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TOSHKENT-2026

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TA'MINLASHDA SUN'IY INTELLEKTNING O'RNI 15-19

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YO'LLARI VA BU BORADA XORIJ TAJRIBASI 20-25

Raximjonova Odinaxon

WOMEN'S RIGHTS: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL APPROACHES 26-30

WOMEN'S RIGHTS: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL APPROACHES

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Annotation. This article examines women's rights from international and national perspectives. The study analyzes the historical development of women's rights, the concept of gender equality, international legal standards, and reforms implemented in Uzbekistan to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women.

Keywords: women's rights, gender equality, human rights, discrimination, international law, national legislation, women's protection.

AYOLLAR HUQUQLARI: XALQARO VA MILLIY YONDASHUV

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2-kurs magistranti

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada ayollar huquqlari xalqaro va milliy yondashuvlar asosida tahlil qilinadi. Unda ayollar huquqlarining tarixiy rivojlanishi, gender tengligi tushunchasi, xalqaro huquqiy standartlar hamda O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarning teng huquq va imkoniyatlarini ta'minlash bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ayollar huquqlari, gender tengligi, inson huquqlari, diskriminatsiya, xalqaro huquq, milliy qonunchilik, xotin-qizlarni himoya qilish.

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Introduction. Women's rights are considered one of the fundamental principles of modern democratic society and an integral part of universal human rights. Throughout history, women have faced various forms of discrimination and inequality in political, economic, social, and cultural spheres. Therefore, ensuring gender equality and protecting women's rights have become important directions of both international law and national legislation. This article examines the historical development of women's rights, international legal approaches, and the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan to ensure gender equality.

Literature Review. The literature on women's rights and gender equality covers international legal documents, theoretical works, historical studies, and national legal sources. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and CEDAW define equality and non-discrimination as fundamental principles of international law [1; 7; 18]. UNDP, the United Nations 2030 Agenda, and gender mainstreaming documents emphasize the role of gender equality in sustainable development, social stability, and public policy [2; 4; 5]. Theoretical approaches by S. de Beauvoir explain the social construction of women's roles and the influence of stereotypes

on their status in society [3]. Historical studies show that women's legal status differed across ancient civilizations, while the suffragist movement played an important role in expanding women's political rights [6; 9; 10; 11]. National sources, including the Constitution of Uzbekistan, laws on gender equality, and official information from state institutions, demonstrate the legal and institutional reforms aimed at protecting women's rights and increasing their participation in public life [12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 19].

Methodology. This study is based on historical, comparative-legal, and analytical research methods. International legal documents, national legislation of Uzbekistan, scientific literature, and official statistical materials were analyzed to examine the development of women's rights and gender equality. The comparative method was used to identify similarities and differences between international standards and national approaches, while the analytical method helped to evaluate the legal and social significance of reforms in this field.

Results. The study shows that women's rights are an essential part of human rights and are protected through both international legal norms and national legislation. The analysis revealed that Uzbekistan has created important legal mechanisms to ensure gender equality, including constitutional guarantees, special laws, and institutional reforms. The results also indicate that women's participation in education, employment, entrepreneurship, and public administration is gradually increasing.

Discussion. Women's rights are an integral part of modern democratic society. Although human rights are recognized as universal and indivisible values, throughout history women have not been able to enjoy these rights on an equal basis with men. Therefore, the special protection of women's rights has become an important direction of international law and national legislation. The universal nature of human rights was established in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations, which states that all people are equal regardless of sex, race, nationality, and other characteristics [1, p. 5].

The issue of women's rights is not only a matter of social equality, but also an important factor of political, economic, and cultural development. The progress of society is directly connected with women's access to education, employment, and active participation in governance. According to studies, countries with higher gender equality experience faster economic growth and lower levels of corruption [2, p. 18]. This shows that ensuring women's rights is not only a humanitarian principle, but also a strategic necessity for state development.

According to legal scholars, women's rights are an integral part of human rights; however, the reason for their special protection lies in the existence of historical inequality and discrimination. French scholar Simone de Beauvoir emphasized that women's place in society is often shaped by stereotypes [3, p. 41]. Indeed, in many societies, women were long regarded as "second-class persons."

Moreover, the issue of women's rights today is closely connected with global security and sustainable development. In the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, gender equality is defined as a separate goal, and the task of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls by 2030 is set out [4, p. 12].

The concept of gender equality began to be widely used in international political and legal discourse from the second half of the twentieth century. The term "gender" refers not to biological sex, but to socially constructed roles and relations. In this sense, gender equality means equal rights, opportunities, and responsibilities for men and women [5, p. 27].

Historically, women in many countries were deprived of the right to vote, the right to own property, and access to higher education. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the feminist movement intensified in Europe and the United States, putting forward demands to expand women's political and civil rights. In particular, the suffragist movement played an important role in achieving women's right to vote [6, p. 63]. As a result, women were granted voting rights in many countries.

The activities of the United Nations played an important role in strengthening the concept of gender equality in international law. The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is recognized as the main international legal mechanism for ensuring gender equality [7, p. 9]. This document declares all forms of discrimination against women unlawful.

Gender equality is not limited to being established in laws; it must also be reflected in practice. For example, women's access to education, participation in the labor market, representation in political positions, and status within the family are real indicators of gender equality. According to the World Economic Forum, countries with higher gender equality also demonstrate higher levels of public welfare [8, p. 34].

In ancient societies, the legal status of women differed sharply across civilizations. In some regions, women were recognized as important members of the family, while in others they lived in complete dependence on men. For example, in ancient Greece, women were deprived of political rights and were mainly forced to engage in household duties [9, p. 22]. In Athenian society, women did not participate in state governance and did not have the opportunity to be independent property owners.

In ancient Rome, however, the status of women was relatively higher. Under Roman law, women had certain property rights and could exercise inheritance rights [10, p. 45]. Nevertheless, they were also restricted in political rights. In Eastern countries, women's place in society was more closely connected with family values.

In Central Asia, according to historical sources, women actively participated in state governance during certain periods. In particular, the image of Tomyris is regarded as a historical symbol demonstrating women's political and military potential [11, p. 86].

In the process of historical development, the status of women in society changed under the influence of economic and political factors. During the Industrial Revolution, women were widely involved in production, which strengthened their economic independence. As a result, social movements aimed at protecting women's rights began to emerge.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensuring women's rights has become one of the priority directions of state policy. After independence, a democratic legal system aimed at protecting human rights was established in the country, with special attention paid to women's interests. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees the equality of all citizens regardless of gender, and this norm is considered the main legal guarantee of women's rights at the national level [12, p. 8]. Article 58 of the Constitution specifically states the equality of rights between women and men.

Constitutional norms recognize women not only as subjects of law, but also encourage their active participation in political, economic, and social life. In this regard, special institutions for protecting women's interests have been formed in Uzbekistan's national legislation. In

particular, the Committee on Women and Gender Equality operates under the Senate of the Oliy Majlis [13, p. 17].

An important feature of the national approach is that support for women is not limited only to the principle of equality. The state is implementing comprehensive programs aimed at expanding women's social protection, employment, healthcare, and educational opportunities. In particular, the allocation of preferential loans for the development of women's entrepreneurship in rural areas has become an important tool for ensuring economic independence [14, p. 24].

In recent years, special attention has also been paid to gender equality in constitutional amendments. These changes serve to increase women's representation in public administration and strengthen their political activity. According to statistical data, the share of women in the Parliament of Uzbekistan now exceeds 30 percent, which is close to international standards [15, p. 31].

The Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men," adopted in 2019, brought Uzbekistan's gender policy to a new stage. This law established clear legal mechanisms for ensuring gender equality in national legislation [16, p. 6]. It defines the responsibilities of state bodies, educational institutions, employers, and civil society institutions in ensuring gender equality.

The main purpose of the law is to guarantee equal rights and opportunities for women and men. It legally clarifies the concept of gender-based discrimination and prohibits all forms of discrimination [17, p. 13].

This law is also significant because it was developed in accordance with international standards. The provisions of the UN CEDAW Convention have been implemented into the national legal system [18, p. 27].

The practical results of the law have also become noticeable. In particular, women's involvement in entrepreneurship has increased, the number of women in leadership positions has grown, and women's quotas in political parties have been expanded [19, p. 44].

Conclusion. In conclusion, women's rights are an essential part of human rights and democratic development. International legal standards and national reforms in Uzbekistan show that ensuring gender equality is important for social justice, sustainable development, and the active participation of women in public life. Therefore, strengthening legal guarantees and expanding opportunities for women remain key tasks of modern society.

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