as part of their official name, which is a violation of article 11 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. In Latvia, all names must be written and inclined according to the rules of the Latvian language, which served as the basis for additional discontent and protests from representatives of the Russian population. Despite all the obstacles, the tendencies to overcome the difficulties in the "Russian question" in the Baltic States are still visible. The majority of Russian-speaking residents of the Baltic countries associate their future with them. The positive dynamics of the "Russian question" is also important for the normalization of Russian-Latvian and Russian-Estonian relations [5].

Conclusion. The problem of the Russian-speaking population in the Baltic Republics is of interest to researchers. Russian and Baltic scientists have yet to conduct a thorough analysis on the problem of non-citizens of the Baltic States. But the works already written consider in detail all aspects of civil, ethnic, linguistic, educational, labor and property discrimination against national minorities, primarily the Russian-speaking population throughout the entire period of the independent existence of the Baltic States. The researchers note the changes that need to be made to the policy of the Baltic States in relation to national minorities: granting former Soviet servicemen and security personnel the right to apply for permanent residence; granting all non-citizens the right to be candidates in local elections; naturalization of non-citizens should be simpler; recognize all representatives of national minorities and promote their educational and linguistic rights in accordance with the most advanced international standards.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF THE THEORY OF NATURAL LAW

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Keywords: law, human rights, natural rights, the right to life, the origin of the theory of natural law.

The issue of human and civil rights concerns his legal status. The possession of a right presupposes and requires the creation of a mechanism to ensure its observance and, if necessary, protection. Natural human rights occupy a spe-

cial place in the legal system. They are inalienable and belong to a person from birth.

It should be noted that the most important achievement of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus is considered to be the inclusion of a special section "Personality, society, state", which includes 42 articles. Few people have thought about the path that the idea of human rights has taken from the moment of its appearance to its practical implementation and why exactly such provisions are present in the Constitution [1].

The purpose of this scientific work is to identify and identify current problems, as well as changes taking place in the theory of natural law.

Material and methods. The research materials were the basic law of the Republic of Belarus – the Constitution, as well as the most important international normative legal act – the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; educational and scientific literature on the topic of natural human rights. System analysis, comparative legal and dialectical-materialistic methods were used as research methods.

Findings and their discussion. It should be noted that the theory of natural human rights has a long history of development. For the first time, philosophers in the era of the Ancient World asked the question of the existence of rights common to all people. In the pre-state period, this problem was not relevant, since in primitive society there were no legal regulators, and traditional ones were not questioned, since they were developed by many generations and have passed the test of time. In addition, the society was socially homogeneous. With the advent of the state, the situation has fundamentally changed. It should be noted that the first version of the justification of equality in rights was formed in monotheistic religions. Even in the period of Christian apologetics, the idea of equality based on a single origin was substantiated. The principle of equality became the basis for early Christian law. Such an approach could not suit everyone, therefore, in the conditions of weakening the influence of the church, secular philosophers became more active, reviving and supplementing ancient ideas of a humanistic nature. As a result of a long evolution in the XVII century, the theory of natural law appears. The basic position of this theory was the recognition of the existence of natural human rights given to him from birth and inalienable without his consent. And the task of the state is to guarantee these rights. The key document in the field of human rights was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948 [2].

Thus, the idea of natural human rights has become the basis for the development of modern legislation. The articles of the Declaration were of great importance for the formation of constitutional legislation in most States in the postwar period. They also formed the basis of section II of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus. However, since article 21 establishes that "Ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens of the Republic of Belarus is the highest goal of the State." In addition, this article indicates that "the State guarantees the rights

and freedoms of citizens of Belarus, enshrined in the Constitution, laws and provided for by international obligations of the state" [1]. These norms define the meaning, content and activities of all authorities in relation to a person. Therefore, the provisions of our Constitution are more specific and legally defined.

The theory of natural law is relevant in our time, especially in the context of an ever-increasing volume of regulatory regulation, often in the absence of the same growth in the quality of legal acts adopted. In addition, the theory of natural law holistically fills the formation of legal consciousness. None of the proposed natural rights can be provided to everyone in full. This creates conflicts between natural law and positive (state) law.

Conclusion. As we can see from the above, the theory of natural human rights in its practical implementation has both achievements and shortcomings, therefore, in lawmaking and in the formation of legal consciousness, it is not necessary to rely only on it, but it is necessary to use the entire arsenal of achievements of the theory of state and law. To date, despite the predominance of the positivist legal understanding, the development of natural law theory has never been interrupted, on the contrary, it continues to live and does not give up its positions. An illustration of the necessity of the concept of natural law for society is the judgments of the famous American international lawyer Anthony D'Amato about the paradox of positivism. He writes that in a moment of existential clarity, it can be argued that the right is nothing more than what strangers tell me to do. They scare me with punishment if I don't follow their commands. How is it possible that I, being freely born and deserving no less respect than everyone else, live in a world where other people tell me what I should do, and are ready and able to harm me if I refuse [3, p. 97]. Thus, it is important to point out that natural law cannot be used to solve applied problems. It should represent the basis of positive law and serve as a measure of its legitimacy. While the principles of natural law should explain the binding force of the laws of state law, even if the relevant laws from these principles cannot be deduced logically [5, p. 23]. Accordingly, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The positive aspects are:

1. Recognition of the priority of natural law over positive law.
2. The very idea of inalienable human rights.
3. Criticism of state law from the natural side.

The natural law theory formed the basis for the construction of the rule of law in all democratic countries.

The negative aspects are:

1. Vagueness, lack of specificity of such concepts as freedom, goodness, justice, a decent standard of living, etc.
2. The complexity of the objective reflection of the basic natural law principles in the norms of positive law.

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REASONS AND CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE NEGLECT OF MINORITY

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Keywords: neglect, minor, reasons and conditions, nurturing function, real threat to the life, parental responsibilities.

In modern society, care for the upbringing of minors and its formation is of great importance in the modern world, since the future of all depends on the younger generation. After all, the well-being of the child, as well as his protection, is one of the important and central tasks of a democratic state, which should try to provide all the conditions necessary for the life and development of a child.

In upbringing, there are various factors and problems that different ways can affect the formation of a child. This article will consider some of the key factors influencing the neglect of minors in the Republic of Belarus.

It should be noted that in certain countries there are special reasons for the phenomenon under consideration, due to the fact that there are significant differences in the generally accepted norms of morality, behavior in everyday life, traditions and values of society in general and an each several family.

The purpose of this article is to highlight the most significant criminogenic factors influencing the neglect of minors.

Material and methods. To write the article, we used the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Foundations of the System for the Prevention of Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency". The methodology is based on methods of analysis and generalization of data on the research topic.

Findings and their discussion. Like any complex phenomenon in society, the neglect of minors has reasons for its occurrence. But at first a definition of neglect should be given. The main legislative act regulating the neglect of minors is the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Foundations of the System for the Prevention of Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency" dated May 31, 2003.