



## The history of international law and human rights, the formation of women's rights

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### ABSTRACT

This article deals with the international law ,human right in formation of women's right.

#### Keywords:

Women's right

Already at the beginning of the 20th century, the struggle for women's rights took other turns around the world. Thanks to the media, the population began to quickly learn about the achievements of women in other democratic countries and, of course, try to introduce the same conditions in their country. Times have changed, including the requirements, the place of women in society has already changed compared to the Middle Ages.

The First World War ended, by this time women were already receiving education, had the right to vote, go to rallies, a wave of professions took over, women began to sing, perform in theaters, in films, the film industry was actively developing, the fashion world recognized a woman as an object of beauty, clothes changed significantly, women began to wear trousers, clothes became shorter, they began to pick up what was actually convenient for women.

When writing this work, we came to the conclusion that in the history of mankind, the formation of women's rights took place 3 revolutions that became fatal in the lives of women and the protection of their rights.

Women ardently sought equality with men in all spheres of society and the elimination of gender discrimination. The first women who fought for women's rights were called suffragettes. Their main requirement was the right to vote in elections. For the first time, this right to vote was obtained on the territory of New Zealand in 1936. In Europe, voting began after the First World War, and in Russia after the October Revolution. At the beginning of the 20th century, activists for women's rights began to be called feminists, that is, the first wave of the struggle for women's rights was for the political rights of the weak part of humanity.

Then, around 1960, the second wave of the struggle for women's rights began. This fight was against discrimination, they fought for the elimination of domestic violence and difficulties at work. They criticized the idea that a woman's place is in the kitchen, first of all she should keep a home and take care of children, which has developed as a custom since ancient times. Feminists believe that a woman should not give up her career to the detriment of herself and her interests. Unfortunately, the second wave did not bear fruit, because the demands of feminists

remained unfulfilled. However, it was in the 60s that women staged a mass demonstration and stopped depending on men as it was before.

Unfortunately, these requirements are relevant to this day, since women and men holding the same position receive different salaries, although the duties are similar.

The third wave of the struggle for women's rights, we can say that it falls on the 90s of the last century, but the theme of the struggle is changing significantly. Emphasis is placed not only on gender equality, but also on sexual orientation, gender identity, race and class. The riots of these performances are divided into many currents and movements, the participants of which cannot decide and are already quarreling with each other. There is a split and misunderstanding due to a lot of vague requirements. The struggle for women's rights in Europe already has its branches, they are liberal feminism, eco-feminism, postcolonial and many other trends.

And in this chapter we will look at the achievements of gender equality, the process of its formation, the status of women in general, as well as the specific snags of the problem related to the legal status of women in our and world society. Fortunately, already in the 21st century, many countries have made significant progress, paying special attention to the development of women, but women and men still do not have equal rights. In many countries, women are still an object, an object of trade or an instrument for the continuation of their kind, and in other countries the situation is slightly different, they try to give maximum support to women so that they, in turn, can be realized in the field they have chosen.

In many countries, millions of women are dying, because of the prohibition of men to go to doctors of the opposite sex, there are no female doctors, since women are forbidden to receive education. In undeveloped countries, underage girls are married off against their will to adult men. For comparison, in many European countries, women's opportunities are expanding, they are reaching heights in the field of health, economics, sports and politics. But it is in the implementation of these plans that women face a number of problems, such as the

prohibitions of relatives due to patriarchy, mentality, excessive restrictions on gender.

The problems of women's rights, as we mentioned earlier, go back to ancient times, the reasons for these problems have been described above. The first professor who examined and studied the situation of women was Friedrich Engels, who wrote the book "On the Origin of the Family, Private Property and the state." In this book, he described patriarchy as one of the reasons, but in his opinion it is not the main one. Friedrich believes that the problem lies in the fact that a woman is excluded from public production and is "private property".

Legal scholar Lewis H.Morgan believes that the formation of society came from the cell of society – the family. He argued that through the family, it is formed first from marriage, then a blood-related family, then to the entire human race, then society and at the end of a large state. Even in primitive society, as we know from history, at first women dominated, there was a matriarchy. In his books , Lewis H.Morgan writes that "the overthrow of the maternal race was a world-historical defeat of the entire female sex. The man seized the reins of government in the house, and the wife was deprived of her honorable position, enslaved, turned into a slave to his desires, a simple instrument of procreation."

For example, in Rome, "familia" meant a family of slaves, which is a clear proof that a woman in Rome was considered a slave. The Patriarchate was fully formed in the period of Ancient Rome and Greece. The role of women and their place in society was not respected, not appreciated, although there were many talented women among them who were able to achieve great feats and achievements, despite the fetters of patriarchal chains. Many scientists and lawyers describe those times precisely in the position of women as "shadows of history".

Unfortunately, in ancient Rome, a woman was considered a commodity, she could be sold, killed, given away, used, forced and forced to do something. In poetry, literature, songs, a woman was considered a muse, but in life she was only an object or private property. There were cases when they were thrown into temples, since no one was happy about the girl

who was born. It is not surprising that she did not have the right to vote, to hold office, let alone natural rights.

These countries were considered the first civilizations, with a developed science, but an old system of law. Japan, Sparta (men and women grew up in harsh military conditions), and India differed from them more or less. In the aforementioned countries, women had social rights, they were respected in the family.

Seeing such a difficult situation of women, Aristotle developed the idea of equal treatment of genders, but as we can see, he did not achieve changes. He raised the idea that a husband and wife are obliged to help each other and assign each other the same responsibilities. But for those times, such slogans were alien and no one encouraged him.

Following Aristotle, Plutarch begins to support his idea, but he criticizes men who visit brothels, have several families and emancipates women. There were heated discussions regarding the status of women, in the opinion of men they were the guards of the hearth. Thanks to the ideas of Greek philosophers, Greek women received the right to education. They were given the opportunity to participate in the life of the country, they interfered in politics and the like.

In Sparta, everything was different, boys and girls grew up in the same conditions. They became more focused on health than gender. At the birth of a weak child, he was thrown off a cliff. Healthy boys and girls were taken to the gymnasium and brought up there in a military spirit. Women were obliged to work like men, play sports, be healthy, and conduct activities on a par with the opposite sex.

An amazing phenomenon is that by this time patriarchy was formed everywhere, and matriarchy was preserved in Japan. There was no inequality between husband and wife. The woman had economic, social and property rights, which was rare for women of those times. It is commendable that the woman was independent of her husband, and the children lived with her and she could safely provide for them.

Now let's move on to the discussion of the territory of Central and Central Asia. For

example, Kazakh women, at that time they had a good status in their tribes, there was no gross infringement of rights and other problems. But the problem was that she was worthy of respect only after the birth of her son. Mentality and customs put pressure on the woman and morally tormented her.

With the advent of Islam, the uneducated imams began to interpret the Koran in their own way and made the mistake of restricting the rights of women, although the scriptures of the holy Koran regulate the equality of men and women, in obreganii them, but in no case in humiliation. Every Muslim and Muslim woman had to get an education. But then, after a stormy debate, men began to take precedence over women, which began to ruin them. The woman began to lose her status because of all this. A woman slowly became the property of a man, which limited a number of her social, economic and political rights.

The task of jurisprudence and jurists of that century was to guarantee the rights of women and save her. The people rebelled against the state because of poor living conditions, work, the army and taxes. Further, after achieving their goals, the female part of the population, having fought for their rights, believed that they could protect themselves through strikes, riots, rallies and demonstrations, which happened. At the end of the 18th century, a massive wave of rallies of women began for their rights, for high wages, the right to vote and for natural rights, they were against being slaves of society.

This revolution has changed the world and the consciousness of many women. In those years, the term "old feminism" was formed, which denoted the achievement of standard gender legal equality. Performances began that a woman stops being silent, being a thing, a commodity, household utensils, a tool and an object of trade. The first speeches were for voting rights, and then they came to the protection of natural rights.

Then, committees, organizations and societies began to be created to protect women's rights, their social status and assistance.

At the initiative of the UN, a number of documents protecting women's rights were created, such as:

- "On discrimination in the field of work and occupation",
- UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,
- document "On maternity protection".

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