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## МАЗМҰНЫ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

*Akbolatova M.E., Duzbayeva S.B., Taubaev B.R.*

History of mediation

*Ақболатова М.Е.*

Криминологическая характеристика миграционных процессов

*Ақпаева Н.А., Маликова Ш.Б.*

Восстановление социальной справедливости как основная цель уголовного наказания

*Алимкулов Е.Т.*

Особенности санкционирования содержания под стражей следственным судьей

*Алимкулов Е.Т.*

К вопросу о депонировании показаний следственным судьей

*Алимкулов Е.Т., Сүлейменова А.С.*

Issues of admissibility of evidence in light of the new criminal procedure legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

*Алтанова А.С.*

Соттық дәлелдемелердің негізгі белгілері

*Аратұлы К.*

Сравнительный анализ уголовного законодательства зарубежных стран об ответственности за компьютерные преступления

*Аратұлы К., Огай А.*

Преступления в сфере компьютерной информации в РК и зарубежных странах

*Аратұлы К., Ордабек К.*

Ақпараттық қылмыстарды тергеудің тактикалық тәсілдері

*Арын А.А., Байтекова Қ.Ж., Отарбаева А.Б.*

Конституция қағидалары: конституциялық құқықтың категориялық аппаратындағы орны

*Атаханова Г.М.*

Көші-кон үдерісінің салдары туралы

*Әлімкулов Е.Т.*

Басты сот талқылауы барысында прокурор мен қорғаушы-адвокаттың сот жарыссөзіне қатысу мәселелері

*Базилова А.А.*

Криминологические проблемы киберпреступности

*Базилова А.А.*

Компьютерлік қылмыстарды ашу және әшкерелеу тәжірибесі

*Базилова А.А.*

Компьютерлік қылмыстырдың алдын алу шаралары

тергеуді бастаудың кейбір мәселелері жөнінде <i>Даубасова С.Ш., Турашбекова Д.А.</i>	197
Экологиялық құқық бұзушылықтар бойынша оқиға болған жер мен құжаттарды қарап-тексерудің тактикалық ерекшеліктері <i>Джансараева Р.Е.</i>	206
Зарубежный опыт регламентации ответственности за незаконную миграцию <i>Джансараева Р.Е.</i>	215
Определение понятия незаконной миграции <i>Дузбаева С.Б., Акболатова М.Е., Таубаев Б.Р.</i>	225
Девиантное поведение несовершеннолетних <i>Дузбаева С.Б., Акболатова М.Е., Таубаев Б.Р.</i>	234
Причины совершения преступления несовершеннолетними <i>Ергали А.М., Какимбеков Н.Е.</i>	240
К проблемам обеспечения информационной безопасности в Республике Казахстан <i>Ergali A.M., Sultanova A.</i>	244
The features of a technique of harmonization (unification, rapprochement) criminal legislation <i>Ergali A.M., Akrayeva N.A.</i>	251
The essence, grounds and conditions for the application of penalties associated with isolation from society <i>Есбулатова Р.М.</i>	255
Допустимость и принципы ограничения прав человека: к вопросу о механизме по обеспечению и защите прав человека в деятельности правоохранительных органов Республики Казахстан <i>Жаксыбекова Ф.С., Маликова Ш.Б.</i>	261
Экологиялық қылмыстық құқық бұзушылықтар үшін жауаптылық мәселелері <i>Жәнібеков А.К., Сериев Б.А., Арын А.А.</i>	271
Қылмыстық сот ісін жүргізудегі заттай дәлелдемелер және дәлелдеу құқығының түсінігі <i>Жәнібеков А.К., Сериев Б.А., Арын А.А.</i>	280
Қылмыстық процесте дәлелдеменің қайнар көзді ретіндегі сот сараптамасының түсінігі <i>Избасова А.Б.</i>	287
Қылмыстық кодекстің жаңа нұсқасындағы компьютерлік қылмыстар туралы <i>Избасова А.Б.</i>	294
Компьютерлік қылмыстық құқық бұзушылықтардың субъектісі туралы <i>Izbasova A.B., Zhamankenova A. Zh.</i>	300
Some questions of qualification of taking to suicide	306

қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз ету тәжірибелері  
*Тлепбергенов О.Н.*

Қылмыстық саясат, құқықтық даму: жағдайы мен болашағы  
*Тлепбергенов О.Н.*

Қылмыстық саясаттың ұлттық сапаны көтерудегі маңызы  
*Токрауева Д.М.*

Some new measures in countering corruption, as a part of zero tolerance for corruption crimes in the Republic of Kazakhstan.  
*Шаринова А. Б.*

Профессиональное правосознание судьи  
*Шаринова А. Б.*

Структура судебского убеждения  
*Шаяхметова Ж.Б., Ергалиева К.С.*

Вопросы уголовно - правовой защиты прав несовершеннолетнего  
*Шаяхметова Ж.Б., Хамметова Ж.А.*

Факторы, определяющие корыстно-насильственную направленность преступности несовершеннолетних  
*Хамит А.*

Понятие международной судебной юрисдикции и ее основные черты  
*Adilbekov A.B., Malikova Sh.B.*

About the ratio between responsibility and punishment in criminal law  
*Aynkulova D.B., Yergali A.M.*

Characteristics of murder under the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
*Baratova G.A., Izbasova A.B.*

About the notion of crime prevention  
*Madi G.Y., Atahanova G.M.*

Some questions about viktimological prevention of criminal crimes  
*Nurmuhanov Zh.B., Yergali A.M.*

Some questions of suicide  
*Kozhayev D.K., Izbasova A.B.*

To concept of the criminal law  
*Kenesbek D.E., Atahanova G.M.*

About circumstances of the acts excluding crime in criminal law

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## **ABOUT THE NOTION OF CRIME PREVENTION**

In the broadest sense, the word prevention of crime means prevention of growth of its scopes. It is necessary to notice that in criminological science, it doesn't stop dispute about whether it is possible to warn crime or it is more correct to speak about the prevention of crimes. In the basis of the arguments about legality of the use of "crime prevention" lies the main criminological postulate of the socio-legal phenomena of crime, the existence of which serves the objective law, and therefore it cannot be prevented.

As it is known, there are different terms are used in the criminological literature and regulations, "warning", "prevention", "preference", "prophylaxis".

In some cases, the concepts "warning", "prevention", "preference", "prophylaxis" are distinguished by allocating them a specific content, while others - identified. It is possible to note that in principle these concepts complement each other in some extent and mean the following:

- Warning of crime and crime;
- Prevention of a crime at a stage of detection of intention;
- Suppression of criminal activity at stages of preparation, attempt, from act to his consequences, from one crime to another continued and lasting;
- prophylaxis of crimes from which the activity is understood, directed to identification, elimination or neutralization of the reasons and conditions of crimes at all levels and also on their compensation by the reasons and conditions of standard, in any case, lawful behavior.

Thus, warning and the prevention - concepts identical, act on all-social, personal, and micro environmental levels.

The warning of crime can be treated in narrow (criminal-legal) and broad (socio-political) sense. In essence, by the criminal-legal prevention, taken in traditional sense, understood the institute described in norms of the corresponding sciences which requirements are subject to implementation mainly in the course of appointment and an execution of the punishment. It is possible to tell that the idea of the warning of crime penetrates all system of criminal-legal and criminal-executive institutes (private and general prevention, the general and private prevention).

The prevention of crime can be defined as the system of objective and subjective prerequisites of reduction of crime which has historically developed and developing in new social conditions, and also a complex of the state and public measures directed to neutralization (elimination) of the reasons and

conditions generating this phenomenon and promoting his preservation in society.

The prevention of crimes is the main theoretical and practical goal of criminological science. Studying regularities of crime prevention, developing the theory of this process, criminology is urged to create a reliable basis of successful implementation of this theory in the conditions of preventive practice.

The speech in this case goes about creation of the scientific criminological concept of the crime prevention urged to provide achievement of really positive practical result from its realization.

It is necessary, first of all, to note that the development of the crime prevention concept was always put and put on the first place in system of all law-enforcement activity aimed at providing control over crime.

First, this concept has basic value for understanding of nature control over crime. Along with it allows deepening our ideas of crime prevention development system in many respects and in some cases to specify and concretize the theoretical and practical questions connected with it.

The concept of the prevention of crime is aimed at ensuring unity of actions of all bodies and organizations participating in anti-criminogenic activity.

The theory of the warning of crime has arisen not from scratch. Criminal-legal sciences (in particular, criminology) possess an arsenal of various theories developing ideas of crime reduction. In criminology the concept of crimewarning is expressed more brightly. Therefore it is called the criminological concept. Such concept has a direct practical exit. Usually the warning of crime is considered by criminologists in wide (all-social) and narrow (special-criminological) values. Sometimes all-social and special and criminological preventions are called like levels of crime prevention.

Thus, under the general social prevention refers to all socially positive activities of the society and the state (political, economic, moral, and others.), which creates the basis for the reduction of negative and antisocial behavior in society. At the same time a general social warning at the same time acts as a condition for the effectiveness of the special-criminological prevention, which is in contrast to the general social directly aimed at preventing the commission of crimes. Under special-criminological crime prevention refers to activities of the state, public and other bodies and organizations directly designed to identify the causes and conditions of offenses, to take measures to eliminate them, as well as to persons who can be expected of wrongful deeds.

However, a specially-criminological crime prevention, which is realized in the form of crime prevention at the level of specific law enforcement activities is not limited only to the actual prevention. For the correct interpretation of the concepts of "warning" and "prevention", "preference" and "prophylaxis" it is important to carry out terminological analysis. It is necessary to proceed from the fact that every definition, and even more short, and expressed in terms that require explanation, and each definition should be given sufficiently clear

meaning. So, crime prevention system consists of a part of the most various types of precautionary activity. One of such types is prophylaxis of offenses (crimes). Definition of this concept in broad and narrow meanings has some features.

In the broadest sense word prophylaxis is a prevention of concrete crimes, protection of certain members of society from commission of offenses by them, the guilty illegal acts representing crimes; these are activities for prevention of violations of law rules, in particular criminal law (the criminal legislation). In this sense the content of prevention includes also law-enforcement activity. In the narrow sense of the word it is possible to understand activity as prevention: first, on identification of the reasons of the crimes, conditions and circumstances promoting their commission; secondly, on identification of the persons capable to commit a crime (owing to their antisocial orientation), and to carrying out with them necessary actions.

In total these two concepts form the uniform concept "prophylaxis of crimes" or "prophylaxis of offences".

Crime prevention, as in the case of the prophylaxis of crimes, acts to prevent and combat crimes collective term. The earliest stage of preventive activities aimed at preventing crime by a particular person, is prevention. When it is not effective enough, then there is a need to prevent, and after him - the suppression of crime.

Thus, depending on the means used in the criminological process of crime prevention, its component parts (prophylaxis, prevention, suppression) can be worn the overall socio-legal, and special operational-investigative, administrative and jurisdictional character. Still, the main type (means) for crime prevention in its criminological filling it appears crime prophylaxis.

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