

RIGHTS TO EDUCATION IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' CONSTITUTIONS

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It is known that every country pays special attention to the youth and their education, who are its future. Because only knowledge can save the country from recession and cause its development. Therefore, almost all countries, especially developed countries, take seriously the issue of ensuring citizens' right to education. In many literatures, scientists consider the right to education and its provision by the state as one of the main factors of the country's development.

In particular, **O. T. Husanov** also expresses such an opinion that "... every far-sighted country is interested in the education of its citizens and acts in this way. Citizens' education is affected by how education is organized and what conditions and opportunities are created for it. [11]

Also **T.D. Gracheva** emphasized that a person should have knowledge and skills guaranteed by the state and the international community and that it is important for the development of the state and society. [13]

Samuel L. Blumenfeld pointed out that *the failure of public education is the failure of statism as a political philosophy*. [14]

In fact, neglecting the education system will lead the country to decline. We analyzed in detail the importance of this education for the state in our scientific article entitled "Issues of constitutional protection of individual rights to education in uzbekistan and developed countries." [12]

In general, we can see that getting knowledge is a fundamental human right, and these rights are included in many international legal documents on human rights. In particular, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN in 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted in 1966 (including the corresponding optional protocol of 1966) and the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights are of special importance in this area. [1]

In addition to these international instruments, many countries have enshrined the individual's right to education in their basic law constitutions.

We can see that in Article 7 of the **Federal Republic of Germany**, the school system and its state control, the right of citizens to receive education in public and private schools, in Article 91b, educational programs and in Article 104c, state funding of school work are strengthened. [3]

According to 26th article of **Japan's Constitution** all people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided by law. All people shall be obligated

to have all boys and girls under their protection receive ordinary education as provided for by law. Such compulsory education shall be free.[4]

According to 31st article of **Korea (Republic)'s Constitution** all citizens shall have an equal right to receive an education corresponding to their abilities. All citizens who have children to support shall be responsible at least for their elementary education and other education as provided by law. Compulsory education shall be free. Independence, professionalism and political impartiality of education and the autonomy of institutions of higher learning shall be guaranteed as prescribed by law. The State shall promote lifelong education. Fundamental matters pertaining to the educational system, including in-school and lifelong education, administration, finance, and the status of teachers shall be determined by law.[5]

We can see that in Article 19 of the **Egypt's Constitution** every citizen has the right to education with the aim of building the Egyptian character, maintaining national identity, planting the roots of scientific thinking, developing talents, promoting innovation and establishing civilizational and spiritual values and the concepts of citizenship, tolerance and non- discrimination.

The state commits to uphold its aims in education curricula and methods, and to provide education in accordance with global quality criteria. Education is obligatory until the end of the secondary stage or its equivalent. The state grants free education in different stages in state educational institutions as per the law.

The state commits to allocating a percentage of government spending that is no less than 4% of the GDP for education. It will gradually increase this until it reaches global rates. The state oversees education to ensure that all public and private schools and institutes abide by its educational policies. [6]

Article 16 of the **Finland's Constitution**, which has the highest quality of education in the world, defines the right to education. According to that everyone has the right to basic education free of charge. Provisions on the duty to receive education are laid down by an Act. The public authorities shall, as provided in more detail by an Act, guarantee for everyone equal opportunity to receive other educational services in accordance with their ability and special needs, as well as the opportunity to develop themselves without being prevented by economic hardship. The freedom of science, the arts and higher education is guaranteed. [7]

During the analysis of the constitutions of these countries, we can witness that the practice of strengthening the basic rights of the individual related to education with the constitution has also been formed in the CIS countries.

In particular, Article 43 of the Constitution of the **Russian Federation** stipulates that everyone has the right to education, that general education is considered mandatory and guaranteed by the state. [8]

Article 43 of the **Constitution of Ukraine** everyone has the right to education. Complete general secondary education is compulsory. The State ensures accessible and free pre-school,

complete general secondary, vocational and higher education in state and communal educational establishments; the development of pre-school, complete general secondary, extra-curricular, vocational, higher and post-graduate education, various forms of instruction; provision of state scholarships and privileges to pupils and students. Citizens have the right to obtain free higher education in state and communal educational establishments on a competitive basis. Citizens who belong to national minorities are guaranteed the right to receive instruction in their native language, or to study their native language in state and communal educational establishments and through national cultural societies in accordance with the law.[9]

In addition, every opportunity has been created for young people in our country to get education, to work on themselves and to become potential personnel who can take the huge responsibility of taking the future of the country into their own hands. Education is defined as a constitutional right of citizens in Article 41 of our main dictionary, which clearly strengthens the basic rights of our citizens. [2]

In addition, on September 23, 2020, a new version of the Law "On Education" was adopted in order to regulate relations related to the implementation of the right to education, in order to bring relations in this field into line with modern requirements.[10]

In conclusion, education is an inalienable, integral right of every person, and its strengthening by the constitution is one of the main factors that will greatly contribute to the education of the future generation of this country.

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