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HISTORICAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS OF NORMATIVE REGULATION OF LIABILITY FOR OFFENSE

Paper is devoted to the definition of the role of misconduct in the formation of the citizens' legal consciousness by analyzing the interpretations of generally accepted rules, laws and beliefs, which serve as a value motivation and positively affect a person.

Violation of the Law of God is assessed by Christian doctrine as one of the components of sin, sinful behavior and is the subject of many sources of Christian literature. The main studies of early Christianity appeared in the second half of the 1st century—the middle of the 2nd century. Of these, 27 were canonized, that is, officially recognized by the church, and they made “The New Testament of Our Lord Jesus Christ”. These are the four Gospels (from Matthew, Mark, Luke and John), the Acts of the Apostles, 21 Epistles of the Apostles and Revelation of John the Theologian (“Apocalypse”). However, the concepts of “sin” and “crime” belong to different spheres, in particular, religious and legal, while the common and main reason for them is evil. One of the means to counteract evil is the laws, although religious orientations are called to struggle and prevent the evil. The value of the Christian idea of sin just lies in the fact that it allows a person (and obliges him) to realize his sin, blame for deeds, comprehend the desire to overcome it, purify his conscience for guilt. Today, law theorists are increasingly turning to biblical norms, seeing it as a high scientific and intellectual value, and believing that these regulations can be treated with absolute

trust. After all, the Bible formulates the basic commandments, which determine the moral and ethical foundations of Christianity, which are interwoven with the criminal-law rules. At the same time, the church is recognized as an authority proclaiming the sense of existence and moral values, which can not be replaced by any other state institution. It is the church that largely defines normative values and motivational impulses making a person feel responsibility for the society and the state. It should be noted that in the process of development of religion played a significant role in the emergence of law regulation and their further generalization. Legal consciousness in the past was mostly closely associated with religious notions, the concept of “sinful” and “criminal”, and in many cases, religious norms became a source of legal norms, and at the root of justice often were lying church ministers. Religious and legal norms function in the form of separate normative systems but are in a historically determined interconnection and interaction, while jointly affecting social systems, the spiritual and political life of the public cell. At the same time in such acts as “sin”, “misconduct” there is a similarity according to the criteria for assessing socially dangerous behavior of a man. Accordingly, the danger which for the individual is manifested in sincerity coincides with the danger to social relations. In turn, an inadequate assessment of the value of society can to a large extent lead to the fact that awareness of values will be difficult, and sometimes it will be completely absent.

Keywords: misconduct, sin, guilt, law, norm

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