

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)
 International Scientific Journal
Theoretical & Applied Science
 p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)
 Year: 2022 Issue: 05 Volume: 109
 Published: 18.05.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



Erkinai Baratova
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
Master of biological Science,
grant financing under №AP14871246
Turkestan, Kazakhstan



Yergazy Baybosynov
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
Master of Science,
grant financing under №AP14871246
Turkestan, Kazakhstan



Daniella Marco Loretta
Marangoni Institute
PhD doctor in Victimology
grant financing under №AP14871246
Milan, Italy



Kydyrali Rysbekov
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
Director
Turkestan Kazakhstan



Asemkul Utegenova
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
Senior Lecturer,
Turkestan Kazakhstan



Kamshat Tulegenova
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
MK-102 group student



Shahsanam Nishanova
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
MK-102 group student



Bibifatima Saifulla
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
MK-102 group student

**STALKING: SOME PROCEDURAL ISSUES OF IDENTIFICATION THE
LEGAL STATUS OF OBSESSIVE PERSECUTION VICTIM IN ANGLO-
SAXON LAW AND MIXED SYSTEMS FROM THE POSITION OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION COLLAGES AND DIRECTED TO STUDENTS
OF MEDICAL COLLEGES**

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 6.317 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582 | ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939 | PIF (India) = 1.940 |
| GIF (Australia) = 0.564 | ESJI (KZ) = 8.771 | IBI (India) = 4.260 |
| JIF = 1.500 | SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184 | OAJI (USA) = 0.350 |

Abstract: The article shows the main characteristic of the victim of obsessive persecution, whose personal space was attacked by stalker's actions, which led to certain consequences, characterized by the norms of the current legislation as well as past precedents. However, one of the main moments of the present is precisely the status of the victim, which in countries with a functioning Anglo-Saxon law system has a number of privileges that can be illegally accused by a person who, by coincidence, turned out to be a stalker. Thus, the study of some procedural issues of identification of the legal status of the victim of obsessive persecution in the Anglo-Saxon law system is highly relevant to the novelty, theoretical and practical significance. In accordance with the above, it was decided to set as the goal the identification of the legal status of the victim of obsessive persecution in the Anglo-Saxon system. The present will substantially enrich the fundamental basis of legal stalking research, which hypothetically can help formulate specific applied tools of legal analysis when classifying stalkers' actions.

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

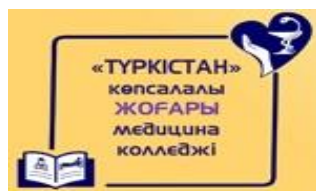
Language: English

Citation: Baratova, E., et al. (2022). Stalking: some procedural issues of identification the legal status of obsessive persecution victim in Anglo-Saxon law and mixed systems from the position of medical education collages and directed to students of medical colleges. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 05 (109), 469-477.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-05-109-50> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.05.109.50>

Scopus ASCC: 3300.

Introduction



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

This research highlights and analyzes the main results of judicial decisions in countries with the current system of Anglo-Saxon law, which are expressed in the form of restrictive regulations for stalkers within a certain radius of the victim. In fact, this is a perfectly logical conclusion, since in criminal and administrative proceedings for a stalker, deprivation / restriction of liberty and administrative arrest is impossible because of the absence of physical harm to health, which is caused by the lack of contact of the act. In civil proceedings, such restrictive rulings have a financial equivalent, based on the number of

violations of the radius and the status of violation of that restriction, which is quite a controversial issue in terms of identifying the immediate status of the restrictive order for the stalker, which is the main objective of the present studies. In previous studies, this has not been done from the position of applied mechanisms of use in the real judicial space of countries with the Anglo-Saxon system of law, which adds not only the novelty, but also the relevance of this study. Practical significance is also assessed as high because it involves the development of real applied legal analysis tools based on theoretical data.

| № | ИРН | Наименование | Заявитель | Научный руководитель | Период реализации | Группа объектов ГНТЗ | Статус | Готовность | Создать |
|---|------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------|------------|------------|
| 1 | AP14871246 | Сталкинг: актуальные проблемы: социально-правовой модернизации в целях решения латентных проблем безопасности общества | Шалкарое Ернау Сайлаубегович | Шалкарое Ернау Сайлаубегович | 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

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 6.317 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 1.582 | PIIHQ (Russia) | = 3.939 | PIF (India) | = 1.940 |
| GIF (Australia) | = 0.564 | ESJI (KZ) | = 8.771 | IBI (India) | = 4.260 |
| JIF | = 1.500 | SJIF (Morocco) | = 7.184 | OAJI (USA) | = 0.350 |

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 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.

Most outcast stalkers are irritated, dependent men, or unable to believe that they have been rejected, or unwilling to put up with rejection. They usually have significant personality deficiencies, and psychotic diseases are diagnosed in this group only

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

occasionally. Representatives of this group are usually able to calculate their benefits, and therefore the threat of legal sanctions may be sufficient to stop harassment (1).

The exception is people with psychoses, and those who have problems with access to the child and guardianship, as well as those who are sure (perhaps justifiably) that this is their one and only chance to start a relationship. During the treatment of outcast stalkers, it is often necessary to focus on the process of "falling in love" (Phillips & Judd, 1978). We should strive to switch them from the feelings of embarrassment caused by the past, to sadness due to the usual loss (2).

Dependent personalities should first and foremost focus on the idealization of anger and anger and the ways in which they support the fantasy of love, even when reciprocity and any positive attitude, possible from the victim, have disappeared. The ability of an individual to abandon the desire to resume lost relationships largely depends on how much he is confident that he will be able to form new relationships. In this case, his assessment of his social desirability and communication skills is crucial. Sometimes a pessimistic assessment of these aspects can be sufficiently substantiated, and sometimes it is more perception than reality (3).

Seekers of intimate relationships begin to pursue to establish relationships with the person who caused his love, or with someone who, according to his mistaken belief, already loves him. They are in love and endow the object of their pursuit with exclusively desirable qualities. They are persistent in their harassment despite, or not paying attention to, the reactions of the victim. At the beginning of the persecution, the seekers of close relationships almost invariably live alone, in isolation, avoiding very close relations (4).

The relationships that arise in fantasies and the persecution serve as a false solution to this dilemma, this is what reinforces and supports behavior. For them, love without reciprocity is better than its absence, better visibility of relationships, no matter how fantastic they are, than no prospect of close relations. Representatives of this group of stalkers often diagnose mental disorders with the syndrome of erotomania (5).

In contrast to outcast stalkers, the seekers of close relationships do not actually react to legal sanctions, often boasting that "persecution" and imprisonment is the price they pay for true love. The only effective role of the courts in suspending this type of persecution is to provide compulsory psychiatric treatment. When treating close relationship seekers, one should focus on the underlying mental disorder and the erotomania syndrome (see above) (6).

Treatment should be combined with measures aimed at overcoming social exclusion and lack of social competence that supports it. Do not ignore

simple additions to the management and treatment of stalkers. Sometimes a pet can take on a huge desire to give, as well as receive love (7).

IV. DISCUSSION.

Persecution - a set of ways of behavior, including repeated and persistent attempts to impose on another person unnecessary communication and (or) contact. Communication can take place over the telephone, through letters, e-mail, inscriptions and drawings (often obscene) on homes, in public toilets, etc., and contact - by approaching the victim, pursuing and monitoring her. In addition, on behalf of the victim, an order for any product can be made and a fictitious legal action initiated (8). Persecution can be accompanied by threats, property damage and assault. The results of population surveys indicate that 12% of women were harassed during the previous year, and the lifetime risk for men is 2% for men and 8% for women (9). Persecution, as well as any other complex form of human behavior, can be a derivative of various states of the psychic sphere. Persecution, which causes undoubted harm, is one of the activities that smoothly passes into the peculiarities of normal behavior, often manifested during the initiation or restoration of relationships (10). Disputes related to the definition are complicated by the fact that the main sign of persecution - both as a concept and as an offense - is a feeling of anxiety and fear in the victim. Thus, persecution is not only the intentions and behavior of the perpetrator that constitute the persecution event, but also how these actions are experienced and perceived by the victim. All these difficulties made it difficult to develop an acceptable classification (11). The phenomenon of stalking (chasing) is probably not new. But the ulcer of this antisocial phenomenon was revealed thanks to the spread of the Internet. On the one hand, the Internet is a blessing for the victims of the persecution, as information about the persecution can be disseminated. On the other hand - the Internet plays and its unwholesome role, reducing the boundaries of our personal space and making us vulnerable. After all, the persecutors use the technology of virus distribution for their delirium, and many people are still brought up in the style of the last century, when what is written needs to be trusted unconditionally. The rejected stalker is the most common type that was encountered in our practice. In this group, patients begin to pursue their prey in the context of a break in close relationships, usually, but not necessarily, sexual. A stalker of this type persecutes a person who rejected it in order to achieve reconciliation in order to take revenge for rejection or hesitate between both. Behavior is usually supported by the pleasure obtained as a result of either preserving the visibility of the relationship through persecution or as a result of causing suffering. The special emphasis of this article is made precisely on the process of proving, or rather

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

the recognition of the strength of some evidence of intrusion into the victim's personal space in the prosecution proceedings (12). So, the legal status of audio and video fixations in trials with proving persuasive persecution has some limitations not only in the US and Western European countries, but also in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The purpose of this study is to designate certain parameters in which evidence expressed in the form of video and audio fixations can be used in litigation or may be rejected due to inadequate clearance, illegality and other circumstances of key importance in the case. Thus, it is possible to indicate the relevance, practical significance and theoretical significance of this research in that most of the research deals with the theoretical aspects of stalking, while this article provides the society with specific mechanisms in applied judicial proceedings. This is the novelty of this study (13). Back in 1999, Australian forensic psychiatrist Paul Mullen singled out five types of stalkers: outcasts, requiring close relationships, insolvent, vindictive and predators. Variants of how stalkers pursue their victims are endless. Someone sends flowers, chocolate, books, photos of himself, a dead cat (it happens that way). Someone on behalf of the victim orders food with home delivery or airline tickets. And someone threatens a particular person or his friends and partners. According to a study conducted by Mullen, former partners of the victim, colleagues and clients, casual acquaintances and of course crazy fans become stalkers. Most stalkers, as a rule, suffer from any mental disorder: erotomania, pathological jealousy, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, etc. What moves the stalkers, why are they for months, and who for years has been persecuting one person? Motivation is also different for everyone. Some aggressive behavior can try to return a partner after a break in the relationship. Others pursue a person to intimidate him, hurt him or take revenge for something. And, some, feeling insult to the whole world, for this purpose they choose a completely casual victim. Still others decide that unrequited love still needs to be fought, and its goal must be achieved at all costs. The duration of the persecution is from 4 weeks to 20 years (median - 12 months), longer among rejected and requiring close relations. Sixty-three percent of stalkers (N-84) resorted to threats, and 36% (N-52) were aggressive. Threats and property damage were more often noted on the part of vindictive people, and outcasts and predators more often attacked (14). Previous convictions, substance use disorders, and the use of threats in the past have served as predictive signs of an attack. Stalkers can have several motivations: from confirming their power over a partner who rejected him, to the requirement of a love relationship. Most stalkers are lonely and socially untenable, but are able to frighten their victims and cause them suffering. To stop the persecution, a set of appropriate legal sanctions and

therapeutic interventions is needed. Later this term spread to those individuals who stealthily pursue their victim, cause her anxiety and exhaust, especially during domestic quarrels. In California in 1990, the Law against Persecution first gave its definition: "conscious, committed with malice and repeated harassment and causing anxiety to another person." (15) It should be noted that when recognizing certain categories of persecution, victims of obsessive persecution can rely on certain anonymity, protection, benefits and even compensation at the expense of the state treasury. Thus, we can say that the nature of this review article has a high theoretical significance, since it is a sufficiently necessary fundamental resource for researching such in a real practical procedural space. Previous studies have mainly concerned persecutors, which, in addition to originality, also increases the coefficient of novelty of the study. The wide popularity of the study of stalking throughout the world space gives this article high relevance. The first country where the criminal penalty for stalking was imposed was the United States. Namely, in 1990 in California, the law against persecution was passed. At the same time, the law prescribed the definition of stalking - "conscious, committed with malice and repeated persecution and causing anxiety to another person." And by 1992, similar laws appeared in 30 states. The adoption of these laws was largely influenced by the murder of actress Rebecca Schaeffer. For three years she was pursued by a fan of Robert John Bardot. And in 1989 he came to her house and shot the actress (16). He was given a life sentence. Then similar laws appeared in Canada, Australia and Belgium. In Germany, amendments to the Criminal Code providing for punishment for prosecution were adopted in 2007. Stalkers in Germany may be imprisoned for up to three years. In Scotland, the Anti-Stalking Act came into force in 2010. In the two years that the law was in force in Scotland, 443 people were convicted of persecution. For comparison, before the law appeared, only 70 people in ten years were punished for the persecution of their victims (17). In England and Wales, stalking became a criminal offense in 2012. In addition to the laws, in many countries there are public organizations dealing with victims of stalkers. For example, in the UK there is The Suzy Lamplugh Trust, which organized a national hotline to support victims of persecution. Moreover, last year the organization received funding for a new project aimed at the rehabilitation of stalkers. In Kazakhstan, there are no laws that penalize stalking. Official statistics, respectively, also not conducted (18). On the Internet, they even tried to collect signatures demanding the introduction of an article on stalking in the Criminal Code of Kazakhstan. But the matter has not gone beyond the Internet - the required number of signatures has not been collected. As they say in the center of care for survivors of sexual abuse "Sisters", in Kazakhstan you can try to attract a stalker

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 6.317 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 1.582 | ПИИИ (Russia) | = 3.939 | PIF (India) | = 1.940 |
| GIF (Australia) | = 0.564 | ESJI (KZ) | = 8.771 | IBI (India) | = 4.260 |
| JIF | = 1.500 | SJIF (Morocco) | = 7.184 | OAJI (USA) | = 0.350 |

to the administrator for an insult or to a crime - for threatening murder. But in practice it is difficult to implement. Experts advise to keep everything that the stalker sends, record conversations, make screenshots of messages, tell all friends and with a stack of documented material contact the police (19). But not the fact that the problem will be solved. According to lawyer Marie Davtyan, in Kazakhstan, first we need to pass a law on domestic violence, for which she and many of her colleagues have been working for several years, and only later will it be possible to talk about the law against stalking. According to the calculations of American researchers, 15,2% of women and 5,7% of men face confrontation at least once in their life. In the UK, according to the data of last year, 94% of murders are committed on the basis of an unhealthy desire to harass and intimidate people (20). What was particularly unpleasant, all the victims of M. were something similar: the cut of the eyes, the color of hair and skin (21). One of them at one time met him at a party for foreign language learners. He quickly got a phone number from her and called for coffee. Some gatherings in the cafe ended with uniform persecution - M. told everyone that his victim is now his girlfriend. He continued to insist on new meetings, and in response to polite refusals, he burst out with the most brutal abuse. However, after every stream of insults, M. apologized, and my friend hoped that now he would come to himself and leave her alone (22). However, no matter how persecutors define their goal, they often have the true goal - to establish control over someone else's life. Stalking is a form of violence, even if the rapist does not understand what he is doing, and his actions are purely virtual. And this once again confirms that the difference between offline and online is virtually no more (23). The insults soon gave way to threats - M. got the home address of my acquaintance and began to say that he would come and tell all of her parents (a girl from a Muslim family - though not at all conservative) that he would wait for her at the entrance and make him talk. The girl began to be afraid to leave the house and once sat in the four walls all weekend, unable to cope with her fear. She was afraid to go to the police, because then the story would certainly come to the surface and her parents would know about it, and she did not want to disturb them. Fortunately, M. rarely crossed the frontiers of online persecution, and it was enough for us to ignore his messages and get him expelled from the migrant communities, where he was looking for his victims.

My friend did not take M. seriously (24). This is normal - it perfectly corresponds to the archetypal stalker, as the mass culture draws it: a painfully lonely and awkward young man who imagines that the girl he likes can be "conquered" if you write to her long enough, and even intimidate. However, as Olga Zipelmayr, a psychologist at the Stop Stalking Center in Berlin, who has been working with victims of persecution and stalkers for many years, the archetypal "romanticist" who pursued us is not the most common type of stalker. According to the observations of the Berlin center and their colleagues from other countries, the most common form is a former romantic partner who thinks he is trying to save a broken relationship or marriage (25). "The very realization of the persecution as a legal violation appeared recently - this is the case that is often called" a new crime from the old behavior. " The cases of persecution are described in our culture: the very first stalker we meet is Apollo, pursuing Daphne, who had nothing left but to turn into a tree. Since the legal norm is relatively new, it has not yet had time to gain a foothold in our culture. People who find themselves in this situation often do not understand that they have the right to demand protection. In addition, in different countries different legal norms: if in Europe prosecution is criminally punishable, then in Kazakhstan there is no legal basis for this yet.

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.

| № | Curator of group | Monitoring personal | Stalker | | Victim | |
|------------------|--|---|--|-----------------|--|----------------|
| 1-st Combination | Participant: student of group MK-102 Arynbeikova Umida | Participant: student of group MK-102 Asatay Aziza | Participant: student of group MK-101 Kayirbek Aliaskar | | Participant: student of group MK-101 Babajanova Elmira | |
| | | | Active stalker | Passive stalker | Active victim | Passive Victim |

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 6.317 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582 | ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939 | PIF (India) = 1.940 |
| GIF (Australia) = 0.564 | ESJI (KZ) = 8.771 | IBI (India) = 4.260 |
| JIF = 1.500 | SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184 | OAJI (USA) = 0.350 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|--|---|--|---------------|----------------|
| Group Alfa | | | | | | |
| 2-nd Combination | Participant: student of group MK-102 Aidarbek Guldana | Participant: student of group MK-102 Saparova Nigora | Participant: student of group MK-101 Rustemov Umit | Participant: student of group MK-101 Atajanova Malahat | | |
| Group Beta | | | Active stalker | Passive stalker | Active victim | Passive Victim |
| 3-rd Combination | Participant: student of group MK-102 Tashbulatova Barchinoi | Participant: student of group MK-102 Tohtabaeva Zilola | Participant: student of group MK-101 Nematullaev Atabek | Participant: student of group MK-101 Yermetova Lubov | | |
| Group Gamma | | | Active stalker | Passive stalker | Active victim | Passive Victim |
| 4-th Combination | Participant: student of group MK-102 Idrisova Nilufar | Participant: student of group MK-102 Kamalova Yulduzai | Participant: student of group MK-101 Kayirbek Aliaskar | Participant: student of group MK-101 Hojakeeva Zarina | | |
| Group Delta | | | Active stalker | Passive stalker | Active victim | Passive Victim |

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.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

References:

1. Brett, E., Kim-Kwang, R., Choo, H.A., & Sameera, M. (2022). Stalking the stalkers—detecting and deterring stalking behaviours using technology: A review. *Computers & Security*, 70(2), 278-289.
2. Britta, O., Susan, H.F., Renee, S., & Brad, D.B. (2022). Stalking and violence. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 39(4), 663-673.
3. Carolina, V., & Alejandra, P. (2022). Effects of and coping strategies for stalking victimisation in Spain: Consequences for its criminalisation. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 56(1), 27-38.
4. Joanne, P.S., Dennis, E.R., & Poco, D.K. (2022). Adolescent stalking and risk of violence. *Journal of Adolescence*, 52(1), 191-200.
5. Kuo, Z., Xiao, H., Haiping, Y., Xianhua, W., & Hanping, C. (2019). The effect of combined pretreatments on the pyrolysis of corn stalk. *Bioresource Technology*, 281(3), 309-317.
6. Marisa, N., & Ferreira, D. (2022). The neo-criminalization of stalking in the Portuguese legal system. *Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine*, 58(1), 199-204.
7. Marlene, M., Helena, G., Célia, F., Vanessa, A., & Lorraine, S. (2022). Stalking victimization in Portugal: Prevalence, characteristics and impact. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 57(1), 103-115.
8. Paridinova, A.E. (2018). Stalking: Level of legal responsibility of the persecutor. *International Scientific Journal Colloquium*, 15(4), 2520-6990.
9. Shalkharov, Y., Kozhambekov, D., & Moldaliev, M. (2019). Official status of invasion to the personal space of citizens by the persecutor (stalker) owing to obsessive pursuit from the position of modern jurisprudence. *Opcion*, 88(1), 154-176.
10. Shalkharov, Y., Nartai, A., Bitemirov, K., & Imanbekova, M. (2019). Issues of legal identification of the status of the human genome. *Opcion*, 88(1), 53-279.
11. Shalkharov, Y.S. (2018). Stalking: The psychological portrait of the persecutor, his personal characteristics and place in society in the republic of Kazakhstan. *International Scientific Journal Colloquium*, 15(4), 2520-6990.
12. Yongxing, C., Xiudi, C., Shan, Z., Fengshou, T., & Lin, D. (2022). Synergistic hydrothermal liquefaction of wheat stalk with homogeneous and heterogeneous catalyst at low temperature. *Bioresource Technology*, 278(2), 92-98.
13. Zining, C., Junyan, Y., Zhiguo, C., & Decheng, F. (2022). Properties of asphalt binder modified by corn stalk fiber. *Construction and Building Materials*, 212(10), 225-235
14. ABDUL, S. 2022. Example Construction as a Devise to Reveal Awareness of Calculus Integration. *International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education*. Vol. 14, No 1: 233-241. UK.
15. ABSORI, N., NURHAYATI, M., & INDRA, B. 2022. The sustainable development licensing policy of creative industry in the era of Asian economic community (aec) in Surakarta, Indonesia. *Humanities & Social Science Reviews*. Vol. 7, No 3: 25-31. India.
16. Brian Worson. Applied Strategies To Rehabilitate Stalking Victims. Part II. – *International Scientific Journal «Bulletin of the Higher Multidisciplinary Medical College "Turkestan"» - Turkestan, Kazakhstan*, Volume 11, Issue 10 September, 2022 –37 p.
17. BITEMIROV, K. 2017b. Stalking: encroachment on the personal space of citizens. *Bulletin Khabarshy MKTU them. Yasavi*. No 3. p. 106. ISSN 2306-7365. Kazakhstan.
18. BITEMIROV, K. 2017c. Stalking: an alternative to causing non material harm. *Social and scientific journal Science and Life of Kazakhstan*. No 6. p. 50. SN 2073-333X. Kazakhstan.
19. BITEMIROV, K. 2017d. Stalking: bringing to suicide by means of influence on the digital space of Kazakhstan. *The social and scientific journal Science and Life of Kazakhstan*. No 6. p. 50. ISSN 2073 -333X. Kazakhstan.
20. BITEMIROV, K. 2017g. Original research article. Stalking: civil legal consideration of the pursuit as in inact. *International Scientific Journal Novation*. Vol. 9. Kazakhstan.
21. IMANBEKOVA, M. 2017a. Stalking: issues of social and legal research on the persecution of women. *Herald Khabarshy of the IKTU named after Yasavi*. No 3. pp. 105. ISSN 2306-7365. Kazakhstan.
22. IMANBEKOVA, M. 2017b. Stalking: Legal Consideration of the Persecution of Female Victims. *Social and Scientific Journal Science and Life of Kazakhstan*. No 6, p. 50. ISSN 2073-333X. Kazakhstan.
23. IMANBEKOVA, M. 2017c. Original research article. Stalking: place of women pursuit in a modern society. *International Scientific Journal Novation*. Vol. 9. Kazakhstan.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 6.317 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582 | PIHII (Russia) = 3.939 | PIF (India) = 1.940 |
| | GIF (Australia) = 0.564 | ESJI (KZ) = 8.771 | IBI (India) = 4.260 |
| | JIF = 1.500 | SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184 | OAJI (USA) = 0.350 |

24. JENAABADI, H., & KHOSROPOUR, A. 2022. An investigation on the amount of employing total quality management principles by school principals and its' correspondence with their affectivity. UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research, Vol. 1, pp. 13-17. Iran.
25. MORALES, C., MALDONADOGUZMÁN, G., & CASTRO, S. 2022. Logistics flexibility effect on manufacturing SMEs competitiveness. Business, Management and Economics Research. Vol. 4, No 12: 161-170. Pakistan.