

UDC 343

CRIMINAL LAW COUNTERACTION TO BANDITRY

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The relevance of the research topic is that,

The economic, political, and socio-legal transformations that have taken place in recent years have led to a significant differentiation of society, an increase in unemployment, and a decline in the well-being of the "main" part of the population. Data, radical changes have provoked qualitative changes in the structure of organized crime-criminal: the environment has become more stable. This is evidenced by the fact that, against the background of a decrease in the number of crimes committed in the group, the number of registered acts committed by organized groups and criminal communities

has been growing for several years. The fight against organized crime involves a deep insight into the essence of this phenomenon, its comprehensive criminological research, the development of adequate legal norms, the development of general and special measures to prevent and suppress various forms of organized crime.

In the context of the growth of organized crime, the problem of combating banditry as one of the most dangerous and widespread manifestations of it, characterized by increased public danger, is becoming increasingly acute.

Regarding the concept of public danger, its content characteristics, various points of view have been expressed and are being expressed in the criminal law literature. In general, in the theory of criminal law, as well as in everyday consciousness, the concept of public danger was formed through the perception of harm caused by a particular crime. Even C. Beccaria pointed out that "the only true measure of crimes is the harm they caused to the nation."¹

This view of the content of public danger is shared by many modern forensic scientists.

For example, V. N. Kudryavtsev writes: "Public danger is the most important social characteristic of a crime, but it reflects only one side of it: the harm that is caused or may be caused to society by criminal behavior." This position was most clearly expressed by P. P. Osipov. "From the point of view of public danger," he wrote, "premeditated murder is no different from negligent murder, and both of them are the same as taking the life of an insane person, because the material (in the broad sense of the word) damage is the same. From the point of view of direct social losses, it does not matter whether, for example, gr.A. was intentionally killed or negligently, or even fell victim to an accident, because the social danger of the act is determined by the magnitude of the harm caused and the value of the social attitude affected by it." The specific features of the public danger of banditry, resulting from the legislative characteristics of this act, are: a) causing or the possibility of causing harm simultaneously to various groups of social relations: the life and health of people, property, etc., which, as will be shown later, together constitute the object of the crime under consideration; b) the inclusion of a significant number of persons in the orbit of criminal activity; c) the highly qualified preparation of the crimes committed due to the factor of high organization; d) targeting multiple, as a rule, the commission of crimes by attacking with a weapon.

The fight against banditry can be successful with close cooperation of all departments and services, with the support of the population, with a single coordinating center, that is, in each district and on the scale of the republic, there should be real coordinating centers to coordinate and direct in a single direction the work to combat the most dangerous crimes, among which banditry is the most dangerous

To solve this problem, I suggest:

1. Improve the efficiency of law enforcement agencies.
2. Fight against poverty, so that there are fewer reasons to embark on the path of crime.
3. Fight against corruption, so that no one covers up the bandits and the law works as it should.
4. Learn to identify deviant behavior in childhood and conduct psychological work with potential criminals.
5. To develop a civil society, so that every citizen feels his involvement in his state and understands that his actions also affect everything.
6. Improve the judicial system (however, this can be attributed to point 3)
7. Improve family policy. So that there is happiness in families and parents do not allow the child to get into criminal circles
8. Fight alcoholism and drug addiction.

This study identified a number of problems associated with gang violence:

- low efficiency of law enforcement agencies
- corruption
- family policy
- alcoholism and drug addiction

To solve these problems, the following solutions were proposed:

1. Improve the efficiency of law enforcement agencies.

2. Fight against poverty, so that there are fewer reasons to embark on the path of crime.
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References

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