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SOME ISSUES OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE SEJM OF RZECZPOSPOLITA

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The structure and the order of the Sejm of Rzeczpospolita construction in the XVIII century are considered in the article. The procedure of electing representatives to the administrative-territorial units and also the terms and the order of the appointment of certain officials in the composition of Sejm are mentioned. The composition of the Sejm structural units has been analyzed.

In Rzeczpospolita's history the XVIII century was marked with significant events. This is, primarily, the political crisis which caused the disappearance of the country mentioned above. The practice activities of Rzeczpospolita's authorities presents a wide explore area. The issue of the functioning of the Rzeczpospolita's Sejm government presents a particular interest in this stressed historical period.

The aim of this research is a common analysis of the Rzeczpospolita's Sejm composition of the XVIII century. Moreover for a fuller understanding of this issue the background of the formation of this authority should be considered.

Rampart national Sejm used to be the highest authority in Rzeczpospolita. Common Sejms were called together by The King once in two years. The representatives of the gentry elected the King, declared war on, concluded peace agreements with other countries, gave consent to the collection Commonwealth Rushen (gentry militia), the introduction of military tax, misappropriated or terminated gentry title there. As an independent body the Rampart Sejm of Rzeczpospolita appeared as a result of The Union of Lublin between the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. These countries had similar class-representative bodies before the Union.

The place of the Sejm gathering was Warsaw as a rule, however some Sejms were held in other towns. Every third Sejm had to be held in Grodno according to the rule set in 1673 [4]. It should be mentioned that such order wasn't always kept especially in the second half of the XVIII century.

In its structure the Sejm was bicameral and consisted of the Senate of Rzeczpospolita and the Hut of Ambassadors. The Senate comprised the court officials, the Catholic bishops, higher Zemstvo officials – governors and Castellans. The members of the Senate were life appointed and actually were liable to Rzeczpospolita. Originally the Senate comprised [2]:

- all the senators of the Polish Kingdom Sejm: 2 Archbishop, 7 bishops, 15 captains, 17 "senior" and 49 "junior" Castellans, five senior officials;
- from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania: 2 Bishop (Vilna and zhemaytsky) 9 governor (Vilna, Trakai, Smolensk, Polotsk, Novogrudskij, Vitebsk, Berestyje, Mstislav and Minsk), elder zhemaysky 10 Castellan (9 provinces and 10th zhemaytsky) and 5 senior officials (marshal of the clerk, Chancellor podkantsler, podskarby clerk and marshal Dvorny);
- from the Royal Prussia, earlier having their own Parliament institutions, the Sejm comprised 2 bishops, 3 governors and 3 castellans;
- from the territories, incorporated from the Great Duchy of Lithuania by the Kingdom of Poland, the Sejm comprised 2 Bishops (Lutsk and Kiev), 4 governors (Kiev Volyn, Podlask and Bratslav) and 4 castellans.

Subsequently the number of Senators changed within the limits of 140 to 147 [3]. As a result of significant reforms accepted at the Four-year Sejm 1788 – 1792 the composition of the Senate counted 132 members [1].

On the assumption of the data above we can make a conclusion that the Senate was created on the basis of the similar structural unit in the Kingdom of Poland. Although The Great Duchy of Lithuania was comprised to Rzeczpospolita on equal political terms as Poland and it had a smaller representation in the higher body of power. There is no telling that this circumstance had a good influence on the intrastate situation because it was hard to defend the interests for the Great Duchy of Lithuania.

The Lower House of the Sejm of Rzeczpospolita was the Ambassador Hut. It was formed of ambassadors (deputies) who were elected by the gentry at povetsejmiks. Two ambassadors from each povet were elected in the Great Duchy of Lithuania. If a voivodship wasn't divided into povets it was considered as a one povet and also sent two deputies to the Sejm. Not being a voivodship but having the status equal to the voivodship one, the Jemoit eldership had also two ambassadors originally but since the 1764th the amount was increased to three, since 1766 – to six deputies [3].

The amount of the Kingdom of Poland deputies was regulated according to a common law. Originally Hut of Ambassadors comprised 170 representatives of the gentry 48 of whom represented the Great Duchy of Lithuania. Subsequently the amount of the ambassadors increased thanks to the administrative-territorial reforms held in the Great Duchy of Lithuania as well as in the Kingdom of Poland. As we see the representation of the Great Duchy of Lithuania was also not big enough there.

The citizens didn't take part in the Ambassador's Hut activities with the exception of ablegats – the representatives of such huge towns as Krakow, Gdansk, Warsaw, Lviv, Kamenetz-Podolsk, Vilna, Mogilev. They had the right to attend the sessions but didn't have the right to vote. This fact testifies that the feudal system was still strong if the Sejm activities.

According to The Constitution of Rzeczpospolita of the 1791 and also the accepted law so-called "Sejm" the composition of the Ambassador Hut counted 204 deputies elected at Sejmiks and also 24 "authorized towns" which had the right of the advisory vote for the town deals, industry and commerce [3]. Fairness, it should be mentioned that this provision was accepted too late and wasn't fully realized.

The Sejm of Rzeczpospolita with its traditions and the legal foundation was the epitome of such a form of government as "gentry democracy". At that the majority of members represented the Kingdom of Poland. This is the development of parliamentarism in Rzeczpospolita, because in Western European countries the "third estate" actively took part in this process. The Sejm didn't become a real body of a wide folk representation. The reforms which were taken with the acceptance of 1791 year's Constitution were not fully implemented because the country Rzeczpospolita soon disappeared from the European political map.

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THE PROBLEM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE

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Psychological abuse is often referred to as emotional or mental abuses. Psychological abuse is a form of abuse characterized by a person, subjecting or exposing another to, behavior that may result in psychological trauma. Children whose families are characterized by interpersonal violence, including psychological aggression and verbal aggression, may exhibit a range of serious disorders, that's why the issue of psychological abuse is of great importance.

All people are born free and equal in rights. No one should have to suffer from indignity and emotional abuse. It is very important to respect identity of another person.

The conceptualization of violence against women and girls as a violation of human rights was one of the achievements of the women's movement during the Second World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993. In March of the following year, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights set forth a resolution that integrated women's rights within the mechanisms assuring protection of human rights. In answer to the request of women's organizations at the Vienna conference, this Commission also named a Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. The Special Rapporteur's mission is to receive and investigate information on situation of gender-based violence throughout the world. Also in 1993, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (DEVAW), which is currently the main