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Secondary Victimization in the Official Duties of Police Officers

The relevance of the study is determined by the insufficient regulatory and organizational protection of police officers exposed to secondary victimization in the course of their professional activities. The purpose of the study is to identify the features of secondary victimization and to assess the effectiveness of existing prevention mechanisms within the system of internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The object of the study is the public relations arising from internal investigations involving police officers. The study employs methods of systematic analysis of scientific literature, examination of regulatory legal acts, and an empirical study in the form of a survey of police officers. The results indicate the fragmented nature of preventive practices and a high demand among police officers for formalized protection guarantees. The conclusions substantiate the need to improve legal regulation and introduce specific mechanisms to protect police officers. Implementing specialized protection procedures will increase officers' trust in internal investigations.

Keywords: secondary victimization, police officers, safety, protection act, official investigation, protection, service activity, Disciplinary liability, Prevention, Regulatory framework.

Introduction

Relevance of the research topic. The relevance of this study is that victimological research for a long time has focused mainly on the problems of primary victimization and the analysis of the direct impact of criminal assault on the victim, including her subjective experience. The scientific literature has focused on crime rates and the consequences of crimes for victims, with much of the empirical and theoretical work focusing on victimization in the context of sexual crimes and interpersonal violence.

At the same time, the problem of professional victimization of police officers remains insufficiently developed to date. The understanding of the phenomenon of secondary victimization of police officers, which arises not as a result of the criminal assault itself, but as a result of institutional, organizational, and procedural practices accompanying official activities, including official investigations, disciplinary procedures, and interaction with other government agencies, is particularly fragmented.

The relevance of the study is also determined by society's and the state's increasing attention to law enforcement agencies' accountability, greater control over police officers' official behavior, and the expansion of disciplinary and procedural mechanisms for evaluating their professional activities.

The transformation of public administration mechanisms, changing socio-economic conditions and the active development of digital technologies have complicated and made multilevel the nature of security threats. Modern society is characterized by the simultaneous expansion of opportunities for law-abiding citizens who use the achievements of scientific and technological progress to improve the quality of life, as well as for those who commit illegal acts and adapt new technologies and economic processes for criminal purposes [1].

In such circumstances, the law enforcement system faces a need to modernize procedures and increase transparency of its activities, thereby increasing the burden on employees and their institutional vulnerability. Of particular importance is the issue of internal legal protection of personnel, including mechanisms to prevent undue pressure, stigmatization, and secondary victimization.

Thus, the study of institutional guarantees for the official security of police officers aligns with the strategic objective of further developing a rule-of-law state, focused on balancing the interests of the individual, society, and the state. Police officers are increasingly finding themselves in a situation of increased institutional vulnerability, in which legal and organizational responses aimed at ensuring legality may inadvertently lead to the formation of the phenomenon of secondary victimization. Police officers increasingly find them-

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selves in a situation of increased institutional vulnerability, in which legal and organizational responses aimed at ensuring legality may inadvertently lead to the formation of the phenomenon of secondary victimization.

The lack of a systematic approach to identifying institutional factors in secondary victimization and to developing mechanisms to protect the rights and legitimate interests of police officers necessitates a comprehensive scientific analysis of this issue.

The theoretical basis of the study was the provisions of the general victimological theory (G. von Gentig, B. Mendelssohn), the concept of secondary victimization, developed by M. Simonds, as well as modern research on institutional and organizational victimization. Methodologically, the work is based on a victimological approach in criminology, according to which harm can be caused not only by criminal encroachment, but also by the peculiarities of the functioning of social and legal institutions. Additionally, the provisions of the theory of organizational Support (Organizational Support Theory) and the model of professional requirements and resources (JD-R Model) are used, which make it possible to consider the office environment as a factor of both protection and reinforcement of victimogenic risks.

The purpose of the study. The purpose of this study is to analyze the phenomenon of secondary victimization of police officers, taking into account the institutional, organizational, and procedural factors influencing its formation, as well as to develop ways to improve the legal and organizational mechanisms for the prevention of secondary victimization in the law enforcement system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Research objectives. To achieve this goal, the study assumes the solution of the following tasks:

1. To consider the main scientific approaches to the concept of victimization and secondary victimization in the framework of victimological research.
2. To analyze the features of professional victimization of police officers and determine the place of secondary victimization in its structure.
3. Identify the risks and impact of secondary victimization on the professional activities of police officers
4. Formulate proposals to improve the legal and organizational mechanisms for the prevention of secondary victimization of police officers.

Methods and materials

During the study, foreign practices for countering secondary victimization of law enforcement officers were examined. The importance of the organizational environment is confirmed by research based on the Job Demands–Resources (JD-R) Model, which shows that the combination of high job demands and limited resources increases stress levels and contributes to the development of professional burnout. In conditions of constant conflict, a lack of psychological support, the formal nature of internal investigations, or low managerial involvement can exacerbate the consequences of primary aggression, thereby reproducing victimization processes at the institutional level. Accordingly, the organizational environment can act as either a protective factor or a factor that intensifies secondary victimization [2].

The study was carried out using a comprehensive victimological approach that allows us to consider the secondary victimization of police officers in the context of disciplinary and official proceedings. The methodological basis of the work combines the provisions of criminology and victimology with elements of criminal and administrative law, given the institutional nature of secondary victimization and its direct connection to procedural decisions and government agency management practices. As part of the legal analysis, general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis were used, enabling investigation of the content and structure of the norms governing the disciplinary responsibility of police officers, the procedure for conducting official investigations, and the system of procedural guarantees for the protection of their rights. Special attention was paid to the analysis of the language of legal norms and departmental regulations, as well as to the degree to which they focus on preventing repeated professional and psychological harm to police officers during official procedures. The empirical basis of the study was the results of a sociological survey of employees of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, aimed at identifying the victimogenic potential of existing disciplinary and official procedures. 541 police officers from various departments participated in the study. The survey enabled analysis of employees' perceptions of the objectivity and fairness of official investigations, the degree to which their procedural position is taken into account, and the presence or absence of effective protection mechanisms against additional professional and psychological pressure. The results obtained were used to assess the extent to which current disciplinary procedures can act as a factor in the secondary victimization of police officers. Additionally, the study's empirical basis consisted of generalized,

depersonalized materials on law enforcement practice, data from official investigations, and the author's personal work experience in the personnel inspection unit. The use of practical examples enabled the identification of systemic problems in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of police officers, as well as substantiating proposals to improve legal regulation and prevent secondary victimization.

The empirical part used methods of quantitative and qualitative analysis of survey results, including generalization, grouping and interpretation of data. In the analysis of foreign practice, a structural and functional analysis of disciplinary procedures as an institutional mechanism was used.

Results

The following internal investigation case illustrates this issue. During the work, a verbal conflict arose among colleagues, resulting in mutual insults. One of the participants in the conflict stated in his report that he had been slapped on the face. However, there was no objective evidence supporting this claim: no video surveillance was available in the room, no visible injuries were documented, and no medical examination was conducted. Despite the lack of evidence, an internal investigation was initiated based on the report. As a result of the review of the case materials, both employees were held liable for violating the statutory norms governing official relations. However, afterwards, their colleagues in the professional environment developed negative attitudes towards them.

Thus, the institutional reaction was expressed in the formal and symmetrical application of disciplinary sanctions without differentiating the roles of the parties to the conflict, without establishing the actual circumstances of the alleged physical impact, and without taking into account the consequences of subsequent stigmatization, which led to the secondary victimization of participants in the official conflict. From a victimological perspective, such a situation shows signs of secondary victimization, which does not arise from the initial conflict interaction but rather from the peculiarities of its institutional resolution.

Firstly, the internal investigation was primarily formal in nature and focused on restoring a disciplinary balance rather than protecting the applicant or establishing his vulnerability. The lack of evidence of physical impact did not warrant a waiver of symmetrical disciplinary responsibility, thereby negating the importance of the employee's request for protection.

Secondly, the applicant did not receive institutional support after the investigation was completed. On the contrary, the staff has developed a wary attitude towards the employee who initiated the report. He began to be perceived as a source of conflict, leading to deterioration in interpersonal and professional communication. This effect corresponds to the phenomenon of "organizational stigmatization of complainants" described in the scientific literature [3; 41].

In the academic literature, stigmatization is defined as a symbol with negative connotations that reduces a person to a polluted state, which leads to underestimation and labeling it as a symbol of rejection. In other words, stigmatization is a deviation from generally accepted phenomena and is a sociocultural process in which marginalized groups are recognized as undesirable. In addition to psychological and physical stigmatization, it also leads to such social consequences as separation, isolation, reduced interaction, deprivation of equal opportunities for people, and weakening of social support [4; 2042-2043].

Stigmatization of the victim of an offense is one of the key factors of secondary victimization, since it forms negative social labels and biased attitudes on the part of society and institutional actors. When the victim is confronted with accusations, distrust, or belittling of the harm caused, psychological trauma and a sense of social isolation increase; such a reaction of the environment is often manifested in the activities of law enforcement agencies, medical and social services, which transforms the initial harm into a repeated traumatic experience. As a result, stigmatization not only complicates the recovery process of the victim but also reduces their willingness to seek protection and legal assistance. Therefore, overcoming stigmatizing attitudes is a necessary condition for preventing secondary victimization and improving the effectiveness of the system for protecting the rights of victims of human rights violations.

Thirdly, the negative consequences of the treatment proved more sensitive to the applicant than the participation in the initial conflict itself. In other words, the situation that prompted an employee to resort to a legally prescribed protection mechanism could have been limited or local in nature, but the subsequent reaction of the surrounding professional environment—distrust, informal condemnation, alienation, or doubt of loyalty—led to more lasting and profound consequences.

In such circumstances, a formally guaranteed right to appeal is not accompanied by actual support. On the contrary, an employee may face deterioration in official relations, a decrease in trust from management or colleagues, and a restriction on informal communication, which objectively affect their professional well-

being and prospects. Thus, the very fact of treatment triggers a mechanism of secondary victimization: instead of restoring violated rights and a sense of security, social and professional vulnerability increases.

This dynamic creates an attitude among employees that leads them to refuse to use legitimate means of protection in the future, undermining the principles of fairness within the team and hindering the formation of a healthy organizational culture.

The main regulatory legal act of the Republic of Kazakhstan defining the legal status of law enforcement officers, as well as the procedure and grounds for bringing them to disciplinary responsibility, is the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Law Enforcement Service" № 380-IV dated January 6, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the Law). This law establishes key legal definitions, including those of official investigation, disciplinary responsibility, disciplinary misconduct, and disciplinary punishment [5].

According to the Law, an internal investigation is a regulated activity aimed at establishing the facts of disciplinary violations, identifying the circumstances of their commission, and the causes and conditions that contributed to them. As part of an internal investigation, evidentiary materials are collected and analyzed, participants are interviewed, and official documentation and other relevant sources of information are studied, enabling a comprehensive assessment of the nature and degree of disciplinary misconduct. An internal investigation is conducted at the direction of the head of a law enforcement agency or another authorized official. At the same time, the law provides exceptions to the general rule: in cases of minor disciplinary misconduct and when an employee admits the violation in writing, an official investigation may not be conducted. The legislator differentiates disciplinary offenses by severity, distinguishing between minor, significant, and gross violations, thereby enabling the application of proportionate disciplinary measures. The system of disciplinary penalties established by law includes a remark, reprimand, severe reprimand, and warning for incomplete official compliance, demotion to a special rank or service class, dismissal from law enforcement agencies, and dismissal with deprivation of departmental awards. This gradation of liability measures reflects the principle of differentiating disciplinary responses according to the nature and consequences of the misconduct.

Along with the Law, the law enforcement practice of conducting official investigations is regulated by bylaws. In particular, the authorized persons are guided by the Methodological Recommendations on the procedure for conducting internal investigations and imposing disciplinary penalties in the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, approved by Order № 318 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 21, 2025. These Methodological Recommendations aim to increase disciplinary responsibility among employees of internal affairs bodies, prevent offenses, including corruption, ensure legality during official investigations, and improve the effectiveness of educational and psychological work with personnel.

The legislation consolidates the rights and protections of employees in internal investigations, providing formal guarantees of legality and discipline. However, it does not always pay sufficient attention to the issues of secondary victimization and the stigmatization that may arise during procedures. As a result, employees may experience additional psychological and professional pressure, even when fully complying with the regulations.

With this in mind, it is important to consider developing institutional support measures that do not change the existing legal framework but do minimize the risk of repeated damage, increase transparency of procedures, and strengthen confidence in the internal control system.

To identify employees' needs regarding ensuring their official and legal security during official investigations, a sociological study was conducted, in which respondents, including employees of internal affairs bodies, were presented with the idea of introducing an "Act of Protection" as an additional procedural tool. 541 police officers from various departments took part in the survey.

For example, in Germany, as the JD-R Model states, different types of work-related social resources, such as support from supervisors or co-workers, group cohesiveness, and organizational support, have been shown to increase employees' organizational commitment.

An explanation for the relationship between supervisor support and affective commitment is provided by Organizational Support Theory (OST). According to OST, employees develop a general belief about the extent to which the organization cares about their well-being and values their contributions; this belief is referred to as perceived organizational support (POS). POS is strengthened by favorable work experiences, such as organizational rewards and positive job conditions, and it mediates the positive relationship between supervisor support and affective commitment. This occurs because employees feel an obligation to care about the organization in return for the fulfillment of their socio-emotional needs [2; 2-3].

Thus, perceived organizational support is an important factor in preventing secondary victimization and in fostering a sense of security and recognition of professional contributions among employees. It promotes the development of trusting relationships between staff and management, reducing emotional stress in stressful situations and increasing job satisfaction. The lack of such support, on the contrary, can increase feelings of alienation, lead to professional burnout, and decrease motivation. With a high level of POS, employees adapt more easily to conflict situations and criticism, perceiving the organization as a partner rather than a source of pressure. This, in turn, has a positive effect on performance quality and resistance to stressors.

In the context of victimological analysis, this is of fundamental importance. In the absence of support and fair response procedures, the risk of secondary victimization increases, as employees may perceive the organization as a source of additional pressure rather than protection. On the contrary, a high level of organizational support can perform a protective function, reducing the likelihood of repeated psychological damage and strengthening the professional stability of police officers.

The proposed "Protection Act" is considered a comprehensive document formed by a police officer, in which their position on the merits of the check can be systematically stated. The structure of the act is supposed to include objections and comments on the materials of the internal investigation, an indication of possible violations of the procedure, requests for additional verification actions, references to unacceptable or questionable evidence, as well as justification of the position by citing regulatory legal acts and evidence of protection. Thus, the act is intended to institutionalize the employee's right to fully implement the principle of competition and equality of the parties within the framework of an internal procedure.

The results of the study indicate that there is a request in the system to strengthen procedural guarantees. Even though the majority of respondents generally positively assess the current procedure for conducting internal investigations, a significant number indicate the presence of systemic risks: insufficient consideration of the employee's position, limited time to prepare explanations, and a lack of clearly defined guarantees of protection in the event of disputes. About half of the respondents, directly or indirectly, confirmed that their opinions are not always taken into account during investigations, which creates a sense of vulnerability and reduces confidence in the procedure.

In this context, the initiative to introduce the "Act of Protection" received almost unanimous support: 90 % of respondents supported the proposal. At the same time, employees associate the implementation of the act primarily with the possibility of a clear, structured presentation of their position, protection against unfounded accusations, and increased transparency in the decisions of disciplinary commissions. Significantly, about 80 % of respondents believe that regulatory consolidation of such a tool would help strengthen confidence in the procedures of official investigations.

Thus, the results of the study demonstrate a steady institutional demand for expanding procedural guarantees of objectivity, fairness, and the legal protection of employees. The introduction of the "Protection Act", subject to its regulatory consolidation and the provision of legal support, can become a significant mechanism for improving official security, strengthening confidence in the internal control system, and reducing conflict in internal affairs bodies, which ultimately will contribute to a more effective performance of their duties by employees.

Discussion

To understand the phenomenon of secondary victimization, it seems necessary to refer to the original concept of victim. The famous criminologist D.V. Rivman noted that "for victimology as a general theory of victimization, the subject of which is victims in any non-criminal situations (environmental disasters, natural disasters, equipment failures, etc.), the term "victim" is quite sufficient, since it designates the victim without detailing the mechanism of harm" [6; 33]. S. Mandl and J. Planitzer, based on the analysis of international conventions, note that in the 1980s a narrow understanding of the definition of "victim" prevailed, associating only with physical violence. However, later it was expanded to include psychological and economic damage [7; 58].

In turn, from a victimological point of view, it is proposed that the concept of "victim" includes not only the person who was harmed, but also the victim of an attempted crime, close relatives of deceased victims, and "guilty" victims [8; 67]. Some authors refer to victims not only as individuals but also as legal entities, the state, society, the international legal order, and the legal and moral system of society, using the term "victim" in an expanded sense [9; 124]. In line with this approach, we consider it necessary to clarify that, within the framework of criminology, a victim is usually understood as a person who has been a victim of a crime.

In contrast, in victimology, this concept has a broader meaning and does not necessarily imply harm resulting from a criminal act. The very fact of causing harm, including moral or psychological harm, is sufficient [10; 31].

Summarizing the presented scientific approaches, it should be noted that the concept of a victim in criminological science is not limited to criminal situations and can encompass cases of physical, moral, or psychological harm in broader social contexts. Based on this, it seems possible to consider police officers whose professional activities are objectively associated with increased risks and stressful effects as potential victims. At the same time, victimization can be caused not only by unlawful encroachments but also by internal organizational factors, including pressure, stigmatization, or a negative attitude toward an employee who exercises his legitimate rights, for example, by applying for protection of his own interests.

Such a statement of the issue is not aimed at discrediting the institution of law enforcement, but, rather, is focused on a scientific understanding of existing risks to minimize them. Identifying and discussing the factors of secondary victimization in the professional environment will help create a more stable, fair, and supportive organizational culture. Ultimately, this will help strengthen official discipline, improve the performance of official duties, and strengthen confidence in the law enforcement system as a whole.

It is in this expanded victimological understanding of the victim that it seems appropriate to consider the phenomenon of secondary victimization of police officers. The concept of secondary victimization was first conceptualized more than forty years ago by M. Symonds, who introduced the concept of the so-called "second trauma". Such trauma occurs when victims of crime, seeking recognition and support from government and law enforcement agencies, encounter not the expected empathy, but a formally correct yet emotionally distant response from professionals [11; 132].

Secondary victimization refers to indirect harm to the victim related to the victim's attitude toward the social community as a whole, persons in the immediate social environment, social control authorities, intermediaries, and staff working with victims [12; 262-263]. Moreover, with secondary victimization, victims of crimes, especially those who are sexually abused, receive more serious and lasting injuries [13].

Such institutional detachment can exacerbate the initial damage and create a persistent sense of alienation and distrust of the justice system among victims.

In this context, the spread of the phenomenon of secondary victimization to professional groups with an increased level of victimization, including police officers, is of particular scientific interest. Despite having powerful powers, police officers in some cases find themselves victims not only of criminal attacks, but also of disciplinary procedures, as well as subsequent organizational and procedural influences that can enhance the harm they have caused.

In relation to the professional activities of police officers, secondary victimization manifests itself in the form of repeated psychological and professional damage caused by internal investigations, disciplinary procedures, public pressure, and a lack of sufficient institutional guarantees of support.

In this sense, secondary victimization should be considered not only as an individual psychological phenomenon, but also as a structural problem in legal regulation and the organizational culture of law enforcement agencies, which necessitates a comprehensive and comparative analysis of national models of protection for police officers.

In our understanding, for police officers, secondary victimization manifests itself through formal procedures, official checks, bureaucratic alienation, and lack of psychological support, which increases stress and emotional burnout, as well as negatively affects the effectiveness of their further work, reducing professional motivation and resistance to stressful situations. Therefore, it is important not only to consolidate legal guarantees of protection but also to create an organizational environment that provides psychological support, leadership involvement, and the development of professional competencies.

In the context of the study of secondary victimization in law enforcement agencies, situations in which formally legitimate disciplinary procedures lead to additional harm to the applicant are of particular interest.

Thus, the analysis of secondary victimization requires an assessment not only of the legality of disciplinary procedures, but also of their actual impact on the employee's situation. This involves studying institutional safeguards, organizational culture, mechanisms to prevent the stigmatization of applicants, and procedural tools to minimize the risk of repeated harm when an employee exercises their legal rights.

Conclusions

The conducted analysis allows us to state that the secondary victimization of police officers is an independent and systemic victimological phenomenon that is formed not as a result of criminal encroachment,

but as a result of institutional, organizational, and procedural features of official activity. In some cases, an employee's vulnerability stems not so much from the conflict itself or the disciplinary situation, but rather from the subsequent reaction of the professional environment and the specifics of internal production.

It has been established that the current system of official investigations in the Republic of Kazakhstan primarily focuses on ensuring discipline and legality, but does not fully take into account the employee's position as a potentially vulnerable subject. Formalization of procedures, limited procedural guarantees, insufficient regulation of the right to protection, as well as manifestations of stigmatization in the professional environment (perception of treatment as "disloyalty", formation of negative labels, reduction of informal support) can increase the social and professional vulnerability of a person exercising their legitimate rights. As a result, recourse to legally prescribed protection mechanisms may be accompanied not by the restoration of a sense of security, but by the emergence of additional reputational and psychological risks.

Thus, the secondary victimization of police officers should be considered as a structural problem of legal regulation and the organizational culture of law enforcement agencies. It has an impact on professional safety, employees' psychological stability, the level of internal trust, and the willingness to use legitimate legal protection mechanisms. Ignoring this problem can contribute to the latency of office conflicts, reduce openness, and create distrust of internal control procedures.

The proposed "Protection Act" is not a formal duplication of the employee's explanations, but is a procedurally structured tool for implementing the principle of competition and equality of the parties within the framework of an internal audit. Its implementation will minimize the victimogenic factors associated with the formalism of procedures, insufficient fixation of the employee's position and the risk of subsequent stigmatization.

The regulatory consolidation of this mechanism will create additional guarantees of procedural transparency, strengthen employee confidence in disciplinary procedures, and reduce the likelihood of institutional secondary victimization.

To minimize secondary victimization, it seems advisable to institutionalize a victimological approach in disciplinary proceedings, combining organizational and procedural measures. Such measures may include the introduction of an "Employee Protection Act" as a formalized procedural tool that ensures the right to systematically present one's own position, provide evidence, and indicate procedural violations within the framework of an internal investigation. The normative consolidation of this mechanism, combined with the formation of a culture of inadmissibility of stigmatization of applicants, can strengthen guarantees of the objectivity and fairness of disciplinary procedures, increase the level of institutional trust, and, ultimately, have a positive impact on the effectiveness of official activities and the fulfillment by employees of their duties to the state and society.

In addition, the study of foreign practice, in particular the experience of Germany, demonstrates the need for an integrated approach to the prevention of secondary victimization of police officers. Effective staff protection requires not only the regulatory consolidation of legal guarantees, but also the creation of a supportive organizational environment, the development of a psychological support system, increased managerial responsibility, and improved professional training for employees.

It is the combination of institutional, managerial, and personal-professional resources that enables minimizing the negative consequences of primary aggression, increasing employees' stress tolerance, and ensuring the stability of their professional activities. Ultimately, such an integrated approach helps strengthen law enforcement agencies' human resources and increase public confidence in their activities.

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Полиция қызметкерлерінің қызметтік қызметіндегі екінші реттік виктимизация

Зерттеудің өзектілігі қызметтік қызмет барысында қайталама виктимизацияға ұшырайтын полиция қызметкерлерінің нормативтік және ұйымдастырушылық тұрғыдан жеткіліксіз қорғалуымен айқындалады. Зерттеудің мақсаты — Қазақстан Республикасы ішкі істер органдары жүйесінде қайталама виктимизацияның көрініс беру ерекшеліктерін анықтау және оның алдын алу тетіктерінің тиімділігін бағалау. Зерттеу объектісі полиция қызметкерлеріне қатысты қызметтік тексерулер жүргізу барысында туындайтын қоғамдық қағынастар. Зерттеу барысында ғылыми әдебиеттерді жүйелі талдау, нормативтік құқықтық актілерді зерделеу әдістері, сондай-ақ полиция қызметкерлеріне сауалнама жүргізу түріндегі эмпирикалық зерттеу қолданылды. Зерттеу нәтижелері алдын алу шараларының фрагментарлық сипатта екенін және полиция қызметкерлерінің формалдандырылған қорғау кепілдіктеріне жоғары қажеттілігін көрсетеді. Қорытындыда полиция қызметкерлерін қорғаудың құқықтық реттелуін жетілдіру және арнайы қорғау тетіктерін енгізу қажеттілігі негізделген.

Кілт сөздер: екінші виктимизация, полиция қызметкерлері, қауіпсіздік, қорғау акты, қызметтік тергеу, қорғау, қызметтік әрекет, дисциплинарлық жауапкершілік, алдын алу, нормативтік реттеу.

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Вторичная виктимизация в служебной деятельности сотрудников полиции

Актуальность исследования обусловлена недостаточной нормативной и организационной защищённостью сотрудников полиции, подвергающихся вторичной виктимизации в ходе служебной деятельности. Целью исследования является выявление особенностей проявления вторичной виктимизации и оценка эффективности существующих механизмов её профилактики в системе органов внутренних дел Республики Казахстан. Объектом исследования являются общественные отношения, возникающие в процессе служебных расследований в отношении сотрудников полиции. В работе использованы методы систематического анализа научной литературы, изучения нормативных правовых актов, а также эмпирическое исследование в форме анкетирования сотрудников полиции. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о фрагментарности профилактических мер и высокой потребности сотрудников в формализованных гарантиях защиты. В выводах обосновывается необходимость совершенствования правового регулирования и внедрения специальных механизмов защиты сотрудников полиции.

Ключевые слова: вторичная виктимизация, сотрудники полиции, безопасность, акт защиты, служебное расследование, защита, служебная деятельность, дисциплинарная ответственность.

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