

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.

1. Всеобщая декларация Организации Объединенных Наций прав человека: принята в г. Нью-Йорке 10.12.1948 г. // Права человека : сб. междунар. договоров. – Нью-Йорк : ООН, 1989.

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

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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.

Material and methods. The scientific and theoretical basis is the normative legal acts, regulations of youth parliaments. The main methods are comparison and analysis methods.

Findings and their discussion. The Youth Parliament is a body that implements the function of representation through the election of candidates by young people, who then exercise the rights and freedoms of their voters in the form of a legislative initiative. However, in the normative acts, its status is enshrined as a consultative and advisory body, carrying out activities on a voluntary basis. This definition is given in the regulatory documents of most countries, for example such status was established in the Republic of Uzbekistan, Russian Federation, Georgia. At the same time, it should be noted that the powers, the main goals and objectives of the body, the procedure for the formation of youth parliaments differ.

The youth parliament, as a rule, performs a rule-making function, a function of representation, an educational function, and conducts socially significant events, but it is worth noting that these functions are not fully implemented in all states. Thus, in the Republic of Belarus, youth parliaments are consultative and advisory bodies that can be created at various levels under state bodies. However, despite their status, parliaments can make decisions that are advisory in nature. Thus, in accordance with the Regulations of the Youth Council (Parliament) under the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus, the Parliament was created with the aim of participating in the development of normative acts affecting the rights and freedoms of youth. The Youth Parliament makes recommendations and other decisions. The commissions prepare proposals on draft laws, participate in work on draft laws in the House of Representatives and the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly. Also, the parliament can carry out an ideological function. Thus, the Youth Parliament under the National Assembly carries out its activities, as a rule, on the basis of the current Constitution, on the basis of the Law “On the Foundations of State Youth Policy”. This function is realizing in the implementation of state youth policy, with participation in the development and implementation of state programs in the field of state youth policy, through some public events, to which public youth associations can be connected. Another direction is educational activities, which can be aimed at improving the legal culture of citizens, at introducing young people to parliamentary activities. The Parliament studies the existing problems in the youth environment and develops ways to solve them, participates in the work to create conditions for the effective realization of the potential of youth, develops international youth cooperation, coordinates the activities of advisory bodies and carries out other activities. However, it should be noted that in the legal acts of youth parliaments, which were created under local Councils of Deputies or executive committees, their powers are not spelled out in such detail.

For example, in the Regulation on the Youth Parliament of Slutsk, the main tasks are fixed, which include participation in the preparation of normative legal

acts in the field of youth rights and freedoms, assistance in involving young citizens in parliamentary activities, and the formation of a positive opinion related to the activities of parliament. Thus, in the Republic of Belarus, youth parliaments implement a rule-making function by participating in the preparation of normative legal acts, perform an ideological function, which is implemented through various activities in the field of public policy, and is engaged in educational activities.

Parliaments have similar powers in the Russian Federation. In the Russian Federation, a Youth Chamber has also been created at the State Duma of the Federal Assembly. The legal status is determined by the Resolution “On the Public Youth Chamber (Youth Parliament) under the State Duma of the Federal Assembly”. The main tasks in accordance with the Regulations are the development of recommendations and preparation of proposals aimed at improving legislation in the field of observance of the rights and freedoms of young people, analyzing bills in the State Duma, promoting patriotic education, forming political and legal culture, promoting the development of youth parliamentarism.

In Great Britain, the youth parliament has a completely different legal status. The Youth Parliament is supported by the British Youth Council, the United Kingdom's national youth council, which makes it different from youth parliaments in most CIS countries. Parliament is accountable exclusively to youth organizations, but it has interacted since 2009 with the House of Commons. The main goals and objectives are spelled out in the British Youth Parliament Code of Practice. The main role of parliament is to support the voice of young citizens, interact with young people in the districts, reporting to them about the work done, attend all events of the British Youth Council, the annual conference and meetings of the House of Commons, speak on behalf of their voters, take their opinions into account at various events of the British youth council, participate in the Leave your mark campaign. Also, the activities of parliament should not be associated with any party, members of parliament should refrain from membership in political parties, since the youth parliament is an exclusively apolitical organization. Thus, the youth parliament of Great Britain does not fulfill the rule-making function, since it does not have the right to participate in the law-making process. He represents the interests of young people through the Leave Your Footprint vote, which chooses topics for delegates who will attend a meeting in the House of Commons. In the future, another vote takes place, at which the issue of two priority campaigns of the Youth Parliament is being decided. Thus, the youth parliament in Great Britain, an independent apolitical body that does not implement a rule-making function, itself determines the direction of activity by voting, thereby not realizing an ideological function.

The New Zealand Youth Parliament meets every three years and is formed from young people between the ages of 16 and 18. Each member of parliament must interact with his constituents to implement various projects on topics that are of interest to voters. As a rule, within two days during a visit to the national

parliament, young citizens sit in separate committees and ask questions to members of parliament, as well as young citizens necessarily participate in debates.

Conclusion. Thus, youth parliaments can be created as consultative and advisory bodies, this status of youth parliaments was established in the Russian Federation, in the Republic of Belarus. Such youth parliaments, as a rule, implement the state youth policy, have the right to participate in the preparation of draft regulatory legal acts, participate in public events, and conduct educational activities. The legal status of the youth parliaments of Great Britain and New Zealand differs significantly. They have not been created under government bodies, cannot participate in the preparation of normative legal acts, however, members of such parliaments are more independent and their activities are public.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN AFGHANISTAN DURING THE SEIZURE OF POWER BY THE TALIBAN

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Keywords: legislation, Taliban, international law, women's rights, gender inequality.

The Taliban is an Islamist terrorist movement where women's rights have an uncertain future. The relevance of this study is the need to analyze the problems of the legal status of women in Afghanistan during the seizure of power by the Taliban.

The purpose of this publication is to identify illegal, contrary to international law, actions of this movement.

Material and methods. The main of basis of the study is international conventions, the legislation of Afghanistan. Formal-legal and structural-analytical methods were used in the work.

Findings and their discussion. The last time the Taliban was in power, in the late 90s, repression was a characteristic feature of their rule. This was especially true of women. Girls could not attend school women could not work or leave their homes unaccompanied by male relatives. Those who defied the Taliban's directives were punished, often severely, by flogging or beating [1].

The Taliban occupied Kabul on August 15, 2021, and today they control the whole of Afghanistan. At the UN Emergency Session on Human Rights, which took place on August 24, 2021, credible reports were presented on serious human rights violations committed by the Taliban in Afghanistan, including mass executions of civilians, restrictions on women and restrictions on protests against their rule. It is alleged that the Taliban carries out extrajudicial killings of former members of the Afghan National Security forces, takes away women's