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## International experience in the prevention of criminal offenses in correctional institutions

R.B. Turysbek\*<sup>1</sup> , Sh.R. Zhumagulova<sup>2</sup> , A.B. Satayeva<sup>3</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

<sup>2</sup>Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University

<sup>3</sup>Turan-Astana University

(e-mail: <sup>1</sup>rysbe.turysbek@inbox.ru, <sup>2</sup>jumagulova\_sholpan@mail.ru, <sup>3</sup>satayevaazhan@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** The urgency of preventing criminal offenses in correctional institutions against the background of the growing prison population and an increase in the number of recidivism, especially among those convicted of serious and especially serious crimes, is becoming one of the key problems of the modern penitentiary system in Kazakhstan. The need to improve the penal enforcement system requires the analysis and application of successful international practices.

The research is aimed at studying foreign methods of crime prevention in places of detention and assessing their applicability in the conditions of Kazakhstan. The work examines various approaches, including criminological, legal and socio-psychological, as well as analyzes the factors influencing the criminal situation, such as social, economic and psychological aspects.

The methodological basis of the research combines the study of literature, comparative analysis of international crime prevention models and a qualitative analysis of real cases from foreign systems. As a result, effective strategies that have been successfully implemented in the countries of the European Union, North America and Asia are identified. Among them are programs for the re-socialization and vocational training of convicts, the humanization of conditions of detention, the use of modern security technologies, as well as strict control and discipline measures. The results of the study confirm the effectiveness of an integrated approach based on rehabilitation and social adaptation of convicts, which helps to reduce the rate of recidivism and improve the criminogenic situation.

**Keywords:** correctional institutions, crime prevention, international experience, re-socialization, convicts.

## **Introduction**

The prevention of criminal offenses in correctional institutions remains an urgent problem for many countries, including Kazakhstan. Since gaining independence, Kazakhstan has ranked third in the world in terms of prison population, second only to the United States and Russia. This meant that in every seventh family there was a person serving a prison sentence. However, subsequent legal reforms gradually reduced the level of repression, which led to a reduction in the number of prisoners [1]. Modern penitentiary systems face a number of challenges, such as violence among prisoners, corruption, drug trafficking and the formation of criminal networks within institutions. These phenomena not only threaten the safety of both prisoners and prison staff, but also undermine the rehabilitation process of convicts, which makes it difficult for them to successfully adapt socially after release. In the light of these problems, it is especially important to consider international experience, which shows that the integration of preventive measures and rehabilitation programs can significantly reduce the crime rate in penitentiary institutions. Problems related to crimes within prison systems, such as violence, corruption and drug trafficking, are common in prisons around the world, regardless of the level of economic development or the political system of a country. International organizations such as the United Nations, in their documents, including the "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners" (Nelson Mandela Rules) [2], emphasize the importance of creating safe and humanitarian conditions in prisons, as well as the introduction of programs aimed at preventing offenses and supporting the rehabilitation process of convicts.

At the international level, there is also a growing interest in the issues of re-socialization and the prevention of recidivism as part of an integrated approach to prison security. Programs aimed at rehabilitation and social adaptation of convicts are considered not only as a way to improve conditions of detention, but also as a long-term strategy to reduce the overall crime rate in society. Thus, at the international level, there is recognition that effective strategies for the prevention of criminal offenses in correctional institutions should include not only control and punishment, but also comprehensive rehabilitation measures, which makes the topic especially important for countries seeking to modernize their penitentiary systems.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the penal enforcement system is regulated by the Penal Enforcement Code, based on the country's Constitution and generally recognized principles of international law (article 1) [3]. The study of international approaches to this problem is particularly relevant in the context of Kazakhstan, where the penitentiary system is still in the process of reform. Despite ongoing efforts to modernize prisons and introduce rehabilitation programs, many of them are not effective enough, as evidenced by the high rate of recidivism and constant complaints about conditions of detention. An analysis of world experience, where some countries have made significant progress in reducing violence and crime in prisons, shows that improving the situation is possible through the introduction of thoughtful programs for the re-socialization and vocational training of prisoners.

Modern reforms carried out in other countries focus on creating conditions for the successful re-socialization of convicts through the education system, employment and psychological support. These measures make it possible not only to reduce the level of violence inside prisons,

but also to provide convicts with the necessary skills to return to a law-abiding life after release. It is important to note that in Kazakhstan, programs for the re-socialization and vocational training of convicts are not always mandatory, which limits their effectiveness and leads to insufficient preparation of convicts for life in freedom. The introduction of mandatory rehabilitation programs could help reduce recidivism and improve conditions in the prison system.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the international experience in the prevention of criminal offenses in correctional institutions and assess its applicability in Kazakhstan. The study of successful practices, such as the introduction of mandatory re-socialization and vocational training programs, allows us to identify the most effective measures that can be adapted to the Kazakh penitentiary system. This study is designed not only to identify key aspects of foreign experience, but also to offer specific recommendations for their implementation in Kazakhstan.

The study also includes an analysis of the methodology that will be used to compare international crime prevention practices. It examines strategies that have been successfully applied in other countries and assesses their potential effectiveness in the context of Kazakhstan's conditions.

## **Research methods**

The methodology of this study is based on a comprehensive study and analysis of data on penitentiary systems in various countries, with an emphasis on the application of successful international practices in Kazakhstan. An important place is occupied by the use of scientific publications that provide a theoretical basis for the analysis of methods of crime prevention, the re-socialization of convicts and the organization of correctional institutions. Official documents of international organizations, such as the United Nations, set standards applicable to the assessment of the existing penitentiary system in Kazakhstan, which allows us to identify key areas for its reform. An important part of the study is the study of national legislation and statistical data that demonstrate the current state of the penal enforcement system in Kazakhstan. This analysis allows us to compare the approaches used in other countries with those implemented in Kazakhstan. The qualitative aspect of the work is based on an in-depth study of practical examples and programs aimed at preventing crimes and reducing the level of recidivism. Important criteria for the analysis are factors such as financial constraints, cultural and social characteristics.

An integrated approach was used in the research process, including a theoretical understanding of foreign programs, their critical assessment and adaptation to the realities of Kazakhstan. The combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis made it possible to identify both the strengths of programs aimed at the re-socialization of convicts, as well as potential problems in their implementation in Kazakhstan.

## **Discussion**

The prevention of offenses in correctional institutions is a system of measures aimed at reducing the likelihood of crimes among convicts. In the conditions of the Kazakh penitentiary

system, where persons with a high level of criminal experience are held, ensuring law and order and security becomes a priority task. According to the Committee of the Penal Enforcement System of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan [4], over the past 4 years there has been an increase in the prison population by almost 7 thousand people, which is associated with stricter legislation in the areas of theft of other people's property, domestic violence, cattle theft and road accidents. Currently, there are 78 correctional institutions in the country, where more than 37 thousand convicts are serving their sentences, including about 3 thousand women and over 50 minors. It is noteworthy that 93% of those convicted have been sentenced for serious and especially serious crimes, and 45% have recidivism for intentional crimes. This indicates that penitentiary institutions work with the most difficult category of convicts. Nevertheless, despite the difficulties, the situation in the institutions remains stable and controlled.

Insufficient financing of correctional institutions in Kazakhstan is one of the central problems hindering the implementation of reforms and modernization of the penitentiary system. Various sources note that many institutions built at the beginning of the last century are significantly outdated. These facilities are often remnants of the past that do not meet modern standards of convict detention. In particular, many correctional institutions are described as "Stalin-era museums", where proposed improvements are limited to cosmetic repairs carried out at the expense of minimal budget funds. This approach not only does not solve the root problems, but also creates prerequisites for the occurrence of tragic incidents. One of the striking examples is the collapse of a building in the GM-152/6 facility, which led to deaths and injuries among prisoners [5].

The lack of funding also hinders the overhaul of existing prisons and the construction of new ones, which jeopardizes the implementation of tasks to bring conditions of detention in line with international standards. The leadership of the Committee of the Penal Enforcement System (CPES) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs have repeatedly stressed that existing institutions continue to operate in conditions of lack of funds. At the same time, the main focus is not on solving the problem, but on maintaining outdated infrastructure, which significantly reduces the efficiency of the system as a whole.

One of the most acute problems caused by insufficient funding is the issue of respect for human rights in places of detention. Although torture and ill-treatment are caused not only by material conditions, but also by the lack of clear standards and systemic knowledge among employees, the unsatisfactory state of institutions contributes to the creation of an environment where such violations may be more likely. Human rights defenders have repeatedly pointed out that inadequate conditions of detention exacerbate negative phenomena in the penitentiary system and create barriers to the successful rehabilitation of convicts.

In addition, there is a lack of accurate data on the amount of budgetary funding for correctional institutions, which makes it difficult to objectively assess the scale of the problem. Most of the information is based on statements by representatives of the CPES and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as a description of the current state of the infrastructure of correctional institutions. For a comprehensive assessment and development of recommendations, an analysis of official budget data and statistics is necessary, which will allow us to more accurately identify the needs of the system and develop mechanisms to meet them.

The peculiarities of penitentiary institutions, where prisoners are kept in isolation and under strict control, impose their limitations on crime prevention mechanisms. It is here that structural and organizational factors are most evident, which can either contribute to law and order or create conditions for criminogenic activity. Therefore, preventive measures aimed at preventing offenses should take into account the specifics of these institutions and adapt to their unique conditions.

Various approaches are used to solve the problem of crime prevention in correctional institutions. One of them is the criminological approach, which focuses on identifying and neutralizing factors contributing to criminal activity within penitentiary institutions. The focus is on elements such as criminal subcultures, conflicts between prisoners and insufficient supervision. The identification of these factors makes it possible to develop effective preventive measures [6].

The legal approach complements the criminological one by establishing legal norms and standards governing the behavior of both convicts and correctional personnel. The improvement of normative acts concerning the detention of convicts and legal liability for violations contributes to strengthening control and improving the overall situation in institutions [7]. A key element of this approach is the formation of legal awareness among convicts through legal education, which allows reducing the number of offenses.

The socio-psychological approach pays attention to the internal states and social interactions of convicts. Individual work with prisoners aimed at their re-socialization has an important impact on crime prevention [8]. Programs of psychological assistance, mediation and behavior correction can mitigate the effects of stress, aggression and other psychoemotional factors that provoke criminal activity.

To understand the mechanisms of crime prevention in correctional institutions, it is necessary to take into account the influence of various factors. First of all, these are social factors, such as the peculiarities of the social structure within institutions, the interaction between convicts, as well as the influence of criminal subcultures. These factors often play a key role in the formation of a criminal environment, especially in cases where prisoners face problems of social isolation or conflict.

In addition, economic factors also have a significant impact. The lack of resources to organize effective employment programs and educational initiatives, as well as poor conditions of detention, can encourage convicts to participate in offenses. The economic justification for improving conditions of detention and providing convicts with opportunities for development is an important element of crime prevention [9].

Psychological factors such as the emotional state of the convicts, the level of aggression, and the tendency to impulsive actions are equally important. Conditions of detention can cause stress, which increases the likelihood of committing crimes. Working with the psychological state of convicts, including correction and psychological support programs, reduces risks and creates a more stable environment inside correctional institutions [10].

Preventive measures should take into account all these aspects in order to be effective in the context of the specifics of the penitentiary system.

The issue of crime prevention in correctional institutions attracts attention not only in Kazakhstan, but also in many other countries of the world. International experience is an

important source for study, as different States, faced with similar problems, have developed their own unique approaches and methods to address issues of criminality among convicts. Among the countries that have made significant progress in reducing the level of delinquency and recidivism, the States of the European Union, such as Germany, Norway and the Netherlands, deserve special attention. The analysis of their experience allows us to identify the most effective strategies and assess the possibility of their application in Kazakhstan conditions [11].

In the countries of the European Union, there is a well-developed policy aimed at preventing offenses in penitentiary institutions, which is based on the principles of humanization and re-socialization. In particular, Germany, Norway and the Netherlands demonstrate high rates of successful integration of convicts into society after serving their sentences, which is directly related to the low rate of recidivism and minimization of violent crimes in places of detention.

In Germany, the emphasis is on maintaining a balance between monitoring and ensuring the rights of convicts [12]. Programs aimed at training prisoners, their psychological support and professional development are being actively implemented here. It is important to note that Germany pays special attention to the organization of working conditions of convicts, which contributes to their subsequent integration into the labor market after release. Labor programs help to reduce the aggressiveness of prisoners and have a positive impact on the overall atmosphere in institutions.

Norway, known for its "soft" prison system, strives to minimize violence and recidivism by creating favorable conditions for the re-socialization of prisoners. The main purpose of the Norwegian system is to prepare convicts for life in society, so prisons in Norway are more like dormitories, where prisoners have access to educational programs, trainings and vocational training. Research shows that this approach helps to reduce the level of crime within institutions, as well as reduces the likelihood of repeat offenses after release [13].

The Dutch prison system stands out for its differentiated approach to convicts, which is reflected in the creation of specialized programs and groups for special categories of prisoners. An example is working with young criminals or people with mental disorders. This approach includes individual work aimed at adapting rehabilitation programs to the specific needs of each convict, which helps to reduce the level of violence and recidivism in places of detention.

Special attention is paid to young criminals, for whom specialized centers and programs have been developed, such as "Small-Scale Facilities". These institutions provide more lenient conditions of detention, which allows young people to continue their education and participate in social life, while maintaining ties with family and society. An important element is the collaboration with psychologists and social workers, which helps to improve their chances of successful reintegration into society [14]. Such measures, based on an individual approach, help the Netherlands to reduce the level of violence and reoffending among convicts, which confirms their effectiveness in the penitentiary system.

One of the key elements of the European crime prevention system are programs for the re-socialization and rehabilitation of convicts. Within the framework of these programs, much attention is paid to the psychological and social support of prisoners. For example, in Norway and the Netherlands, individual rehabilitation plans are used, which are developed based on the needs of each prisoner [15]. These plans include educational courses, psychological assistance

programs, as well as trainings on the development of social and professional skills. Convicts get the opportunity not only to get an education, but also to master professions that may be in demand on the labor market.

Germany also demonstrates a high level of effectiveness of rehabilitation programs aimed at preparing prisoners for life outside of penitentiary institutions. Special attention is paid to educational projects, professional training and psychological work [16]. For example, prisoners can access psychology courses, which helps them better understand their actions and the reasons for their commission. Thanks to this approach, Germany shows a low level of recidivism, which confirms the success of the resocialization measures applied.

An essential element of the European crime prevention model is reforms aimed at humanizing the conditions of detention of convicts. This applies both to the material conditions and the approach to the prisoners themselves. In Norway and the Netherlands, prisoners have access to significant opportunities for self-development, including participation in educational and work programs, which significantly reduces tensions and conflicts within institutions. In these countries, convicts are perceived as persons who have the right to a second chance, and therefore must be prepared to return to society through positive incentives.

The conditions of detention in Norway are the subject of considerable attention both in academic circles and in the public sphere, which is explained by the uniqueness and success of the Norwegian penitentiary model. According to sources [17], Norway has established itself as one of the leading countries in the field of penal reform. The early 1990s were marked by a number of progressive reforms aimed primarily at the rehabilitation of convicts, rather than strengthening punitive measures. These reforms have led to a significant reduction in the rate of recidivism. According to the data, two years after release, recidivism in Norway reaches only 20%, and five years later – 25%, which is noticeably lower than similar figures in the UK, where recidivism reaches almost 50% a year later.

The fundamental philosophy of the Norwegian penitentiary system is aimed at creating conditions as close to normal life as possible. This is a principled approach, which is manifested, for example, in Halden prison, where prisoners have the opportunity to participate in educational and professional programs, work in various workshops and play sports. Preparing prisoners for life after release is a key task of the system. It is important to note that graduates of such programs leave prison with the qualifications of mechanics, carpenters and cooks, which contributes to their further integration into society.

The accommodation of prisoners in Norwegian prisons is also organized at a high level. The cells are equipped with everything necessary for a comfortable stay: they have a toilet, shower, refrigerator, desk, flat-screen TV, as well as windows overlooking natural landscapes such as the forest. In addition, prisons have common rooms with upholstered furniture and a kitchen, which helps to maintain social activity among prisoners.

One of the key aspects of this system is to reduce stress among convicts and minimize violent incidents. At Halden Prison, prisoners and prison staff spend a significant amount of time together, including sharing meals and participating in leisure activities. Such interaction helps to build trusting relationships between prisoners and staff, which has a positive effect on the atmosphere in the institution. According to the prison authorities, violent incidents are extremely rare here.

Norway pays special attention to the training of personnel for work in prisons. Employees are trained for two to three years, studying not only law and ethics, but also disciplines such as criminology, social work and English. This highlights the importance of the role of prison staff in the rehabilitation of convicts and their successful re-socialization.

Nevertheless, it is worth noting that some sources mention a possible reduction in funding for penitentiary institutions in Norway. This raises concerns among representatives of the system, as a decrease in funding may lead to an increase in violence and an increase in recidivism, which may jeopardize the achievements of the reform of recent decades.

The Netherlands has also carried out a reform of the penitentiary system aimed at humanizing the conditions of detention of prisoners and increasing access to educational and work programs in prisons. This reform has significantly reduced the rate of violent crimes among prisoners and contributed to a reduction in recidivism. Educational and labor programs have become important tools for preparing prisoners for life after release, reflecting the trend towards re-socialization and restoration in society. Reforms in the Netherlands also included the closure of a number of prisons due to a decrease in the number of prisoners. This was the result of a decrease in crime rates and the active use of alternative punishment programs. Many prison facilities have been converted for socially useful purposes, such as educational centers and public spaces, reflecting a systematic approach to prison reform in the country.

The application of such humanistic measures has helped the Netherlands to become an example of the successful implementation of educational and labor programs in correctional institutions, which has a positive impact on reducing crime and recidivism among prisoners [18].

The examples of Germany, Norway and the Netherlands confirm the effectiveness of an integrated approach to crime prevention, in which a significant role is given to the humanization of conditions of detention, re-socialization and individual work with convicts.

European countries are focusing on creating favorable conditions for the rehabilitation of convicts, focusing on their re-socialization and psychological support. However, other regions of the world are using alternative approaches, where the main focus is shifting from humanization to strengthening security measures and technological control.

In North America, especially in the USA and Canada, the introduction of modern technologies to improve safety in correctional facilities plays a key role. The main focus is on strengthening the supervision of prisoners through video surveillance and biometric systems. Video surveillance provides round-the-clock control over the movements of prisoners, which helps to identify potential incidents in a timely manner and reduce the risks of violations. This is especially important in conditions where monitoring the movements of convicts inside prisons requires a high degree of security.

The introduction of biometric technologies, such as fingerprint, face and iris scanning, significantly improves the identification of prisoners. These systems are used not only to prevent escapes, but also to simplify management within the institution, increasing staff efficiency and reducing errors in the identification of convicts [19], [20]. In particular, the use of biometrics makes it possible to more effectively control access to various areas of the institution and the movement of prisoners, which is especially important for conflict prevention and maintaining general order.



Special attention is paid to the development of predictive analytics technologies, which is especially typical for the US penitentiary system. Algorithms based on big data help predict the likelihood of prisoners committing crimes and prevent potential incidents [21]. This allows the prison administration not only to respond to crimes, but also to take preventive measures based on an analysis of the behavior of prisoners. Such systems are also actively developing in Canada, which helps to create safe conditions of detention and minimize conflicts within institutions.

The Canadian prison system pays considerable attention to psychological support for prisoners. Correctional institutions have teams including psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists who provide both individual and group psychotherapy sessions to convicts. These programs help prisoners cope with emotional problems, stress and aggression, which is especially important for improving conditions and reducing violence in prisons. An important role is assigned to interdisciplinary teams that coordinate an integrated approach to mental health support for prisoners, as well as transitional programs for convicts upon their release [22].

In the United States, prisoner rehabilitation programs actively include educational and professional training aimed at preparing convicts for successful integration into society after release. One of the main components of such programs is job training, which helps prisoners acquire in-demand skills and increase their chances of employment. According to research, participation in such programs reduces the likelihood of recidivism by 43% and increases the chances of getting a job by 28% after release [23].

The experience of the USA and Canada demonstrates a variety of approaches to crime prevention in correctional institutions. The use of technology, rehabilitation programs and control strategies helps to reduce crime and improve overall prison security, although overly harsh measures can have negative consequences in the long run. These examples illustrate different approaches: in Canada, the emphasis is on rehabilitation and psychological support, and in the United States – on discipline and control. Both approaches have their strengths and weaknesses, and their effectiveness largely depends on the specifics of each country's legal and social system.

When compared with the approaches of North America, Asian countries offer a different model of correctional management based on traditions of strict control and discipline. While the United States and Canada focus on a combination of rehabilitation and technological control, Asian prison systems, in turn, focus on strict control measures and maintaining strict order. The prison systems of Asian countries such as Japan, South Korea and Singapore are known for their strict and conservative approaches to discipline and crime prevention. In Japan, great attention is paid to strict control over the behavior of prisoners and compliance with the rules. Penitentiary institutions here operate in an environment where hierarchy and order are highly valued, which helps to minimize offenses. Prisoners are required to strictly follow rules and discipline, which reduces the level of aggression and conflict.

Singapore's prison system is considered one of the strictest in the world. Preventive measures include not only strict control, but also physical punishment for serious violations. Singapore's prison system is widely known for its strict discipline and strict controls. Corporal punishment, including flogging, is part of the punishment system and is used for serious violations. This

method of punishment is aimed at maintaining order among prisoners and includes cane strikes, which are inflicted under controlled conditions. Punishment is applied for crimes such as vandalism, illegal immigration, armed robbery and sexual crimes. Flogging is carried out strictly within the framework of the legal system, and medical examinations are required to carry out the punishment in order to ensure the safety of the convicted person [24]. This suppresses criminal tendencies among convicts and maintains a high level of discipline.

In South Korea, correctional institutions pay significant attention not only to strict control and discipline, but also to programs for the re-socialization of convicts. The main measures include the labor and educational training of prisoners. Education programs for prisoners range from basic academic training to courses aimed at developing social skills and legal awareness, which helps convicts better adapt to life after release. These programs aim to reduce the rate of recidivism while maintaining strict discipline, which remains a key element for maintaining order in places of detention [25].

Corruption among prison staff in Japan is a serious problem, and it is being combated through the introduction of strict controls and accountability measures. Japan has developed regular checks to prevent corruption, and correctional staff are subject to strict disciplinary liability for any corruption violations. This approach was introduced as part of a broader government anti-corruption policy and is accompanied by regular inspections and reforms aimed at increasing transparency and accountability in the penitentiary system.

One of the key steps in the fight against corruption was the reform of the penitentiary system after the Nagoya prison scandal, which led to the creation of independent bodies to monitor the work of institutions. These authorities have gained access to data and mechanisms for convict complaints, which contributes to increased transparency. However, some aspects of the Japanese system are still criticized due to the lack of centralization of control and the possibility of abuse by individual officials [26].

Additional measures include detailed investigations using financial monitoring to track illegal flows of funds. This mechanism helps to identify and stop corruption schemes at an early stage.

The experience of Asian countries demonstrates that strict discipline, strict rules and a high level of control over both prisoners and prison staff contribute to minimizing offenses and corruption.

Although Asian countries are achieving high rates of reducing crime and corruption through strict disciplinary measures and enhanced control, approaches to the penitentiary system in other regions of the world, especially in Europe, are developing in a slightly different direction. While strict measures in Asian countries focus on the prevention of offenses within institutions, European models, on the contrary, focus on creating conditions for the rehabilitation and social adaptation of prisoners.

International crime prevention models demonstrate a variety of strategies applied depending on the socio-economic and cultural context of the country. European approaches, especially in Germany and Norway, are based on the principles of humanization of punishment, which implies the creation of conditions for the personal growth of prisoners and their integration into society. Such measures include educational and employment programs that help prisoners prepare for life after release. In comparison with this approach, Asian countries such as Singapore and

Japan are guided by strict disciplinary policies and severity of punishments, which maintains a high level of control, but creates less favorable conditions for rehabilitation.

The U.S. and Canadian prison systems also illustrate differences in approaches to crime prevention. The United States is focusing more on control through technological measures and strengthening the disciplinary regime, while Canada is paying more attention to psychological and social rehabilitation programs, which creates more stable conditions for reducing the rate of recidivism. These differences reflect the different cultural and political contexts in which the penitentiary systems of these countries operate.

One of the key factors for the success of crime prevention programs is the focus on long-term rehabilitation goals. In countries where measures are aimed at re-socialization, as in Canada and Norway, there are more stable results in reducing relapses. Programs that promote the social and psychological recovery of prisoners create prerequisites for successful integration into society, which leads to a decrease in the level of repeat offenses.

At the same time, systems focused on strict discipline and punishment, such as in Singapore or the United States, can demonstrate success in reducing crime within institutions in the short term, but their long-term effectiveness is being questioned. Harsh measures devoid of rehabilitation elements can lead to negative psychological effects and increased aggression among convicts, which negatively affects the levels of recidivism after release. Practical examples show that excessive rigidity often does not contribute to reducing crime in the long term.

Special attention should also be paid to the level of financing of penitentiary systems. In countries where significant resources are allocated to rehabilitation programs, such as Canada and Germany, there is a higher success rate of preventive measures. On the contrary, overloaded and underfunded systems, as in some US prisons, cannot offer prisoners adequate conditions for their re-socialization, which leads to an increase in violence and offenses.

The cultural attitudes of society have a significant impact on the formation of penitentiary policy and its effectiveness. In countries with a high level of respect for human rights, such as Norway and Germany, government policy is aimed at creating conditions for the social rehabilitation of convicts, which reduces the criminogenic potential of prisoners after release. The culture of support that dominates these societies encourages prisoners to make positive changes, which helps to reduce crime rates.

In countries such as Japan and Singapore, cultural traditions emphasize the importance of collective order and discipline. Strict control methods are perceived here as effective and justified measures. These countries demonstrate a high level of control over offenses, but limitations in the possibilities of re-socialization can create problems for the integration of convicts into society after release. The legal systems of these countries maintain a high level of punishment and strict measures to maintain order, which is effective within the penitentiary system, but requires attention to issues of social adaptation.

Economic conditions also play an important role in the success of crime prevention measures. In countries with high levels of funding for penitentiary programs, as in Canada, conditions are being created for more comprehensive work with convicts, which increases the effectiveness of rehabilitation measures. At the same time, in countries where resources are limited, as is often the case in some American states, crime control systems face problems of congestion and a lack of support programs, which contributes to an increase in offenses.

The conclusion, based on an analysis of international experience, shows that a combination of cultural, legal and economic factors determines the success of crime prevention models. The development of re-socialization and rehabilitation programs, as well as the creation of conditions for the successful integration of convicts into society, plays a crucial role in reducing the level of offenses in the long term.

## **Conclusion**

An analysis of various international models shows that each country develops its own unique approaches depending on the national context. At the same time, successful practices can be adapted for use in other countries if their legal and social characteristics are taken into account. International experience in the prevention of crimes in correctional institutions can become an important source for the reform of the Kazakh penitentiary system. However, its application requires taking into account the peculiarities of the Kazakh legal framework, cultural and social conditions. In Europe and North America, rehabilitation programs are focused on humanizing conditions of detention and supporting convicts in the process of re-socialization. In Kazakhstan, such programs are in the formative stages, and their successful implementation requires serious reform of administrative mechanisms and infrastructure of correctional institutions.

The adaptation of foreign experience in Kazakhstan should take into account the specifics of Kazakh legislation, as well as the level of staff training. Work is needed to create conditions for the expansion of rehabilitation programs, including educational and labor initiatives, which will require changes in both the legal system and management practices. Kazakhstan will have to overcome the difficulties associated with the transition from a traditional approach to more humanistic methods of working with prisoners.

The main barrier to the introduction of international practices in Kazakhstan is related to the administrative structure of the penitentiary system, which remains focused on strict forms of control and punishment. This prevents the full implementation of rehabilitation programs, especially those that require flexibility in the management of prisoners and an individual approach. Administrative barriers also include insufficient coordination between the authorities responsible for the execution of sentences and for the implementation of reintegration programmes.

Financial constraints also play a significant role. Models that are successfully implemented in countries with higher budgetary expenditures on the penitentiary system, such as in Norway or Canada, require significant investments. Given the limited budget of Kazakhstan's correctional institutions, opportunities for the implementation of educational and rehabilitation programs remain limited.

The cultural aspect is also important for assessing the prospects of implementing international experience. In Kazakhstan, as in other post-Soviet countries, public perception of convicts is often negative, which creates barriers to reforming the penitentiary system towards humanization. This cultural specificity requires not only changes at the level of state policy, but also the formation of public opinion supporting the resocialization of convicts.

For the successful use of international experience in Kazakhstan, a strategy should be developed for the phased implementation of rehabilitation programs adapted to national conditions. First of all, it is worth paying attention to educational programs that can play a key role in reducing the rate of relapses. The experience of European and North American countries shows that providing prisoners with access to educational opportunities and vocational training contributes to their successful integration into society after release. In Kazakhstan, these programs can be expanded with the support of government and international organizations.

Another important recommendation is the development of psychological assistance for convicts. Programs aimed at reducing stress and aggression among prisoners can help create safer conditions of detention. Kazakhstan can adapt the Canadian experience, where much attention is paid to working with the psycho-emotional state of convicts through counseling and therapy. This can be useful for the prevention of violence and other offenses in places of detention.

For the successful implementation of these initiatives, it is also necessary to train prison staff in modern methods of working with convicts. The Kazakh system can learn from international experience, where personnel training includes not only legal aspects, but also methods of conflict management, rehabilitation and re-socialization. Professional development of employees will be an important step towards improving conditions of detention and reducing crime in places of detention.

It is also necessary to create a legal framework for broader cooperation between government agencies and non-governmental organizations working in the field of rehabilitation of convicts. Kazakhstan should take into account foreign experience, which shows that the participation of social services and civil society in working with convicts contributes to their successful integration and reduction of recidivism.

The introduction of these changes will make it possible to adapt international models of crime prevention to the realities of Kazakhstan and increase the effectiveness of the penitentiary system.

#### **The contribution of the authors.**

**Turysbek R.** – the author for correspondence prepared the main content of the article, summarized previous research by the topic.

**Zhumagulova Sh.** – prepared the materials of the legal practice and the conclusion of the research.

**Satayeva A.** – prepared the introduction and methodology of article, translated the references, abstract and information about the authors of the article.

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**Р.Б. Тұрысбек\*<sup>1</sup>, Ш.Р. Жумагулова<sup>2</sup>, А.Б. Сатаева<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық университеті*

<sup>2</sup>*Қорқыт Ата атындағы Қызылорда университеті*

<sup>3</sup>*«Туран-Астана» Университеті*

*(e-mail: <sup>1</sup>rysbek.turysbek@inbox.ru, <sup>2</sup>jumagulova\_sholpan@mail.ru, <sup>3</sup>satayevaazhan@gmail.com)*

## **Түзеу мекемелерінде қылмыстық құқық бұзушылықтардың алдын алудың халықаралық тәжірибесі**

**Аңдатпа:** Түрме тұрғындарының өсуі және қайталанулар санының артуы, әсіресе ауыр және аса ауыр қылмыстары үшін сотталғандар арасында түзеу мекемелерінде қылмыстық құқық бұзушылықтардың алдын алудың өзектілігі Қазақстанның қазіргі заманғы пенитенциарлық жүйесінің негізгі проблемаларының біріне айналуға жазаларды орындау жүйесін жетілдіру қажеттілігі табысты халықаралық тәжірибелерді талдауды және қолдануды талап етеді.

Зерттеу бас бостандығынан айыру орындарындағы қылмыстардың алдын алудың шетелдік әдістерін зерделеуге және олардың Қазақстан жағдайында қолданылуын бағалауға бағытталған.

Жұмыс әртүрлі тәсілдерді, соның ішінде криминологиялық, құқықтық және әлеуметтік-психологиялық тәсілдерді қарастырады және әлеуметтік, экономикалық және психологиялық аспектілер сияқты криминогендік ортаға әсер ететін факторларды талдайды.

Зерттеудің әдіснамалық негізі әдебиеттерді зерттеуді, қылмыстың алдын алудың халықаралық модельдерін салыстырмалы талдауды және шетелдік жүйелердің нақты жағдайларын сапалы талдауды біріктіреді. Нәтижесінде Еуропалық Одақ, Солтүстік Америка және Азия елдерінде жүзеге асырылатын тиімді стратегиялар анықталды. Олардың ішінде сотталғандарды қайта әлеуметтендіру және кәсіптік даярлау бағдарламалары, ұстау жағдайларын ізгілендіру, қауіпсіздіктің заманауи технологияларын пайдалану, сондай-ақ қатаң бақылау мен тәртіп шаралары бар.

Зерттеу нәтижелері сотталғандарды оңалту мен әлеуметтік бейімдеуге негізделген кешенді тәсілдің тиімділігін растайды, бұл рецидив деңгейін төмендетуге және криминогендік жағдайды жақсартуға ықпал етеді. Жұмыстың үлесі ұлттық заңнаманың ерекшелігін және Қазақстанның пенитенциарлық жүйесінің әкімшілік құрылымын ескере отырып халықаралық тәжірибені бейімдеу бойынша ұсынымдар әзірлеуден тұрады.

Зерттеудің практикалық маңыздылығы оның қорытындыларын Қазақстандағы жазаларды орындау жүйесін жаңғырту үшін қолдану мүмкіндігінде жатыр, бұл түзеу мекемелеріндегі қылмыс деңгейінің төмендеуіне және тұтқындарды қайта әлеуметтендіру тиімділігінің артуына әкелуі мүмкін.

**Түйін сөздер:** түзеу мекемелері, қылмыстың алдын алу, халықаралық тәжірибе, қайта әлеуметтендіру, сотталғандар

**Р.Б. Турысбек\*<sup>1</sup>, Ш.Р. Жумагулова<sup>2</sup>, А.Б. Сатаева<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Казахский Национальный университет имени аль-Фараби

<sup>2</sup>Кызылординский университет имени Коркыт Ата

<sup>3</sup>Университет «Туран-Астана»

(e-mail: <sup>1</sup>rysbe.turysbek@inbox.ru, <sup>2</sup>jumagulova\_sholpan@mail.ru, <sup>3</sup>satayevaizhan@gmail.com)

### **Международный опыт предупреждения уголовных правонарушений в исправительных учреждениях**

**Аннотация:** Актуальность предупреждения уголовных правонарушений в исправительных учреждениях на фоне роста тюремного населения и увеличения числа рецидивов, особенно среди осужденных за тяжкие и особо тяжкие преступления, становится одной из ключевых проблем современной пенитенциарной системы Казахстана. Необходимость совершенствования системы исполнения наказаний требует анализа и применения успешных международных практик.

Исследование направлено на изучение зарубежных методов предупреждения преступлений в местах лишения свободы и оценку их применимости в условиях Казахстана. В рамках работы рассматриваются различные подходы, включая криминологический, правовой и социально-психологический, а также анализируются факторы, влияющие на криминогенную обстановку, такие как социальные, экономические и психологические аспекты.



Методологическая основа исследования сочетает в себе изучение литературы, сравнительный анализ международных моделей предупреждения преступлений и качественный анализ реальных кейсов из зарубежных систем. В результате выявлены эффективные стратегии, реализуемые в странах Европейского Союза, Северной Америки и Азии. Среди них программы ресоциализации и профессиональной подготовки осужденных, гуманизация условий содержания, использование современных технологий безопасности, а также строгие меры контроля и дисциплины.

Результаты исследования подтверждают эффективность комплексного подхода, основанного на реабилитации и социальной адаптации осужденных, что способствует снижению уровня рецидивов и улучшению криминогенной обстановки. Вклад работы заключается в разработке рекомендаций по адаптации международного опыта с учетом специфики национального законодательства и административной структуры пенитенциарной системы Казахстана.

Практическая значимость исследования заключается в возможности применения его выводов для модернизации системы исполнения наказаний в Казахстане, что потенциально может привести к снижению уровня преступности в исправительных учреждениях и повышению эффективности ресоциализации заключенных.

**Ключевые слова:** исправительные учреждения, предупреждение преступлений, международный опыт, ресоциализация, осужденные

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### **Information about the authors:**

**Тұрысбек Р.Б.** – хат-хабар авторы, заң ғылымдарының магистрі, докторант, қылмыстық құқық, қылмыстық іс жүргізу және криминалистика кафедрa, заң факультеті, әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық университеті, әл-Фараби даңғылы 71, 050000, Алматы, Қазақстан.

**Жумагулова Ш.Р.** – заң ғылымдарының кандидаты, аға оқытушы, «Құқықтану» кафедрасы, Қорқыт Ата атындағы Қызылорда университеті, Айтеке би көшесі, 29А, 120000, Қызылорда, Қазақстан.

**Сатаева А.Б.** – аға оқытушы, «Туран-Астана» Университеті, Дүкенов көшесі, 29, 010013, Астана, Қазақстан.

**Тұрысбек Р.Б.** – автор для корреспонденции, магистр, докторант, кафедра уголовного права, уголовного процесса и криминалистики, юридический факультет, Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, пр. аль-Фараби, 71, 050000, Алматы, Казахстан.

**Жумагулова Ш.Р.** – кандидат юридических наук, старший преподаватель, кафедра «Правоведение», Кызылординский университет имени Коркыт Ата, ул. Айтеке би, 29А, 120000, Кызылорда, Казахстан.

**Сатаева А.Б.** – магистр права, старший преподаватель, Университет «Туран-Астана», ул. Дукенова, 29, 010013, Астана, Казахстан.

**Turysbek R.** – corresponding author, master of law, doctoral student of the Department of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and Criminalistics, Faculty of Law, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Al-Farabi Ave., 71, 050000, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

**Zhumagulova Sh.** – candidate of Law, Senior Lecturer, Department of “Jurisprudence”, Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University, Aiteke bi street, 29A, 120000, Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan.

**Satayeva A.** – senior lecturer, Turan-Astana University, Dukenuly street, 29, 010013, Astana, Kazakhstan.