

Keywords: morbidity, alcohol consumption, alcohol poisoning, traffic accidents, correlation.

The problems associated with excessive alcohol consumption are on a par with the main medical and social problems of health care and the state as a whole. The level of consumption of alcoholic beverages by the population of the Republic of Belarus continues to be high. Alcohol is one of the main behavioral factors affecting mortality from external causes, and the incidence of alcoholism is the most valuable and specific indicator of alcohol problems in society.

A correlation coefficient was calculated between the number of divorces, the number of employed people, the income of the population, offenses and traffic accidents (accidents) committed while intoxicated on the one hand, and the incidence of alcoholism and alcohol consumption per capita on the other. The analysis of the relationship between the alcohol factor and indicators of social and economic character was carried out by the Spearman rank correlation method. When using the rank correlation coefficient is conventionally evaluated by the closeness of the connection between the characteristics, considering the values of the coefficient equal to 0,3 and less, the weak performance of correlation; values greater than 0,4 but less than 0,7 - indices of moderate correlation, and values of 0,7 or more – indicators of high closeness of the connection.

There is a strong direct correlation between the incidence of alcoholism and offenses under the influence of alcohol ($r = 0,95$); the incidence of alcoholism and traffic accidents committed under the influence of alcohol ($r = 0,8$). A moderate correlation between the number of offenses and traffic accidents in a state of alcoholic intoxication and alcohol consumption per capita was revealed ($r = 0,71$ and $0,65$, respectively). Socially significant indicators such as the number of divorces and the number of employed people ($r = 0,9$ and $0,82$, respectively) are more closely related to alcohol consumption per capita. The number of road accidents committed while intoxicated is also strongly correlated with alcohol consumption per capita ($r = 0,72$) and the incidence of alcoholism ($r = 0,94$).

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TO THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCE IN BELARUS

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In the article author represents information about anthropological researches in the territory of Belarus in the 1920–1930th years. Formation of anthropology as science began in the territory of Belarus in the 1920th years when as a part of Institute of the Belarusian Culture the anthropological commission was organized which then was renamed into department of anthropology of the Belarusian academy of Sciences.

Keywords: anthropological commission, Institute of Belarusian Culture, Department of Anthropology, anthropological research.

It's considered that the formation of the anthropological school in Belarus dates back to the 1960th, when at the Institute of Art Studies, Ethnography and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of the BSSR postgraduate program with a specialty in anthropology was opened. However, the process of the formation of anthropology as a science in Belarus began earlier and was plenty complicated. First attempts to create Belarusian anthropological science were made in the 1920s [5].

The first stage in the emergence and establishment anthropology in Belarus can be considered the organization of an anthropological commission as part of the medical section of the Institute of Belarusian Culture in November 1924. The first scientists who launched anthropological research in on the territory of Belarus were Yu. Lyutynski and S. Volochkovich. For several reasons, the activities of the anthropological commission gradually ended by the summer of 1925 [5].

In 1926 anthropological commission began its work again. In 1927, during the reform of Institute of Belarusian Culture (when its sections were transformed into departments), the anthropological commission received

status of the department of anthropology [5]. The created structure included an anthropological laboratory, a laboratory for the study of higher nervous activity and an anthropological museum. The Anthropological Commission in 1926 (and since 1927 the Department of Anthropology) was led by the doctor, psychologist A. Lenz, who studied types of higher nervous activity of human. He launched large-scale research to a new level [3].

The department conducted research in 2 directions: in the field of anthropometry and in the field of higher nervous activity [4]. As A. Lenz noted, by the staff of his department was studied and systematized all literary material, which related to the anthropology of Belarusians and was developed a program of anthropological research [2]. As its primary tasks, the department determined: the identification of racial and biological type of Belarusians, the revealing of the characteristic features of Belarusians that distinguish them from the other related nationalities; to determine how the functional type of a Belarusian changes under the influence of living conditions; to explore brain activity; the establishment of the main types of higher nervous activity of Belarusians [1]. Unfortunately, most of the research materials that were conducted by the department staff was lost during the war.

In the course of curtailment of the policy of Belarusianization and “cleaning” of the staff of the Belarusian Academy of Sciences in 1931, was liquidated the Department of Anthropology, and on its base was created the Institute of Higher Nervous Activity, which was then renamed to Research Institute of Psychoneurology in 1933 [4]. In 1934 A. Lenz was forced to leave Belarus and return to Leningrad [5]. The destiny of other employees of the department are unknown.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the work of Department of Anthropology which was led by Lenz was distinguished by a modern approach to the implementation of systematic population studies and setting of tasks. These were grand plans for the development of science in the young republic.

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INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE FIELD OF JURISPRUDENCE

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An effective mechanism for improving the quality of education is the practical orientation of the learning process, when theoretical knowledge is acquired during the acquisition of professional and over-professional skills. In general, innovative forms of learning are based on the student’s earlier integration into his future profile-functional environment.

Keywords: training, forms of training, innovation, jurisprudence, ecology.

One of the key indicators of the effectiveness of modern education is its adaptability to the varying periodic unevenness of the state of a particular field of activity of trained specialists. We anticipate that the significance of this criterion in the training of specialists in the field of jurisprudence is determined by the reform of the legal framework, the development of alternative methods for the settlement of legal disputes, the introduction of information and communication technologies, which are inherent to competition in the labor market. In this case, the goal in itself is the acquisition by students of the ability to independently master new knowledge and generate on their basis their own judgments regarding the subject under study. Together, this allows us to judge a naturally