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FORMS OF PARTICIPATION OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS (REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES)

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The legal basis of participation of the President in the legislative process is fixed in the constitutions of the majority of foreign countries and determined, first of all, by the fundamental constitutional principle of division of authorities. The author analyses the mechanisms of the influence of the President on the legislative process by means of studying the forms of his or her participation in it both in the Republic of Belarus and foreign countries.

The analysis of the legislation regulating of the legislative process in the Republic of Belarus, reveals the following forms of participation of the President at all stages of the legislative process:

1. Provision of the right of legislative initiative [2].
2. Provision of rights or imposition of bans on the submission of bills to the House of Representatives by other subjects of legislative initiative, if the consequence of its passing could be a reduction of public funds, a creation of or an increase in costs or if it disagrees with the content of temporary decrees or edicts of the President of the Republic of Belarus and others.
3. The right to allow a bill to be discussed in the House of Representatives, if it is submitted without an obligatory list of documents that must be attached to all bills.
4. Making amendments to bills, as well as granting the right to their submission by other subjects of legislative initiative in certain cases at the stage of preliminary consideration and preparation for the first and second reading.
5. Acquainting himself with the contents of the bills, which will be considered by the House of Representatives in the first and second reading, as well as any accompanying documents to them [3].
6. Submission of proposals and comments on the bill in case of sending it to the President by the House of Representatives after the first reading, also before making a decision on a bill as a whole by the House of Representatives in the second reading.
7. The right to demand from the Parliament to vote for a whole submitted bill or part of it, retaining only the amendments proposed or accepted by the President of the Republic of Belarus or the Government of the Republic of Belarus.
8. The right to demand from the Parliament to consider a bill urgently.
9. The right to demand from the Houses of Parliament the final decision on a bill if the conciliation commission has not adopted the agreed text of the bill [3].
10. Signing laws.
11. The right to impose "veto" on the adopted law.

The analysis of the constitutions of other countries reveals the following basic forms of participation of the President at different stages of the legislative process:

1. Provision of the right of legislative initiative.
For example, this right is provided by Part 1 of Art. 104 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. [4] by Article 11 of the Constitution of France [5], by Paragraph 1 of Article 118 of the Polish Constitution and by Article 68 of the Constitution of Lithuania [6].

2. Signing and promulgation of new laws.

For example, according to chapters.1, 2, Art. 107 and ch.2, Art 108 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation signing and promulgation by the President of an adopted federal constitutional law shall be made within 7 days, and the federal law – within 14 days. [4] Also, this right is provided by article 10 of the French

Constitution, Section 7 of the US Constitution, Paragraph 1 of Article 82 of the Constitution of Germany, Paragraph 1 of Article 73 of the Italian Constitution, Article 91 of the Spanish Constitution, Paragraph 1 of Article 42 of the Constitution of Greece [5], Part 2 of Article 122 of the Polish Constitution, Article 71 of the Constitution of Lithuania, Paragraph 1 of Article 77 of the Constitution of Romania, Part 4 of Article 61 of the Constitution of Kazakhstan, Article 51 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic [6].

3. Usage of the right to "veto" on the adoption of laws.

For example, under article 10 of the French Constitution the President can, before the deadline of signing the bill, ask the Parliament to reconsider the law or some of its articles. Such a right is granted by ch. 3 Art.107 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation [4] Section 7 of the US Constitution, Paragraph 1 of Article 74 of the Italian Constitution, Paragraph 1 of Article 42 of the Constitution of Greece [5] Article 71 of the Constitution of Lithuania, paragraph 2 of Article 77 of the Constitution of Romania, Part 1 of Article 50 of the Constitution of Czech Republic [6].

4. The right to demand from the Houses of Parliament the final decision on a bill.

For example, in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 81 of the Constitution of Germany the Federal President may, upon the proposal of the Federal Government and with the consent of the Bundesrat, declare a state of legislative emergency in respect of the bill rejected by the Bundestag, although the federal government has identified the bill as urgent. This also applies in case of rejection of any bill [5].

5. The right to appeal to the body of the constitutional control (supervision), before signing the law, with a proposal to consider the correspondence of the law to the Constitution.

For example, according to Part 3 of Article 122 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland President, before signing the law, can appeal to the Constitutional Court with a proposal to consider the law as meeting the provisions of the Constitution. According to Part 3 of Article 74 of the Constitution of Romania, if the president demands the revision of the law or if he requires to test its constitutionality, the promulgation of the law is made no later than ten days after receiving the law, adopted after the revision, or the decision of the Constitutional Court confirming the constitutionality [6].

6. The right to demand from the Parliament to consider a bill urgently.

For example, in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 61 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, President has the right to determine priority of considering the drafts of laws, as well as to declare the draft of a law urgent, which means that the Parliament must consider it within a month from the date of its submission [6].

7. The right to make proposals for amendments to and revision of the Constitution.

For example, according to article 134 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation [4].

8. The right to conciliate in the legislative sphere.

For example, according to Part 1 of Article 85 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. [4]

Thus, the analysis of the forms of participation in the legislative process of the President of the Republic of Belarus and foreign countries leads to the conclusion that the most common form of the participation of the President in all countries is the signing of laws and closely related to it the "right to "veto". In this connection the author proposes to analyze these forms of participation of the President in the legislative process.

The analysis of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus allows to select 3 ways of signing laws: 1) the President of the Republic of Belarus has the right to sign laws, fully agreeing with its content (Art. 6 Art. 100); 2) he can sign the law, but make objections to some of its provisions (Art. 8 Art. 100); 3) the President has the right not to sign the bill and return it with his objections to the House of Representatives for reconsideration and vote (Art. 7. Art. 100) [2].

The refusal of the head of state to sign a law in the theory of constitutional law is called the "right of veto". The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, does not use the term "veto". However, the "right of veto" is provided by paragraph 7 of Article 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus. The right of the President of Belarus to return the law to the House of Representatives is a "suspensive (relative) veto", because it can be overcome by the Parliament. According to Article 168 of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus the decision to overcome the objections of the President of the Republic of Belarus to the law and its adoption in the previous edition is to be approved by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the House of Representatives. However, the re-approval of the law in one chamber does not necessarily entail a similar support in the other chamber. Thus, the law is considered to have been rejected by the Second Chamber, if at least two thirds of the full House vote for it. In this case, the second chamber solidarizes President. Nevertheless, the Parliament can override the veto of the President if both chambers have common interest [7, P. 299–300].

The constitutions of other countries also provide this kind of veto. For example, according to article 10 of the Constitution of France, President of the Republic promulgates laws within 15 days after the Government finally adopts them. He may, before the expiry of this time limit, ask the Parliament to reconsider a law. The same right is provided by section 7 of the US Constitution, Article 73 of the Italian Constitution, Paragraph 1 of Article 42 of the Constitution of Greece [5], Part 5 of Article 122 of the Polish Constitution, Article 71 of the Lithuanian Constitution, Article 77 of the Constitution of Romania, Part 1 of Article 50 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic [6].

The possibility of the President of Belarus to return to re-vote, not only a whole law, but separate provisions of the law in accordance with Paragraph 8 of Article 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus can be called "article by article (sample) a veto." [7. 301] In this case, the law is signed by the President and put into action before the appropriate decision of the House of Representatives has been made, with the exception of the provisions rejected by the President

The constitutions of other countries also provide this kind of veto. For example, according to article 10 of the Constitution of France, the President of the Republic promulgates laws within 15 days after submitting them to the Government. He may, before the expiry of this time limit, ask the Parliament to reconsider certain articles of the law. Paragraph 2 of Article 161 of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus says that if the President of Belarus does not return a law within two weeks after it is presented to him, the law is considered signed. [3] This right of the President in the theory of constitutional law is called the "passive right of veto" of the President. [7. 298] The constitutions of other countries also provide this kind of veto. For example, section 7 of the Constitution of the United States claims that if the bill is not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him, the bill becomes a law, as if it had been signed by the President. [8] According to article 71 of the Constitution of Lithuania the President of the Republic is to return a law not later than in ten days after its submission if he doesn't, it comes into force and is officially promulgated after being signed by the Chairman of the Seimas [6].

Part 3 of Article 161 of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus says that a law is not considered signed and can't enter into force, if it is not returned to the National Assembly in connection with the end of the session. [3] In theory, the constitutional right of the situation is referred to as a "pocket veto" of the President [7. 298].

The constitutions of other countries also provide this kind of veto. For example, according to Section 7 of the Constitution of the USA a bill doesn't become a law only in case it can't be returned to Congress because the latter postpones their meetings [5].

Special attention is to be paid to the characteristics of the analyzed stages of the legislative process in some foreign countries. For example, in some countries the right of veto is not provided. According to article 91 of the Constitution of Spain, the Spanish king in fifteen days approves the laws adopted by the Parliament, promulgates them and orders their immediate publication. Also article 74 of the Japanese Constitution says that all laws and government decrees are signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister. Article 51 of the Czech Republic claims that adopted laws are signed by the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister. [6] In practice, it is widespread, although not envisaged by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the procedure of returning adopted federal laws by the President to the appropriate chamber of the Federal Assembly without consideration. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, in its Resolution of April, 22 1996 № 10-p "On the case of the interpretation of certain provisions of Article 107 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation" explained that returning by the President adopted laws to a certain chamber is not a violation in terms of Part 2, Art 107 of the Constitution and it is possible only in case of breaching the procedures of law adoption [8. 5].

Thus, the analysis of the constitutional norms of the Republic of Belarus and foreign countries leads to the conclusion that the most common form of the participation of the President in the legislative process in most foreign countries is signing laws and the closely related to it the "right of veto". The President provides a broad opportunity to interact with the legislative branch of power in the legislative process by exercising various kinds of the "right of veto": 1) "suspensory" (relative) veto; 2) "line-item" (sample) veto; 3) "passive" veto; 4) "pocket" veto. It seems reasonable to fix certain types of veto in the constitutions of other countries if they are not fixed. The need to lay down "line-item (sample) veto" is determined by the fact that in case of its absence the President has to reject the whole law because no other variant has been envisaged. The incorporation of the "passive right of veto" will ensure compliance with the deadlines, established by the Constitution for the President to sign laws, so as to avoid delays in the legislative process. As this practice is widespread in many foreign countries, not being stipulated by the Constitution though, the procedure of returning adopted laws to the relevant Chamber without consideration seems reasonable to be fixed in the article of the constitution, which presupposes that the President has to provide a motivated reason to reject laws adopted by a certain chamber. The basis for the law of returning adopted laws without consideration may be: 1) its submission by an improper subject; 2) the absence of resolution of the Government necessary for this case; 3) violation of the terms of submission of the law to the President for promulgation; 4) discrepancy between the text submitted for signature and the text voted for in the Parliament. Incorporation of these provisions into the Constitution would put an end to unjustified returning of adopted laws by without consideration by the President.

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THE ROLE OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERSONALITY OF A PRESCHOOL CHILD

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One of the major problems of modern society is the upbringing of the younger generation. Parent-child relationship is a bilateral relationship which includes the feelings of parents towards a child and those of a child to parents. Special attention is paid to the peculiarities of their behavior, perception, understanding and assessment of each other. In this paper, we consider different parenting styles and types of child-parent relationship.

One of the major problems of modern society is the family education of the younger generation. *Family is a special social group and a cultural community, a sphere of self-actualization and socialization of a person. Family is a social microcosm reflecting the attitude of the society to labour, to domestic and foreign affairs, culture, attitude to each other and to the order in the household, to the family budget and economy, neighbours, friends, nature and animals [1].*

So scientists single out the functions of a family which concern, first of all, education and development of a child [2, p. 316]; [3, p. 177–180], but the most important function for us is the function of primary socialization or a social function: the family is the first and main social group which actively influences the formation of a child's personality and most fully corresponds to requirements of gradual familiarizing of a child with social life and stage-by-stage expansion of his outlook and experience. The social function of a family is influenced by a number of factors: social and financial background, parents' occupation and education, emotional and moral atmosphere in the family, including the outlook and values. A special role belongs to the educational activity of parents.

General views and a pedagogical position of parents also define a family's upbringing type. A parenting style is a certain image of parental behavior that manifests itself in a variety of situations, thus creating a "comprehensive" stable climate of raising a child. Many works devoted to child-parent relationship are based on D. Baumrind's theory (worked out in the 1970s) on the typology of styles of family education. She singles out three basic styles: democratic, authoritarian, and permissive (permissive).

The authoritarian style ("autocratic", "diktat", "domination") presupposes that all decisions are made by parents, they limit the autonomy of the child, does not consider it necessary to somehow justify their claims, accompanying them with strict control, severe restrictions, physical punishment. Only external control mechanism, based on a sense of guilt or fear of punishment, is formed by means of these methods. Thus, as soon as the threat of punishment from the outside disappears, the behavior can become unmanageable. With this style of family education, relationships exclude intimacy.

Democratic style- ("authoritative", "cooperation") implies that parents encourage personal responsibility and autonomy of their children according to their age features. Parents of children require intelligent behavior and try to help them, be sensitive to their needs. Children being involved in the discussion of family problems, participate in decision-making, listen to and discuss opinions and advice of their parents. Parents show firmness, care about justice and consistent observance of discipline.