

# Interdisciplinary Links in the Theory of Criminal Intelligence Activity

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**Keywords:** Criminal intelligence activity, criminal law, criminology, administrative law, a subject of science, crime prevention, an administrative contract.

**Abstract:** The article analyzes the interdisciplinary links in the theory of criminal intelligence activity. The purpose of the work is to search for new opportunities to improve the criminal intelligence counteraction to crime. In order to achieve the goal, the authors identified the main tasks that followed from the characteristics of a subject of criminal intelligence activity, namely: identifying common interdisciplinary links, establishing the presence of a unity of tasks – the fight against crime, proving the impossibility of the effectiveness of crime prevention without conducting interdisciplinary research. The use of the method of comparative analysis in conjunction with general scientific methods made it possible to establish common features and identify integral tasks of criminal intelligence activities and other legal sciences, as well as to substantiate the position according to which the conclusions of interdisciplinary research should enrich the theory and practice of crime prevention. In the course of the study, it was found that criminal intelligence activity is based on conceptual criminological theories. The results of the study make it possible to expand knowledge in the field of crime prevention, to ensure the integration of theoretical knowledge into practical activities.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Since the emphasized theme implies the need to analyze a subject of criminal intelligence activity, the prerequisites for this study were the conceptual works of leading scientists in the considered field: A.I. Alekseev, G.K. Sinilov (Alekseev A. I., 1973), A.G. Lekar (Lekar A.G., 1972), S.S. Ovchinsky and others. A new direction has been developed – criminal intelligence crime prevention, a special role in this invention was played by S.S. Galakhov, as well as a number of researchers V.S. Kubarev, A.P. Nekrasov (Nekrasov A.P., 2005), etc. The works of A.P. Isichenko (Isichenko A.P., 2001), B.I. Baranenko, E.A. Didorenko (Baranenko B.I., 2004) and others were devoted to comprehensive interdisciplinary research.


Specifying the unconditional scientific significance of the works of all authors as the basis

for our study, we state that most of the research was carried out in a different socio-legal and criminal situation in the country.

The hypothesis of the study is that the two-way use of theories, practices, information, conclusions of criminology and a number of other sciences with criminal intelligence activity will provide new theoretical knowledge that will increase the effectiveness of solving the main task of criminal policy – crime prevention (Ishchuk Ya. G., 2021).

The purpose of the study is to identify and describe common joint “interests” of legal sciences and criminal intelligence activity, a comprehensive analysis of the possibilities of using their symbiotic-integrated knowledge in crime prevention measures.

In order to achieve this goal, the following tasks were set and solved: the interrelation and place of criminology and criminal intelligence activity in criminal policy were determined, conceptual and

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"private" interests (tasks) of sciences were found, the value of interdisciplinary research in the field of crime prevention was proved.

## 2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research materials were scientific works in the field of criminology, criminal intelligence activity and a number of other sciences.

The study was based on a dialectical approach to the disclosure of interdisciplinary relations using general scientific (systemic, logical, analysis and synthesis) and specific scientific methods: formal-logical, structural analysis, comparative method. Cognitive procedures of system analysis, an integrated approach to the considered problem were used. The application of a combination of these methods and some other ones made it possible to study and analyze the scientific work of scholars and the practice of criminal intelligence activity.

## 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Currently, complex ("interdisciplinary") studies of various sciences make it possible to look at existing theoretical and practical problems from a different angle and develop promising ways to solve them. Key fields of criminological knowledge are focused on the theoretical and practical aspects of law enforcement. The knowledge obtained as a result of the integration of criminology into the sciences of the "anti-criminal unit" offers practitioners new ways to solve the problems of crime prevention.

Criminological ideas are the most important guideline and source for the formation of criminal policy, the development of anti-criminal legislation and law enforcement practice. Criminology occupies a special, fundamental, and connecting place in the structure of criminal policy and the disclosure of this theme requires individual attention and a separate discussion. Its place can be schematically indicated in the following way:

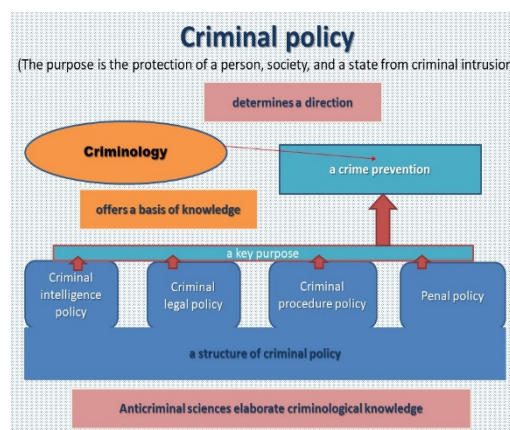


Figure 1: Criminal policy.

It should be emphasized that criminal intelligence activity is organically interconnected with some sciences (psychology, administrative law, constitutional law, criminal procedure law, criminalistics, criminology, criminal law (Shkabin, G.S., 2017), etc.): on the one hand, it has at the basis of its concepts certain knowledge of these sciences, uses their methods and new information, replenishing its own knowledge, while developing the own conclusions.

A feature of modern science is the tendency to synthesize knowledge. New realities are such that without the synthesis of information obtained through its accumulation from other areas of knowledge, it is impossible to solve modern complex problems. Scientists (Lebedev S. Ya, 2009; Dolgova A.I., 2017; Antonyan Yu.M., 2014; Kvashis V.E., 2019) reasonably call such a synthesis criminological, since it corresponds to the goals and objectives of criminal policy.

The crime prevention system is fundamental to achieving the purpose of criminal policy and the only way to reduce the number of crimes: it does not allow to increase the scope of criminality and boost the number of victims of crime. The criminological core of knowledge about crime prevention, being filled with new data from the sciences of the anti-criminal cycle, is being implemented in specific areas: criminal intelligence, criminal law, criminal procedure, and criminal executive.

Trying to comprehend the criminality, criminology is the cornerstone of all scientific information about crime. Criminology can always be used in research as a starting point of knowledge, as a general theoretical key to understanding and solving the problems of the fight against crime.

Therefore, a special task of criminology is to provide theoretical assistance to criminal intelligence

science, by forming an appropriate knowledge base for high-quality strategic and practical direction of the fight against crime.

The criminological foundations of criminal intelligence activity are determined by the commonality of the most important goal, which is established by criminal policy. Currently, the target vector of criminal policy is aimed at protecting citizens (Martynenko N.E., 2021), society and a state from crime.

The solution of modern problems of the fight against crime is impossible without an integrated approach, which requires determining the intersection of academic interests – the subjects of sciences.

The main question of the interrelation between criminal intelligence activity and a number of other anti-criminal sciences is to what extent the spheres of interests of these sciences are connected and, therefore, to what extent in the process of research it is possible to determine the degree of their contact.

Note that the objective interrelations of the sciences are diverse and they are not exhaustive. These junctions determine complex research, as a result of which new knowledge appears, aimed at solving practical problems in the field of crime prevention.

Thus, the interdisciplinary link is formed through the cognitive process of criminality as an integral phenomenon, as well as such categories as: latent criminality, the genesis of criminal (pre-criminal) behavior, the mechanism of committing crimes; activities and characteristics of persons plotting to commit a crime, hiding from law enforcement agencies; analysis and forecasting of the crime situation and the field conditions; prevention (control, counteraction) of crimes, legal registration of procedural and a number of other documents, etc.

The most important element of using the criminological characteristics of criminality in the organization of the criminal intelligence activity is the assessment of the criminogenic (strategic) situation.

Knowledge of the actual quantitative and qualitative indicators of criminality, its geographical features; about criminally affected groups of population; understanding the negative tendencies in the development of certain groups of crimes, etc. makes it possible to ensure the implementation of the principle of rationalization in the organization of criminal intelligence activity in the country and its separate regions, to focus the attention of law enforcement forces and means on conceptual areas, purposefully, taking into account local conditions, to develop the most effective measures for crime prevention and solution. Criminological forecasting,

the main task of which is to determine stable tendencies in criminality and the factors influencing it, is a necessary prerequisite for a quick assessment of the situation and planning of strategic measures.

Forecasting forms the foundation for criminal intelligence activity, since its information banks are created on the basis of a prediction of the probability of illegal behavior of citizens.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of predictive activity. It allows you to avoid mistakes while choosing objects of strategic prevention and verification, to successfully solve tactical tasks to anticipate the actions of criminals. The predictive work in the structure of criminal intelligence activity becomes a form of this operation, which requires the use of ever-increasing intellectual and organizational activity (“criminological thinking”). The development of “criminological thinking” among law enforcement officers requires a separate interdisciplinary consideration. (Gorach N.N., 2019) The authors of the textbook “Criminal Intelligence Activity” (Goryainov K.K., 2004) noted that the dialectical approach to the phenomenon makes it possible to combine the analysis of the past, diagnostics of the present and forecasting the future into a single process.

Further, moving to the cornerstone intersection of the considered sciences – “the personality of a criminal”, we define its content as a complex of significant social, psychological, biological and legal features integrated in the individual, which in their totality and in interaction with certain determinants and a specific situation caused the commission of a crime.

Criminology, by generalizing the indicated features, forms certain types and groups of “criminals”, which is the necessary knowledge in criminal intelligence activity in order to understand the conditions for the formation of a criminal in his immediate environment, his connections and acts in social and digital space.

The personality of a criminal is interesting for criminal intelligence activity because it is the main and most important link in the mechanism of criminal conduct, and, accordingly, its features that give rise to such behavior should be the direct object of law enforcement interest.

Criminology, identifying and studying the causes and conditions of crimes, simultaneously determines the directions of their elimination, formulates practical recommendations for the prevention of crimes. An effective direction of the crime prevention system is special preventive mechanism (Borin B.V., 2017), which is also implemented in criminal

intelligence activities – criminal intelligence crime prevention.

Criminal intelligence prevention is a scientifically grounded and regulated by legal norms activity carried out by specialized subjects (criminal intelligence divisions), which consists in the integrated use of criminal intelligence capabilities in order to determine and eliminate the causes and conditions of the commission of crimes, to identify persons from whom it is possible to expect the commission of a crime, and providing them with a preventive effect, as well as ensuring the safety of citizens in need of special protection measures.

Recent criminological studies (Vardanyan A.V., 2018; Smakhtin E., 2018; Moosavi L.A., 2018) allowed representatives of theory of criminal intelligence activity to continue researching the legal, organizational and tactical foundations of criminal intelligence crime prevention. Criminal intelligence prevention, having the same object of research – the personality of a criminal and the processes associated with it, the latency of criminality, studies, however, only those aspects that are discovered and recorded by the criminal intelligence method. Only persons from whom one can expect a crime commission, as well as those already plotting specific offences, secretly preparing to commit them or attempting to commit crimes, falls into its field of vision. In this regard, criminal intelligence prevention is characterized by the peculiarities of covert activities to influence the persons being controlled in order to prevent crimes, to take the necessary measures to exclude the implementation of criminal intentions.

On the other hand, criminal intelligence prevention has as its task the analysis of criminal intelligence information about the factors that determine the state of criminality, the reasons and conditions supporting to the commission of offenses and crimes. At the same time, criminal intelligence prevention, acting as an independent direction of criminal intelligence activity, is a special type of crime prevention, and thus, an organic connection is assumed between the theory of criminal intelligence activity and the science of criminology.

Criminal intelligence activity intensively uses the provisions and conclusions developed by the science of criminal law. It is based on understanding of the crime (signs of a crime), the circumstances, excluding the criminality of a deed, stages of crime, and etc.

The situation is different with applied legal sciences. The interaction of criminal intelligence science with legal psychology and criminalistics is well established.

The interaction of psychology, legal psychology and criminal intelligence has now led to the emergence and substantiation of a new legal discipline – criminal intelligence psychology.

The links between criminal intelligence activity and forensic science are close, which is determined by the history of the development of both disciplines, during which forensic science had a significant impact on the formation of the theory of criminal intelligence activity. In the system of science, criminal intelligence activity, following a model of forensic science, distinguishes: the general theory of criminal intelligence activity; criminal intelligence equipment; criminal intelligence tactics; criminal intelligence technique. It is forensic science that dictates to field officers where to search and how to fix the traces of a crime. There are some events that are impossible without forensic knowledge.

During solving the certain specific problems of criminal intelligence activity, scientists are forced to turn to other knowledge that is not included in the core of anti-criminal disciplines and does not have criminological knowledge on its basis.

In principle, we note the interrelation between the science of criminal intelligence activity and the science of constitutional law. The Constitution of the Russian Federation, being the main law of the country, has enshrined the norms that are directly related to the criminal intelligence activity. They include, for example: equality of citizens before the law (Article 19), the right to the inviolability of private life, personal and family secrets, as well as the right to inviolability of the home, the limitation of which is possible only on the basis of a court decision (Articles 23, 25).

The manifestation of interdisciplinary links in the framework of criminal intelligence activities can also be traced in relations arising due to the involvement of persons on a contractual basis for cooperation.

Within the framework of the contract, it is possible to reflect in detail the content of the relationship between parties, to determine the terms of cooperation, types of assistance.

These contractual legal relationships arise within the law enforcement function of a state and make it possible to consolidate the interrelation between a state and an individual. At the same time, a field officer, endowed with the appropriate state and power authorities, at his own choosing, exercising discretionary powers, determines the counterparty.

As in administrative contracts, agreements on cooperation within the framework of the criminal intelligence activity do not have equality between the parties, but in terms of their focus they are intended

for the realization of public interests – the protection of a person, property, society and a state from criminal encroachments (Article 1 of the Federal Law “On criminal intelligence activity”).

However, the contract is concluded not in connection with the implementation of administrative relations, but in connection with the need to detect crimes. The cooperation between the subjects of the considered relations is exclusively voluntary, which allows us to speak about the presence of certain dispositive principles in legal regulation.

It should be noted that interdisciplinary links of criminal intelligence activity with “non-criminal” disciplines are manifested in the preparation of scientific and practical works on the method of solving, for example, economic crimes, when specialists in the sphere of criminal intelligence activity need knowledge in the field of civil, land, municipal and other law. Since with the help of criminal intelligence activity, crimes related to the life of a person, in general, are solved, the sciences that regulate relations in society must feed the criminal intelligence activity their knowledge and suggestions.

Thus, the peculiarities of the emergence and implementation of contractual legal relations within the framework of criminal intelligence activities allow us to speak of the presence of appropriate interdisciplinary links.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge of anti-criminal and other disciplines substantially completes the lore of the criminal intelligence science about its subject, creates a fundamental basis for a strategic analysis of the mechanism for preparing and committing crimes. Special (hidden) capabilities, means and methods of criminal intelligence activity allow a deeper study of the circumstances of the mechanism of criminal behavior than it is presented in criminological studies, and the combination of the obtained data allows, in general, to solve criminological problems of defining latent criminality, crime prevention, etc.

Thus, criminality, its causes and conditions, the identity of an offender and criminal behavior, special prevention measures, and other problems connected with criminality are studied by the sciences of the “anti-criminal cycle”, including the theory of criminal intelligence activity. In the complex of these sciences, criminology, being born from a number of scientific disciplines, represents a certain integrity of the knowledge union about crime.

The conceptual directions of interdisciplinary links that allow solving the largest complex of problems in the field of crime prevention and largely determine the effectiveness of this activity are the interrelation of criminal intelligence activity, as well as a number of legal sciences: criminal law (Shkabin G.S., 2018), civil law, constitutional law, land law, and etc.

The improvement of state activity in order to combat crime is an ongoing process in which new problems are constantly raised and solved. Respectively, a reasonable and optimal ratio of interdisciplinary scientifically based approaches to creating a modern crime prevention system can today become one of the leading areas for criminal policy, since crime prevention is the main means of ensuring the safety of citizens and a state from illegal, criminal offenses.

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