

ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN'S RIGHTS, THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract: This article investigates the complex and changing attitudes toward women's rights, looking at their characteristics and influencing factors. This study analyzes historical context, cultural norms, social and economic conditions, and political frameworks to provide a comprehensive understanding of progress and ongoing challenges in achieving gender equality. Drawing on a variety of sources, the article seeks to highlight the multifaceted nature of societal attitudes toward women's rights while also providing insights into future directions for advocacy and policy development.

Keywords: Women's Rights, Gender Equality, Social Attitudes, Cultural Influence, Political Factors, Economic Impact, Historical Perspectives

Introduction

Attitudes toward women's rights have shifted dramatically over time, reflecting larger social, cultural, and political changes. Understanding these attitudes and characteristics is critical for promoting gender equality. This article investigates how historical context, cultural influences, social and economic factors, and political and legal frameworks shape societal attitudes toward women's rights.

Historical Perspectives.

The historical trajectory of women's rights shows a long struggle for equality. Historically, women in many societies were limited to domestic roles and denied basic rights. The suffrage movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries marked a watershed moment, as women began to demand political and social equality. Key milestones, such as the right to vote and access to education and employment, paved the way for contemporary feminist movement.

Cultural norms and values have a profound impact on attitudes toward women's rights. In patriarchal societies, traditional gender roles frequently limit

women's opportunities. However, cultural shifts resulting from globalization, education, and media have gradually promoted gender equality. Increased representation of women in media and popular culture, for example, has contributed to the challenge of stereotypes and the transformation of public perception. Economic independence is critical for shaping attitudes toward women's rights. Women's increased participation in the labor force has fueled calls for equality in a variety of fields, including politics and education. Economic empowerment has also influenced societal attitudes, with financially independent women challenging traditional power dynamics. Social movements and advocacy groups have been instrumental in raising awareness and promoting legislative and social change.

Political and Legal Frameworks

The political and legal environment has a significant impact on attitudes toward women's rights. Laws promoting gender equality, such as anti-discrimination legislation and equal pay policies, influence public opinion. Women's political representation is also important; higher female participation in politics is frequently associated with more gender-sensitive policies and increased societal acceptance of women's rights.

Contemporary attitudes toward women's rights are more progressive than in the past, but significant challenges still exist. Gender pay disparities, reproductive rights, and gender-based violence remain contentious issues. Public opinion varies greatly depending on geographic location, education, and cultural background. Surveys and studies show that, while many people support gender equality in theory, disparities in practice persist.

Challenges and Future Directions.

True gender equality necessitates addressing persistent issues such as cultural stereotypes, economic disparities, and political resistance. Comprehensive gender education, strong legal protections, and proactive promotion of gender equality are critical. Advocacy and policy development must be intersectional, taking into account the diverse experiences and challenges that women from various backgrounds.

The Republic of Uzbekistan joined 70 international documents in the field of human rights, including the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates the equal rights of women and men.

Within the framework of the fourth direction of the Action Strategy for 2017-2021, special attention is paid to the issue of women, to the issue of "Raising their social potential". -increasing the political activity of women, strengthening their position in state and community management" is one of the important tasks. Based

on the global sustainable development goals, national goals and objectives have been approved until 2030, one of which is to ensure gender equality.

At the same time, the analysis of national legislation, consideration of the recommendations of UN human rights bodies, Uzbekistan's place in the global gender indices show the need to do great work in this direction. This, in turn, requires conducting scientific research on the further development of international legal cooperation in this direction.

Second, there are no studies devoted to the development of regional cooperation in this regard. In the research conducted in this regard, issues of Uzbekistan's cooperation with organizations such as the UN, the International Food Organization, the World Health Organization, UNESCO, and UNICEF were studied. For example, Uzbekistan's cooperation with the UN, International Labor Organization, World Health Organization, UNESCO and UNICEF in the field of ensuring and protecting women's rights was studied. Scientific works of these scientists are shown in the list of used literature of the dissertation.

The development of international cooperation with international financial institutions (for example, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank), which have made a significant contribution in this direction, has hardly been studied;

Thirdly, there are very few studies devoted to the national institutional framework, that is, the activities of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan;

The protection of women's rights is a cornerstone of international human rights law, but the ongoing challenges and violations women face around the world highlight the urgency of the issue. Despite significant progress in gender equality and women's empowerment, systemic discrimination, violence and inequality continue to undermine the rights and freedoms of women and girls globally. In this regard, international legal frameworks play a decisive role in providing norms, standards and mechanisms for the protection and promotion of women's rights.

The prevalence of gender-based discrimination and violence against women underscores the need for strong legal frameworks at the international level. From domestic violence and sexual violence to unequal access to education, health and economic opportunities, women continue to face many obstacles to realizing their rights. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these issues, with gender-based violence, economic insecurity and the disruption of basic services disproportionately affecting women and girls, underscoring this point.

Furthermore, the intersectional nature of discrimination exacerbates the vulnerabilities of discriminated women, including ethnic and religious minorities, indigenous communities and people with disabilities. Discriminatory laws and

practices perpetuate systemic inequalities, deny women equal rights before the law, and limit their opportunities to participate fully in society.

Conclusion : Historical, cultural, social, economic, and political factors all influence attitudes toward women's rights. While significant progress has been made, additional efforts are required to address the remaining challenges. A nuanced understanding of these attitudes is required for developing effective strategies to promote and protect women's rights, resulting in a more equitable society.

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