

- clearly define the rights and responsibilities of subjects who work with personal data;
- improve the information, financial and legal literacy of citizens in matters of personal data protection;
- create an integrated economic and legal system for regulating e-business.

1. Internet technologies in the knowledge economy / ed. by N. M. Abdikeev. – M.: INFRA-M, 2014. – 448 p.

2. About state regulation of trade and public catering in the Republic of Belarus: Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 128-3 of January 8, 2014 // ConsultantPlus: Belarus [Electronic resource] / LLC "Yurspektr", NATs. Legal information center. Republic Of Belarus. - Mn., 2015.

3. About information, Informatization and protection of information: Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 455-Z of November 10, 2008 // ConsultantPlus: Belarus [Electronic resource] / LLC "Yurspektr", NATs. Legal information center. Republic Of Belarus. – Mn., 2015.

4. About an electronic document and an electronic digital signature: Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 113-Z of December 28, 2009 // ConsultantPlus: Belarus [Electronic resource] / LLC "Yurspektr", NATs. Legal information center. Republic Of Belarus. – Mn., 2015.

PREVENTION PROBLEMS OF A NEWBORN CHILD: THE RIGHT TO LIFE VIOLATION

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In the system of social protection of states, prevention of violation of the right to life of a newborn child is defined as a priority, because the life of a child is the highest value of the state. The relevance of the topic of our research lies in the fact that the effectiveness of preventive measures by the state in this direction remains low. One of the main reasons for this situation is the insufficient efficiency of work on the social rehabilitation of families at risk.

The purpose of our study is to use a structural method to highlight the main problems of prevention of measures to violate the right to life of a newborn child and to propose ways to overcome these problems.

Material and methods. The scientific and theoretical basis is the normative legal norms, the works of the authors, considering the issues of prevention of measures to violate the right to life of a newborn child. When writing the paper, the method of analysis of theoretical and legal views was used. The method of analysis was used in conjunction with the method of synthesis, which made it possible to combine various points of view into a single whole and systematize the features of consolidating these issues.

Findings and their discussion. In the Republic of Belarus, according to the Protocol of the joint meeting of the Grodno Regional Coordination Council for the Prevention of Offenses, the Committee for Minors of the Regional Executive Committee, the Coordination Council of the Regional Executive

Committee for monitoring the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. and the legitimate interests of newborn children.

So, when a child appears among women who lead an immoral lifestyle, who are not registered for pregnancy, who entered a health care organization in a state of alcoholic intoxication, in relation to whom facts of consumption of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their consumption of alcoholic beverages were established during pregnancy, as a result of which preventive measures were applied to them, the health care organization informs the district education department within 1 working day after the birth of the child about the identification of criteria and indicators of the socially dangerous situation of the newborn child [1, p. 452].

According to the legislation, a measure of individual prevention of offenses is a preventive conversation, which is conducted by an official of the subject of crime prevention with a citizen whose behavior in public places, at the place of residence, work, study or lifestyle gives reason to believe that an offense may be committed.

In some cases, the forced removal of the child from the family also occurs, when staying in the family of origin threatens life and health, and sometimes the mother abandons the child of her own free will. The main reasons for the refusal to raise newborn children, women call the difficult financial situation or congenital diseases of children. In light of this, there is a need to improve preventive measures aimed at preventing abandonment of children. The main problem in the approach to prevention is the lack of an interdepartmental system, which does not allow identifying women at risk at the antenatal clinic level and creating an infrastructure of services for this group. In addition, the level of training of specialists in this area is insufficient to organize effective preventive work. Therefore, in order to create a system for identifying and accompanying young mothers, providing effective assistance to women in difficult life situations who intend to abandon a child, a combination of both social measures and medical and psychological measures is necessary [2, p. 15].

Conclusion. Thus, the prevention of child abandonment will be carried out through the organization of a system for identifying a woman with the intention of rejecting a woman in health care institutions, prompt transmission of information about a rejection to a failure prevention service, an emergency visit of a specialist to a woman, an assessment of the nature of the rejection, and work to keep the child in the family. So, each woman will be assigned an employee of a medical institution and a route for individual client support will be created. In the event of a change in the decision to refuse the woman, support is provided until the problems that led to the refusal and the creation of a situation where the child's rights are fully protected or there is no threat of violation of the child's rights is provided.

1. Belyakovich, N. Human rights and freedoms: a practical guide / N. Belyakovich. – Minsk: MNO, 2001. – 547 p.

2. Barbuk, A. Implementation of international law in the Republic of Belarus // Belarusian Journal of International Law and International Relations, 2001. – №4. – P. 15-20.