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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 in 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.

This Law stipulates that “Neglect is a social phenomenon characterized by the lack of proper supervision over the behavior and lifestyle of minors, contributing to their commission of acts with signs of an administrative offense or a criminally punishable offense” [1].

Neglect among minors is an urgent problem that requires proper regulation. Ignoring this problem entails grave consequences for the future development of the child and society, since uncontrolled criminal groups of adolescents pose a real threat to the life, health and property of citizens.

It is necessary to highlight the key criminogenic factors of neglect, in particular: the lack of preventive measures taken by the subjects of prevention; absence or inappropriate educational function in the education system; unfavorable financial situation of families in which minors are brought up.

The lack of preventive measures taken by the subjects of prevention is one of the main criminogenic factors. This problem is complex and requires interaction between actors involved in prevention. However, it often does not reach the required level, which contributes to poor prevention and an increase in juvenile delinquency.

The next problem is the absence or inadequate nurturing function in the education system. Our education system includes both nurturing and education. This statement testifies to the fact that the upbringing of a teenager is entrusted not only to parents, but also to educational institutions. Often, educational institutions do not fully fulfill the nurturing function. It is important to note that there are various teenagers in educational institutions, with different characters and material benefits in the family. Some minors may need psychological help, but they cannot always provide it at the proper level. Adolescents who have received psychological trauma and did not receive proper help on time are more prone to violating the prohibitions established by the state, and in this case, the impact on such a person by law enforcement agencies will not always be effective, since the adolescent's views and behavior have already been formed.

The unfavorable financial situation of families in which minors are brought up is also important. The family for the child is the initial environment for his socialization, where it receives the basic skills, forms a system of moral values. Therefore, a negative influence from the family can negatively affect both him and society in the future. Thus, financial difficulties in the family lead to the separation of parents from their children and vice versa. Parents, in order to provide their child with all the necessary benefits, spend most of their time at work, which leads to a distance from the child. Children spend less time with their parents, begin to look for support in strangers and in new hobbies that may not always be useful.

It should also be noted that there are parents who do not properly fulfill their parental responsibilities. For example, they do not participate in their upbringing and evade fulfilling their duties assigned as legal representatives of a minor, lead an immoral lifestyle, force the child to beg, abuse, use physical and psychological violence against the child. In such situations, the state assumes the function of caring for and raising a minor by removing such children from the family. Such a child

may face negative influence from peers who knows about the unfavorable state in his family, may exert physical or psychological pressure on him. In such a situation, the employees of the educational institution should be more attentive, suppress such actions and carry out educational measures with such persons.

Conclusion. Thus, this article highlights some of the main causes of criminogenic factors influencing neglect. After all, it is a socially dangerous phenomenon that requires a clear regulatory mechanism. The identified criminogenic factors allow to conclude that the main institutions of influence on a minor are the family and educational institutions and other subjects of prevention, which need to work together. Only with full interaction will the effectiveness of the fight against neglect be seen and this will subsequently have a significant impact on the reduction and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

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STATE AND LAW IN THE NEW DIGITAL REALITY

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Digitalization is one of the most fundamental inventions of the 21st century. The real and virtual worlds coexist, help and argue with each other.

Belarus has long taken a course towards the creation and development of an IT state. The introduction of new information and communication technologies in order to increase the efficiency of the government is associated with the implementation of administrative reforms.

The purpose of this scientific work is to define and identify the urgent problems of digitalization of the state.

Materials and methods. Convergent methodology, including the dialectical-materialistic method, analysis, synthesis, interpretation of law, comparative legal approach.

Findings and their discussion. The Internet unites and divides society, accelerates its technical development and slows down the moral and spiritual. It carries great opportunities, risks, dangers [1].

Cybercrime, trafficking in materials with child pornography, illegal arms and drug trafficking, etc., inflict great harm on society. According to international organizations, drugs are the most common category of illicit products available on the Dark-net markets [10]. Technologies based on the “Deepfake”