

ABOUT SOME MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN FAMILY VALUES

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In accordance with article 59 of the Code of the Republic of Belarus on Marriage and Family, a family is an association of persons connected by moral and material community and support, maintaining a common household, rights and obligations arising from marriage, kinship, adoption. In other words, a family is a whole group of people united by their ideas, goals and benefits.

It is the family that lays in a person those values with which he goes further in life. The most important values of a family should include relationships built on mutual understanding, equality, love, care and assistance to each other. It is impossible to raise a person who respects and loves other people if these principles of society are not manifested in his family.

The purpose of this article is to identify the main measures to strengthen family values in our state.

Materials and methods. Analysis and research of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the Code of the Republic of Belarus on Marriage and Family and other normative legal acts of the Republic of Belarus.

Findings and their discussion. Special attention in our country is paid to strengthening family values. It is no coincidence that their foundations are enshrined in the Basic Law of the Republic of Belarus. Thus, according to article 32 of the Constitution, family relations are based on the mutual care of children and parents (persons replacing them) for each other. The older generation is obliged to create the necessary conditions for the comprehensive and healthy physical and moral development of the child, the upbringing of the personality in him. In turn, children are obliged to take care of their parents or their deputies.

Family relations in the Republic of Belarus are based on the principles of voluntary marriage and gender equality. This can rightfully be attributed to one of the basic values of the Belarusian family, in which there is no place for inequality and violence. The Constitution provides equal opportunities for women and men in Belarusian families to receive education, choose professional activities and promotion, participate in public and cultural life, as well as equal conditions for work and health. Grandparents have the right to communicate with their grandchildren (Article 78 of the Marriage and Family Code). Young people are guaranteed the right to moral, spiritual and physical development.

The policy of our state is aimed at developing and strengthening the institution of the family. After all, a healthy and strong family is the key to a healthy and strong state, the key to preserving and passing on from generation to generation the best traditions of our people. According to article 190 of the Code of the

Republic of Belarus on Marriage and Family, every child is obliged to respect the rights and dignity of other people, show humane attitude towards them, respect the historical and cultural heritage, identity, language and other values of our state, take care of nature, comply with laws. Agree, if a family manages to cultivate these qualities in a child and build their relationships on the principles of equality, mutual respect and mutual assistance, our state and society will only benefit. Therefore, it is no coincidence that in the Republic of Belarus a lot of attention is paid to the family, support for motherhood and childhood, large families. In accordance with article 32 of the Basic Law, marriage and family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are protected by the State. The country has developed and operates a system of measures of material support for families, which includes: payment of state benefits to families raising children; payment of family capital; state targeted support to families; support in the education system; support in the health care system; social services; labor, tax and pension guarantees.

Thus, the Law of the Republic of Belarus of 29.12.1992 No. 7-Z "On State benefits to families raising children" defines the procedure for paying benefits to families at birth and upbringing of children. The payment of family capital is provided for by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 18.09.2019 No. 345 "On family Capital" and is aimed at social support for large families. At the birth of the third and subsequent children, the state pays 22,500 rubles for each child, which accumulate in a special account and can be used, for example, to improve housing conditions, pay for medical services, and receive education. The provision of targeted assistance to families is regulated by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 19.01.2012 "On State targeted assistance", which is aimed at supporting families with an average per capita income below the established minimum, such families can count on receiving social benefits, as well as providing nutrition for children of the first two years of life. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 04.07.2017 "On state support for citizens in the construction (reconstruction) of residential premises" provides for the provision of subsidies for repayment of loans and interest to young and large families (in some cases up to 100 percent of the principal debt), which allows them to solve the housing issue or improve housing conditions. Support in the field of education and healthcare includes the provision of benefits to pay for the maintenance of children in preschool institutions, for meals, for textbooks, the possibility of obtaining free general secondary education. In the field of healthcare - the possibility of receiving free medical care, preferential sanatorium treatment. The Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus (articles 183, 185, 186) establishes labor guarantees for family members: the provision of social parental leave, social maternity leave, as well as parental leave until the child reaches the age of three years.

However, the state provides not only measures of material support for families, the cult of a healthy family is widely promoted in society. By Decree

of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 30.07.1996 No. 277 "On the establishment of a holiday - Mother's Day", Mother's Day was introduced in the country, which is celebrated annually on October 14. Mothers are congratulated all over the country on this day. The Law of the Republic of Belarus "On State Awards of the Republic of Belarus" dated 18.05.2004 No. 288-Z approved the Order of the mother, which is awarded to women who have given birth and (or) raised five or more children - citizens of the Republic of Belarus.

International experience is also widely used. Our country has joined a number of international conventions, for example, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989, Belarus also celebrates the International Family Day - March 15, proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 1993. The older generation is honored on the Day of the Elderly - October 1, introduced by the UN General Assembly on 14.12.1990. In recent years, a special role in the upbringing of children has been assigned to fathers who, together with their mother, have the right to take advantage of parental leave to help her in the first days of a child's life by receiving social leave. International Father's Day, which is celebrated on the third Sunday of June, is becoming increasingly popular in our country.

Conclusion. All of the above measures taken by the state and society are aimed at strengthening family values, and therefore at strengthening the Belarusian society as a whole.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM

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Juvenile delinquency is a result of a combination of factors that can be called "diseases" of society. Specifically, the crisis of family, and the marginalization of population, alcoholism and drug addiction, and the destruction of the traditional way of life and traditional values. It should be borne in mind that youth criminality largely has its roots in juvenile delinquency, stems from it, so to speak. Therefore, the problems of preventing juvenile delinquency and its socially significant consequences always remain relevant.

The purpose of the study is to highlight the main directions and tools of preventive influence on the behavior of minors.

Material and methods. The study of the problems of prevention of juvenile delinquency is based on an analysis of the current legislation and statistical materials of judicial practice. Analysis of the preventive influence on the behavior of minors required the use of such methods of scientific knowledge as historical, statistical, systemic, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction.