Private Professional Educational Institution "Krasnoyarsk Cooperative College of Economics, Commerce and Law"

Interdisciplinary educational project on “Legitimate Behavior and Delinquency” and “Foreign Language”

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**Abstract**

In modern society, lawful behavior and offenses are two opposite categories that play a key role in shaping the legal order and social stability. Lawful behavior includes actions that comply with the norms and rules established by law, morality, and public standards. It contributes to the harmonization of relations between individuals, strengthening trust and security in society.

On the other hand, offenses are actions that violate established norms and rules, which can lead to negative consequences both for individual citizens and for society as a whole. Offenses can be either criminal or administrative, and their consequences range from fines to imprisonment.

**Keywords** (10):

Lawful behavior, offenses, legal order, social stability, norms, rules, legislation, society, criminal, administrative

**Introduction**

**Relevance**: Lawful behavior and offenses are fundamental concepts that determine the functioning of any society. In the modern world, where social, economic and political relations are becoming increasingly complex, understanding these concepts is particularly important. Lawful behavior, as the basis of the rule of law, implies compliance with the norms and rules established by both the legislation and the moral foundations of society.

**The aim of the project** is to study and analyze the concepts of lawful behavior and legal relations, identify their interrelation, and develop recommendations for improving legal awareness and legal culture in society.

**Project objectives:**

1. Study of the theoretical foundations of lawful behavior and offenses.

2. Analysis of factors influencing the formation of lawful behavior in society.

3. Assessment of the impact of socio-economic conditions on the level of offenses.

4. Identification of the main types of offenses in modern society.

5. Develop recommendations for improving the rule of law and promoting lawful behavior.

6. Improve the vocabulary of professional vocabulary.

**Hypothesis:** Lawful behavior is the result of a complex interaction of individual and social factors, where the greatest impact is exerted by the level of legal literacy of the population, socio-economic situation, as well as cultural norms and values inherent in society.

**Object of research:** The object of this research is lawful behavior and offenses, as well as factors influencing their formation.

1. **The concept of lawful behavior**

Lawful behavior is the subject's conscious fulfillment of the requirements of current legislation, expressed in actions that comply with generally accepted legal norms and ensure harmony of relations within society. Such behavior is based on respect for the rights and legitimate interests of other citizens, as well as the fulfillment of obligations imposed by the State.

* 1. **Elements of lawful behavior**
1. **Compliance with laws**: An individual's actions are strictly consistent with the requirements of current legislative acts, administrative regulations, and other sources of law.
2. **Voluntary performance**: The subject acts voluntarily, without compulsion, based on their own belief in the need to comply with the established rules.
3. **Awareness**: A person is clearly aware of the legal consequences of their actions and intentionally seeks to act within the law.
4. **Regularity**: Compliance with legal norms becomes a stable behavior that manifests itself regularly and consistently.
5. **Public interest orientation**: A person takes into account the needs and interests of society, maintaining a balance of personal interests and universal values.
	1. **Forms of lawful behavior**

Legitimate behavior is divided into various forms, depending on the degree of activity and motives:

1. **Active lawful behavior**: Manifests itself in proactive actions aimed at protecting the rights and interests of others, participating in public control and human rights activities.
2. **Routine (normal) behavior**: Regularly repeated compliance with mandatory rules, customs and traditions that are familiar to a person in everyday life.
3. **Conformist behavior**: Compliance with laws solely due to the desire to avoid negative consequences (fines, punishments) and follow the example of the majority.
4. **Habitual behavior**: Automated compliance with norms, which has become part of the individual's behavioral stereotype due to regular performance.
	1. **Significance of lawful behavior**

Lawful behavior plays a key role in ensuring the stability and security of society, strengthening trust between citizens and government institutions. This behavior ensures predictability of actions of all participants in public relations, reduces the risk of conflicts and improves the quality of life of citizens.

* 1. **Methods to encourage lawful behavior**

Targeted efforts by the State and civil society are needed to promote the widespread dissemination of lawful behavior:

* Improving the legal literacy of the population through educational campaigns and training courses;
* Creation of effective tools for monitoring the implementation of legal norms;
* Strengthening the prestige of good behavior and introducing incentives for active compliance with the law;
* Organization of a special educational process focused on fostering a sense of duty to society and striving to meet high standards of honesty and decency.

Thus, lawful behavior is the foundation of a civilized society, ensuring the rule of law, security and social justice, being a necessary condition for the successful development and prosperity of each nation.

1. **Concept and types of offenses**

An offense is a legally significant act of conduct of an individual or legal entity that contradicts the requirements of the law and other regulatory legal acts, accompanied by a violation of the protected public interests and protected rights and freedoms of citizens, the state and society.

**2.1. Legal signs of an offense:**

1. Illegality: Contradicts the established rule of law, enshrined in the law or other source of law.
2. General social danger: Causes real or potential harm to legally protected relationships, interests and values of society.
3. Culpability: The activity is carried out intentionally or negligently, i.e. the culprit is a person who committed a crime in a meaningful way or showed negligence.
4. **The presence of elements of an offense**: Includes the object, objective side, subject, and subjective side of the offense.
	1. **Types of offenses**

There are several approaches to classifying offenses, each of which helps to better understand the structure and content of offenses.

**1. By industry:**

* **Crimes**: The most dangerous offenses that are provided for by criminal legislation and entail criminal penalties (for example, murder, theft, fraud). Such acts have the greatest public danger and are subject to a strict punitive response from the State.
* **Misdemeanors**: Minor offenses regulated by civil, administrative, family, and other branches of law. There are three main types of misdemeanors:
	+ Civil law: Violations of civil contracts, transactions, obligations of the parties to each other (non-fulfillment of the purchase and sale agreement, non-repayment of the loan).
	+ Administrative: Violation of administrative prohibitions and restrictions (minor hooliganism, speeding, small-time trading in the wrong place).
	+ Disciplinary: Misdemeanors committed by employees of enterprises and organizations that result in the imposition of disciplinary penalties by employers (late arrival at work, failure to comply with management orders).

**2. According to the form of guilt:**

* Intentional offenses: Being aware of the consequences of their actions or omissions, a person commits an offense specifically and intentionally (intentional robbery, causing harm to the health of another person).
* Negligent: A person commits an offense unintentionally, showing negligence or frivolity, but realizing the possibility of harmful consequences (doctor's negligence that caused a deterioration in the patient's health).

**3. By composition:**

* Material offenses: The resulting harmful consequences are mandatory for the qualification of an offense (theft of property, damage to other people's property).
* Formal offenses: ДостаточноThe fact of illegal behavior itself is sufficient, regardless of the consequences that have occurred (illegal possession of weapons, drug distribution).

**4. By consequences:**

* Significant offenses.
* Minor offenses.
	1. **Specific types of offenses**

In addition to these general groupings, there are specific types of offenses that are characteristic of certain areas of life:

* Environmental violations.
* Economic offenses.
* Information violations.
	1. **Liability for committing offenses**

The State provides for various measures of liability for each offense, which differ in the severity of the violation and the nature of the damage:

* **Criminal liability**: Punishable by correctional labor, arrest, remand in custody, or a large monetary fine.
* **Administrative liability**: Fines, warnings, revocation of special rights (driver's license), administrative arrest.
* **Civil liability**: Compensation for damages to the victim, compensation for non-pecuniary damage, enforcement of contractual obligations.
* **Disciplinary responsibility**: Reprimand, remark, dismissal of an employee of the enterprise.
1. **Causes of violations**

The occurrence of offenses is associated with a combination of complex social, economic, cultural and psychological factors. Let's look at the main reasons that give rise to deviant behavior and violations of the law.

**1. Social causes**

* Lack of social support.
* Unemployment and poverty.
* Problems of education.
* Imperfection of the social infrastructure.

**2. Individual psychological reasons**

* Psychological immaturity.
* Tendency to aggression and conflict.
* Alcohol and drug addiction.
* Low level of self-awareness.

**3. Economic reasons**

* Financial instability.
* Social inequality.
* Corruption.

**4. Political reasons**

* Political instability.
* Wrong policy of the authorities.

**3.1. Ways to prevent offenses**

Prevention of offenses is a set of organizational, pedagogical, psychological and legal measures aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to the occurrence of illegal actions. Preventive work is based on a deep understanding of the features of modern social processes and is adapted to the dynamically changing realities of society.

**3.2. Main directions of preventive measures**

**1. The system of legal education and upbringing**

* School law education.
* Mass media.
* Educational events.

**2. Social support measures for the population**

One of the most significant factors provoking crimes is dissatisfaction with life caused by the economic situation, lack of work, housing and opportunities for self-realization. The refore, important elements of preventive work are:

* Employment and employmentopportunities.
* Housing programs.
* Rehabilitation programs.

**3. Improving the law enforcement system**

The activity of law enforcement agencies is one of the central links in the prevention of offenses. Their professionalism, clarity and efficiency determine the success of the entire system:

* Professional development of employees.
* Using the latest technical tools.
* Open information policy.

**4. Anti-drug and anti-terrorist activities**

Prevention of drug use and terrorism occupies a separate place in the crime prevention policy. The main tools here are:

* Informing the public.
* Monitoring of potential risk areas.
* Medical and psychological assistance.

**5. Preventive work with minors**

* Children's sports clubs and clubs.
* Family therapy.
* Social educators and inspectors.
1. **Conclusion**

This project is devoted to the most important problems of modern Russian reality — correct understanding and law enforcement. The study of the topic of lawful behavior and offenses reveals the essence of these concepts, emphasizes their close relationship and significance for the normal functioning of society. The main conclusion drawn in the course of the work is as follows: lawful behavior is a key factor in the stability and security of the state, while offenses negatively affect all spheres of society, causing distrust of the authorities, tension in relations and worsening the overall well-being of citizens. In my research on the causes of delinquency, I have found that complex social processes, such as lack of employment, poor quality of education, low incomes, cultural transformation, and the political climate, contribute to the increase in crime. Accordingly, the main ways to prevent offenses should be:

* Improving the level of legal literacy of the population through intensive information and educational work.
* A qualitative change in the social support system aimed at reducing material needs and increasing opportunities for self-realization.
* Use of modern technologies and scientific potential to optimize the activities of law enforcement agencies.
* Strengthening preventive work with young generations, involving early intervention and exposure to early stages of deviations.

I would подчеркlike to emphasize that only a combination of these areas can guarantee an effective effect and really reduce the scale of offenses in our country. The task of society and the state is to create conditions in which the majority of citizens feel the need to live in peace and harmony, obey the law and strive for constructive relations.

Thus, the work done shows the urgent need to step up preventive activities, develop a new approach to education and culture, modernize the police apparatus and constantly monitor what is happening in the social environment. Without these steps, it is impossible to achieve real progress in strengthening the rule of law and building a truly safe and prosperous society.

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