

tral law enforcement departments. It should also be noted that the United States does not have a normative legal act that constitutes the legal basis for the activities and structure of the prosecutor's office. There is no system for building the Bar in the United States. Also, it is not the practice in the United States to separate investigative agencies from inquisitorial agencies. All powers are exercised by the police.

The United Kingdom has a fairly well-developed court system. The function of investigating criminal cases is entrusted to the police. In United Kingdom there is no institution of prosecution, but a very well-developed institution of the bar, consisting of barrister's solicitors. The right to institute criminal proceedings belongs to the bar. Accordingly, in court, attorneys can act both as defenders and as the accused part.

In Germany, the prosecutor's office functions under the courts. Thus, the German prosecutor's office cannot be called an independent agency. The attorney has the right to practice law only in the one court to which he is assigned. The investigating committees in Germany include the public prosecutor's office, the police and the investigating judge. There is also no legally fixed list of law enforcement agencies.

Conclusion. Thus, it can be concluded that the legislative acts of foreign states separate the courts from law enforcement agencies, despite the fact that the courts carry out law enforcement activities. It should be noted that the Republic of Belarus has a more orderly and structured system of law enforcement agencies in comparison with foreign countries. At the same time, there is no clearly defined list of agencies that need to be classified as law enforcement agencies.

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PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Anastasiya Shuhalei

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

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One of the most relevant topics of the 21st century is gender equality. Since ancient times, a woman has been excluded from all processes of government. A woman had no right to enter military service, perform the duties of a priest, be a doctor, lawyer, judge or engage in any other work requiring a university degree.

Quite often, women were treated unfairly to themselves, since their lives completely depended on a man.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the mechanisms of women's rights protection at the international and national level.

Materials and methods. The material for the study was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Research methods: study, analysis and generalization of the content of the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Findings and their discussion. The first attempts to empower women began at the end of the 18th century in the United States and France. The first woman who started talking about the need to consolidate women's rights was Olympia de Gouges. In 1791, she wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Women and Citizens. This declaration formulated the idea of full women's equality, for which society began to fight after a while.

A number of conventions on women's rights in various fields have been signed in the Republic of Belarus. The first document that served as a platform for the development of international treaty law in the field of human rights and special conventions in the field of women's rights was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by resolution 217 A (III) of the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948. This document, like all declarations, is not binding on the acceding State, it is a statement of intent. The Declaration is advisory in nature, but some scholars say that the experience of applying the Declaration reflects the status of its provisions as customary norms of international law.

The Declaration consists of a preamble and 30 articles, which contain political rights and freedoms that are inalienable from the human person, civil, social, economic and cultural rights.

Already article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights tells us that all people are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and article 2 more specifically provides that everyone should have all the rights and freedoms proclaimed by this Declaration, without any distinction as to race, skin color, sex, language, religion, political or other beliefs, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Previously, a woman was an ordinary thing that could be given or sold into slavery, and article 4 of the Declaration stipulated that no one should be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade are prohibited in all their forms.

A woman has become a full-fledged bearer of rights, she has an equal right with men to equal protection before the law (Article 7), to judicial protection to determine his rights and obligations and to establish the validity of the criminal charge brought against him (Article 10), to citizenship (Article 15). For the first time, the Declaration stipulated the "free and full consent of both parties entering into marriage" (Article 16) and the "right to own property both individually and jointly with others" (Article 17).

Articles 18-20 set out the rights to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; the right to freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful as-

sembly and association, as well as equal access to public service in their country (Article 21). Everyone has the right to be elected and be elected, regardless of skin color, gender, etc. The Declaration consolidated the equal position of all in the sphere of work. "Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of work, to fair and favorable working conditions and to protection from unemployment." Now women have an equal right to remuneration, to remuneration, to paid periodic leave, to form trade unions and join them to protect their interests (Articles 23, 24).

And the last thing I would like to say is about the reflection of social and cultural rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These rights are set out in articles 25-27. Everyone has the right to a decent standard of living, to education "... and higher education should be equally accessible to all on the basis of everyone's abilities ...", to free participation in the cultural life of society.

Conclusion. Thus, the study concluded that it was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that were the first at the international level to recognize and legally fix women's political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights and freedoms. At the same time, States' awareness of the fact that women's rights are an integral and integral part of human rights leads to a new understanding, firstly, of the content of women's rights, secondly, of the need for all States to ensure them in order to build a democratic society, and thirdly, the definition of mechanisms for the protection of women's rights. At the present stage of the development of international cooperation, a different approach to the problem of the realization of women's rights is needed: from the declaration of existing rights to their real implementation. Based on this, it can be called relevant to address the theoretical and practical aspects of the international protection of women's rights.

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LEGAL STATUS AND MAIN FUNCTIONS OF YOUTH PARLIAMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Veronika Soloyewa

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Keywords: youth parliament, legal status, function of parliament.

Currently, great attention is paid to youth, development, in connection with which an important role is played by consolidating the status of the youth parliament, which implements state policy, represents the interests of young people, and contributes to the implementation of significant initiatives.

The purpose of this article is a comparative analysis of the consolidation of the legal status of parliaments in Belarus and in foreign countries.