



JOURNAL OF SOCIAL RESEARCH IN UZBEKISTAN

journal homepage:
<https://topjournals.uz/index.php/jsru>



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Social policy, politics, youth consciousness, problem, globalization, artificial intelligence.

Received: 05.04.23

Accepted: 07.04.23

Published: 09.04.23

Abstract: The article examines the development and theoretical aspects of women's rights, researches the legal equality of women with men in our national legislation and international legal norms, and explains the legal basis of protecting women's rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

XOTIN-QIZLAR HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISH XALQARO HARAKATINING TARIXIY RIVOJLANISHI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit so'zlar: Ijtimoiy siyosat, siyosat, yoshlar ongi, muammo, globallashuv, sun'iy intellekt.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada ayollar huquqlarining rivojlanishi va nazariy jihatlarini ko'rib chiqilib, milliy qonunchiligimiz va xalqaro huquqiy me'yorlarda ayollarning erkaklar bilan huquqiy tengligi tadqiq etilgan, O'zbekiston Respublikasida ayollar huquqlarini himoya qilishning huquqiy asoslari tushuntirilgan.

ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ В ЗАЩИТУ ПРАВ ЖЕНЩИН

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: Социальная политика, политика, молодежное сознание, проблема, глобализация, искусственный интеллект.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются развитие и теоретические аспекты прав женщин, исследуется юридическое равенство женщин с мужчинами в нашем национальном законодательстве и международно-правовых нормах, разъясняются правовые основы защиты прав женщин в Республике Узбекистан.

INTRODUCTION

"The equality of women and girls is one of the historical achievements of humanity. Women are not only the main source of the nation's gene pool, but also a great labor resource in the economy and the successor of the nation's traditions" [1].

As an integral part of human rights, the situation in the field of observing the rights of women and girls is also of great concern to the world community. Despite some progress in achieving equality between women and men, true equality for women in some societies still remains a dream. This is evidenced by the cases of discrimination manifested in the limitation and humiliation of their rights.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

"The problem of human rights is one of the most serious problems of our time. The universality of such rights makes this problem of general importance for all countries in the world, because it is difficult to find a country where human rights are not violated. The situation in the field of respect for the rights of women and girls is of great concern to the world community. Despite certain achievements in achieving legal equality of women with men, true equality for women still remains a dream. The cases of discrimination manifested in the limitation and humiliation of their rights are proof of this" [2].

If we look at the past, we can see that the position of a woman in the society was defined based on her duties in the family. For example, in the "Declaration of Women's Rights" adopted in America 150 years ago, it was defined as "Women's history is the history of women's continuous domination by men." In 1595, the book "Dissertation on the non-humanity of woman" was published in Germany.

These views typical of the Middle Ages show that a woman's interests consist only of children, kitchen, and church, denying that a woman can contribute to the development of society through her conscious life.

Changes in the development of society in the first half of the XVIII-XIX centuries began to change the attitude towards women. Voltaire, Diderot, Montesquieu, J.J. Progressive intellectuals such as Rousseau, Joseph Prezdon, and August Bebel began to consider women as a part of the nation, a member of society. The 19th century was full of events of women's struggle for equal rights with men, and in history these events were named "Feminist Movement", "Red Stockings Movement",

"Blue Stockings". Women's public statements for their rights led to the adoption of international standards [3].

"The struggle for gender equality began in 1945 with the establishment of the United Nations. 30 of the first 51 members of the organization gave women the right to vote on an equal footing with men and the right to engage in public affairs on an equal footing. The UN Charter recognized the equal rights of men and women. Initial efforts to achieve gender equality were focused on solving problems in women's legal and civil rights, collecting data on the situation of women around the world. Time has shown that it is not possible to achieve equal rights by laws alone. After that, the second stage of the struggle for gender equality began. For this purpose, four international conferences were convened at the initiative of the UN organization to develop plans and strategies for improving the situation of women. These conferences were organized by the UN on a global scale and managed to draw the attention of the whole world to the problem of gender equality. The conferences united the people of the whole world towards a common goal, and setting the directions for making plans became the basis for improving the conditions of women in society and in their personal life"[5].

Mexico City Conference. The 1st International Conference began in 1975 in Mexico City. 1975 was declared the International Year of Women and the international community was once again reminded that discrimination against women remains an intractable problem in many countries. It started with agreement, setting goals, and analyzing the current situation. The UN General Assembly put the following three issues before the conference participants:

Ensuring gender equality and eliminating discrimination based on gender;

Involving women in the development process and ensuring their full participation in this process;

To increase the contribution of women in ensuring peace throughout the world.

In connection with the above three issues, a program was adopted, indicating the main directions of activities that should be implemented all over the world. A 10-year term was set for solving the mentioned issues. The program included the main tasks aimed at ensuring equality of women in the fields of education, employment, political activity, health care, housing, food and family planning.

The participants of the conference called on the governing bodies to develop a national strategy and determine the goals and objectives aimed at ensuring the equal participation of women in the development process. At the end of the 10th year, 127 member states of the UN reported that they had established national mechanisms and institutions in this direction, and that relevant studies were being conducted in this regard.

In addition to the UN Department for the Improvement of the Status of Women, the International Research Institute for the Improvement of the Status of Women and the UN Fund were established at the conference in Mexico. The main feature of the meeting in Mexico was that the women themselves participated in the discussion. Out of 133 delegates, 113 were women. In parallel with this conference, a forum of non-governmental organizations was held, and around 4,000 representatives took part in it. The opinions of the women who participated in the forum were diverse, and they arose from the problems of their region. For example, Eastern women are interested in establishing world peace, Western women are focused on maintaining equality, and women in developing countries are focused on transitional issues. The Forum brings together women and men from different countries. It directly helped unite the women's movement.

"In 1976, the UN Fund for the Development of Women and Girls (UNIFEM) was established. UNIFEM's activity is aimed at improving the condition of women and girls, providing financial and technical support for new programs on gender issues. To date, UNIFEM funds are operating in more than 100 countries. The UN Fund UNIFEM has been paying special attention to four strategic goals regarding the rights of women and girls and their protection. That is:

- Protection of women from poverty and poverty;
- Eliminate oppression of women;
- Preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS infection among women and girls;
- Creation of women's right to equality in democratic governance" [6].

The Beijing Platform has the following norms on combating violence against women: "Any violence against women - oppression based on any sexual characteristics, physical, sexual or psychological damage to women's health", or actions that cause him suffering, suffering, as well as the deprivation or condemnation of an individual or community's freedom. Thus, violence against women includes, but is not limited to, the following incidents:

a) Physical, sexual and mental violence in the family, including beatings, problems related to dowry, oppression of the wife by the husband, operations that harm women, mutilate the female genital organs and other types of life practice. traditional events, as well as extramarital violence and pressures related to violence against women's honor and dignity;

b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence against women, regardless of where it is committed, whether by the state or by the incompetence of the state, is still part of the discrimination of women (Program of Actions of the IV World Conference on the Status of Women, paragraph 113).

CONCLUSION

"In general, the concept of women's rights has led to the formation of human rights as separate rights due to violence against women and the fact that women are discriminated against in certain rights because they are women. Unfortunately, violence against women exists in all societies.

Violence against women is a type of violence that includes not only verbal abuse, but also inflicting serious bodily harm, threats, and insults. Violence against women has psychological, physical, sexual, and economic forms". [11].

"According to the targeted recommendation of the UN commission on the status of women and girls, it is determined that the participation of women in the decision-making process at the national level should not be less than 30%. Although there are more than 200 countries in the world, the number of countries with 30% of women's political institutions is 4, these are Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland. In France, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy, quotas for women and girls have been achieved. The implementation of the "Gender Mainstreaming" policy in Germany has paid off, and as a result of active participation of German women in the economy and politics, they occupy the ninth place in the UN GEM-INDEX international ranking" [12].

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