

In the early twentieth century during the escalation of Polish-Ukrainian conflicts and the boycott of Ukrainians at Lviv University, the second wave of Ukrainian emigration to Krakow began. In 1911, thanks to the Krakow Reading Room, emigrant students were given a room for a separate Academic Community Society (Ukrainian Community), which had ties to the Academic Community, which was established at the end of the 19th century.

The Ukrainian Academic Community cooperated with the Krakow Reading Room, jointly organized the Shevchenko Concert in 1912, organized a meeting in honor of Ivan Franko, gave lectures on Ukrainian literature, and opened an Amateur Circle, which staged theatrical performances. With the outbreak of World War I, the Academic Community ceased to function, but the Reading Room continued to function, emigrants and military Ukrainians gathered there, but the Ukrainian-Polish war led to the closure of the Reading Room by the Polish authorities in 1918.

After the war, in 1923-1924, a new Ukrainian Student Community (USG) began its activities in Krakow, formed primarily of Ukrainian students from the Jagiellonian University, who became former prisoners of interned soldiers of the Ukrainian Galician Army and emigrants from Dnieper. The charter of the USG in Krakow was approved on June 24, 1924. The community was to represent Ukrainian students in Krakow, provide them with material assistance, maintain a library and reading room, organize concerts and academies (university meetings), public readings, and inform those who wished to study in Krakow. The first official meeting of the USG took place on October 29, 1924, and in December 1926 a new statute was already prescribed. Amendments to the statute made it possible to add to the Ukrainian students of the Jagiellonian University also emigrant students of the Mining and Metallurgical Academy and the Krakow Academy of Arts, and in 1927 - students of the Higher Trade Courses. A number of clubs were organized at the USG: sports, professional, material assistance, and on June 17, 1927, a separate women's organization was created - the Students' Section. Like previous Communities, these groups held concerts, meetings, readings, published "live newspapers", organized nativity scenes and developed the student movement of Ukrainians in Krakow in the first quarter of the XX century.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE PARLIAMENT OF CATALONIA

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The issue of the social and legal status of women in parliament raises new questions for research, namely: can parliaments be assessed as inter-democratic

if women continue to be hampered in fulfilling their roles and responsibilities as members of parliament or staff?

Gender inequality in the workplace is still a widespread problem of gender discrimination. One of the greatest democratic changes of the twentieth century was the achievement of passive and active suffrage by women.

International law has recognized women's suffrage through the United Nations Human Rights Organization. The number of women represented in parliaments has gradually increased over the last few decades, thanks to the adoption of gender quotas [5].

In Spain, women's suffrage was officially introduced in 1931, and in 1976, during Spain's transition to democracy, all women were given the right to vote and to be elected.

The first women were elected members of the Catalan parliament in 1980. The gender composition of the first legislature showed an imbalance in political representation. Only 8 deputies out of 135 elected in 1980 were female, accounting for no more than 5.4% of the total [1].

The exceptional plenary session of the Women's Parliament, which took place on July 1, 2019, was chosen by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) as an example of a leading policy practice on gender sensitivity [2].

The Women's Parliament was initiated by the Parliament of Catalonia in cooperation with the Consell Nacional de les Dones de Catalunya (CNDC). The ideological basis of the Declaration was the Beijing Platform for Action of 1995, which stipulates that the content of gender justice in international instruments should be collected and used effectively in Catalan politics through an intersectional approach that will identify different axes of discrimination and address their causes, not just eliminate its consequences [2].

It should be noted that the actualization of gender issues is an effective strategy to promote equality between women and men in public policy, helps to eliminate inequality, adjust working procedures and methods, and promotes trends in social change [3]. One of the leading achievements of the Women's Parliament of Catalonia is the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security".

The Parliament of the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly, held on February 14, 2021, became the most equal in the history of Catalonia with 65 elected deputies, who will occupy almost half (47%) of the 135 seats in the House [5]. For the first time, four political parties will have more women parliamentarians than men. Women predominate in the representation of the following parties: PP (Partit Popular Catala / People's Party of Catalonia), CUP (Candidatura d'Unitat Popular / Candidacy of People's Unity), ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya / Left Republicans of Catalonia), PSC (Partit dels Socialistes / Socialist Party of Catalonia). The political party Junts (Junts per Catalunya / Together for Catalonia) has achieved equal representation, with 32 seats, 16 owned by men and 16 by women.

Following Catalonia's path to equality in the political arena, it can be concluded that the parliament is promoting an equality plan to eradicate patriarchy in this institution and intends to place itself among the most advanced chambers in Europe in the field of gender equality.

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JUDICIARY IN THE EU: DEMOCRATIC DIRECTIONS AND PRINCIPLES

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The chosen topic's relevance lies in its immediate significance and straight relates to the Ukraine and Ukrainian society (actually because of one of the most main and prevailing purposes at the political vector today). The disclosure of the subject matter is aimed at giving others the imagine of the sphere of jurisprudence and structure of the Union which Ukraine strives for. Moreover, the revealing question at the subsequent paragraphs allows the readers to increase their competence in subject of the EU judiciary and, furthermore, to expend the amount of knowledge and skills in the scope under consideration.

The judiciary in the European Union is elaborated enough and represents a structure of three constituents, the highest of which is the European Court of Justice (ECJ). Beneath the ECJ there are two other components: the General Court and the Civil Service Tribunal. In order to distinguish the distinctive features and handle on the main functions of each of these elements, there is the proposal to examine each of them tersely.