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STALKING: MAIN PRINCIPLES OF IDENTIFICATION STALKERS IN A FIELD OF CYBER AREA SECURITY SYSTEM

Abstract: This article is devoted to the definition of the psychological portrait of the persecutor, his personal characteristics and place in the modern democratic society. The relevance of this study lies in the increasing precedents of persecution of citizens from personal, social, political, economic, religious and other motives. In this case, the victim of the persecution is usually rendered vulnerable to stalker's actions, as well as law enforcement agencies, as they are not able to identify the stalker. They can be anyone. A stalker can be anywhere. There are no guarantees that constantly watching the victim, the stalker will not pass to active actions. This can be stopped only one way - to identify the psychological portrait of a stalker. However, only knowledge in the field of jurisprudence for this is not enough. It is necessary to have psychological skills, which makes the methodology of the interdisciplinary approach relevant to the study of this study. Therefore, it can be indicated that the main goal of this

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study can be defined as the construction of the psychological portrait of the persecutor, his personal characteristics and place in the modern democratic society.

Key words: persecution, victim, personal space, psychological barrier, personal boundaries, moral suffering, non-property asset.

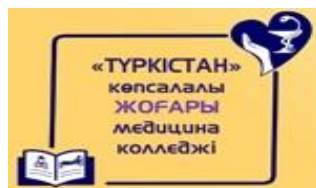
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Introduction



По результатам технического задания грантового проекта КН МОН РК утвержденного приказом Председателя КН МОН РК от «2» марта 2022 года № 27-нж

The cultural framework is only one of the reasons why the victims do not seek the help of the state. According to Zipelmayer, it often turns out that the pursuer and his victim used to have close relationships, and people may not want to involve strangers in their personal lives. In addition, many people in such situations are still in the dynamics of romantic relationships, have not yet realized that they have ended and moved to some other stage. Well, of course, many people think that they can reach an agreement with another person - especially with a friend - or they hope that it will pass by itself without

harming them. The persecutors themselves can often also internally experience broken relationships and do not realize that they are over. Working with this experience is one of the aspects of the work of the Stop Stalking Center with the persecutors. Actually, the organization began with the fight against persecution, weaning the stalkers from it. As Zipelmayer emphasizes, one must understand that the persecutors themselves are often very unhappy people who can not stop, even if they want to: some clients compare their mania with drug addiction.

№	ИРН	Наименование	Заявитель	Научный руководитель	Период реализации	Группа объектов ГНТЭ	Статус	Готовность	Создать
1	AP14871246	Сталкинг: актуальные проблемы социально-правовой модернизации в целях решения патентных проблем безопасности общества	Шалхаров Ернар Сайлаубекович	Шалхаров Ернар Сайлаубекович	2022 - 2024	Конкурс на грантовое финансирование по научным и (или) научно-техническим проектам на 2022-2024 годы (МОН РК)	Подано	100%	Действие

Picture 1. Name, number and period of national grant financing.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND ETHICAL QUESTIONS.

Description of the scientific methods used in the project as a justification of ways to achieve the set goals

Methodologically, the present study involves the use of two types of methodological tools: externally descriptive and statistically correlative.

The externally descriptive tool involves the use of four types of design of research results.

Cluster systematization of the information array. This methodological tool involves grouping semantic blocks in the text by the order of transition from a larger variable to a smaller one. It is necessary in the study, as it helps to fix the transition from the general

meaning to the result under study. Deduction, induction, abstraction and detailing can also be attributed to this group, which find useful application in the analysis of literary data systematized according to the 2-2-1 system, which involves two sources from far abroad, two sources from near abroad and one source of Kazakh literature. Working with literature in this study has an important place, as it allows you to navigate in the direction of statistical research.

Two-dimensional design of task reflection. This methodological tool involves a visual analysis of the results of the tasks answered. So each section answers one specific task. In accordance with this analysis, it is possible to observe the total addition of the results of tasks to achieve a common goal, and it is possible

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to notice the gradual achievement of the goal from one task to another.

The catalyzation of literary data by a legal element. This methodological tool allows you to notice the adaptability of the literature used to the studied territorial space or population.

F.I.N.E.R criterion. In accordance with the F.I.N.E.R criterion, the research question is analyzed from five positions: F-feasible (feasible), I-interesting (interesting), N-novel (new), E-ethical (ethical), R-relevant (important).

Statistical correlation research involves an assessment of the interrelationships between several factors, called variables, which are not controlled by the researcher, and which, in turn, is aimed at establishing changes in one variable when another changes or influences it. Data processing is assumed using the SPSS program, which will give greater validity to the results of the study. Since this study is related to issues such as the protection of personal space and other non-property characteristics of individuals, the use and circulation of a specially designed questionnaire is highly relevant, since only with the help of it it will be possible to fix a constant based on quantitative data. The questions in the questionnaire are supposed to be formed dichotomically, which will increase the validity of the study.

Other methods developed and being developed during the implementation of this study.

Critical points, alternative ways of project implementation. This study will be conducted on the basis of the Turkestan Multidisciplinary Medical College, the International Kazakh-Turkish University named after H. A. Yasavi, the Academy of Public Service under the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The present allows us to expand the boundaries of research to similar territorial units of other countries in accordance with the memoranda of educational institutions. These countries include Turkey, the Czech Republic, Poland, France, the USA and Turkmenistan. If it is impossible to determine certain indicators, the possibility of cooperation with marketing and other firms capable of providing personal data of residents of other countries is provided.

Ethics issues: The project participants will strictly adhere to the principles of scientific ethics, will not allow the fabrication of scientific data, falsification, plagiarism, false co-authorship, use by individual participants of collective research, data and conclusions obtained in research, without the consent of other participants. All project participants have equal rights to the results of the conducted research. The intellectual property rights of the participants will be protected accordingly by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Intellectual Property rights.

Detailed procedure and mechanism of the study: This project will be carried out in 3 stages:

At the first stage, protocols and manuals, equipment and consumables will be prepared. A primary analysis of the literature data will be carried out, a questionnaire will be constructed and the circulation will be calculated.

At the second stage, there will be work with state bodies, including courts and prosecutorial supervision bodies. The second stage also involves working with victims of harassment and collecting information about the results of the survey.

At the third stage, the research results will be summarized, which will be reflected in relevant publications, copyright certificates, implementation certificates and educational materials on the research topic: "stalking as an unfinished crime in the Republic of Kazakhstan". The textbook is supposed to be written in the state, Russian, English and Turkish languages. The proposal to amend the text of the law "on stalking" will also be completed at the third stage.

Conditions for registration and division of intellectual property rights to research results: To protect the results of intellectual property of scientific research, it is planned to publish scientific articles in foreign publications in the SCOPUS database; author's certificates, educational materials, conference abstracts.

The results of the research will be implemented in the form of practical recommendations when meeting with stalkers, formulated in the form of certain legal mechanisms. Teaching aids will also be reflected as the results of the study. The text of the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "on stalking" will also be the result of the study.

III. RESULTS.

"Mass culture with its idea of romantic love does not help us at all - you will remember how many popular songs about love actually tell about the persecution. Persecutors - both men and women - are held hostage to the harmful idea that one should fight for love to the end and that the object of one's love needs to be achieved, no matter what, "says Zipelmayr (1).

It should also be taken into account that all people have different ideas about personal boundaries, and put it on memories of previous relationships or about a love failure that could seriously hurt a person. "Persecutors may not understand the consequences of their behavior - it seems to them that they are saving their past relationship or even marriage. They just do not think that by their behavior they can break their victims all their lives (2). "

If the victim is a persecuted man, then he may not ask for help for a long time because of the fear of appearing weak. Men in fact since the childhood speak, that they should with all difficulties to consult. A man may not listen attentively to his own feelings and do not understand why he does not like

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persecution at all. Because we simply forget that the fear of persecution is one of the oldest fears of man, and that it can easily lead to a serious mental disorder (3).

Thanks to this installation, there is another form of stalking, where the persecutors are engaged in this selflessly - it is enough to recall the history of visitors to dating sites, from which computer scammers first pull out all personal information, and then begin to demand money (4). Such criminals speculate on feelings and often repeat all the actions of the persecutors: they fill up their victims with letters, continuously call, brazenly demand attention, and often pursue their victim on all available Internet platforms, begin to threaten and write about their alleged insuperable attraction to the victim (5).

On the one hand, this can be taken as an act of hooliganism, but in theory one can note a number of points that distinguish the stalker's actions from trivial acts of hooliganism. In the common people, such stalkers are usually called kaves (6). So, the purpose of this study is to designate the official status of a stalker engaged in self-assertion from a simple bully whose actions are classified in accordance with the norms of the criminal code in force in the legal space of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is also necessary to note the theoretical significance of this study, which consists in defining and dividing the provisions not only with regard to stalking, but also with acts of hooliganism, vandalism and damage to communal property as a whole. Practical significance presupposes a certain clarity in the applied legal space for hooligans, who may turn out to be stalkers (7). The only problem and limitation of reliability is the harm caused to one particular person or society as a whole, which makes problematic the classification of stalwarts of the Quesves.

Stalking (an English stalking - pursuit) is an undesirable obsession with one person from another person or group of people. Stalking is a form of harassment and intimidation; as a rule, is expressed in the pursuit of the victim, the tracking of the victim (8). Stalker is the person who carries out stalking. Typical behavior of stalkers includes constant phone calls and phone insults, sending unwanted gifts, tracking and spying, unsolicited e-mail and other types of Internet insults, and threats or intimidating actions (9).

Both women and men can be subjected to stalking. However, according to research, men account for 83% of stalkers, and women - about two-thirds of stalking victims. About 50% of stalkers are former partners who begin the persecution after separation or divorce. According to the 2010 survey, in the United States, every fourth woman and every 13th man faced confrontation.

Although stalkers themselves often claim that their actions are dictated by attraction, love or jealousy, according to psychologists, the true

motivation of stalkers is the desire to establish control over the victim (10).

Behavior of stalkers, as a rule, is cyclical and in this is similar to domestic violence: beginning with attempts to "prove one's love" by sending letters, flowers or gifts to the victim, the stalker then proceeds to insults and threats that eventually can be carried out obsessive attention on the part of individuals or groups of individuals - was. Tracking - was in the groups where I write or are, or work - for me "went" - "walk." Threats - were, for example, - "did not they fire me yet" - apparently a woman who so openly threatened, wrote something to my superiors (5). Or - one lady openly "threatened" to come to me on a visit, calling the group my street, that is, she found out somehow my address (11). Fakes were created for me.

The name bent on the Internet where I do not write, do not participate in dialogues (12). If you are being persecuted on the website, they publish about you knowingly false information and (or) those that illegally collected and / or disseminated information about the private life of a person constituting his personal or family secret without his consent or disseminated this information in a public statement, a publicly displayed work or mass media, then lawyers advise you to make screenshots of these charges, to certify them (13).

And to the notary, together with him-with it, viewing data, for example, from the Internet. Although stalkers themselves often claim that their actions are dictated by attraction, love or jealousy, according to psychologists, the true motivation of stalkers is the desire to establish control over the victim. Behavior of stalkers, as a rule, is cyclical and in this is similar to domestic violence: beginning with attempts to "prove one's love" by sending letters, flowers or gifts to the victim, the stalker then proceeds to insults and threats that eventually can be carried out (14).

IV. DISCUSSION.

At first glance, given the psychological focus of the subject matter on the personal characteristics of the victims, we can assume an emphasis on victimology. However, to properly classify it as an offense, as well as protect the rights of the victim in legal ways, which is the only possible way to protect rights and freedoms, the present can be attributed to the legal sub-sector. Thus, as a goal of the present study, it is possible to determine methods for classifying stalking in a legal direction with elements of victimology, which today is highly popular in criminal and criminological circles in the United States and Western European countries (15). This also determines its relevance and novelty, in accordance with which it can be indicated that earlier comparative-analytical work between jurisprudence and vicominology in the field of intrusive persecution was not conducted and it is possible that this direction

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is potentially a popular direction using the methods of the interdisciplinary approach of the legal science and victimology (16).

Obsessive surveillance of former partners in social networks leads to serious psychological deviations, US scientists found. Their Russian counterparts agree with such conclusions and believe that in our country it is practically impossible to legislatively protect themselves from harassment on the Internet and prevent violent crimes on this ground (17).

In a study titled "Watching for a romantic partner after parting," scientists drew attention to two psychological types of attachment in a relationship (anxious type and avoiding attachment type), their exposure to online confrontation after parting and subsequent negative consequences (18).

Researchers gave a brief description of the behavior of various types in the relationship. Representatives of the anxiety type have low self-esteem, tend to pay much attention to the partner and seek with him a close emotional contact. The second type is characterized by a low level of trust in others and, as a consequence, reluctance to start a close relationship. Also, representatives of this type are less likely to "invest" (spending a lot of time with a partner, sharing intimate thoughts, creating deep affection) in relationships, but are inclined to constantly search for alternatives (19).

Summarizing the observations, the scientists have identified a sequence that most often leads to online surveillance. This phenomenon was most susceptible representatives of the alarming type. They invest huge emotional resources in maintaining relationships and are inclined to perceive them as long and strong. Thus, in case of a break, people with an alarming type experience the greatest frustration, this leads to further surveillance of the ex-partner, not only right after the parting, but also for a long time. In this case, scientists note that in fact, this phenomenon is not as harmless as it might seem at first glance (20).

According to the family psychologist Anna Soboleva, this phenomenon is very common, and conditionally it is possible to distinguish several types of "shadowing". The first kind is an impassive shadowing, when a person silently monitors all events in the life of a former partner. As a rule, the initiator

tries to confirm some of his thoughts, for example, if he believes that the former partner regrets the break, he will seek confirmation in all the statuses (21). However, often a person can be mistaken, giving out wishful thinking. For example, if a person wants to see that his former partner is happy and has forgotten about the past, he will see exactly that. This state of affairs in turn can lead to even greater stress (22).

The second kind of surveillance can be called conditionally "indirect participation", when a person closely follows all updates in the social networks of the former partner, he personally does not write anything, but begins actively commenting on the friends of the former partner, leaving records where the former will accurately see them (23).

"Of course, this harms all the participants in the process - the victim feels unprotected and is constantly worried, and the one who watches, shows aggression, experiences a lot of negative emotions, even if so-called revenge brings satisfaction at the time, in general, he can not move on, constantly strained, neuroticism grows and (24), if you do not stop in time, you can go into a deep neurosis". Moreover, maniacal surveillance in social networks often becomes the first step towards the commission of serious crimes in the real world, including rape and murder (25).

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.




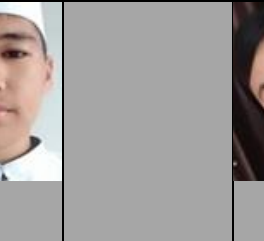







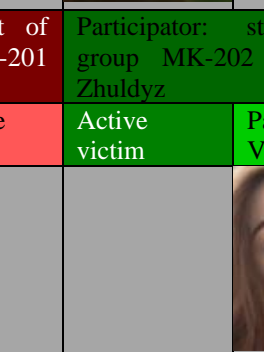



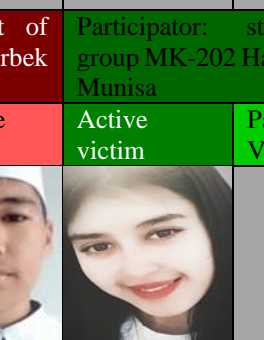
This study was carried out on the basis of a private institution "Higher Multidisciplinary Medical College "Turkestan"", which has a certain room and equipment for conducting research. It is also necessary to note the high level of involvement of the staff of the college, who have made a significant contribution to the development of this topic. As for the student potential, there were many activists who agreed to take part in the research in various positions listed below. These positions include data and positions from the table below. Thus, as a legal experiment, the research group planned a study with the participation of 16 full-time students in the specialty of nursing. So 8 students participated in an experiment where each of them was given the role of an active stalker and a passive stalker, as well as an active victim and a passive victim. Four students monitored and four students supervised each group of tests.

Table 1. List of student participators according to their positions.

No	Curator of group	Monitoring personal	Stalker		Victim	
1-st Combination	Participator: student of group MK-202 Abdulabek Kazyna	Participator: student of group MK-202 Adilhanova Zebinsa	Participator: student of group MK-201 Kayirbek Aliaskar		Participator: student of group MK-202 Gapurova Mehrinsa	
			Active stalker	Passive stalker	Active victim	Passive Victim

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Group Alfa				
	Participant: student of group MK-202 Yermahan Sybat	Participant: student of group MK-202 Tursunmetova Zhasmin	Participant: student of group MK-201 Rustemov Umit	Participant: student of group MK-202 Usenova Gulnoza
Group Beta				
	Participant: student of group MK-202 Mirzahanova Fatima	Participant: student of group MK-202 Amanova Shahlo	Participant: student of group MK-201 Nematullaev Atabek	Participant: student of group MK-202 Aituarova Zhuldyz
Group Gamma				
	Participant: student of group MK-202 Mirzahanova Zuhra	Participant: student of group MK-202 Alimzhanova Diana	Participant: student of group MK-201 Kayirbek Aliaskar	Participant: student of group MK-202 Habibullaeva Munisa
Group Delta				
	Participant: student of group MK-202 Mirzahanova Zuhra	Participant: student of group MK-202 Alimzhanova Diana	Participant: student of group MK-201 Kayirbek Aliaskar	Participant: student of group MK-202 Habibullaeva Munisa

VI. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it is important to understand that all researches about stalking should start firstly from identification of stalking and stalker in the legal civil relationship, because Kazakhstan republic criminal and administrative legislation is not apply such relationship yet.

VII. RECOMMENDATION.

As a recommendation it is actual to notice that contemporary Kazakhstan legislative system prefer that civil legislative tools are more effective in a policy against stalking than criminal or administrative.

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