

Pediatrics, cardiology, oncology, and transplantology services are in the highest demand. More than 30 polyclinics and hospitals have been commissioned recently. In the international rating by the level of development of medicine our country occupies the 59th position out of 93 countries [4].

Enhancement of medicine will become an important area of improvement of the healthcare system. The development of this trend is stipulated by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus "On Approval of the Program of Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2021-2025". The unified telecommunications infrastructure for health care will unite all health care organizations, and the latest methods of personalized medicine using information and communication technologies will be mastered in stages. For remote health monitoring, the introduction of an intelligent system (mobile digital trucking with the creation of a unified regional network, telemedicine, robotization of high-tech operations) is envisaged [4].

Conclusion. The pace of development of modern medicine is great: new technologies and equipment are being introduced. Legal relations in the medical sector in the Republic of Belarus are regulated on the basis of the legal framework. The urgent task is to raise the level of legal culture of citizens when they use the available opportunities, to know their rights and obligations when receiving medical care.

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DETERMINANTS OF INCREASING CRIMES IN THE SPHERE OF ILLEGAL USE OF FIREARMS

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In modern society, the problem of the use of firearms by minors in schools, other educational institutions and public places in many countries is characterized by an unstable and even more frightening situation. Statistics on deaths due

to adolescent access to firearms are growing every year, both in developed and developing countries. However, not in all cases the use of firearms leads to casualties. This gives rise to a public and scientific discussion in the States that has been going on for several years regarding the establishment of prohibitions or restrictions on the sale of firearms and whether such measures are capable of preventing the use of firearms among adolescents, conducting strict control and preventive measures with regard to minors' access to firearms and their use to commit illegal actions.

The purpose of the study is to analyze statistics and precedents related to the use of firearms by adolescents in educational institutions on the example of the United States and the Russian Federation.

Material and methods. The material for the study was the practice of law enforcement agencies, current statistics on the use of firearms by schoolchildren and adolescents in educational institutions in the United States and the Russian Federation. The methodological basis was formed by methods of analysis, concretization and generalization of data on the research topic.

Findings and their discussion. For the United States, the problem of juvenile delinquency, associated in this case with the use of firearms, is a political problem. So, in the United States, the most controversial situation has now developed on the issue of the illegal use of firearms, the current state of legislation and the nature of the prohibitions and restrictive measures imposed designed to minimize armed violence and crimes [1].

Let us note that the American experience proves to the world community the ineffectiveness of the measures taken to prevent crimes involving the use of firearms in schools. In most cases, such measures do not give the desired result, they are standard and expected: strengthening control over teenagers, tightening the rules for the sale of firearms, strengthening the access system of an educational institution and its security, attracting law enforcement officers to protect the school, the use of metal detectors. Indeed, such options can lead to tangible results only after a long time. Moreover, the inefficiency of these measures is confirmed by the very approach to finding a solution. For instance, the new rules for the sale of firearms will not change the situation in any way, because in most cases, teenagers steal used firearms from their parents, who do not pay due attention to the rules for storing firearms [2].

The problem of school shootings in the United States is a consequence of the general unfavorable picture of armed violence in the state. Experts cite data indicating that in the United States, the probability of becoming a victim of gunfire is 25 times higher than in countries where the population is also granted the right to freely own firearms.

Many criminologists point out that this problem is directly related to the problem of firearms, when shooters see an armed attack as a means to escape from life. This situation is most often justified by the socio-psychological reason for the disintegration of the individual in society, i.e. the feeling of loneliness

among other people. This problem is also typical for adolescents, but the percentage of suicide after the use of firearms in this case is less than in a similar situation in adults. Among the factors that can be used to calculate a potential shooter, the following stand out: usually they are teenagers from the so-called "risk group", prone to gross misconduct, addicted to dark topics (violence, murders, the history of school shootings), living in a dysfunctional family or without proper supervision and attention from adults, experiencing pressure from teachers, which they clearly show and others.

It should be emphasized that in some cases, a certain circle of people is aware of the upcoming armed attack in advance, but none of these persons reports this information to the security forces. Research by the US FBI has shown that only 54% of the surveyed teenagers would be willing to tell the police, teachers or parents the information they know even about the possession of a firearm by one or another peer [3].

In recent years, cases of deaths from firearms have only become more frequent in the United States due to the access of teenagers to it. Compared to previous years, in 2021, such crimes increased by 31%, which is another American anti-record regarding the turnover of firearms. Since 2015, more than 2 thousand such cases have occurred, and 765 of them were fatal. The main reasons for such incidents are: non-compliance with the rules for storing firearms at home, parents' inattention to minors, restrictions related to the pandemic, etc. [4].

The modern Russian Federation has also faced the described problem of shootings in educational institutions and public places in recent years. School shooting overtook Russia for the first time in October 2018 – the case of the "Kerch shooter", as a result of which 18 people died from firearms, and 74 were injured. The crime was called the most mass murder in an educational institution in the recent history of Europe. In May 2021, a new tragic case occurred in Kazan – a graduate of a gymnasium on the grounds of hatred staged a firearm shooting, resulting in the death of 9 people [5, 6].

It should be noted that following these incidents, an immediate instruction was received from the President of the Russian Federation to develop new regulations on the civil circulation of firearms, tightening the rules for their possession. As a result of the active work of Russian parliamentarians, a federal law was published on July 2, 2021, which amends the Federal Law "On Weapons". In addition to innovations in the terminological apparatus of the Law, the rules for the acquisition of firearms, their possession and use are changing, taking into account the general trend of tightening these rules. The changes will take effect from January 1 and June 30, 2022 [7].

Nevertheless, such a rapid development of these prohibitions, the introduction of new restrictions, which was the result of many years of work to tighten and reorient Russian legislation regarding firearms and other weapons, did not contribute to improving the situation with the use of this type of weapon. So, in September 2021, a student of Perm University, having freely entered the build-

ing, opened fire with firearms at everyone who was on the first floor of the academic building. As a result of the incident, 8 people died, more than 20 were injured. Moreover, during the arrest, the shooter provided armed resistance to law enforcement officers. In October 2021, in the same Perm Region, just before the start of school, a sixth-grade student staged a shooting using a firearm. According to law enforcement officers, none of the employees of the educational institution was injured, the shooter fired two shots at the ceiling and wall, and was immediately detained [8, 9].

Conclusion. Thus, at present, the problem of the use of firearms by adolescents in schools, students in higher educational institutions is acutely faced by states and their law enforcement agencies. The United States and the Russian Federation are not isolated examples around the world. Their information and legal field most clearly allow us to analyze the crimes committed and the current legislation in conjunction with the actions and measures taken to prevent illegal actions in relation to firearms. Historically, there has been an unfavorable situation in the United States regarding the circulation of firearms, which today causes extremely negative consequences. In the Russian Federation, this general negative "trend" contributed to an immediate response on the part of the authorities to stricter legislative regulation of the civil circulation of firearms. Juvenile delinquency in this subject of study is considered as part of the general illegal trafficking of firearms. Practice shows that only the modernization of legislation, strict monitoring, and operational activities of authorized bodies will contribute to the gradual emergence of more effective measures in this area. Moreover, in order to resolve the criminal situation in the adolescent environment, it is necessary to use socio-psychological methods (attentiveness, human participation, timely sympathy, etc.), both on the part of the parents of the adolescent or student, and the educational institutions in which he studies.

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LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGN CITIZENS AND PERSONS WITHOUT CITIZENSHIP

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The problems of regulating the legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons are becoming more and more urgent. Especially considering the facts that at the end of the XX century the newly formed independent states acquired the status of foreign for each other, and their citizens became foreigners; that now the processes of globalization are progressively gaining momentum, the flows of population migration are increasing, and marriages between persons of different nationalities are gaining popularity.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons.

Material and methods. The material is the laws and the Constitution of Belarus, as well as the laws of Russia. To achieve this goal, general scientific methods were used (analysis, synthesis, deduction, logical, generalization).

Findings and their discussion. The legal status of an individual is a legally fixed position of an individual in the state and society, which is part of the social status and refers to the qualities of a person and a citizen [3]. Foreigners are persons who are not citizens of the state in which they live [3]. The difference between foreigners and stateless persons mainly lies in the fact that foreigners have a legal connection with the domestic state and this state bears some responsibility for its citizen and is obliged to come to his aid if necessary. As for stateless persons, the only defender of their rights and freedoms is the state of their place of residence.

In Belarus, according to Art. 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus "foreign citizens and stateless persons on the territory of Belarus enjoy rights and freedoms and perform duties on an equal basis with citizens of the Republic