari va sohaga oid boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarning bajarilishiga muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Ushbu tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy, rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” nomli ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi va YUNESKOning madaniy merosni muhofaza qilish, fan va ta‘limni rivojlantirish kabi gumanitar sohalardagi ko‘p tomonlama diplomatik aloqalari, o‘zaro hamkorligi va munosabatlarining turli yo‘nalishlari olimlar tomonidan qisman tadqiq etilgan bo‘lib, natijalari ularning ilmiy ishlarida o‘z aksini topgan. Ayni vaqtda YUNESKOning xalqaro munosabatlarda tutgan o‘ziga xos o‘rni, ayniqsa O‘zbekiston Respublikasi bilan ko‘p tomonlama diplomatik aloqalarining rivojlanishini tadqiq etish borasida maxsus izlanishlar bo‘lmagani aniqlandi.

Dissertatsiyada mavzuga oid ilmiy ishlar uchta asosiy guruhga ajratilgan:

Birinchi guruhni O‘zbekistonning ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyasi, O‘zbekiston va YUNESKO hamkorligining madaniy, diniy, huquqiy va boshqa sohalari borasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar tashkil etadi. O. Abdimo‘minov, A. Ahmedov, L. Babaxajayeva, M. Baxadirov, Q. Jo‘rayev, I. Mavlanov, S. Mirkasimov, A. Mo‘minov, S. Pulatova, T. Qurbonov, M. Rasulov, M. Rahimov, D. Sayfullayev, M. Tojiboyev, M. Tursunova, G. Xidoyatov, M. Hashimov, S. Sharapova² kabi olimlarning ilmiy ishlari ana shular jumlasidandir. Ularning aksariyatida hamkorlikning dastlabki davri yoritilgan bo‘lib, keyingi tadqiqotlarda esa munosabatlarning Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tizimida bilvosita tadqiq etilgani kuzatiladi.

Ikkinchi guruh Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo‘stligiga a‘zo va boshqa davlatlar olimlarining MDH va YUNESKO munosabatlariga doir ilmiy ishlaridan iborat

² Avtoreferatda nomlari keltirilgan bu va boshqa mualliflarning tadqiqot ishlari dissertatsiyaning “Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati” qismida keltirilgan.

bo'lib, ularda ushbu xalqaro tashkilotning MDH davlatlari bilan Sovet Ittifoqi tarqalganidan to hozirga qadar davom etayotgan munosabatlari, mazkur davlatlarning tashqi siyosatida xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasidagi ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasi, madaniy diplomatiya hamda madaniy merosni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha YUNESKO bilan birgalikda to'plagan tajribasi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar tahlil qilingan. V. Yegorov, A. Demina, Yu. Zinovskiy, T. Zonova, A. Iznaurov, O. Lebedeva, V. Malgina, A. Melvil, O. Melnikova, E. Mexdiyev, V. Popov, V. Rodionova, I. Tyulin, T. K. Fedotova kabi olimlarning ilmiy ishlarini ularga misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

Uchinchi guruh olimlarining ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyaning xalqaro munosabatlardagi roliga oid nazariy tahlillari hamda YUNESKOning faoliyati, ushbu xalqaro tashkilotning unga a'zo davlatlar bilan hamkorligiga doir ingliz va boshqa tillardagi nashrlardan iborat. Xalqaro munosabatlarda ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyaning nazariy asoslari, funksiyalari va roli borasida E. Bichet, Ch. Jonson, V. Klinton, R. Koen, K. Mahbubani, V. Mirshaymer, X. Morgentau, J. Nay, N. Russet, K. Tompson, K. Uoltz, R. Feldxam, M. Xoll, V. Yungblyud kabi olimlarning tadqiqot ishlari alohida o'rin tutadi.

YUNESKOning xalqaro faoliyati, BMT tizimidagi roli borasida, shuningdek, diplomatiyadagi yangi tendentsiyalar, "meros diplomatiyasi", "fan diplomatiyasi" kabi zamonaviy terminlarning mohiyati va ushbu diplomatiya turlarining vazifalari hamda nazariya va amaliyotda qo'llanishi J. Deyviyes, S. Kosma, T. Legrand, A. Negrusa, L. Porter, J. Raggi, R. Rus, D. Stoun, B. Steiner, V. Toader, M. Elfert, N. Fyodorov kabi olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida tadqiq etilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasida belgilangan "Sharq mamlakatlaridagi siyosiy va ijtimoiy jarayonlarning o'ziga xos jihatlari va ularning xalqaro munosabatlarga ta'siri" mavzusidagi ilmiy tadqiqot doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi O'zbekistonning YUNESKO doirasidagi ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasining o'ziga xos jihatlari va rivojlanish yo'nalishlarini ochib berish, ta'limni rivojlantirish va madaniy sohalardagi xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyaning mohiyati va konseptual asoslarini ochib berish, ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyani xalqaro munosabatlar nazariyalari va konseptsiyalari yordamida tahlil qilish;

O'zbekiston tashqi siyosatida YUNESKO bilan hamkorlikning ahamiyatini, o'zaro munosabatlarning shakllanish va rivojlanish dinamikasidagi o'ziga xosliklarni aniqlash;

O'zbekiston-YUNESKO munosabatlarining siyosiy-huquqiy asoslari va tashkiliy jihatlari tadqiq etish;

fan va ta'limni global darajada rivojlantirish, O'zbekiston madaniyati va san'atini dunyo va yosh avlodga tanitish orqali YUNESKONing jahonda doimiy tinchlikni qaror toptirish yo'lidagi ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasini tahlil qilish;

O'zbekiston madaniy diplomatiyasida YUNESKO doirasida o'tkaziladigan xalqaro madaniy tadbirlarning o'rni va rolini ochib berish;

madaniy merosni saqlash, asrab-avaylash va tanitishda O'zbekiston va YUNESKO hamkorligining yutuq va muammolarini tizimlashtirish;

O'zbekiston va YUNESKO hamkorligini yanada rivojlantirishga oid taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot obyektini O'zbekistonning YUNESKO tashkiloti bilan ta'lim va madaniyat sohalaridagi hamkorligi tashkil qilgan.

Tadqiqotning predmeti O'zbekistonning YUNESKO doirasidagi ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasining rivojlanish tendentsiyalari, O'zbekiston va YUNESKO hamkorligining bosqich va yo'nalishlaridan iborat.

Tadqiqot usullari. Dissertatsiyada qiyosiy, muammoviy-xronologik, strukturaviy funksional, tizimli tahlil, kontent, iverent va boshqa ilmiy tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

O'zbekistonning xalqaro maydondagi tashqi siyosiy nufuzi va ishtirokini YUNESKO shafeligi vositasida kengaytirish, ijtimoiy-siyosiy islohotlarni BMTning ixtisoslashtirilgan tashkilotlari tomonidan to'liq qo'llab-quvvatlanishi va uning raqamli fan, ta'lim, madaniyat va turizm salohiyatini har tomonlama targ'ib etishga qaratilgan ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasi Samarqand shahrini YUNESKONing "Raqamli fan va turizm poytaxti" deb e'lon qilish lozimligi dalillangan;

xalqaro munosabatlarda davlatlararo ishonch inqirozining oshib borishi sharoitida YUNESKOGa a'zo davlatlar o'rtasida fan va sivilizatsiyalararo hamkorlikning o'zaro bog'liqlik va institutsional mexanizmlarini mustahkamlash, tashkilot oldida turgan dolzarb masalalarning ustuvor yo'nalishlari va strategik asoslarini zamon talablari asosida muvofiqlashtirish zarurati "UNESCO-2050" dasturini ishlab chiqish taklifiga ko'ra isbotlangan.

YUNESKONing diqqat-e'tiborini Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasiga faol va doimiy jalb etish, mintaqaning tarixiy va bugungi jozibasini har tomonlama targ'ib etish, mintaqaviy tashkilotlararo hamkorlik mexanizmlarini yo'lga qo'yish, shundan kelib chiqib, O'zbekistonning ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasini strategik darajada rivojlantirishga qaratilgan "YUNESKO+Markaziy Osiyo", "SHHT-YUNESKO", "TURKSOY-YUNESKO" muloqot formatlarini tashkil etish tashabbuslari dalillangan.

O'zbekiston va YUNESKO o'rtasida fan, ta'lim, madaniyat va turizm sohalaridagi hamkorlikda to'plangan ilg'or tajriba, O'zbekistonning ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasi rivojida YUNESKONing o'rni va ahamiyatining tobora ortib borishi hamda xalqaro turizm, ta'lim va fan yutuqlaridan kelib chiqib, "fan diplomatiyasi", "turizm diplomatiyasi" va "ekologik diplomatiya" atamalaridan foydalanish zarurati asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

xalqaro munosabatlarda kuzatilayotgan transformatsiya jarayonlari – davlatlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarda ro‘y berayotgan jiddiy o‘zgarishlar sharoitida ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyaning tarkibida “meros diplomatiyasi” va “fan diplomatiyasi” atamalarini adabiyotlarda qo‘llash bo‘yicha konseptual takliflar ishlab chiqilgan;

O‘zbekiston-YUNESKO munosabatlarining har tomonlama rivojlanishi, ta’lim, fan va madaniyat bilan bir qatorda, turizm sohalarida hamkorlikni kengaytirishdagi ustuvor masalalar yuzasidan amaliy tavsiyalar berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi unda foydalanilgan yondashuv va usullarning maqsadga muvofiqligi hamda tadqiqot natijalarining olimlar, ekspertlar tadqiqotlariga va YUNESKOning rasmiy manbalari asosida olinganligi, ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy-nazariy taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilib, buning natijalari vakolatli idoralar tomonidan tegishli tartibda tasdiqlangani bilan ta’minlangan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining *ilmiy* ahamiyati dissertatsiya materiallaridan siyosatshunoslik, xalqaro munosabatlar, diplomatiya, xalqaro tashkilotlar, geosiyosat sohaları hamda fan yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha darslik va qo‘llanmalar yozishda, tahliliy ma’lumotnomalar tayyorlashda, tashqi siyosatga doir tadqiqotlarda foydalanish mumkinligida ko‘rinadi.

Dissertatsiya natijalarining *amaliy ahamiyati* tegishli vazirlik va idoralar, oliy ta’lim muassasalarining mutaxassislari uchun tahliliy materiallar tayyorlash, ixtisoslashgan o‘quv yurtlarining dasturlarida, “Jahon siyosati”, “Xalqaro munosabatlar”, “Sharq mamlakatlarining xalqaro munosabatlari”, “Mintaqashunoslik”, “Diplomatiya asoslari”, “Xalqaro tashkilotlar” fanlarini o‘qitishda hamda tegishli yo‘nalishlarda tadqiqot ishlarini bajarishda foydalanish mumkinligida ifodalanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbekistonning ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyasida YUNESKO bilan hamkorlik istiqbollarini o‘rganish natijasida ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy xulosa va takliflar asosida:

O‘zbekiston va YUNESKO o‘rtasida fan, ta’lim, madaniyat va turizm sohalaridagi hamkorlikda to‘plangan ilg‘or tajriba, O‘zbekistonning ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyasi rivojida YUNESKOning o‘rni va ahamiyatining tobora ortib borishi hamda xalqaro turizm, ta’lim va fan yutuqlaridan kelib chiqib, “fan diplomatiyasi”, “turizm diplomatiyasi” va “ekologik diplomatiya” atamalaridan foydalanish zarurati borasida olingan ilmiy natijalaridan madaniy tadbirlarning konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqish va ssenariylarini yozishda keng foydalanildi (*O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat va turizm vazirligining 2023-yil 13-iyundagi 04-12-04404-son ma’lumotnomasi*). Bu esa sohaga oid axborot-tahliliy bazani takomillashtirish va amalda qo‘llashga xizmat qilgan.

Xalqaro munosabatlarda davlatlararo ishonch inqirozining oshib borishi sharoitida YUNESKOGa a‘zo davlatlar o‘rtasida fan va sivilizatsiyalararo hamkorlikning o‘zaro bog‘liqlik va institutsional mexanizmlarini mustahkamlash, tashkilot oldida turgan dolzarb masalalarning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari va strategik

asoslarini zamon talablari asosida muvofiqlashtirish zarurati “UNESCO-2050” dasturini ishlab chiqish taklifidan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senatining Yoshlar, madaniyat va sport masalalari qo‘mitasining tegishli qarorlarini tayyorlash jarayonida foydalanildi (*O‘zbekiston Oliy Majlisi Senati Yoshlar, madaniyat va sport masalalari qo‘mitasining 2023-yil 14-iyundagi 24–12/3-son ma’lumotnomasi*). Bu esa mazkur sohaga oid axborot-tahliliy ma’lumotlarning ko‘payishiga xizmat qilgan. Natijada madaniy meros obyektlarini himoya qilish, ularga zarar yetkazilishiga qarshi kurashishning ilmiy asoslarini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

YUNESKONing diqqat-e’tiborini Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasiga faol va doimiy jalb etish, mintaqaning tarixiy va bugungi jozibasini har tomonlama targ‘ib etish, mintaqaviy tashkilotlararo hamkorlik mexanizmlarini yo‘lga qo‘yish, shundan kelib chiqib, O‘zbekistonning ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyasini strategik darajada rivojlantirishga qaratilgan “YUNESKO+Markaziy Osiyo”, “SHHT-YUNESKO”, “TURKSOY-YUNESKO” muloqot formatlarini tashkil etishga oid ilmiy-tarixiy materiallardan “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanalida efirga uzatilgan ayrim ko‘rsatuvlar ssenariysini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (*O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali davlat muassasasining 2023-yil 28-noyabrdagi 06-28-1779-son ma’lumotnomasi*). Natijada ushbu ma’lumotlar davlatimizning xalqaro maydondagi obro‘cini yanada ko‘tarish, madaniy-tarixiy merosni asrab-avaylash va dunyoga tanitishda qo‘shimcha manba bo‘lib xizmat qilgan.

O‘zbekistonning xalqaro maydondagi tashqi siyosiy nufuzi va ishtirokini YUNESKO shafeligi vositasida kengaytirish, ijtimoiy-siyosiy islohotlarni BMTning ixtisoslashtirilgan tashkilotlari tomonidan to‘liq qo‘llab-quvvatlanishi va uning raqamli fan, ta’lim, madaniyat va turizm salohiyatini har tomonlama targ‘ib etishga qaratilgan ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyasi Samarqand shahrini YUNESKONing “Raqamli fan va turizm poytaxti” deb e’lon qilish lozimligi borasidagi ilmiy tavsiyalari Turizm qo‘mitasi faoliyatida amaliyotga joriy etildi (*O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ekologiya, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va iqlim o‘zgarishi vazirligi huzuridagi Turizm qo‘mitasining 2023-yil 29-noyabrdagi 02-12-17-1802-son ma’lumotnomasi*). Bu esa tashqi siyosatda ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyani rivojlantirish va yanada mustahkamlashning yangi yo‘nalishlarini joriy etilishiga, mavjudlarining ko‘lamini kengaytirish borasidagi muhim vazifalarni belgilab olinishiga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 15 ta ilmiy anjuman, jumladan ikkita xalqaro va 13 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokama qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha 21 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta (5 tasi respublika va 1 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda) ilmiy maqola nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Ishning tadqiqot qismi 135 sahifadan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalarining asosiy ustuvor yo‘nalishlari bilan mosligi, tadqiq qilinayotgan muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi bayon qilingan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, ilmiy yangiligi aniqlangan. Ilmiy tadqiqot usullari, olingan natijalarining ishonchliligi asoslangan holda, ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, shuningdek, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilishi, aprotatsiya va e‘lon qilingan ishlar to‘g‘risida ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan, ishning tuzilishi va hajmi ko‘rsatilgan.

Tadqiqotning **“O‘zbekiston-YUNESKO munosabatlarini tadqiq etishning nazariy asoslari”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyaning nazariy jihatlari, uni amalga oshirishning institutsional asoslari, O‘zbekiston-YUNESKO hamkorligi va tashkiliy-huquqiy jihatlari tadqiq etilgan. *Ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyaning nazariy jihatlari* deb nomlangan *birinchi paragrafda* diplomatiyaning bugungi dolzarb shakli, ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyaning mohiyati va istilohdagi ahamiyati o‘rganilgan. Tarixi konferensiyalar, kongresslar bilan boshlangan ushbu diplomatiya turi Millatlar Ligasi, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT) kabi global xalqaro tashkilotlar tuzilishi bilan quyidagi turlarga ajralgani ma‘lum bo‘ldi: *konferension-davriy ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiya, maxsus masalalar bo‘yicha muzokaralar jarayonidagi muvaqqat ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiya, xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasidagi doimiy ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiya.* Ko‘p tomonlama diplomatik munosabatlar xalqaro huquq prinsiplari va normalari, xalqaro tashkilotlarning nizom va maxsus qoidalari bilan tartibga solinadi. Ko‘p tomonlama aloqalarning samaradorligi tegishli qoidalarga doimiy ravishda amal qilinishiga bog‘liq.

YUNESKO doirasidagi ko‘p tomonlama aloqalar natijasida O‘zbekiston diplomatik amaliyoti va faniga “meros diplomatiyasi”, “fan diplomatiyasi” kabi tushunchalar kirib keldi. Ushbu paragrafda ularning xususiyatlari, ahamiyati o‘rganildi. Olimlarning ikki va ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyaga oid tadqiqot natijalarini o‘rganish natijasida quyidagi ta‘rifni taklif qilish mumkin: *ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiya* uch va undan ortiq davlatlarning umumiy maqsad yo‘lida xalqaro tashkilotlar va konferensiyalar doirasida amalga oshiradigan hamkorligini o‘zida mujassam etuvchi, qadimdan shakllanib kelgan dolzarb diplomatik munosabatlardir.

Dissertatsiyada ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyaning xalqaro munosabatlardagi o‘rni va rolga oid nazariy yondashuvlar tahlil qilingan. Masalan, *liberal institutsionalizm* nazariyasining vakillari davlatlarning turli masalalarda guruh bo‘lib faoliyat yuritishlari bugungi globallashuv davrining zaruriy shartlaridan biri ekanligini ta‘kidlaydilar. Ular ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyaning tinchlik va barqarorlikni ta‘minlashdagi rolini BMT hamda uning tizimidagi tashkilot va muassasalar doirasida ko‘rib chiqib, global muammolarni hal qilish va tahdidlarni bartaraf etishda undan foydalanish orqali kutilgan natijaga erishish ehtimolligini

o'shinishi haqida fikr bildiradi. *Realizm yondashuvi* vakillarining dunyodagi siyosiy vaziyat murakkablashib, mamlakatlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik nihoyatda kuchaygan bugungi sharoitda qo'llanishi mumkin bo'lgan ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyaning muhim vositalardan biri haqidagi qarashlari G. Morgentauning "Davlatlar o'rtasidagi siyosiy munosabatlar: hokimiyat va tinchlik uchun kurash" asarida bayon etilgan³. Unda ko'p tomonlama diplomatiya, an'anaviy ikki tomonlama diplomatiyadan farqli o'laroq, davlatlar turli maqsadlarini birgalikda amalga oshirishining oson yo'llaridan ekanligi ko'rsatilgan. *Neorealizm* oqimining vakillaridan bo'lgan Kennet Uolts xalqaro munosabatlar transformatsiyaga uchraganida muayyan davlat hududi bilan cheklanib qolmagan har qanday masala umumiy ekanligini e'tirof etgan holda jahon siyosatida ko'p tomonlama hamkorlikning ahamiyati kuchayishini ta'kidlagan⁴.

J. Nay o'z asarlarida *neoliberal konstruktivizmning* xalqaro munosabatlar doirasidagi ahamiyati va asosiy jihatlarini yoritgan⁵. Ushbu nazariya vakili bo'lgan Robert Koxeyn o'zining "Kuch va o'zaro bog'liqlik: o'tish davridagi jahon siyosati" hamda "Gegemoniyadan keyin: jahon siyosiy iqtisodidagi hamkorlik va kelishmovchilik"⁶ nomli asarlari ushbu nazariyaning mazmun-mohiyatini ochib beruvchi klassik adabiyotlardan hisoblanadi. Ularda muallif davlatlar xalqaro maydonda o'z kuch va harbiy maqsadlariga muvofiq faoliyat yuritibgina qolmay, balki xalqaro munosabatlarning boshqa ishtirokchilari bilan murakkab o'zaro aloqalarga ham kirishishlarini, davlatlararo hamkorlikni mustahkamlash va osonlashtirishda xalqaro institutlarning ahamiyatini bayon etadi.

O'zbekiston tashqi siyosatida YUNESKOning o'rni va roli deb nomlangan *ikkinchi paragrafda* jahonda turli xavf-xatarlar kuchayib borayotgan sharoitda YUNESKO bilan hamkorlik unga a'zo davlatlar tashqi siyosatida ulkan ahamiyatga egaligi ochib berilgan. O'zaro yaqin aloqalar natijasida turli sohalarda erishilgan yutuqlar bu hamkorlik jadal rivojlanayotganidan dalolat bermoqda. YUNESKOning navbatdagi yig'ilishi Samarqand shahrida o'tkazilishi haqida qaror chiqarilgani ham buni yaqqol tasdiqlaydi⁷.

Dissertatsiyada O'zbekistonning bugungi tashqi siyosatida YUNESKO vektorining ahamiyatini izchil o'rganishda davlatning boshqa xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorligi, xususan, TURKSOY tashkiloti bilan munosabatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilindi. Buning natijasida, "TURKSOY–YUNESKO", shuningdek, "SHHT–YUNESKO" kabi muloqot formatlarini tashkil qilish YUNESKOning Markaziy

³ Morgenthau H. J., Thompson K. W., Clinton W. D. Politics among nations: The struggle for power and peace. — Ilaxap, 1985. — P. 299.

⁴ Waltz Kenneth N. Theory of International Politics. — New York: McGraw Hill, 1979. — P. 210.

⁵ Joseph, Jr. Nye. Bound to Lead: The Changing Nature of American Power. — New York: Basic Books. Inc., 1990. — P. 328 p.)

⁶ Robert O. Keohane, Joseph S. Nye. Power and Interdependence. — 2nded. — Cambridge: Harper Collins publishers, 1989. — P. 315(355).; Robert O Keohane. After hegemony: Cooperation and discord in the world political economy. — New Jersey: Princeton university press, 2005. — P. 200-210(290).

⁷ Qirq yildan ortiq vaqt davomida ilk bor YUNESKO Bosh assambleyasining sessiyasi Parij shahridan tashqarida o'tkaziladigan bo'ldi. 23.11.2023 // Inson huquqlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy markazi rasmiy sayti. — URL: <http://nhrc.uz/uz/news/qirq-yildan-ortiq-vaqt-davomida-ilk-bor-yunesko-bosh-assambleyasining-sessiyasi-parij-shahridan-tashqarida-otkaziladigan-boldi>.

Osiyo mintaqasidagi faoliyatini jadallashtirish, u orqali mintaqaning tarixiy va bugungi jozibasini keng targ'ib etish, tashkilot faoliyati yo'nalishida ushbu hududda mavjud kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish hamda ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyani izchil rivojlantirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishda katta ahamiyatga egaligi aniqlandi.

O'zbekistonning YUNESKO bilan hamkorligi uning ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, munosabatlarni davlat kesimida yuritish va rivojlantirishga qaratilgan ikki tomonlama aloqalarning jadallashib borayotgani kuzatilmogda. Masalan, 1993–2006-yillarda YUNESKO va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi ko'p tomonlama diplomatiya hamda hamkorlikning poydevori yaratildi. 2006–2016-yillarda o'zaro munosabatlarda o'ziga xos turg'unlik kuzatildi. 2017-yildan buyon davom etayotgan hozirgi davrda O'zbekiston Respublikasining YUNESKO doirasidagi ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasi jadal rivojlanib bormogda.

YUNESKO huzurida tashkil etilgan O'zbekiston Respublikasining vakolatxonasida davlat o'zining doimiy vakili orqali turli sohalarda faoliyat yuritadi va bu o'zaro aloqalarning yaqinligi darajasini ko'rsatuvchi yana bir omil hisoblanadi. Javohirla'l Neru ta'biri bilan aytganda, “insoniyatning vijdoni”⁸ hisoblangan YUNESKOning asosiy vazifasi gumanitar sohalarda adolat, qonuniylik, inson huquqlari hurmat qilinishini ta'minlash yo'lida xalqaro hamkorlikni kengaytirish, odamlar ongiga tinchlikni qadrlash g'oyalari va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni singdirishdan iborat⁹.

Dunyo voqealarining rivoji davlat manfaatlarini, tinchlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlashda siyosiy va iqtisodiy kelishuvlarning o'zi yetarli emasligini ko'rsatdi. Davlat xavfsizligini ta'minlash va boshqa birlamchi huquqlar hurmat qilinishi uchun o'zaro munosabatlar doirasida madaniy sohadagi hamkorlik va kelishuvlarni jadallashtirish, tinchlik yo'lida fan va ta'limni isloh etish ham nihoyatda muhim. Xalqaro munosabatlarga madaniyatni jalb qilish milliy madaniyatlarning o'ziga xosligini saqlab qolish imkonini beradi. Buning natijasida madaniyatlararo munosabatlar yaxshilanib, madaniy merosni asrab-avaylashga qaratilgan sa'y-harakatlarning ta'sirchanligi oshishi uchun sharoit yuzaga keladi¹⁰. Ya'ni bugungi davlatlarning har tomonlama hamkorligida bu jihatlar chambarchas bog'liq ekani ma'lum bo'ldi. YUNESKOning 80 yillik tarixi uning oldida turgan bugungi o'ta muhim vazifalar nihoyatda dolzarbligini ko'rsatmogda.

Birinchi bobning *uchinchi paragrafida O'zbekiston va YUNESKO munosabatlari shakllanishining tashkiliy-huquqiy jihatlari* o'rganilgan. YUNESKO o'z mandatiga kiruvchi sohalardagi dastur va loyihalarni ikki asosiy vosita orqali amalga oshiradi. Bular: YUNESKOning a'zo davlatlardagi vakolatxonalari va

⁸ Халқ сўзи. – 2018 йил. – 8 окт. – URL: <https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/ozbekiston-prezidenti-yunesko-bosh-direktori-bilan-uchrashdi>

⁹ ЮНЕСКО халқаро меъёрий ҳужжатлари. – Т.: Адолат, 2004. – Б. 27.

¹⁰ Пулатова С.А. Вхождение Республики Узбекистан в международное культурное пространство и становление культурной дипломатии в годы независимости // Халқаро муносабатлар. Международные отношения. International affairs. – 2019. – № 2. – С. 76–85.

Milliy komissiyalaridir. A'zo davlatlar esa YUNESKO bilan hamkorlikni yuqorida keltirilgan ikki tuzilma hamda tashkilot qoshidagi doimiy vakolatxonalari vositasida amalga oshiradilar. YUNESKONing O'zbekistondagi faoliyati uning Toshkentdagi vakolatxonasi, Parijdagi bosh qarorgohi, Bangkok va Jakartada joylashgan mintaqaviy vakolatxonalari, Olmaotada tashkil etilgan klaster vakolatxonasi hamda YUNESKO ishlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy komissiyasi bilan yaqin hamkorlikda amalga oshiriladi. YUNESKO ishlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy komissiyasi 2001-yil dekabr oyida YUNESKONing "Tinchlik ishlari uchun" nishoni bilan taqdirlangan.

YUNESKO va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi bugungi hamkorlik Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev 2018-yil oktyabr oyida YUNESKO bosh qarorgohida imzolagan "O'zbekiston va YUNESKO o'rtasidagi 2018–2021-yillarga mo'ljallangan Harakatlar rejasi" hamda "2022–2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan davlat dasturi" asosida amalga oshirilmoqda. Bundan tashqari, BMT tizimidagi barcha ixtisoslashgan tashkilotlar a'zo davlatlar bilan hamkorlikni BMTning davlatlar kesimidagi va davriy Barqaror rivojlanish dasturlari (BRM)ga muvofiq amalga oshiradilar. Hozirgi vaqtda BMTning O'zbekiston uchun 2021–2025-yillarga mo'ljallangan Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari sohasida hamkorlik bo'yicha hadli dasturi (United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025 for Uzbekistan) amaldagi dastur hisoblanadi¹¹.

YUNESKONing faoliyati uchta organ – *Bosh konferensiya, Ijroiya kengashi* hamda *Strategik boshqaruv kengashi* – tomonidan yuritiladi¹². YUNESKONing O'zbekistonga qiziqishi Sovet Ittifoqi davridayoq yuzaga kelgan edi. Xorijiy tadqiqotlarda O'zbekiston va boshqa Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari Sovet Ittifoqi tarkibida Konstitutsiya darajasida ramziy tashqi siyosiy tashabbus huquqiga ega bo'lgani tarixiy fakt sifatida keltiriladi¹³. O'zbekiston YUNESKOGa a'zo davlatlar safiga rasman qo'shilgan davrdan e'tiboran ularning o'zaro munosabatlariga tashkiliy va huquqiy asos solindi.

YUNESKONing imkoniyatlaridan yanada kengroq foydalanish hamda o'zaro munosabatlardagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish uchun keng ko'lamli islohotlar o'tkazish jadallashib bormoqda. Shuningdek, yurtimiz olimlari asarlarining tahlili O'zbekiston va YUNESKO hamkorligining hozirgi davri va rivoji borasida maxsus tadqiqot o'tkazilmaganini ko'rsatdi. M. Rahimovning "1991–1999-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasining BMT ixtisoslashgan tashkilotlari bilan hamkorligi (YUNESKO misolida)" nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi hamda A. Mo'minov va

¹¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining tegishli qaroriga muvofiq ushbu dasturni amalga oshirish borasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Hukumati tomonidan milliy maqsad va vazifalarni amalga oshirish bo'yicha Muvofiqlashtiruvchi kengash tuzilgan. Qarang: URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/5870397>; 2. URL: <https://uzbekistan.un.org/en/94416-united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-2021-2025-uzbekistan>.

¹²Elektron manbalar. – URL: <https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/governing-bodies>, 2. <https://www.unesco.org/en/strategic-managementboard>.

¹³ Porter Louis H. Cold war internationalisms: The USSR in UNESCO, 1945-1967: Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in historical sciences. / The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2018. – P.24-75

M. Xashimovning tadqiqot ishlarida esa mustaqillikning ilk davridagi ilmiy-texnikaviy, ta'limga oid va boshqa gumanitar hamkorlik aloqalari tahlil qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning **O'zbekiston–YUNESKO munosabatlarning gumanitar jihatlar**i nomli ikkinchi bobida YUNESKO faoliyatida ta'limning o'rni, ushbu tashkilotning ta'limni global miqyosda rivojlantirish faoliyati tahlil qilingan. Ta'lim sohasini rivojlantirish YUNESKO faoliyatining asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib, BMT tomonidan ta'lim sohasida amalga oshirilishi rejalashtirilgan islohotlar YUNESKO zimmasiga yuklangan.

Ta'limni global darajada rivojlantirish – YUNESKO faoliyatining ustuvor yo'nalishi nomli paragrafda YUNESKOning fan va ta'lim sohasidagi ishlariga doir statistik ma'lumotlar, hisobot va ma'ruzalar, shuningdek, tashkilot deyarli bir asrlik faoliyati natijasida to'plagan tajribasidan kelib chiqib, a'zo davlatlar bilan ko'p tomonlama hamkorlik qilish borasida chiqargan xulosalarni yorituvchi axborot bilan ta'minlashga qaratilgan hamda tavsiyaviy xususiyatga ega bo'lgan hujjatlar o'rganildi. YUNESKO tinchlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlash yo'lida ta'limni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan quyidagi funksiyalarni bajaradi:

- kelajak uchun ta'lim, fan va madaniyat, kommunikatsiya sohalarida foydali tadqiqotlar olib boradi;

- bilimni tadqiqotlar, treninglar va o'qituvchilik faoliyati orqali rivojlantiradi va bo'lishadi;

- davlatlarning qonunchiligi hamda ichki hujjatlarini tayyorlash va qabul qilishda qonun ijodkorligi faoliyati bilan shug'ullanadi;

- a'zo davlatlar bilan ularning rivojlanish siyosatiga oid loyihalar borasida texnik hamkorlikni amalga oshiradi;

- maxsus ma'lumotlar almashinuvini amalga oshiradi¹⁴.

Ta'limga ham moliyaviy, ham professional, davomiy e'tibor ko'rsatish qo'yilgan maqsadga erishishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi. YUNESKO tashkilotining rasmiy nashrlarida ta'lim-tarbiya barcha davlatlar va butun Yer shari aholisining barqarorligini, hamma sohalarda ijobiy natijalarga erishish yoki ularni rivojlantirishning yagona vositasi ekanligi takrorlanadi. BMT tomonidan 2015-yildan boshlab amalga oshirilayotgan Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari (BRM) dasturi yer yuzida inson farovonligi uchun ishlab chiqilgan hujjat hisoblanadi. Unda 17 ta maqsad va 169 ta vazifa nazarda tutilgan bo'lib, "Umumqamrovli va adolatli-sifatli ta'limni ta'minlash hamda barchaga butun umri davomida ta'lim olishni rag'batlantirish" deb nomlangan 4-maqsadni 2030-yilgacha global miqyosda amalga oshirish belgilangan. Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun uchta kichik maqsad va yettita vazifa YUNESKoga yuklatilgan.

YUNESKO ta'limni hech bir istisnosiz barcha uchun zarur bo'lgan butun bir tizim sifatida yo'lga qo'yish taklifini ilgari suradi. Tashkilot Nizomining 1-moddasida YUNESKO faoliyatining mazmun-mohiyati va a'zo davlatlar bilan hamkorlik qilish maqsadi batafsil yoritilgan. Bunda, avvalo, a'zo davlatlarning

¹⁴ Using ISCED Diagrams to Compare Education Systems. – Paris: Published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2021. – P. 29-59.

madaniyati va ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish dunyoda tinchlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlashning asosiy vositasi sifatida ko'rsatilgan. YUNESKO a'zo davlatlarning hukumatlari va boshqa hamkorlarga ikki tomonlama ko'maklashadi:

birinchidan, faol ijtimoiy hayotdan chetlashgan guruhlarni (masalan, xotin-qizlar va boshqa ijtimoiy ahvoli nochor aholi qatlamlarini) qamrab oluvchi hamda ularga sifatli ta'lim olish imkonini yaratuvchi inklyuziv, ya'ni har qanday diskriminatsiyadan xoli, teng huquqlilikka asoslangan dasturlar tuzish hamda ularni amaliyotga tatbiq etishda;

ikkinchidan, ushbu dastur va chora-tadbirlarni inklyuziv o'quv rejalarida, ta'lim jarayonlarida amalga oshirishda.

Bundan tashqari, YUNESKO ta'lim olish huquqini mustahkamlash, bunga katta yoshdagilarni ham jalb etish (tadqiqot va hisobotlar tahlili nafaqat kichik, balki katta yoshdagilarning ham savodxonligi hanuzgacha past ekanligini ko'rsatdi), ta'lim tizimini tom ma'noda demokratlashtirish kabi global darajadagi vazifalarni bajarib kelmoqda. Buning uchun Tashkilot 1976-yilda YUNESKO Bosh konferensiyasi tomonidan qabul qilingan, 2015-yilda esa yangilangan "Katta yoshdagilar ta'limini rivojlantirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar (Nayrobi, 1976/2015)" hamda 1949-yildan buyon har 12 yilda o'tkazib kelinayotgan "CONFINTEA" xalqaro konferensiyalar orqali katta yoshdagilarning ta'lim olish huquqini demokratlashtirish va butun umr davomida ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kuchaytirish ishlarini olib boradi¹⁵.

Shu bilan birga, YUNESKO tarafidan ta'limda va ta'lim orqali gender tenglikni ta'minlash maqsadida 2019–2025-yillar uchun "Imkoniyatdan — uni kengaytirish tomon"¹⁶ strategiyasi ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, unda qo'yilgan maqsadga erishishning quyidagi uchta asosiy vositasi belgilangan: *chora-tadbirlar uchun aniq axborot ta'minoti, huquqlarni targ'ib qilishda yanada takomillashgan huquqiy, siyosiy va boshqa chora-tadbirlar, imkoniyat va shart-sharoitlarni yaxshilash uchun o'qitish va o'rganish amaliyotidan iborat*. YUNESKOning bu va boshqa strategiyalaridan ko'zlangan maqsad – global miqyosda qiz va o'g'il bolalar, ayol va erkaklarning ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlar, shuningdek, ularning hayoti va kelajagini shakllantirishga xizmat qiluvchi sharoitni ta'minlaydigan muhit yaratish.

YUNESKO o'z faoliyati doirasida bir qator vazifalarni bajararkan, fan va ta'limni eng ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida e'tirof etadi, global miqyosda "fan diplomatiyasi"ni amalga oshiradi; ta'lim har bir davlat byudjetida birinchi darajali yo'nalishlardan biriga aylansagina, BMT va YUNESKO oldiga qo'yilgan "Ta'lim barcha uchun" strategiyasi amalga oshishi mumkin, degan xulosaga keladi.

Ushbu bobning *O'zbekiston-YUNESKO munosabatlarida fan va ta'limning rivojlanish tendensiyalari* nomli *ikkinchi paragrafi* bevosita YUNESKO va

¹⁵ *Elfert M.* Lifelong learning in Sustainable Development Goal 4: What does it mean for UNESCO's rights-based approach to adult learning and education? // *International Review of Education*. – 2019. – № 65(4). – P. 537–556.

¹⁶ From access to empowerment. UNESCO strategy for gender equality in and through education 2019–2025. – URL: <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000369000>

O‘zbekistonning ta’lim sohasidagi hamkorligiga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, unda ikki tomonning bu yo‘nalishdagi 30 yillik diplomatik aloqalari va ularning natijalari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Ta’lim doimiy e’tibordagi gumanitar soha bo‘lishi lozim, chunki uni rivojlantirish fuqarolarning hayot sifatini yuksaltirish, umuman, jamiyatning mustahkam va xavfsiz kelajagini ta’minlashga imkon beradi. Dissertatsiyada ta’lim sohasidagi hamkorlik doimiy va ilgarilama rivojlantirilishi zarurligi haqida xulosasi chiqarilgan. Ta’limni isloh qilish va rivojlantirish doimiy jarayon bo‘lib, O‘zbekiston bu borada YUNESKO bilan hamkorlikni uzluksiz davom ettirmoqda.

O‘zaro munosabatlarning ilk bosqichida asos solingan mustahkam hamkorlik ta’lim sohasiga ham tegishli bo‘lib, O‘zbekistonda erta yoshdagi va bog‘cha davri, umumiy o‘rta ta’lim, kasb-hunar ta’limi, oliy ta’lim hamda oliy ta’limdan keyingi katta yoshdagi fuqarolar ta’limini qamrab olgan uzluksiz tizimning o‘ziga xos jihatlari mavjud. O‘zbekiston YUNESKO orqali boshqa davlatlar bilan o‘rtadagi tafovutlar hamda bularning barchasini tartibga solish borasida hamkorlik qiladi va o‘zaro tajriba almashadi.

YUNESKO BMT tizimida davlatlar o‘rtasida bir qator sohalarda hamkorlik o‘rnatish orqali Yer yuzida tinchlik hukmron bo‘lishini ta’minlashga xizmat qiluvchi xalqaro tashkilot hisoblanadi. Bugungi ilmiy manbalarda yana bir qiziq tushuncha – “fan diplomatiyasi” tushunchasi mavjud bo‘lib, u hozirgi muammolarni hal qilishning kuchli vositalaridandir. YUNESKO ana shu maqsadga erishish yo‘lida ayni damda O‘zbekiston va boshqa a’zo davlatlar bilan 80 yilga yaqin davr mobaynida fan diplomatiyasini amalga oshirib kelmoqda.

Oliy ta’lim tizimida YUNITVIN (nomi ingliz tilidan UNIVERSITY va TWIN – universitet va egizak so‘zlarining qisqartmasidan tashkil topgan) dasturi YUNESKOning global darajada OO‘Yulari o‘rtasida akademik almashinuvini, universitetlar salohiyatining global mobilligini ta’minlash maqsadida tuzilgan.

YUNESKO ta’limni global rivojlantirishda turli davlatlar homiyligi ostida quyidagi grant va dasturlarni e’lon qilib boradi:

- Qizlar va ayollar ta’limi sohasidagi yutuqlari uchun YUNESKO mukofoti;
- Barqaror rivojlanish uchun ta’lim bo‘yicha YUNESKO-Yaponiya mukofoti;
- O‘qituvchilarning samaradorligini oshirishdagi faoliyati va natijalari uchun YUNESKO-Hamdan bin Rashid al-Maktum mukofoti;
- Ta’limda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalangani uchun YUNESKO-Qirol Xamad bin Iso al-Xalifa mukofoti;
- YUNESKOning xalqaro savodxonlik mukofotlari: Savodxonlikni yoyishda qirol Sejong nomidagi YUNESKO mukofoti va Konfutsiy nomidagi YUNESKO mukofoti kabilardir.

Shu o‘rinda dunyoning 50 dan ortiq davlatlarida bo‘lib, tadqiqot olib borgan o‘zbekistonlik olimi Dilfuza Egamberdiyeva 2023-yilda o‘zining mikrobiologiya sohasidagi tadqiqotlari uchun jahonning nufuzli YUNESKO-Karlos Finley mukofoti bilan taqdirlanganini keltirib o‘tish joiz. Bu olim a olgan birinchi mukofot emas. 2006-yilda u ilmiy tadqiqot sohasidagi L’oreal-YUNESKO ayollar stipendiyasi va AQSH Mikrobiologiya jamiyatining mukofoti bilan taqdirlangan.

2013-yilda u YUNESKOning bo‘limi hisoblanuvchi Rivojlanayotgan dunyo fanlar akademiyasining qishloq xo‘jaligi fanlari sohasidagi mukofotiga sazovor bo‘lgan. Shuningdek, 2019-yilda “Yilning eng yaxshi olimi” sifatida “Scopus” mukofotiga sazovor bo‘lgan¹⁷.

Samarqand shahrida joylashgan Markaziy Osiyo xalqaro tadqiqotlar instituti (MOXTI)ning faoliyati ilm-fan yo‘nalishida O‘zbekiston va YUNESKO hamkorligining natijalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasidagi moddiy va nomoddiy madaniy meros, uning tarixi, o‘ziga xosligi va muhofazasi kabi ko‘plab sohalarda olimlarning o‘zaro bilim almashishini ta‘minlovchi va ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib boruvchi va loyihalarni yurituvchi yagona institut hisoblanadi. Uning xodimlarini nafaqat Markaziy Osiyo, balki butun dunyo davlatlaridagi bir qator olimlar tashkil qiladi. Ozarbayjon, Eron, Qozog‘iston, Xitoy, Koreya, Qirg‘iziston, Mo‘g‘uliston, Pokiston, Hindiston, Turkiya ana shular jumlasidandir¹⁸.

YUNESKO va O‘zbekistonning ta‘lim sohasidagi hamkorligi 30 yildan buyon davom etadi. Umuman, ilm-fan va ta‘lim tizimini rivojlantirish borasidagi O‘zbekiston-YUNESKO hamkorligi uzoq va davomiy faoliyatni taqozo etadi. Aslida, ilm-fanni isloh etishga qaratilgan hamkorlik maqsadi uzviylik va mahsuldorlikni saqlash, vazifalar va rejalarni doimiy ravishda ko‘rib chiqish hamda zamon va imkoniyatlarga moslashtirib turish chora-tadbirlaridan iborat jarayon hisoblanadi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O‘zbekiston va YUNESKOning madaniy diplomatiya taraqqiyoti yo‘lidagi hamkorligi”** nomli uchinchi bobining *“YUNESKO shafeligidagi xalqaro tadbirlar – O‘zbekiston madaniy diplomatiyasining mexanizmi”* nomli *birinchi paragrafida* xalqaro madaniy tadbirlarning davlatlararo munosabatlar va diplomatiyadagi ortib borayotgan ijobiy jihatlari hamda rivojlantirilishi lozim bo‘lgan taraflari ochib berilgan. O‘zbekiston YUNESKO bilan hamkorlikda xalqaro tadbirlar o‘tkazish borasida noyob tajribaga ega bo‘lib, bu yo‘nalishdagi munosabatlarning ilgarilab borayotganini tashkilotning so‘nggi yillardagi samarali faoliyati va turli tadbirlarning aynan O‘zbekiston bilan hamkorlikda o‘tkazilayotgani ham tasdiqlamoqda.

YUNESKO Ijroiya kengashi 155-sessiyasining 1998-yil 6–7-noyabr kunlari O‘zbekistonda o‘tkazilgan yakuniy majlisida qabul qilingan “Tinchlik madaniyati va YUNESKOning a‘zo mamlakatlardagi faoliyati” deb nomlangan Toshkent Deklaratsiyasida milliy tarixning unutilmas sanalarini YUNESKO shafeligida keng nishonlash nazarda tutilgan¹⁹. Bugungi adabiyotlarda xalqaro madaniy tadbirlar madaniy diplomatiyaning muhim vositasi sifatida o‘rganiladi. Ularda bu yo‘nalishda

¹⁷ Dilfuza Egamberdieva, Uzbek scientist behind “super crops”, wins UNESCO– Carlos J. Finlay Prize for Microbiology (“Супер экинлар” ортидаги ўзбек олимаси Дилфуза Эгамбердиева Микробиология бўйича ЮНЕСКО-Карлос Ж. Финлей мукофотига сазовор бўлди) // Dilfuza Egamberdieva from Uzbekistan is this year’s winner of the UNESCO–Carlos J. Finlay Prize for Microbiology. She received the prize on 14 November 2023 at a ceremony organized at UNESCO headquarters. – URL: <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/dilfuza-egamberdieva-uzbek-scientist-behind-super-crops-wins-unesco-carlos-j-finlay-prize?hub=920>

¹⁸ Государства-члены МИЦАИ. – URL: <https://www.unesco-icas.org/ru>

¹⁹ Қаранг: Сайфуллаев Д. По пути развития культурной дипломатии // Правда Востока. – 2020. – 30 сент.

faoliyat yurituvchi asosiy institut sifatida YUNESKO keltiriladi. Masalan, A. Negruşa, V. Toader singari xorijlik olimlarning asarlarida yuqoridagi fikrlar tasdiqlangan holda madaniy tadbirlar o‘tkazuvchi davlat jamiyatning ekologik, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rivoji uchun ham nihoyatda katta foyda keltirishi ilmiy dalillar bilan ko‘rsatib berilgan²⁰. Hatto ekologik jihatdan xalqaro tadbirlarning salbiy oqibatlaridan ko‘ra ko‘proq ijobiy ta’sirlari ustunlik qiladi. Ma’lum bo‘lishicha, davlat ekologik holati tadbirlarning o‘tkazilishi davomida aksincha yaxshilangan. Bularning bari madaniy tadbirlar bugungi madaniy diplomatiyaning samarali mexanizmlaridan biri ekanligini tasdiqlaydi.

YUNESKO va O‘zbekiston ko‘p tomonlama diplomatiyasi doirasidagi xalqaro madaniy tadbirlarni asosan quyidagi turlarga ajratib ko‘rsatish mumkin:

- ajdodlar yubiley tadbirlari;
- tarixiy shaharlar yubiley tadbirlari;
- YUNESKO shafeligidagi madaniyat va san’at xalqaro festival-konsertlari, ijodiy uchrashuv va ko‘rgazmalarni o‘z ichiga olgan turli tadbirlar;
- YUNESKO faoliyatiga oid global tadbir va anjumanlar.

YUNESKO shafeligida o‘tkazilayotgan tadbirlarga misol qilib “Sharq taronalari” festivali, Baxshichilik san’ati festivali, Toshkent kinofestivallari, xalqaro teatr festivallari, O‘zbekistonning YUNESKODagi qarorgohi va boshqa davlatlardagi madaniyat va san’at festivallarini keltirish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, 2019-yilda YUNESKO vakillari ishtirokida “O‘zbekiston buyuk yo‘llar va sivilizatsiyalar chorrahasida: imperiyalar, dinlar, madaniyatlar” nomli bir hafta davom etgan tadbirlar o‘tkazildi. Kongress O‘zbekiston hukumati, YUNESKO va boshqa xalqaro tashkilotlar hamkorligida o‘tkazildi²¹.

O‘zbekiston va YUNESKO hamkorligida tashkil etilgan tadbirlardan biri 2021-yilda Xiva shahrida YUNESKO (ijtimoiy va gumanitar fanlar sektori) bilan hamkorlikda o‘tkazilgan “Markaziy Osiyo dunyo sivilizatsiyalari chorrahasida” mavzusidagi nufuzli xalqaro madaniyat forumidir. Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetida ana shu tadbirga bag‘ishlab o‘tkazilgan respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyada O‘zbekiston sharqshunos olimlari ishtirok etib, konferensiya materiallari ilmiy to‘plam sifatida nashr etilgan²².

“O‘zbekiston madaniy merosini saqlash bo‘yicha hamkorlikdagi yutuqlar va muammolar” nomli *ikkinchi paragrafda* madaniy meros hozirgi paytda nafaqat tarix, madaniyat, din, fan va boshqa ko‘plab sohalar ifodachisi, balki diplomatiyaning juda muhim vositasi bo‘lib ham xizmat qilishi ta’kidlangan. O‘zbekiston hududida joylashgan moddiy meros bilan bir qatorda ma’naviy merosni ham o‘rganish, himoya qilish YUNESKO-O‘zbekiston hamkorligining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

²⁰ Batafsil ma’lumot uchun qarang: Study of Perceptions on Cultural Events’ Sustainability. Sustainability / A. L. Negruşa, V. Toader, R. V. Rus, S. A. Cosma – 2016. – № 8(12). – P. 1269. – URL: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su8121269>

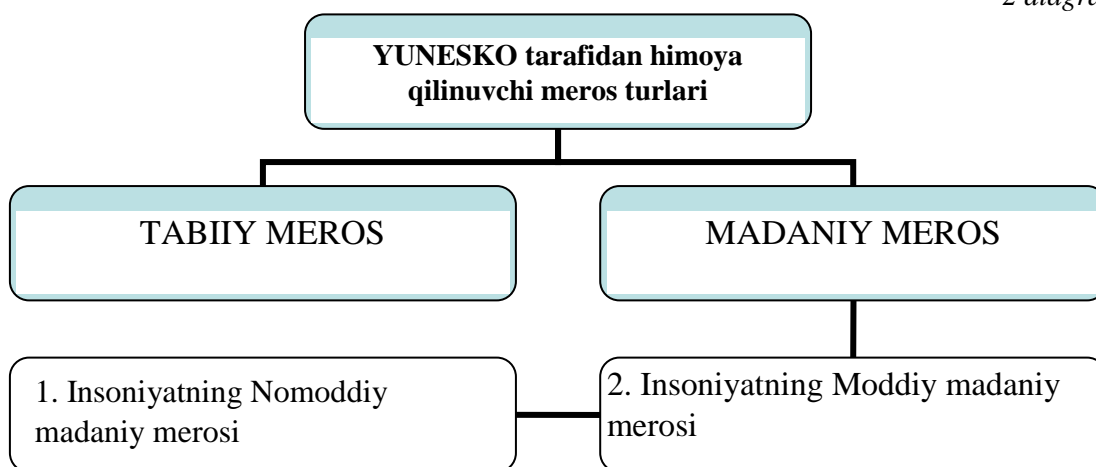
²¹ Batafsil ma’lumot uchun qarang: URL: <https://society.uz/uz/congress>

²² Марказий Осиё жаҳон цивилизациялари чорраҳасида: Респ. илмий-амалий конф. мат-ри / Д.Сайфуллаев масъул муҳаррирлиги остида. – Т.: ТДШУ, 2021. – Б. 7.

Dissertatsiyada bugun madaniy merosni asrash va himoya qilish nihoyatda katta ahamiyatga egaligi, shu bois keyingi ilmiy ishlarda mazkur chora-tadbirlarni yanada rivojlantirish istiqbollari tadqiq etish ehtiyoji borligi bayon etilgan. YUNESKO o‘z faoliyati davomida dunyo davlatlarining madaniy, tarixiy va tabiiy merosini muhofaza qilib, fanga “meros diplomatiyasi” tushunchasini kiritgan hamda ushbu tushunchaning samaraliligini isbotlagan tashkilotdir. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi o‘z madaniy va ma’naviy merosining hajmi va qiymati bo‘yicha betakror tarixiy yurt bo‘lib, yurt madaniyati, tarixi, dini va diplomatiyasi haqida so‘zlovchi noyob madaniy obyektlar va ma’naviy meros namunalari saqlash, jahonga tanitish, targ‘ib qilish nafaqat keyingi avlodning, balki butun insoniyatning burchi hisoblanadi.

YUNESKO madaniy merosni quyidagi turlarga ajratgan:

2 diagramma



O‘zbekiston hududidagi YUNESKO jahon merosi obyektlariga quyidagilar kiradi:

1. 1990-yilda ro‘yxatga olingan Xiva shahri “Ichan qal’asi”;
2. 1993-yilda ro‘yxatga kiritilgan Buxoro tarixiy markazi;
3. 2000-yilda ro‘yxatga kiritilgan Shahrisabz tarixiy markazi;
4. 2001-yilda ro‘yxatga kiritilgan “Samarqand – madaniyatlar chorrahasi” markazi;
5. 2016-yilda ro‘yxatga kiritilgan G‘arbiy Tyan-Shan tabiiy hududi;
6. 2023-yilda ro‘yxatga kiritilgan “Turonning qishki sovuq sahrolari”;
7. 2023-yilda ro‘yxatga kiritilgan “Ipak yo‘li: Zarafshon–Qoraqum yo‘lagi”.

O‘zbekistonning Jahon merosi ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan obyektlari orasida –G‘arbiy Tyan-Shan hududi Ro‘yxatning aralash, ya’ni ikki yoki undan ortiq davlat hududida joylashgan Jahon merosi sifatida ro‘yxatga olingan.

YUNESKOning “Xavf ostidagi jahon merosi ro‘yxati” mavjud bo‘lib, undan turli omillar, masalan, jamlanishi lozim bo‘lgan xususiyat va tavsiflarni yo‘qotgani sababli Jahon merosi ro‘yxatidan, shuningdek “Xavf ostidagi Jahon merosi ro‘yxati”dan ham chiqib ketish xavfi bo‘lgan obyektlar joy oladi. 2016-yilda

Shahrisabz tarixiy markazi Xavf ostidagi jahon merosi ro'yxatiga kiritildi. So'nggi ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, bu markaz hamon ushbu ro'yxatda bo'lib turibdi²³.

Ma'lumki, YUNESKO va O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi diplomatik munosabatlarning tadqiqot ishida keltirilgan bir qator yutuqlari hozirgi vaqtda butun xalqaro hamjamiyatning diqqat markazida bo'lib, YUNESKO tomonidan O'zbekiston ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasi, undagi madaniy diplomatiya vositasi yuksak e'tirof etilayotgani – necha yillik hamkorlikdagi katta mehnat, O'zbekiston hukumati olib borgan ulkan faoliyat natijasidir. Shuning uchun ham bu muammo qamrovi va jiddiyligiga ko'ra har bir tegishli tarmoq va soha darajasida to'liq o'rganilishi lozim bo'lib, natijada takrorlanmas buyuk meros YUNESKO himoyasida saqlab qolinishi lozim²⁴. Dissertatsiyada, yuqoridagilar bilan bir qatorda, O'zbekistondagi Insoniyat nomoddiy madaniy merosining representativ ro'yxati, unga yangi kiritilgan namunalar, shu bilan birga, YUNESKOning "Jahon xotirasi" ("Memory of the World") dasturi durdonalari o'rganilgan bo'lib, so'nggi yillarda bu boradagi hamkorlik natijalari o'zining keng ko'lamliligi bilan avvalgilaridan ajralib bormoqda. O'zbekiston Prezidentining 2025-yilda YUNESKO Bosh konferensiyasi 43-sessiyasini Samarqand shahrida o'tkazishga tayyorgarlik ko'rish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risidagi qarori²⁵ va unda muayyan vazifalarning belgilanishi O'zbekiston hududidagi madaniy meros obyektlari muhofazasida muhim bo'lgan bir qator chora-tadbirlarni to'ldiruvchi hissa bo'lib qo'shiladi.

O'zbekiston YUNESKO bilan bu sohada so'nggi yillar davomida ko'p tomonlama, xususan, madaniy va *merosga oid diplomatiyani* jadal rivojlantirayotgani natijasida YUNESKOning O'zbekiston madaniyatiga katta qiziqishi va madaniy merosni himoya qilish borasidagi tashabbuslari kuzatildi. Shahrisabz, Samarqand va Buxoro shaharlarining YUNESKO ro'yxatlaridagi obyektlarini asrashda nafaqat obyektning o'zini, balki uning bufer zonalari daxlsizligini ham ta'minlash ulkan ahamiyat kasb etadi.

XULOSA

“O'zbekistonning ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasida yunesko bilan hamkorlik istiqbollari” mavzusi yuzasidan o'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijasida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

Birinchidan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqil bo'lganidan so'ng uning diplomatiyasi xalqaro maydonda boshqa davlatlar bilan hamkorlik qilish va xalqaro tashkilotlarda to'laqonli subyekt sifatida ishtirok etish turli qiyinchiliklarga uchrayotgan murakkab sharoitda rivojlandi. Xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan birin-ketin

²³ World Heritage List // URL: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

²⁴ Decisions adopted during the extended 44th session of the World Heritage Committee (Fuzhou (China) / Online meeting, 2021). P. 10. – URL: <https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2021/whc-21-44com-18-en.pdf>

²⁵ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори. Ўзбекистон Президентининг 2025 йилда ЮНЕСКО Бosh конференцияси 43-сессиясининг Самарқанд шаҳрида ўтказилишига тайёргарлик кўриш бўйича чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида. 2024 йил 15-март, ПҚ-128-сон. – URL: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6840516>

rasmiy munosabatlar oʻrnatilib, hamkorlik uchun zarur boʻlgan birlamchi tashkiliy va huquqiy asoslar yaratildi. Oʻzbekiston yangi davlat sifatida tashqi siyosatda demokratiya yoʻnalishini tanlab, oʻzaro munosabatlar hamda xalqaro tashkilotlardagi aʼzolikni tinchlik va manfaatdorlikni taʼminlash bilan bogʻladi. Tadqiqot 2009–2017-yillarni qamrab olgan keyingi davr munosabatlarning turgʻunlik holatiga yuz tutganini koʻrsatdi. Oʻzbekiston va YUNESKONing bu davrdagi munosabatlari susaygani quyidagi sohalarda koʻzga tashlandi:

ajdodlar va tarixiy shaharlarning yubiley sanalariga bagʻishlangan xalqaro tadbirlar oʻtkazilishi toʻxtab qolgani;

YUNESKONing ixtisoslashgan maktablari faoliyatida oʻziga xoslikning umuman koʻrinmasligi, ular nafaqat sifat, balki son jihatdan ham ancha orqada qolgani;

YUNITVIN dasturiga kiruvchi OTMLaridagi YUNESKO kafedralarining faoliyati faqat kafedra nomlarida qolgani va hokazolar.

Ikkinchidan, davlat ichki va tashqi siyosatining shakllanishi kabi murakkab jarayonlar bilan bir vaqtda tashqi siyosatda yana bir muhim vosita boʻlmish Oʻzbekiston koʻp tomonlama diplomatiyasining modeli ham shakllandi. Davlatning boshqa davlatlar bilan munosabatlarida ham, xalqaro tashkilotlarga aʼzo boʻlishida ham oʻz xalqining ustuvor manfaatlariga sodiqlik qaror topdi. Xalqaro munosabatlarning strategik markazlaridan biri boʻlmish Markaziy Osiyo hududida joylashgan Oʻzbekiston bu davrdagi siyosatida asosiy eʼtiborni mamlakatda xavfsizlik, davlatlarning oʻzaro tengligi, bir-birining ichki ishlariga aralashmaslik prinsiplari amal qilishiga qaratgan boʻlsa, keyingi yillarda mavjud siyosiy tizimni, mintaqaviy hamkorlik va jahon siyosatidagi tashabbuskor aktorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirayotgani kuzatilmogda.

Uchinchidan, Oʻzbekiston va YUNESKO munosabatlari rasman 1993-yilda boshlangan boʻlib, oʻzida xalqaro huquqning har bir prinsipini mujassam etgan. Davlat taraqqiyoti uchun ulkan ahamiyatga ega boʻlgan madaniy va gumanitar sohalarni isloh qilish va jahon tajribasi bilan boyitish hamda madaniyat va taʼlimga oid milliy qonunchilikni takomillashtirishga qaratilgan YUNESKO missiyasi Oʻzbekistonda ham mustahkam poydevor yaratganini diplomatik munosabatlarning bugungi yuksak darajasi tasdiqladi. Ikki tomonning oʻziga xos diplomatik tarixi, fikrimizcha, koʻp tomonlama diplomatiyaning Oʻzbekiston modeli yaratilishiga zamin boʻldi. Masalan, mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida hukumatning xalqaro munosabatlarda, xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan aloqalarda va ulardagi ishtirokida ehtiyotkorligi boshqa davlatlarning bu boradagi tajribasidan tubdan farq qiladi.

Toʻrtinchidan, ilmiy adabiyotlar va rasmiy manbalar tahlili YUNESKONing oʻziga xosligi, Oʻzbekiston bilan davlat kesimidagi diplomatiyasi va hamkorligi haqidagi tadqiqotlarning deyarli barchasi Oʻzbekiston mustaqilligining birinchi dastlabki oʻn yili davomida bajarilganini koʻrsatdi. Shu sababli xalqaro munosabatlar transformatsiya boʻlayotgan hozirgi sharoitda nafaqat Oʻzbekiston va YUNESKO munosabatlari, balki YUNESKONing jahon siyosatidagi benazir

ahamiyati, 80 yillik tajribasining o'ziga xosligi kabi mavzulardagi tadqiqotlarni ko'paytirish kerakligi aniqlandi.

Beshinchidan, Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari bilan yanada yaqin va yaxshi qo'shnichilik munosabatlarini rivojlantirish O'zbekiston diplomatiyasining ustuvor yo'nalishi etib belgilangan. Davlat rahbari barcha davlatlarni doimiy ravishda xalqaro barqarorlik va xavfsizlikni asrash hamda yoshlar huquqlarini ta'minlash borasida hamkorlikka chorlab kelmoqda. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, mintaqaviy va madaniy diplomatiyaning YUNESKO tarafidan aynan uning Markaziy Osiyo hududidagi amaliyotini qo'llab-quvvatlash va isloh qilinishi lozim bo'lgan tarmoq sifatida e'tirof etilishi tadqiqot natijasida ma'lum bo'ldi. Umumiy madaniyat, umumiy madaniy meros – Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarini yaqinlashtiruvchi yana bir omildir. YUNESKOning Rerezentativ ro'yxatiga kiritish uchun nomzodnomalarni taqdim etish amaliyoti bunga misol bo'la oladi. Ya'ni madaniyatning nomoddiy durdonalari nafaqat davlatning tarixini jahonga tanitadi, balki bir hududda joylashgan mamlakatlarning birdamligini ham ifodalaydi.

Oltinchidan, tadqiqotda YUNESKOning O'zbekiston hududidagi madaniy merosni himoya qilishiga xos jihatlar aniq ko'rsatilgan bo'lib, moddiy va nomoddiy madaniy meros namunalari dunyo miqyosida tanitib kelayotganiga 30 yil to'ldi. Ko'p tomonlama diplomatiya doirasidagi meros diplomatiyasi hamda fan diplomatiyasi O'zbekiston diplomatik amaliyoti va nazariyasida YUNESKO bilan hamkorlik davomida qo'llanmoqda.

Yettinchidan, YUNESKOning rasmiy manbalarini o'rganish natijasida BMT BRM dasturining "Ta'lim–2030" qismi YUNESKOga topshirilgan bo'lib, O'zbekistonda YUNESKO faoliyatining ilm-fan tarmog'i o'zaro munosabatlarning muhim yo'nalishi sanaladi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu yo'nalish mazkur tashkilotning inklyuziv ta'limni ta'minlash borasidagi tajribalari bilan ahamiyatlidir. Dunyo bo'ylab nafaqat umumiy savodsizlik, balki funksional savodsizlikning ham ko'rsatkichlari, global chora-tadbirlarga qaramay, hamon yuqori ekanligi aniqlandi.

Amalga oshirilgan tahlillar va tadqiqot xulosalari asosida quyidagi tavsiya va takliflar ishlab chiqildi:

– nihoyatda tez o'zgarayotgan hozirgi xalqaro munosabatlar davlatlar o'z ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy siyosatlarini isloh qilishlari, moslashuvchanlikni oshirishlari zarurligidan dalolat bermoqda. O'zbekistonning YUNESKO doirasidagi ko'p tomonlama diplomatiyasini yanada rivojlantirish uchun Tashkilot mandatidagi O'zbekistonda hali yangi bo'lgan yo'nalishlarni hayotga tatbiq etish, O'zbekistonning YUNESKO ishlari bo'yicha *milliy dasturini ishlab chiqish* maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi;

– O'zbekistonning Markaziy Osiyoda tinchlik, xavfsizlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan sa'y-harakatlarini ro'yobga chiqarish maqsadida mintaqa davlatlari va YUNESKO ishtirokida davriy asosda o'tkaziluvchi xalqaro konferensiyalar tashkil qilish. Masalan, "Markaziy Osiyo — fan, ta'lim, madaniyat va tinchlik mintaqasi" yoki "Fan-ta'lim, madaniyat va tinchlik yo'lida Markaziy

Osiyo davlatlari va YUNESKO hamkorligi” mavzularida har yili Samarqand shahrida *xalqaro anjumanlar o‘tkazilishini yo‘lga qo‘yish* lozim;

– O‘zbekistonning Buxoro, Samarqand va Xivadan boshqa qadimiy shaharlarini ham dunyo tanishi uchun YUNESKOning “Ijodiy shaharlar” *dasturini ana shu qadimiy shaharlarga tatbiq etish* katta ahamiyat kasb etgan bo‘lardi;

– YUNESKO–O‘zbekiston munosabatlari bo‘yicha tarix, madaniyat, iqtisodiyot va siyosat sohalarida ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini ko‘paytirish maqsadida Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetida *tegishli kafedra ochilishi* maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi;

– madaniy merosni muhofaza qilish, uning xavfsizligini ta‘minlash maqsadida O‘zbekistonning madaniy-tarixiy obyektlari joylashgan hududlarni maxsus xaritalarda tegishli belgi yoki ranglar bilan ajratib ko‘rsatish va bu orqali mazkur obyektlarni ta‘mirlash ishlarida bunga alohida e‘tibor qaratish.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON AWARD OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.03/29.12.2022.Ss.21.02 AT TASHKENT STATE
UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

ASRORKHUJAEVA MAMURAKHON ABRORKHUJA KIZI

**PROSPECTS FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO IN MULTILATERAL
DIPLOMACY OF UZBEKISTAN**

23.00.04 – International relations, political problems of world and regional development

ABSTRACT

of dissertation of the doctor of science (PhD) in political sciences

Tashkent – 2024

The theme of the doctoral dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission under number B2024.1.PhD/Ss280

The PhD dissertation is prepared at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English and Russian (resume)) on the website of the Scientific Council (www.tsuos.uz) and Information-educational portal "ZiyoNet" (www.ziyo.net).

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The defence of the dissertation will be held at ____ on _____, 2024 at the session of the Academic Council DSc.03/29.12.2022.Ss.21.02 at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies (Address: 100060, Tashkent city, Amir Temur str., 20). Phone: +998(71) 233-34-24; fax: (+99871) 233-52-24; e-mail: sharq_ilmiy@mail.ru.

The doctoral dissertation is available at the Information Resource Center of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies (registered under No.). (Address: 100060, Tashkent city, Amir Temur str., 20). Phone: +998(71) 233-34-24;

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(Protocol at the register №____ of «__» _____ 2024.)

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the PhD thesis)

Relevance and necessity of the thesis topic. Due to various conflicts and geopolitical oppositions occurring in the modern system of international relations, strengthening of mutual communication, and reliable cooperation in issues affecting the fate of mankind, the implementation of multilateral diplomacy is becoming a demand of the time. Wider use of the role and opportunities of UNESCO in carrying out this complex task, the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation relations is one of the urgent issues on the agenda of the world community.

Today, extensive scientific research is being conducted on the use of UNESCO's long-term experience aimed at reforming educational systems and developing cultural-humanitarian cooperation in the process of ensuring global peace and stability. In these studies, the issues of consistent establishment of multilateral diplomacy within the framework of UNESCO, protection of cultural heritage objects of international importance, and research of the scientific and methodological foundations of interstate cooperation in the field of science, education, and culture are gaining priority.

UNESCO plays an important role in implementing the phenomenon of multilateral cultural diplomacy in Uzbekistan's foreign policy. In particular, the adoption of the historic decision to hold the 43rd session of the UNESCO General Conference in ancient Samarkand in 2025 is a vivid expression of this. The holding of this important global event for the first time in Uzbekistan serves to demonstrate the great civilizational potential of the Central Asian region, including the multilateral diplomatic appeal of our country in the world. "In recent years, our cooperation with UNESCO in the fields of education, science, cultural heritage, information, and communication has been rapidly developing. With the support of this organization, several important programs and projects are being effectively implemented in Uzbekistan to preserve the objects of world cultural heritage, restore the cultural ties existing on the ancient Great Silk Road, improve the quality of the education system, and raise a competent generation, and develop the labor skills of young people in Uzbekistan"²⁶. From this point of view, it is important to study the achievements and existing shortcomings of Uzbekistan's practice of multilateral diplomacy in UNESCO.

The dissertation serves to a certain extent the fulfillment of the tasks defined in the decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to strengthen its responsibility in the implementation of the priority directions of political and foreign economic activity" (April 5, 2018, PD-5400), "On approval of the concept of the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of international relations" (November 15, 2019, PD-5876), "On the

²⁶ Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the Second World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education in Tashkent. 15.11.2022. Official website of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. <https://president.uz/en/lists/view/5696>

Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan” (January 28, 2022, PD-60), “On the Strategy of Uzbekistan-2030” (September 11, 2023, PD-158), as well as “On measures to prepare for holding the 43rd session of the UNESCO General Conference in Samarkand in 2025” (March 15, 2024, PD-128), “On the concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan” (2018 November 28, PD-4038), “On measures to fundamentally improve the personnel training system in the field of Oriental studies and increase scientific potential” (April 16, 2020, PD-4680) and other regulatory legal documents related to the field.

Dependence of the research on the main priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. This study has been carried out within the framework of the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the Republic I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state”.

The degree of study of the problem. Various directions of multilateral diplomatic relations, cooperation, and relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and UNESCO in humanitarian fields such as the protection of cultural heritage, and development of science and education were partially researched by scientists, and the results were reflected in their scientific works. At the same time, it was found that there was no special research on the unique role of UNESCO in international relations, especially on the development of multilateral diplomatic relations with the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the dissertation, scientific works on the topic are divided into three main groups:

The first group is made up of the multilateral diplomacy of Uzbekistan, cultural, religious, legal, and other fields of cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO scientific works of scientists such as O. Abdimuminov, A. Ahmedov, L. Babakhajeva, M. Bakhadirov, K. Joraev, I. Mavlanov, S. Mirkasimov, A. Mominov, S. Pulatova, T. Kurbanov, M. Rasulov, M. Rahimov, D. Sayfullaev, Sh. Tadjiev, M. Tojiboev, M. Tursunova, G. Khidoyatov, M. Hashimov, and S. Sharapova²⁷ are among them. Most of them cover the initial period of cooperation, while later studies have indirectly explored the relationship within the United Nations’ system.

The second group consists of scientific works of scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other countries on the relations between the CIS and UNESCO, in which the relations of this international organization with the CIS countries that have continued since the dissolution of the Soviet Union until now, the multilateral diplomacy of these countries in the foreign policy of international organizations, cultural diplomacy and the data on the experience

²⁷ The research works of these and other authors whose names are mentioned in the abstract are presented in the “List of References” section of the dissertation.

collected together with UNESCO on the protection of cultural heritage were analyzed. Examples include the scientific works of scientists such as V. Yegorov, A. Demina, Y. Zinovskiy, T. Zonova, A. Iznaurov, O. Lebedeva, V. Malgina, A. Melville, O. Melnikova, E. Mekhdiev, V. Popov, V. Rodionova, I. Tyulin, T. K. Fedotova can be made.

The third group consists of theoretical analyses of the role of multilateral diplomacy in international relations and the activities of UNESCO, publications in English and other languages about the diplomatic relations of this international organization with its member states. Research works of scientists such as E. Bichet, Ch. Johnson, W. Clinton, R. Cohen, K. Mahbubani, W. Mearsheimer, H. Morgenthau, J. Nye, N. Russett, K. Thompson, K. Waltz, R. Feldham, M. Hall, W. Jungblud have a special place.

Regarding the activity of UNESCO, its role in the United Nations system, as well as new trends in diplomacy, the essence of modern terms such as “heritage diplomacy”, and “science diplomacy” and the tasks of these types of diplomacy, as well as their application in theory and practice J. Davies, S. Kosma, T. Legrand, A. Negrusa, L. Porter, J. Raggi, R. Rus, D. Stone, B. Steiner, V. Toader, M. Elfert, N. Fyodorov were studied in scientific works.

The connection of the thesis topic with the research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation has been completed. The dissertation was carried out as part of the scientific research on the topic “Specific aspects of political and social processes in Eastern countries and their influence on international relations” defined in the research plan of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies.

The research aims to reveal the specific aspects and directions of developing multilateral diplomacy between Uzbekistan and UNESCO, to develop proposals and recommendations for developing education and international cooperation in cultural fields.

The tasks of the research are as follows:

reveal the essence and conceptual foundations of multilateral diplomacy, analyze multilateral diplomacy using theories and concepts of international relations;

to determine the importance of cooperation with UNESCO in Uzbekistan’s foreign policy, peculiarities in the dynamics of the formation and development of mutual relations;

researching political-legal foundations and organizational aspects of Uzbekistan-UNESCO relations;

analyzing UNESCO’s multilateral diplomacy to achieve lasting peace in the world by developing science and education at the global level, introducing the culture and art of Uzbekistan to the world and the younger generation;

revealing the place and role of international cultural events held within the framework of UNESCO in Uzbekistan’s cultural diplomacy;

systematization of achievements and problems of cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the preservation and wide promotion of cultural heritage;

development of proposals and recommendations for further development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO.

The object of the research is the cooperation of Uzbekistan with the UNESCO in the fields of education and culture.

The research subject consists of development trends of Uzbekistan's multilateral diplomacy within UNESCO, stages and directions of cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO.

The methods of research. Comparative, problem-chronological, structural-functional, systematic analysis, content, event, and other scientific research methods were used in the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

Uzbekistan's multilateral diplomacy aimed at expanding foreign political influence and participation in the international arena through UNESCO's auspices, full support of socio-political reforms by UN specialized organizations, and comprehensive promotion of its digital science, education, culture, and tourism potential has made the city of Samarkand UNESCO's "Digital Science" and the importance of declaring it as the capital of tourism has been proved.

In the context of the increasing crisis of interstate trust in international relations, the need to strengthen the interdependence and institutional mechanisms of scientific and inter-civilizational cooperation between UNESCO member states, to coordinate the priorities and strategic bases of current issues facing the organization based on the requirements of the time has been proven according to the proposal to develop the program of "UNESCO-2050".

It is very important to actively and permanently draw UNESCO's attention to the Central Asian region, comprehensively promote the region's historical and present-day charm, and establish regional inter-organizational cooperation mechanisms. Due to these reasons, the initiatives of establishing dialogue formats "UNESCO+Central Asia", "SCO-UNESCO", and "TURKEY-UNESCO" aimed at the strategic development of Uzbekistan's multilateral diplomacy have been proven.

The best experience gathered in cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the fields of science, education, culture, and tourism, the role and importance of UNESCO in the development of multilateral diplomacy of Uzbekistan has been increasing. Based on the above reasons and the achievements of international tourism, education, and science, the need to use the terms "science diplomacy", "tourism diplomacy" and "environmental diplomacy" has been justified.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

transformation processes observed in international relations — in the context of serious changes observed in relations between states today, conceptual proposals

for the use of the terms “heritage diplomacy” and “science diplomacy” in the literature were developed as part of multilateral diplomacy;

Comprehensive development of Uzbekistan-UNESCO relations, along with education, science, and culture, as well as practical recommendations on the priority issues in the expansion of multilateral cooperation diplomacy on gender equality in the fields of tourism and education.

The reliability of the research results. The appropriateness of the approaches and methods used in the dissertation, as well as the fact that the research results were obtained based on the research of scientists, experts and official sources of UNESCO, the developed scientific-theoretical proposals and recommendations were put into practice, and the results were approved by the competent authorities in the appropriate manner.

The scientific significance of the research. The scientific significance of the research results is that the dissertation materials can be used in writing textbooks and manuals in political science, international relations, diplomacy, international organizations, geopolitics and science, in preparing analytical references, and in foreign policy research.

The practical significance of research results among them, preparation of analytical materials for specialists of relevant ministries and departments, higher education institutions, the programs of specialized educational institutions,

“World Politics”, “International Relations”, “International Relations of Eastern Countries”, “Regional Studies”, “Basics of Diplomacy”, and “International Organizations” it is seen that it can be used in the teaching of science and research in related fields.

Implementation of research results. Based on scientific conclusions and proposals developed as a result of the study of prospects for cooperation with UNESCO in multilateral diplomacy of Uzbekistan:

The best experience gathered in cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the fields of science, education, culture and tourism, the role and importance of UNESCO in the development of multilateral diplomacy of Uzbekistan is increasing. Based on the above reasons and the achievements of international tourism, education and science, the scientific results obtained regarding the need to use the terms “science diplomacy”, “tourism diplomacy” and “ecological diplomacy” were widely used in developing the concept of cultural events and writing scripts (Reference No. 04-12-04404 dated June 13, 2023 of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan). This served to improve and implement the information-analytical base of the field.

In the context of the growing crisis of interstate trust in international relations, it is necessary to strengthen interdependence and institutional mechanisms of cooperation between science and civilizations among UNESCO member states, to coordinate the priorities and strategic bases of current issues facing the organization based on the requirements of the time. The proposal for the development of the the program of “UNESCO-2050” developed by the dissertation was used in the process

of preparing relevant decisions of the Youth, Culture and Sports Committee of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference No. 24-12/3 dated June 14, 2023 of the Committee on Youth, Culture and Sports of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan). This served to increase the information and analytical data related to this field. As a result, proposals were developed for the protection of cultural heritage objects and the development of the scientific basis of combating damage to them.

It is important to actively and continuously draw UNESCO's attention to the Central Asian region, comprehensively promote the region's historical and present-day charm, and establish regional inter-organizational cooperation mechanisms. Based on this, scientific-historical materials related to the organization of dialogue formats “UNESCO+Central Asia”, “SCO-UNESCO”, “TURKEY-UNESCO” aimed at the strategic development of Uzbekistan's multilateral diplomacy were used in the scripts of some programs broadcast on the “O‘zbekiston tarixi” TV channel. (Reference No. 06-28-1779 dated November 28, 2023 of the state institution of the Uzbek National Television and Radio Company “O‘zbekistan” television and radio channel). As a result, these data served as an additional source for raising the reputation of our country in the international arena, preserving cultural-historical heritage and introducing it to the world.

Uzbekistan's multilateral diplomacy aimed at expanding foreign political influence and participation in the international arena through UNESCO's auspices, full support of socio-political reforms by UN specialized organizations, and comprehensive promotion of its digital science, education, culture and tourism potential has made the city of Samarkand UNESCO's “Digital Science” and scientific recommendations on the need to declare “the capital of tourism” were put into practice in the activities of the Tourism Committee (Reference No. 02-12-17-1802 dated November 29, 2023 of the Tourism Committee under the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan). This served to introduce new directions for the development and further strengthening of multilateral diplomacy in foreign policy, and to define important tasks for expanding the scope of existing ones.

Approval of research results. The research results were approved at 15 scientific-practical conferences, including 2 international and 13 Republican conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 21 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation, including 6 articles (5 of them in Republican and 1 foreign journal) have been published in scientific publications recommended to publish the main results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The structure and pages of the thesis. The study consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices. The total volume of the dissertation is 135 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic are based, the purpose and tasks, object and the subject of the dissertation are described, its compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, the scientific innovation and practical significance of the research are revealed, the implementation of the research results into practice, the published works and the dissertation information on its structure is presented.

The first chapter of the study, entitled “**Theoretical foundations of the study of Uzbekistan-UNESCO relations**”, examines the theoretical aspects of multilateral diplomacy, the institutional foundations of its implementation, and the organizational and legal aspects of Uzbekistan-UNESCO cooperation. *The first paragraph*, which is called *The Theoretical Aspects of Multilateral Diplomacy*, examines the current form of diplomacy, the essence of multilateral diplomacy, and its importance in the revolution. It became known that this type of diplomacy, which began with historical conferences and congresses, was divided into the following types with the structure of global international organizations such as the League of Nations and the United Nations (UN): *conference-periodic multilateral diplomacy, temporary multilateral diplomacy during negotiations on special issues, permanent multilateral diplomacy within international organizations*. Multilateral diplomatic relations are regulated by the principles and norms of international law, statutes and special rules of international organizations. The effectiveness of multilateral relations depends on the consistent application of relevant rules.

As a result of multilateral relations within the framework of UNESCO, concepts such as “heritage diplomacy” and “science diplomacy” entered the diplomatic practice and science of Uzbekistan. In this paragraph, their characteristics and importance are studied. As a result of studying the research results of scientists on bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, the following definition can be proposed: *Multilateral diplomacy* is an actual diplomatic relationship that has been formed since ancient times, embodying the cooperation of three or more countries within the framework of international organizations and conferences towards a common goal. Theoretical approaches to the place and role of multilateral diplomacy in international relations are analyzed in the dissertation. For example, the representatives of the theory of *liberal institutionalism* emphasize that states acting as a group on various issues is one of the necessary conditions of today's era of globalization. They consider the role of multilateral diplomacy in ensuring peace and stability within the framework of the UN and the organizations and institutions of its system and express the opinion that by using it to solve global problems and eliminate threats, it increases the probability of achieving the expected result. The views of the representatives of the *realism approach* about one of the important tools of multilateral diplomacy that can be used in today's conditions, when the political situation in the world is complicated and the interdependence between countries is

extremely strong, are described in G. Morgenthau's work "Political relations between states: the struggle for power and peace"²⁸. It shows that multilateral diplomacy, in contrast to traditional bilateral diplomacy, is one of the easiest ways for countries to achieve their various goals together. Kenneth Waltz, one of the representatives of the *neorealism* movement, recognized that any issue that is not limited to the territory of a particular state is common when international relations are transformed, and emphasized that the importance of multilateral cooperation in world politics will increase²⁹.

In his works, J. Nye highlighted the importance and main aspects of *neoliberal constructivism* in the framework of international relations³⁰. A representative of this theory, Robert Keohane works entitled "Power and Interdependence: World Politics in Transition" and "After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy" are classic literature that reveals the essence of this theory³¹. In them, the author explains that states not only operate by their power and military goals in the international arena, but also enter into complex interactions with other participants of international relations, and the importance of international institutions in strengthening and facilitating interstate cooperation.

The second paragraph entitled "*The place and role of UNESCO in the foreign policy of Uzbekistan*" reveals the great importance of cooperation with UNESCO in the foreign policy of its member states in the context of increasing threats in the world. As a result of close relations, the achievements in various fields indicate that this cooperation is rapidly developing. This is confirmed by the decision to hold the next meeting of UNESCO in Samarkand³².

In the dissertation, the state's cooperation with other international organizations, in particular, its relations with the TURKSOY organization, was analyzed in a consistent study of the importance of the UNESCO vector in today's foreign policy of Uzbekistan. As a result, the organization of dialogue formats such as "TURKEY-UNESCO", as well as "SCO-UNESCO" will accelerate the activities of UNESCO in the Central Asian region, thereby widely promoting the historical and current charm of the region, eliminating existing shortcomings in this area in the direction of the organization's activities, and many it was found to be of great importance in the implementation of measures aimed at the consistent development of bilateral diplomacy.

²⁸ Morgenthau H. J., Thompson K. W., Clinton W. D. Politics among nations: The struggle for power and peace. — Илaxap, 1985. — P. 299.

²⁹ Waltz Kenneth N. Theory of International Politics. — New York: McGraw Hill, 1979. — P. 210.

³⁰ Joseph, Jr. Nye. Bound to Lead: The Changing Nature of American Power. — New York: Basic Books. Inc., 1990. — P. 328 p.)

³¹ Robert O. Keohane, Joseph S. Nye. Power and Interdependence. — 2nded. — Cambridge: Harper Collins Publishers, 1989. — P. 315(355).; Robert O Keohane. After hegemony: Cooperation and discord in the world political economy. — New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2005. — P. 200-210.

³² For the first time in more than forty years, the session of the General Assembly of UNESCO was held outside the city of Paris. 23.11.2023 // The official website of the National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan. — URL: <http://nhrc.uz/uz/news/qirq-yildan-ortiq-vaqt-davomida-ilk-bor-yunesko-bosh-assemblyasining-sessiyasi-parij-shahridan-tashqarida-otkaziladigan-boldi>

Cooperation of Uzbekistan with UNESCO is of great importance in its multilateral diplomacy, and bilateral relations aimed at maintaining and developing relations at the state level are being observed. For example, in 1993 to 2006, the foundations of multilateral diplomacy and cooperation between UNESCO and Uzbekistan were created. In 2006-2016, there was a kind of stagnation in mutual relations. Since 2017, the multilateral diplomacy of the Republic of Uzbekistan within UNESCO has been rapidly developing.

In the representative office of the Republic of Uzbekistan established under UNESCO, the state operates in various fields through its permanent representative, and this is another factor indicating the level of closeness of mutual relations. In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, the main task of UNESCO, which is considered the “conscience of humanity”, is to expand international cooperation to ensure justice, legality, and respect for human rights in the humanitarian sphere, and to inculcate in people’s minds the ideas of valuing peace and universal human values³³.

The development of world events has shown that political and economic agreements alone are not enough to ensure the interests of the state, peace and stability. To ensure national security and respect other primary rights, it is extremely important to accelerate cooperation and agreements in the cultural sphere within the framework of mutual relations, and to reform science and education for the sake of peace. Bringing culture into international relations allows preserving the uniqueness of national cultures. As a result, intercultural relations will improve and conditions will be created for the effectiveness of efforts aimed at preserving cultural heritage³⁴. That is, it turned out that these aspects are closely related in the comprehensive cooperation of today’s countries. The 80-year history of UNESCO shows that today extremely important tasks are extremely urgent.

The third paragraph of the first chapter examines the *organizational and legal aspects of the formation of relations between Uzbekistan and UNESCO*. UNESCO implements programs and projects within its mandate through two main tools. These are representative offices and National Commissions of UNESCO in member states. The member states cooperate with UNESCO through the above-mentioned two structures and permanent representative offices within the organization. UNESCO’s activities in Uzbekistan are carried out in close cooperation with its representative office in Tashkent, headquarters in Paris, regional offices located in Bangkok and Jakarta, cluster representative office in Almaty, and the National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for UNESCO affairs. In December 2001, the National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on UNESCO was awarded the UNESCO medal “For Peaceful Works”.

Today cooperation between UNESCO and Uzbekistan is implemented based on the “Action Plan between Uzbekistan and UNESCO for 2018-2021” and the

³³ ЮНЕСКО халқаро меъёрий ҳужжатлари. – Т.: Адолат, 2004. – Б. 27.

³⁴ Пулатова С.А. Вхождение Республики Узбекистан в международное культурное пространство и становление культурной дипломатии в годы независимости // Халқаро муносабатлар. Международные отношения. International affairs – 2019. – № 2. – С. 76–85.

“State Program for 2022-2026” signed by President Shavkat Mirziyoev at the UNESCO headquarters in October 2018. In addition, all specialized organizations of the UN system cooperate with the member states per the inter-state and periodical Sustainable Development Programs (SDPs) of the UN. Currently, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 for Uzbekistan is an active program³⁵.

UNESCO’s activities are managed by three bodies — the General Conference, the Executive Council and the Strategic Management Council³⁶. UNESCO’s interest in Uzbekistan arose during the Soviet Union. In foreign studies, it is cited as a historical fact that Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries have the right of symbolic foreign political initiative within the Soviet Union at the level of the Constitution³⁷. From the time Uzbekistan officially joined the ranks of UNESCO member states, an organizational and legal foundation was laid for their mutual relations.

Large-scale reforms are gaining momentum in order to make greater use of UNESCO’s capabilities and to eliminate gaps in mutual relations. Also, the analysis of the works of our country’s scientists showed that no special research was conducted on the current period and development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO. M. Rahimov’s candidate thesis “Cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with UN specialized organizations in 1991-1999 (as a case study of UNESCO)” and research works of A. Mominov and M. Hashimov analyzed the scientific-technical, educational and other humanitarian cooperation relations in the early period of independence.

In the second chapter of the dissertation entitled *Humanitarian Aspects of Uzbekistan-UNESCO Relations*, the role of education in the activities of UNESCO and the activities of this organization to develop education on a global scale are analyzed. The development of the education sector is one of the main areas of UNESCO’s activities, and the reforms planned by the UN in the education sector are entrusted to UNESCO.

The development of education at the global level is a priority area of UNESCO’s activities in the paragraph titled, statistical data, reports and reports on the work of UNESCO in the field of science and education, as well as documents of a recommendatory nature, aimed at providing information that illuminate the conclusions drawn on multilateral cooperation with member states based on the experience gathered by the organization as a result of almost a century of activity.

³⁵ By the relevant decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has established a Coordinating Council for the implementation of national goals and objectives for implementing this program. See URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/5870397>;

2. URL: <https://uzbekistan.un.org/en/94416-united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-2021-2025-uzbekistan>.

³⁶ Electronic sources [URL:1.https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/governing-bodies](https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/governing-bodies),

2. <https://www.unesco.org/en/strategic-managementboard>.

³⁷ Porter Louis H. Cold War internationalisms: The USSR in UNESCO, 1945-1967: Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in historical sciences. / The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2018. – P.24-75.

studied. UNESCO has the following functions aimed at promoting education for peace and stability:

- conducts useful research in the fields of education, science and culture, communication for the future;
- develops and shares knowledge through research, training and teaching activities;
- engages in law-making activities in the preparation and adoption of legislation and internal documents of states;
- implements technical cooperation with member states on projects related to their development policy;
- carries out special data exchange³⁸.

A continued focus on education, both financial and professional, is critical to achieving this goal. In the official publications of the UNESCO organization, it is repeated that education is the only means of achieving or developing the stability of all countries and the population of the entire globe, with positive results in all areas. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) program implemented by the UN since 2015 is a document developed for human well-being on Earth. It envisages 17 goals 169 tasks, and 4 goals called “Ensuring comprehensive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning for all” are set to be implemented on a global scale by 2030. To achieve this goal, three sub-goals and seven tasks have been assigned to UNESCO.

firstly, in creating and implementing inclusive programs that cover groups excluded from active social life (for example, women and other disadvantaged groups of the population) and provide them with quality education, that is, free from any discrimination, based on equal rights;

secondly, in the implementation of these programs and measures in inclusive curricula and educational processes.

In addition, UNESCO has been carrying out tasks at the global level, such as strengthening the right to education, involving adults in it (the analysis of research and reports showed that the literacy of not only children, but also adults is still low), literally democratizing the education system. For this, the Organization adopted the “Recommendations for the Development of Adult Education (Nairobi, 1976/2015)” adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in 1976, and updated in 2015, as well as the “CONFINTEA” international conferences held every 12 years since 1949. works to democratize the right to education of all ages and strengthen opportunities for lifelong learning³⁹.

At the same time, to ensure gender equality in and through education, UNESCO has developed the strategy “From Opportunity to Expanding It”⁴⁰ for 2019-2025,

³⁸ Using ISCED Diagrams to Compare Education Systems. – Paris: Published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2021. – P. 29-59.

³⁹ *Elfert M.* Lifelong learning in Sustainable Development Goal 4: What does it mean for UNESCO’s rights-based approach to adult learning and education? // *International Review of Education.* – 2019. – № 65(4). – P. 537–556.

⁴⁰ From access to empowerment. UNESCO strategy for gender equality in and through education 2019–2025. – URL: <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000369000>

which defines the following three main means of achieving the goal: *It consists of the provision of accurate information for action, improved legal, political and other measures in the promotion of rights, and teaching and learning practices to improve opportunities and conditions.* The aim of these and other UNESCO strategies is to create an environment that promotes equal rights and opportunities for girls and boys, women and men to learn globally, and to shape their lives and futures.

While performing several tasks within the framework of its activities, UNESCO recognizes science and education as the most priority areas, implements “science diplomacy” on a global scale; concludes that the “Education for All” strategy put before the UN and UNESCO can be implemented only if education becomes one of the priority directions in the budget of each state. The second paragraph of this chapter entitled “Development trends of science and education in Uzbekistan-UNESCO relations” is directly devoted to the cooperation of UNESCO and Uzbekistan in the field of education, and it examines the 30-year diplomatic relations of the two sides in this direction and their results.

Education should be a humanitarian field of constant attention, because its development allows to improve the quality of life of citizens and ensure a solid and safe future of society as a whole. The dissertation concluded that cooperation in the field of education should be continuously and continuously developed. Reform and development of education is a continuous process, and Uzbekistan continuously continues cooperation with UNESCO in this regard.

The strong cooperation established at the first stage of mutual relations also applies to the field of education, where Uzbekistan has its characteristics of a continuous system covering early childhood and kindergarten, general secondary education, vocational education, higher education and post-higher education of senior citizens. Through UNESCO, Uzbekistan cooperates with other countries on differences and regulations of all this and exchanges mutual experience.

UNESCO is an international organization that serves to ensure the rule of peace on Earth by establishing cooperation between countries in a number of fields within the UN system. In today’s scientific sources, there is another interesting concept – the concept of “science diplomacy”, which is a powerful tool for solving current problems. In order to achieve this goal, UNESCO has been carrying out science diplomacy with Uzbekistan and other member states for almost 80 years.

In the higher education system, UNITVIN (the name is an abbreviation of the words UNIVERSITY and TWIN – university and twin) was created to ensure the academic exchange between UNESCO’s higher education institutions at the global level, and the global mobility of university potential.

UNESCO announces the following grants and programs under the auspices of various countries in the global development of education:

- UNESCO Award for achievements in the field of girls and women’s education;
- UNESCO-Japan Award for Education for Sustainable Development;

- UNESCO-Hamdan bin Rashid al-Maktoum Award for activities and results in improving the effectiveness of teachers;
- UNESCO-King Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa Award for the use of information and communication technologies in education;
- UNESCO International Literacy Awards: UNESCO King Sejong Literacy Award and UNESCO Confucius Award.

At this point, it should be mentioned that the Uzbek scientist Dilfuza Egamberdieva, who has been to more than 50 countries of the world and conducted research, was awarded the prestigious UNESCO-Carlos Finley Prize in 2023 for her research in the field of microbiology. This is not the first award the scientist has received. In 2006, she was awarded the L'Oréal-UNESCO Women's Fellowship in Scientific Research and the American Society for Microbiology Award. In 2013, he received the prize in the field of agricultural sciences from the Academy of Sciences of the Developing World, a division of UNESCO. Also awarded Scopus Scholar of the Year in 2019⁴¹.

The activity of the Central Asian Institute of International Studies (ISIS) located in Samarkand is one of the results of cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the field of science. It is the only institute that provides exchange of knowledge among scientists in many areas, such as tangible and intangible cultural heritage, its history, uniqueness and protection, and conducts scientific research and projects in the Central Asian region. Its staff consists of several scientists not only from Central Asia but also from all over the world. Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, China, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, India, and Turkey are among them⁴².

Cooperation between UNESCO and Uzbekistan in the field of education has been going on for 30 years. In general, Uzbekistan-UNESCO cooperation in the development of science and education system requires long and continuous activities. In fact, the goal of cooperation aimed at reforming science is a process consisting of measures to maintain integrity and productivity, constantly review tasks and plans, and adapt them to the times and opportunities.

The first paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation entitled “Cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the development of cultural Diplomacy” entitled “International events under the auspices of UNESCO – the mechanism of Uzbekistan’s cultural Diplomacy “ reveals the growing positive aspects of international cultural events in interstate relations and diplomacy, as well as aspects that need to be developed. Uzbekistan has a unique experience in conducting international events in cooperation with UNESCO, and the progress of relations in this direction is confirmed by the effective activities of the organization

⁴¹ Dilfuza Egamberdieva, Uzbek scientist behind “super crops”, wins UNESCO– Carlos J. Finlay Prize for Microbiology (“Супер экинлар” ортидаги ўзбек олимаси Дилфуза Эгамбердиева Микробиология бўйича ЮНЕСКО-Карлос Ж. Финлей мукофотига сазовор бўлди) // Dilfuza Egamberdieva from Uzbekistan is this year’s winner of the UNESCO–Carlos J. Finlay Prize for Microbiology. She received the prize on 14 November 2023 at a ceremony organized at UNESCO headquarters. — URL: <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/dilfuza-egamberdieva-uzbek-scientist-behind-super-crops-wins-unesco-carlos-j-finlay-prize?hub=920>

⁴² Государства-члены МИЦАИ. — URL: <https://www.unesco-iicas.org/ru>

in recent years and the fact that various events are held in cooperation with Uzbekistan.

The Tashkent Declaration entitled “Culture of Peace and the Activities of UNESCO in the Member States”, adopted at the final meeting of the 155th session of the UNESCO Executive Council held in Uzbekistan on November 6-7, 1998, envisages the widespread celebration of unforgettable dates of national history under the auspices of UNESCO⁴³. Today literature studies international cultural events as an important tool of cultural diplomacy. They mention UNESCO as the main institution operating in this direction. For example, in the works of foreign scientists such as A. Negrusa, V. Toader, the above points are confirmed, and scientific evidence shows that a state that hosts cultural events is extremely beneficial for the ecological, social and economic development of society⁴⁴. Even ecologically, the positive effects of international events prevail more than the negative consequences. It is known that the environmental condition of the state improved during the events. All this confirms that cultural events are one of the effective mechanisms of today's cultural diplomacy. International cultural events within the framework of UNESCO and Uzbekistan's multilateral diplomacy can be divided into the following types:

- ancestors' jubilee events;
- anniversary events of historical cities;
- various events including cultural and art international festival-concerts, creative meetings and exhibitions under the auspices of UNESCO;
- global events and conferences related to the activities of UNESCO.

Examples of events held under the auspices of UNESCO include “Sharq Taronalari” festival, “Bakhshchilik Art Festival”, Tashkent film festivals, international theatre festivals, Uzbekistan's residence in UNESCO, and cultural and art festivals in other countries. In addition, in 2019, a week-long event entitled “Uzbekistan at the Crossroads of Great Roads and Civilizations: Empires, Religions, Cultures” was held with the participation of UNESCO representatives. The congress was held in cooperation with the government of Uzbekistan, UNESCO and other international organizations⁴⁵.

One of the events organized in cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO is the prestigious international cultural forum on the theme “Central Asia at the Crossroads of World Civilizations” held in Khiva in 2021 in cooperation with UNESCO (sector of social and humanitarian sciences). Oriental scientists of Uzbekistan participated in the republic-wide scientific-practical conference dedicated to this event at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies and the materials of the conference were published as a scientific collection⁴⁶.

⁴³ See: Сайфуллаев Д. По пути развития культурной дипломатии // Правда Востока. — 2020. — 30 сент.

⁴⁴ See for details: Study of Perceptions on Cultural Events' Sustainability. Sustainability / A. L. Negrusa, V. Toader, R. V. Rus, S. A. Cosma // Sustainability. — 2016. — № 8(12). — P. 1269. — URL: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su8121269>

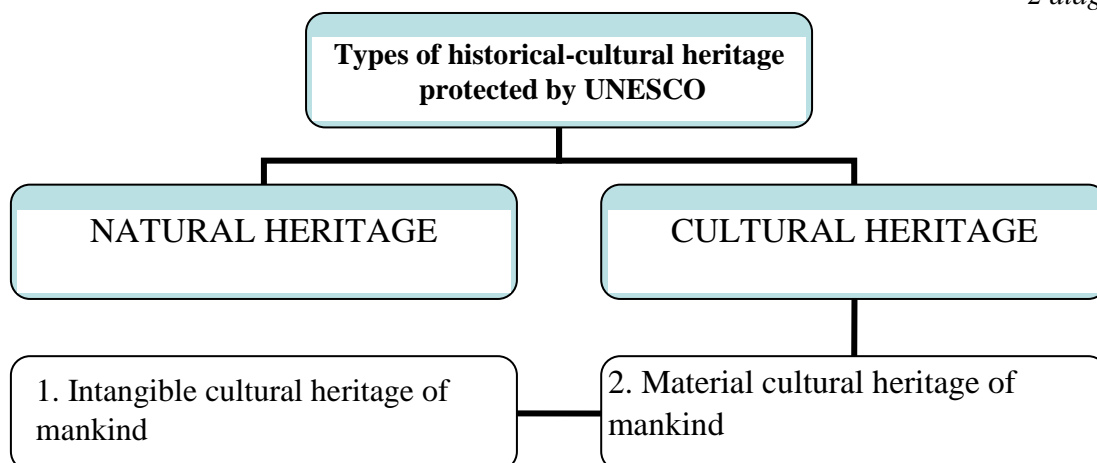
⁴⁵ See for details: URL: <https://society.uz/uz/congress>

⁴⁶ Марказий Осиё жаҳон цивилизациялари чорраҳасида: Респ. илмий-амалий конф. мат-ри / Д.Сайфуллаев масъул муҳаррирлиги остида. — Т.: ТДШУ, 2021. — Б. 7.

In the second paragraph entitled “Achievements and problems of cooperation in the preservation of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan” it is noted that cultural heritage is currently not only a representative of history, culture, religion, science and many other fields but also serves as a very important tool of diplomacy. Along with the material heritage located in the territory of Uzbekistan, studying and protecting the spiritual heritage is one of the important areas of UNESCO-Uzbekistan cooperation. The thesis states that the preservation and protection of cultural heritage is of great importance today, therefore there is a need to research the prospects of further development of these measures in further scientific works. During its activities, UNESCO is an organization that protects the cultural, historical and natural heritage of the countries of the world, introduced the concept of “heritage diplomacy” into science and proved the effectiveness of this concept. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a unique historical country in terms of the size and value of its cultural and spiritual heritage, and it is the duty not only of the next generation but of all mankind to preserve, introduce and promote unique cultural objects and examples of spiritual heritage that speak about the country’s culture, history, religion and diplomacy.

UNESCO has divided cultural heritage into the following types:

2 diagrams



UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Uzbekistan include:

1. “Ichan Castle” of the city of Khiva, registered in 1990;
2. Historical centre of Bukhara, included in the list in 1993;
3. Historical centre of Shahrissabz, included in the list in 2000;
4. Center “Samarkand – crossroads of cultures” included in the list in 2001;
5. The Western Tien-Shan natural area was included in the list in 2016;
6. “Winter cold deserts of Turon” included in the list in 2023;
7. “Silk Road: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor” included in the list in 2023.

Among the objects of Uzbekistan included in the World Heritage List – the Western Tien-Shan region is listed as a mixed World Heritage Site, that is, located on the territory of two or more countries.

UNESCO has a “List of World Heritage in Danger”, which includes objects that are in danger of being removed from the World Heritage List, as well as from

the “List of World Heritage in Danger” due to various factors, such as loss of features and characteristics that should be collected. In 2016, the historical centre of Shahrisabz was included in the list of endangered world heritage. According to the latest information, this centre is still on this list⁴⁷.

It is known that some achievements of the diplomatic relations between UNESCO and Uzbekistan, presented in the research work, are currently the focus of the attention of the entire international community, and the multilateral diplomacy of Uzbekistan, the tool of cultural diplomacy in it, is highly recognized by UNESCO – the great work of several years of cooperation, the great activity of the government of Uzbekistan is the result. Therefore, according to the scope and seriousness of this problem, it is necessary to fully study it at the level of each relevant branch and field, and as a result, the great unrepeatable heritage should be preserved under the protection of UNESCO⁴⁸.

In the dissertation, along with the above, the representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in Uzbekistan, the examples newly included in it, as well as the masterpieces of UNESCO’s “Memory of the World” program were studied. It differs from the previous ones in its scope. The decision of the President of Uzbekistan on measures to prepare for holding the 43rd session of the UNESCO General Conference in Samarkand in 2025 and the determination of specific tasks in it is a complementary contribution to several measures important for the protection of cultural heritage objects in the territory of Uzbekistan.

As a result of Uzbekistan’s intensive development of multilateral diplomacy with UNESCO in recent years, in particular, cultural and heritage diplomacy, UNESCO’s great interest in the culture of Uzbekistan and its initiatives to protect cultural heritage have been observed. In the preservation of UNESCO-listed objects of Shahrisabz, Samarkand and Bukhara, it is of great importance to ensure the integrity of not only the object itself but also its buffer zones.

CONCLUSION

The conducted research made it possible to form several conclusions:

First, after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its diplomacy developed in a complex environment where cooperation with other countries in the international arena and participation in international organizations as a full-fledged subject faced various difficulties. One after the other, official relations were established with international organizations, and primary organizational and legal bases necessary for cooperation were created. As a new country, Uzbekistan has chosen the direction of democracy in its foreign policy, connecting mutual relations and membership in international organizations with ensuring peace and interests. The study showed that the next period, covering the years 2009-2017, was in a state

⁴⁷ World Heritage List // URL: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

⁴⁸ Decisions adopted during the extended 44th session of the World Heritage Committee (Fuzhou (China) / Online meeting, 2021). P. 10. — URL: <https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2021/whc-21-44com-18-en.pdf>

of stagnation. The weakening of relations between Uzbekistan and UNESCO during this period was noticeable in the following areas:

- international events dedicated to the anniversaries of ancestors and historical cities have stopped;
- the lack of originality in the activities of UNESCO's specialized schools, the fact that they are far behind not only in terms of quality, but also in terms of quantity;
- the activities of the UNESCO departments in HEIs included in the UNITVIN program remain only in the names of the departments, etc.

Secondly, simultaneously with complex processes such as the formation of the state's domestic and foreign policy, another important tool in foreign policy, the model of multilateral diplomacy of Uzbekistan, was formed. The state's loyalty to the priority interests of its people was determined both in its relations with other countries and in its membership in international organizations. Uzbekistan, which is one of the strategic centers of international relations and is located in the Central Asian region, focused on security, mutual equality of states, and the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. being observed.

Thirdly, Relations between Uzbekistan and UNESCO officially began in 1993, and it embodies every principle of international law. Today high level of diplomatic relations confirmed that the UNESCO mission aimed at reforming the cultural and humanitarian spheres, which are of great importance for the development of the country, and enriching them with world experience, as well as improving the national legislation on culture and education, has created a solid foundation in Uzbekistan. The unique diplomatic history of the two sides, in our opinion, was the basis for the creation of the Uzbekistan model of multilateral diplomacy. For example, in the early years of independence, the government's caution in international relations, relations with international organizations and participation in them is fundamentally different from the experience of other countries in this regard.

Fourthly, the analysis of scientific literature and official sources showed that almost all of the studies on the identity of UNESCO, diplomacy and cooperation with Uzbekistan in the state sector were carried out during the first ten years of Uzbekistan's independence. Therefore, in the current conditions of transformation of international relations, it was determined that it is necessary to increase the research on such topics as not only the relations between Uzbekistan and UNESCO but also the unique importance of UNESCO in world politics and the uniqueness of its 80-year experience.

Fifthly, The development of closer and better neighbourly relations with Central Asian countries is defined as the priority of Uzbekistan's diplomacy. The head of state calls on all countries to cooperate in maintaining international stability and security and ensuring the rights of young people. From this point of view, the study revealed that regional and cultural diplomacy is recognized by UNESCO as a sector that needs to be supported and reformed in Central Asia. Common culture and common cultural heritage is another factor that brings Central Asian countries closer

together. An example of this is the practice of submitting nominations for inclusion in the Representative List of UNESCO. That is, the intangible masterpieces of culture not only present the history of the country to the world but also represent the unity of the countries located in the same territory.

Sixthly, the research clearly shows the specific aspects of UNESCO's protection of cultural heritage in the territory of Uzbekistan, and it has been 30 years since it has been recognizing examples of tangible and intangible cultural heritage on a world scale. Heritage diplomacy and scientific diplomacy within the framework of multilateral diplomacy are used in the diplomatic practice and theory of Uzbekistan during cooperation with UNESCO.

From the seventh, As a result of studying the official sources of UNESCO, the "Education-2030" part of the UN BRM program was handed over to UNESCO, and the scientific network of UNESCO's activities in Uzbekistan is considered an important direction of mutual relations. In addition, this direction is significant to the experience of this organization in providing inclusive education. Globally, rates of not only general illiteracy but also functional illiteracy are still high, despite global measures.

Based on the analyses and research conclusions, the following recommendations and suggestions were developed:

- current international relations, which are changing very quickly, indicate the need for states to reform their social and economic policies and increase flexibility. To further develop the multilateral diplomacy of Uzbekistan within the framework of UNESCO, it is appropriate to implement the directions of the Organization's mandate which are still new in Uzbekistan, to develop the national program of Uzbekistan for UNESCO affairs;

- organization of periodic international conferences with the participation of the countries of the region and UNESCO to realize Uzbekistan's efforts aimed at ensuring peace, security and stability in Central Asia. For example, international conferences on "Central Asia – a region of science, education, culture and peace" or "Cooperation between the Central Asian countries and UNESCO in the way of science, education, culture and peace" should be held annually in Samarkand;

- for the world to know the ancient cities of Uzbekistan other than Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva, it would be of great importance to apply UNESCO's "Creative Cities" program to these ancient cities;

- to increase the scientific research work in the fields of history, culture, economy and politics on UNESCO-Uzbekistan relations, it would be appropriate to open a relevant department at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies;

- to protect the cultural heritage, to ensure its safety, to highlight the areas where the cultural and historical objects of Uzbekistan are located on special maps with the appropriate symbols or colours, and thereby pay special attention to this in the repair work of these objects.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ
DSc.03/29.12.2022.Ss.21.02 ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**
**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

АСРОРХОДЖАЕВА МАЪМУРАХОН АБРОРХОДЖА КИЗИ

**ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА С ЮНЕСКО В
МНОГОСТОРОННЕЙ ДИПЛОМАТИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА**

**23.00.04 – Международные отношения, политические проблемы
мирового и регионального развития**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по политическим наукам**

Ташкент – 2024

Тема докторской диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) по политическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за № B2024.1.PhD/Ss280

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) на сайте Ученого совета (www.tsuos.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyo.net).

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Защита диссертации состоится «__» _____ 2024 года в ____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/29.12.2022.Ss.21.02 при Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения (Адрес: 100060, г. Ташкент, улица Амира Темура, дом 20. Тел.: (99871) 233-34-24; факс: (998971) 233-52-24; e-mail: sharq_ilmiy@mail.ru).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного университета востоковедения (зарегистрирована под № ____). Адрес: 100060, г. Ташкент, улица Амира Темура, дом 20. Тел.: (99871) 233-45-21.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Цель исследования – раскрыть конкретные аспекты и направления развития многосторонней дипломатии Узбекистана в рамках ЮНЕСКО, разработать предложения и рекомендации по развитию образования и международного сотрудничества в сфере культуры.

Объектом исследования является сотрудничество Узбекистана с ЮНЕСКО в области образования и культуры.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

доказана необходимость повышения внешнеполитического авторитета Узбекистана и расширения его участия на международной арене под эгидой ЮНЕСКО, всесторонней поддержки общественно-политических реформ со стороны специализированных организаций ООН, необходимость объявления ЮНЕСКО города Самарканд столицей «Цифровой науки и туризма» в рамках многогранной дипломатии, направленной на всестороннее продвижение потенциала цифровой науки, образования, культуры и туризма;

подтверждена необходимость укрепления взаимосвязей и институциональных механизмов в области науки и меж цивилизационного сотрудничества между государствами-членами ЮНЕСКО в условиях нарастания межгосударственного кризиса доверия, совершенствования приоритетных направлений и стратегических основ актуальных вопросов, стоящих перед организацией на основе разработки предложений в рамках программы «ЮНЕСКО-2050»;

доказаны инициативы по привлечению активного и постоянного внимания ЮНЕСКО на Центральноазиатский регион, по всесторонней пропаганде исторической и современной привлекательности региона, по налаживанию механизмов регионального сотрудничества между организациями, по организации форматов общения «ЮНЕСКО+Центральная Азия», ШОС-ЮНЕСКО и ТУРКСОЙ-ЮНЕСКО, ориентированных на развитие на стратегическом уровне многосторонней дипломатии Узбекистана;

обоснована необходимость использования терминов «научная дипломатия», «туристическая дипломатия», «экологическая дипломатия» исходя из передового опыта сотрудничества Узбекистана и ЮНЕСКО в области науки, образования, культуры и туризма, растущей роли и значения ЮНЕСКО в развитии многосторонней дипломатии Узбекистана, достижений международного туризма, образования и науки.

Внедрение результатов исследований. Основные положения, разработанные в диссертации, внедрены следующим образом:

Полученные научные результаты относительно необходимости использования терминов «научная дипломатия», «туристическая дипломатия», «экологическая дипломатия», исходя из передового опыта сотрудничества Узбекистана и ЮНЕСКО в области науки, образования, культуры и туризма, растущей роли и значения ЮНЕСКО в развитии

многосторонней дипломатии Узбекистана, достижений международного туризма, образования и науки, были широко использованы при разработке концепции культурных мероприятий и написании их сценариев. (Справка № 04-12-04404 Министерства культуры и туризма Республики Узбекистан от 13 июня 2023 года). Это послужило совершенствованию и внедрению информационно-аналитической базы, относящейся к отрасли.

Предложения по укреплению взаимосвязей и институциональных механизмов в области науки и меж цивилизационного сотрудничества между государствами-членами ЮНЕСКО в условиях нарастания межгосударственного кризиса доверия, совершенствованию приоритетных направлений и стратегических основ актуальных вопросов, стоящих перед организацией на основе разработки предложений в рамках программы «ЮНЕСКО-2050», использованы при подготовке соответствующих решений Комитета по делам молодежи, культуры и спорта Сената Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан (Справка № 24-12/3 Комитета по делам молодежи, культуры и спорта Сената Олий Мажлиса Узбекистана от 14 июня 2023 года). Это послужило увеличению информационных и аналитических данных, связанных с этой областью. В результате были разработаны предложения по развитию научных основ для защиты объектов культурного наследия и борьбы с причиняемым им ущербом.

Научно-исторические материалы, относящиеся к инициативам по привлечению активного и постоянного внимания ЮНЕСКО на Центральноазиатский регион, по всесторонней пропаганде исторической и современной привлекательности региона, по налаживанию механизмов регионального сотрудничества между организациями, по организации форматов общения «ЮНЕСКО+Центральная Азия», ШОС-ЮНЕСКО и ТУРКСОЙ-ЮНЕСКО, ориентированные на развитие на стратегическом уровне многосторонней дипломатии Узбекистана, использованы при создании сценария некоторых программ, транслировавшихся на телеканале «История Узбекистана» (Справка № 06-28-1779 года Государственного учреждения Национальной телерадиокомпании «Телерадиоканал Узбекистана» от 28 ноября 2023 г.) Эти данные послужили дополнительным источником для поднятия авторитета нашей страны на международной арене, сохранения культурно-исторического наследия и представления его мировому сообществу.

Научные рекомендации по повышению внешнеполитического авторитета Узбекистана и расширения его участия на международной арене под эгидой ЮНЕСКО, всесторонней поддержки общественно-политических реформ со стороны специализированных организаций ООН, необходимость объявления ЮНЕСКО города Самарканд столицей «Цифровой науки и туризма» в рамках многогранной дипломатии, направленной на всестороннее продвижение потенциала цифровой науки, образования, культуры и туризма, реализованы на практике в деятельности Комитета по туризму (Справка № 02-12-17-1802

Комитета по туризму при Министерстве экологии, охраны окружающей среды и изменения климата Республики Узбекистан от 29 ноября 2023 года). Это послужило внедрению новых направлений развития и дальнейшего укрепления многосторонней дипломатии во внешней политике, а также определению важных задач по расширению в рамках уже существующих.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Исследовательская часть работы состоит из 135 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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