The Use of Collaborative Information Networks in the Prevention and Qualified Repression of Crime: A Comparative Analysis Between the Contexts of Minas Gerais and the Brazilian Amazon
Use Of Collaborative Information Networks In The Prevention And Qualified Repression Of Crime: A Comparative Analysis Between The Contexts Of Minas Gerais And The Brazilian Amazon

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Summary

This article analyzes the implementation and effectiveness of collaborative information networks as a police intelligence tool for crime prevention and qualified repression, with a comparative focus on the states of Minas Gerais and Amazonas. Starting from the premise that contemporary crime demands strategic and informed responses, the study examines the integration between police institutions and the community in building information flows aimed at public safety. Through a literature review and document analysis, the theoretical foundations of police intelligence and the legal frameworks governing the activity are explored.

The article demonstrates that, while in Minas Gerais collaborative networks seek to optimize an already widespread police presence in urban and rural contexts, in Amazonas they take on the character of an operational survival strategy, essential to overcome the unique logistical, geographical, and infrastructural challenges of the Amazon region. It concludes that the effectiveness of these networks is moderated by profound contextual factors. The article argues that strengthening multimodal networks adapted to the local context, coupled with the use of appropriate technologies and inter-institutional integration, can significantly expand the state's capacity to prevent and repress crime in a qualified, sustainable manner aligned with fundamental rights, both in the Minas Gerais and Amazonian contexts.

Keywords: Police Intelligence; Collaborative Networks; Crime Prevention; Public Security; Amazon; Military Police.

Abstract

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Keywords: Police Intelligence; Collaborative Networks; Crime Prevention; Public Security;

Amazon; Military Police.

INTRODUCTION

Among the difficulties faced today, the rise in crime stands out, which

It has promoted unease in people's daily lives. Based on the rampant increase of

Violence and crime, from the most commonplace to the most cruel and complex, undermine social peace.

threatened, requiring urgent action from the State in adopting public policies capable of controlling the

This phenomenon is implemented efficiently in order to re-establish a safe and dignified living environment.

Fearing they will become victims of crime, people are taking refuge in their homes.

residences, ceasing to interact socially. Distrust in everything and everyone remains.

Explicit in social interactions, they demonstrate a concern for personal and property security.

resulting in a deterioration of values and a loss of faith in the protection provided by the State.

In this sense, the worsening of urban insecurity exacerbates violence and brings about...

Uncertainty for citizens in exercising their right to come and go. In other words, "insecurity makes the citizen anxious."

Whether in large urban centers, smaller cities, or even rural areas, adopting daily...

more defensive postures in their movements" (Avelar, 2014, pp. 16-17).

In the state of Amazonas, this dynamic takes on unique contours, shaped by its vastness.

Territorial, due to the complex hydrography and the presence of isolated communities. Crime

violent crimes, environmental crimes, illegal mining, drug trafficking, and cross-border crimes

They form a criminal mosaic that challenges conventional public safety paradigms.

In this context, the feeling of unease and social withdrawal are exacerbated by the vastness of the area.

Geographically challenging and logistically precarious, the state has limited its presence and response.

Article 5 of the 1988 Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil emphasizes that "All

are equal before the law, without distinction of any kind, guaranteeing to Brazilians and to

Foreigners residing in the country are guaranteed the inviolability of the right to life, liberty, equality, and...

security and property", highlighting the importance of the State providing security and property rights to citizens.

particularly as a guarantor of their safety and the preservation of life.

Among the institutions responsible for providing public safety, the Military Police has...

It is a constitutional mission of the police to provide visible policing and preserve public order.

large-scale actions, carrying out protection, preservation and restoration activities that go beyond

criminal and administrative matters, with the aim of providing a better quality of life for people.

The efficient and effective performance of military police institutions requires high-quality intervention and

aimed at preventing and suppressing crime in a qualified manner, through criminal analysis and intelligence gathering.

Public Security Intelligence (PSI), as support in combating crime.

Regarding ISP activity, consider its usefulness in actions to predict, neutralize and

To suppress criminal acts of any nature. Criminal analysis aims to identify patterns of

crime and correlations of trends in violence and criminality, especially evaluating the

Spatial and temporal information resulting from the consequences of the criminal act.

There is no structure in Brazil with greater reach in the area of Public Security than the

military police, resulting in the constant presence of military police officers within the community, whether in the area

urban or rural (Gonçalves, 2016). However, in Amazonas, the reach of the Military Police is

severely tested by the distances and lack of infrastructure in the Deep Amazon.

Building collaborative information networks is no longer a tactical alternative but has become...

an operational survival strategy.

People's interactions in diverse social realities provide data and

highly relevant information, accessible only to them, which after being analyzed is capable of

to subsidize the planning of crime prevention and repression actions. In this circumstance, in

Regarding the protagonism of the human source, it is worth invoking the teaching of Cepik (2003, p. 36), "[...]

The oldest and cheapest source of information is the people themselves who have access to the topics.

about which it is necessary to know." In the Amazonian reality, this premise is amplified, where the

The local knowledge of riverside dwellers, indigenous people, and forest workers is often the only source.

viable intelligence gathering on illegal activities in remote areas.

The relevance and justification for developing this work lie in making it effective.

the use of collaborative information networks as an alternative and complementary method to be used

in the production of information, in order to support the prevention and qualified repression of crime. This

The study gains depth by contrasting the application of this methodology in two Brazilian scenarios.

radically different: the state of Minas Gerais, with its socioeconomic complexity and presence

a consolidated institutional framework, and the state of Amazonas, emblematic of the logistical, social and...

criminals in the Legal Amazon.

Thus, the research problem is: what are the preliminary aspects regarding the use of the network?

Collaborative information sharing in the prevention and qualified repression of crime, and how these are applied.

And how do they differ in the contexts of Minas Gerais and the Brazilian Amazon? In this sense, the objective

The general objective of this work was to contextualize and compare the use of collaborative information networks in

Assistance in decision-making for mitigating crime and criminality within the context of security.

public in these two distinct contexts. Consequently, as a way of materializing the aforementioned

The following specific objectives were adopted for the research: a) to contextualize criminal analysis as

a) technical support for intelligence activity in both scenarios; b) describe criminology.

and intelligence activity focusing on regional particularities; c) analyze the use of the source

human beings as a means of obtaining data for intelligence activity, highlighting the challenges.

Amazonian; d) describe the collaborative information network and propose an adapted model.

for the reality of the Amazon.

This article consists of an introduction, with a brief presentation of the research problem.

The use of collaborative networks to access information for crime prevention in a qualified manner.

in contrasting contexts. Chapter 2 consists of the theoretical foundation, in which are

presented with the unique nature of criminal analysis as an ancillary technique to intelligence activity,

Prevention from a criminological perspective and its similarity to intelligence activity,

The relevance of using human sources as a means of obtaining data and/or information, as well as the

Basic aspects of the collaborative information network, with expansion to the Amazonian context.

Chapter 3 comprises the methodology adopted for the study. Chapter four presents the...

Analysis and discussion of the results, concluding this work with final considerations and

the references used in this report.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 The Uniqueness of Criminal Analysis as an Auxiliary Technique

Combating any criminal activity requires incorporating scientific principles into the planning of actions.

actions, in order to enhance prevention and qualified repression and avoid improvisation and use of...

randomness of human and logistical resources. Thus, it becomes imperative to utilize resources from

Intelligence and Criminal Analysis.

Ractcliffe (2008) apud Azevedo, Riccio and Ruediger (2011) state that intelligence

Supported by quality criminal analysis, it should include not only the information obtained from...

to informants, but it needs to integrate data produced by the police, socioeconomic data and

Information from other institutions.

> [...] intelligence geared toward quality criminal analysis must incorporate not only the
>
> Surveillance information, obtained from criminals and informants, is the most common means.
>
> common in police operations, but it needs to integrate the data produced by the police, the
>
> socioeconomic data and other data from other public institutions related to some
>
> Regarding the issue of security, information is produced from the data that allows...

intelligence development. Thus, there is a need for better integration of systems.

information made available to the police so that a wide variety of data and sources allow

Defining a framework for the criminal environment. Intelligence is paramount for this.

strategic planning and for better guidance of resources and managerial decisions

(Azevedo, Riccio and Ruediger, 2011, p. 14).

In the Amazonian context, this data integration needs to be even broader and more complex.

Criminal analysis in the region should incorporate, in addition to traditional police data, information

Georeferenced deforestation data (from INPE), river routes monitored by the Navy,

alerts about illegal mining (from Ibama and Funai), hotspots, and public health data (such as outbreaks)

(Malaria control in invaded areas). Intelligence to combat environmental crimes or drug trafficking.

In the forest, it depends on the merging of "police data" and "environmental data," forming a coherent picture.

comprehensive understanding of illegal activities.

The aforementioned authors demonstrate that the intelligence obtained from criminal analysis possesses

with the main objective of improving the work aimed at preventing and suppressing crime.

Criminal statistics serve as the foundation for transforming information into intelligence, which is essential for

An objective decision-making model that facilitates crime reduction.

Intelligence-led policing is a management model and a philosophy in

which data analysis, information gathering, and intelligence generation are essential for a

An objective decision-making model that facilitates crime reduction.

> In this case, crime statistics play a central role, as they consolidate the...
> information that provides the basis for decision-making. Thus, there is a set of
> Interrelated elements in the use of statistics involving professional culture.
> the organization and transformation of information into intelligence (Azevedo, Riccio and Ruediger,
> 2011, p. 13).

According to the conceptualization of criminal analysis contained in the National Intelligence Doctrine of

Public Security (DNISP) 2009, generically, would be the collection and analysis of information relevant to

The phenomenon of crime.

Criminal Analysis: broadly speaking, it is the collection and analysis of information relevant to the phenomenon.

of crime. Its purpose is to produce knowledge related to the identification of parameters.

temporal and geographical aspects of the crime and any obscure figures, detection of the activity and identification of the perpetrators.

corresponding delinquency, subsidizing the actions of the direct operators of the system (analysis

(criminal tactics) as well as policymakers in control (strategic criminal analysis and

(administrative). The information is used for sizing and positioning of

resources, as well as for carrying out general management actions related to patrolling and

police investigation (Brazil, 2009, p. 50).

From the perspective of being an ancillary technique, the careful and meticulous examination of the data and/or

Information obtained from criminal analysis allows for the qualification of knowledge production.

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Timely and useful intelligence, capable of assisting in decision-making.

The clarity of the teachings demonstrates that the use of criminal analysis as a technique

Advisory services for the production of intelligence knowledge become an essential factor for planning.

of police activity focused on prevention and qualified repression.

2.2 Prevention from a Criminological Perspective and Similarities with Intelligence Activity

Crime prevention, in order to provide safety and peace of mind in people's daily lives,

It lacks a comprehensive study, not privileging the figure of the offender. In this vein, criminology

Modern law, according to Molina and Gomes (2000), prescribes that the study of crime should provide a

valid, verified information about the origin, dynamics, and variables of the crime in order to provide

effective prevention programs

Criminology can be defined as an empirical and interdisciplinary science that deals with the study of...

of the crime, of the offender, of the victim, and of the social control of criminal behavior, and which deals with

to provide valid, verified information about the genesis, dynamics, and main variables.

of crime – considered both as an individual and a social problem.   -, as well as about

effective prevention programs and positive intervention techniques for delinquent individuals

and in the various models or systems of response to crime (Molina and Gomes, 2000, p. 37).

Criminology applied to the Amazon needs to focus on understanding the specific factors that

These factors fuel crime in the region. This includes an analysis of land grabbing and the economy.

Illegal mining, corruption in river ports and airports, and the vulnerability of populations

Indigenous and traditional peoples. Prevention in the region cannot be separated from the fight against inequality.

extreme social change and the creation of sustainable economic alternatives, going beyond the simple

policing.

In this context, as recorded by criminology, it becomes essential to identify aspects of similarity.

with intelligence activity. According to the teaching of Professor Cepik (2003, p. 32), the

Intelligence activity plays a subsidiary role to the processes of formulation, decision-making, and

Implementation of public security policy.

Since intelligence activity is itself a subsidiary function of the processes of

In the formulation, decision-making, and implementation of foreign, defense, and public security policy, one can...

also consider the intelligence cycle as a subset of activities within the so-called "cycle of

"Public policies": a cycle formed by the emergence of problems (issues), the establishment of

an agenda, the formulation of alternative policies and courses of action, the decision-making processes

decision, implementation and evaluation (Cepik, 2003, p. 32).

Cepik (2003) warns that intelligence activity, in addition to assessing trends and anticipating

crucial events, their products seek to describe reality, contributing to the formulation of

policies and plans.

In addition to assessing trends and attempting to describe reality, intelligence products aim to

also to anticipate crucial events, both by providing early warning and by contributing to the

policy formulation, operational plans and force projects (Cepik, 2003, p. 55).

The approach presented by criminology for the study of crime largely underpins the...

The development of public policies and the consequent planning of actions aimed at preventing...

crime.

Planning crime prevention actions requires a supporting diagnosis that...

Clarify and thoroughly examine this objective in order to achieve the results.

expected from the efforts expended on the issue.

Thus, according to Molina and Gomes (2000), the fundamental function of criminology is to allow

to understand the problem of crime scientifically, through a core of knowledge.

systematic, orderly, and rejecting the accumulation of isolated and disconnected data or information.

The basic function of Criminology is to inform society and public authorities about

The crime, the offender, the victim, and social control, bringing together a core of knowledge, the most

safe and proven, allowing for a scientific understanding of the criminal problem, its prevention and

to intervene effectively and positively in the life of the delinquent individual.

> [...]Given the above, it seems more realistic to advocate for the basic function of criminology to be
> obtaining a core of knowledge about crime, the offender, the victim, and control.
> social. Core body of knowledge that signifies systematic, ordered, generalizing and
> not merely an accumulation of isolated and disconnected data or information (Molina and Gomes,
> 2000, pp. 133-134).

In the pursuit of transforming crime data, criminology seeks to interpret,

To systematize and value in order to convert it into information. The proposal of criminology to transform

data in information finds symmetry with the production of knowledge validated by the activity of

Intelligence.

Reinforcing the similarities with intelligence activity, Molina and Gomes (2000) warn

for the purpose of obtaining, storing, processing, and transmitting information in the expansion

of the functions of scientific disciplines.

Information technology, starting with new ways of obtaining and storing data,

Information processing and transmission has expanded the traditional functions of any discipline.

scientific, opening up unknown horizons (Molina and Gomes, 2000, p. 135).

In this vein, Gonçalves (2016), when discussing the knowledge production process

Intelligence, he claims, is a construction of processed knowledge that involves evaluation and integration.

and interpretation of data or information, allowing one to indicate a correlation with criminology.

Once gathered, the data will be processed using a proprietary method that involves (1)

the examination or evaluation of the data (i.e., the "initial verification of the degree of credibility of the

knowledge gained and its relevance to the subject of the information to be produced")

especially with regard to its validity, veracity, source reliability, and relevance.

from the information to the analysis of the information contained therein, (2) the integration of these analyzed data with other

already available and which constitute the analyst's expertise and, finally, (3) its interpretation. Through

It is through processing that one arrives at knowledge of intelligence, that is, intelligence as...

product of a specific method of information analysis (Gonçalves, 2016, p. 103).

Modern criminology, with regard to victim-related prevention, emerges as a strategy.

complementary, capable of providing an understanding of the circumstances surrounding victimization. A

Crime prevention activities require a scientific approach to prevention, which makes study essential.

of the criminal conduct, the vulnerabilities of victimization, and the simultaneous action of control.

formal and informal social life.

Modern criminology advocates that crime prevention should be based on building...

scientific knowledge, interpreted, systematized, and valued, in order to transform data into

Information capable of providing an effective intervention in combating crime.

In this sense, the similarity with the knowledge produced by becomes evident.

intelligence activity, as a product of a specific method of information analysis, capable

to advise on decision-making, assess trends, describe reality, and anticipate critical issues.

of events and contribute to the formulation of policies and plans in the field of public safety.

2.3 The Relevance of Using Human Sources as a Means of Obtaining Data and/or Information

The term Intelligence manifests itself in various meanings. In this context, we have chosen the...

concept developed by Silva (2012) that demonstrates a holistic vision capable of contributing to the

A unique construction of scientific knowledge.

In short, this understanding of Intelligence presents itself as a structured activity, with

proprietary methodology, designed to underpin planning and the decision-making process, with the aim of

given, with the precautions aimed at safeguarding in order to generate advantage and prospect for the future.

With all these manifestations mentioned, the possibility of establishing the

conceptualizing the term Intelligence as being an activity structured in processes and

proprietary procedures, which are intended to produce the knowledge necessary to support the

planning and the decision-making process, regardless of the scope of action, which is the responsibility of

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The search for denied data and its close relationship to predicting the future, insofar as its

The focus is on generating an advantage in adversarial relationships that provides the desired success.

having also the responsibility for protective measures aimed at safeguarding information and

of those involved in the decision-making process (Silva, 2012, p. 26).

The construction of knowledge, through the teachings of the cited authors and the information.

collected, it irrefutably demonstrates the importance of human sources in supporting the

The production of targeted intelligence knowledge to support crime prevention and suppression.

In this context, Gonçalves (2016) states that for the production of knowledge, in terms of

methods of obtaining data are divided into intelligence from human sources and intelligence whose combination is...

Data involves technical means. The author attributes the oldest organized form of data to human sources.

obtaining information.

In the wisdom of Ferro Júnior (2008), this classifies the means of obtaining

Data/information categorized as human sources, content sources, and technological sources. The central point.

The analysis is based on the relevance of the human source, that is, on obtaining data and information from...

to collaborators, informants, witnesses, interviewees, and the public security agent himself.

In the Amazonian context, Ferro Júnior's (2008) classification needs to be read with a lens

Criticism. "Technological sources" (such as satellite imagery) are vital, but expensive and with

limitations (e.g., cloud cover). The "content sources" (official reports) may be

outdated. Therefore, the "human element" rises to a level of strategic indispensability.

The riverside resident who reports suspicious boats, the indigenous person who monitors invasions on their land, the

A regional pilot observing clandestine airstrips, or a repentant gold miner, are frequently the...

Unique vectors of real-time information over vast areas of the forest. The motivation for

Collaborating, according to Ferraz (2012), can be predominantly a civic attitude (protecting the

territory and culture) or fear (of the violence of criminal organizations that control illegal mining and

drug routes), requiring even more stringent protection and secrecy protocols.

Included in the category of human sources, the informant, according to Ferraz (2012), would be the person

that provides data or information about specific facts or circumstances.

An informant is a person who provides data/information to a police officer regarding...

specific facts, circumstances, or people. The social class or group of an informant.

This may vary depending on the nature of the crime or fact being investigated (Ferraz, 2012, p. 44).

In Portugal, for example, the understanding of the figure of the "informant" (term

used in that country), it would be someone who passes on information and/or collaborates with police officers, allowing

an essential level of knowledge about criminal organizations (Nunes, 2015).

> The term "informant" is used by police and prosecutors to designate a wide range of individuals.
>
> of individuals who confidentially provide them with information about activities (sic)

> criminals. [...] The informant is a human being who is assured confidentiality and who
>
> passes on information and/or collaborates with the competent police entities or services of
>
> information in criminal investigations or terrorism inquiries.[...] However, the
>
> The correct and appropriate use of informants allows for a level of knowledge about
>
> certain criminal organizations are essential for their dismantling (Nunes, 2015,
>
> (pp. 15-17).

Thus, it is clear that the human source proves to be an important means in the search for

information and, in the context of public safety, it may become the only possible and viable alternative for

Access to protected or unavailable data. In the Amazon, this is not a possibility, but rather a

rule. Access to "denied data" on illegal operations in the forest almost always depends on a

person who witnessed, heard, or participated in the activity.

The use of human sources is paramount for obtaining useful data and information.

timely within the scope of Intelligence, mainly due to its unique characteristic of being embedded in the core

from the community where the crime takes place.

2.4 BASIC ASPECTS OF THE COLLABORATIVE INFORMATION NETWORK

Based on the teachings of Gonçalves (2016), he states that there is no structure in Brazil.

with greater reach in the area of Public Security than the military police. The daily presence of

The presence of military police alongside the community, whether in urban or rural areas, allows for the construction of a network.

collaborative information exchange, with the purpose of supporting crime prevention and suppression.

This premise is true, but its implementation is radically different in the Amazon.

"Continuous presence" is an unattainable ideal in much of the territory. Therefore, the collaborative network

It needs to be designed to function in the constant physical absence of the police. It must be a network.

Multimodal and adaptive, composed of: 1) Formal and Static Nodes: Military Police bases, Posts

1) Navy headquarters, IBAMA and FUNAI headquarters; 2) Community and Fixed Groups: indigenous leaders,

Presidents of residents' associations of Extractive Reserves, missionaries; 3) Mobile We and

Strategic roles: regional aviation pilots, long-distance transport vessel captains.

(regional), health technicians who make periodic visits, scientific researchers. Technology,

such as community radio or satellite communication systems in key locations, is the

A vital link to connect this dispersed network.

A network is a set of interconnected nodes, and considering the human understanding, the nodes are the...

people who interact in everyday life. In this junction of intersecting networks of people living in

In the community, relevant information emerges for combating crime.

It is essential that the military police officer, taking advantage of the capillarity of their operation and contact...

intrinsic to the community, identify the people likely to become the best sources, the

the best time to conduct the interview and collect relevant information, the choice of

the most appropriate and safe place for this meeting to take place.

In the Amazon, "choosing the most appropriate and safe location" is a logistical and...

Critical security. An encounter in a small community can quickly be noticed.

Discreet contact protocols, perhaps using the cover of routine institutional activities.

(vaccination, census) or meetings in larger urban centers need to be developed. A

Employee safety is an exponentially greater concern given the firepower and...

influence of criminal organizations in remote areas.

It becomes imperative to provide references that can assist the military police officer in identification.

of the people likely to become sources, according to Ferraz (2012), citing the Elementary Manual n.

04, Metropolitan Police Collection, Calvano, Alberto et al. Police Information: files and archives,

1977, there are numerous reasons why a person becomes an informant, such as (Ferraz,

2012, pp. 44-45)

• Vanity – vain people like to provide information, obtaining favorable attitudes from the police.

etc.

• Civic attitude – people with a strong sense of public duty who want justice to be done.

• Fear – people who want police protection because they feel unsafe due to danger.

real or imaginary.

• Remorse – co-perpetrators or family members of the criminals, who need to report the crime because

It's weighing on their consciences.

• Barter – people who are detained for minor offenses and seek to negotiate with the police officer,

reporting more serious offenses that they are aware of.

• Privileges – people who provide information in order to obtain some privilege from the police officer.

or from the police. The prisoner may want cigarettes, visits, attention from his family while he is there.

in custody.

• Competition – people who provide information to harm potential competitors, to eliminate them.

Competitors in your field of business. Extreme care must be taken when using it.

• Revenge – people who wish to take revenge on others for various reasons and past grievances.

• Jealousy – people who, for whatever reason, are envious or jealous of others and wish to see them

diverted from their paths or caught up in complications.

• Stipend – people who provide information in exchange for a reward. They must be

evaluated carefully and thoroughly.

• Friendship - people who are friends with the police officer, are acquaintances of his, or want to express their affection.

Thank you. In general, they are good informants.

In the Amazon, motivations 2 (Civic Attitude) and 3 (Fear) are probably the most...

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prominent and interconnected. Civic attitude can be linked to the defense of the territory and the way of life.

Traditional life against invasions. Fear is generated by the violence of land grabbers, miners and

drug traffickers. Motivation 10 (Stipend) may be controversial, but in contexts of extreme poverty,

reward programs for information leading to the seizure of heavy mining machinery.

For example, they can be an instrument to be considered with extreme ethical and legal caution.

For the initial approach to a prospective collaborator, conducting an interview is recommended.

Non-directive, the basis of this initial interaction is to help the interviewee perform self-assessment.

as appropriate as possible for the purpose of the interviewer's work.

Drawing on the teachings of Cardoso Júnior (2005), the interviewer must have the perspicacity

to avoid a counter-interview, that is, a role reversal, in which the interviewee becomes...

to be the interviewer, conducting the interview and ending it when he/she is no longer interested in doing so.

part of the dialogue.

Initially, she may lean towards a non-directive type of interview, whose fundamental norm...

It consists of giving the interviewee complete freedom to talk about themselves, their needs, their

interests, aspirations, problems, and frustrations. The purpose of this initial interaction is

to help the interviewee carry out a self-assessment, as appropriate as possible to the purpose of

The interviewer's job. Nevertheless, it is important that the interviewer remains in their "place".

because it is common in this type of interview for roles to be reversed, in which the interviewee becomes...

to be the interviewer, conducting the interview and ending it when he/she is no longer interested in doing so.

part of this process. This situation is inconvenient for the Competitive Intelligence process and

This characterizes the counter-interview (Cardoso Júnior, 2005, pp. 94-95).

The same author lists the main phases of an interview, classified as approach,

Strengthening the points, focusing on the objective, and concluding. Each phase requires prior preparation from the interviewer.

Conditioning and training to turn the interview into a success.

It is believed that the main phases of an interview should correspond to the following.

Sizing: approach, reinforcement of strengths, focusing on the objective, and finalization:

To establish rapport, the interviewer must gain the interviewee's trust by provoking...

Making pleasant associations and trying to put him at ease, which causes him to project a good image onto him.

image. In many cases, the interviewer must help the subject to speak, guiding the flow of

Conversation in the subject's own manner. In the meantime, you will be able to easily identify their...

emotional needs;

In the phase of reinforcing strengths, the interviewer should talk about what the interviewee likes,

accepting the image he "sells." He will need to reinforce his vanity and act upon his needs.

and needs that have already been identified (during the initial contact), providing the stimuli that the subject desires.

You will then have to share his interests, emphasizing the values he cultivates and doing-

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Feeling good about expressing your ideas or explaining a particular subject;

During the objective-focused phase, the interviewer must ensure control of the interview, maintaining

The initiative and guiding the exchange of ideas towards the planned objective. Communication will be necessary.

using the body (touching the right place at the right time, interested eye contact, maintaining an acceptable distance,

(compatible body positioning, etc.) and pay attention to the subject's safety needs. It must

It must be understood that the subject will only comply with the interviewer's demands if and when they are certain...

that this will not, in any way, harm you. The interviewer will seek to understand the answers,

seeking satisfactory paths to new questions, separating facts from opinions, and not removing

Jumping to conclusions from the interview based on prior knowledge. Come what may,

He should never be hostile to the interviewee, even when attacked by him; and

Finally, the interviewer should gradually disconnect the conversation, cooling it down.

Conversation, taking care not to allow the loss of emotional connection. He may create the

conditions for future contact and should not allow (under any circumstances) the

The interviewee leaves with a feeling of loss, of having been used. The interview should conclude with

words of encouragement (Cardoso Júnior, 2005, pp. 99-100).

The interviewee's increased anxiety can turn into fear, which leads to...

Disagreement, blocking, selective attention, and resistance are all factors that the interviewer must address.

Pay attention to the other person's behavior.

To be successful in the interview, the interviewer must be attentive to the almost imperceptible details.

security operations for the interviewee, and help him to restore his self-esteem.

> Expanding on this idea, one could say that increased anxiety is a sign of danger.
>
> for the interviewee's self-esteem, as this can quickly turn into fear, which leads to
>
> misunderstanding, blocking, selective attention, and resistance. [...] To solve this
>
> In this question, the interviewer may briefly discuss another related topic that...
>
> Whether it is in the interviewee's interest to open a lucid interval in the conversation or to place a
>
> "balm" of encouragement (Cardoso Júnior, 2005, p. 97).

Understanding the elements used in social engineering can help military police officers avoid...

resistance during the interview. In the wisdom of Mitnick and Simon (2003), social engineering uses the

Influence and persuasion are used to deceive people and obtain information. In this vein, not in

Not with the intention of deceiving, but in order to curb resistance during the interview, it becomes pertinent to anticipate the

Possible questions the interviewee might ask in order to be prepared to give the answers.

correct and transform distrust into trust.

The social engineer anticipates suspicion and resistance, and he is always prepared for it.

Transforming distrust into trust. A good social engineer plans their attack like a...

It's like a game of chess, and it anticipates the questions your target might ask so you're ready to give the answers.

correct (Mitnick and Simon, 2003, p. 33).

Another crucial aspect of the interview lies in the formulation of the question.

In this sense, Garcia (2013) reiterates the importance given to the formulation of the question and adds that this

Action represents giving life to an idea, through words and other means of expression. The author

Pay attention to the vocabulary used and the cultural and informational level of the interviewee. It's worth noting that

To emphasize that the interviewer must know how to listen and not be impatient.

> The objectives of an interview will be achieved through specific questions. That's clear.
>
> that the interviewee's answers will be given based on these questions, which requires that
>
> They should be well-crafted. The question is the interviewer's main tool. [...]
>
> This is an aspect of the interview that is rarely considered, since it is usually taken into account-
>
> I know that asking a question is something absolutely normal and spontaneous. Asking a question...
>
> The question is to give life to an idea, through words and other means of expression.
>
> Attention should also be paid to the vocabulary used and to the cultural and informational level.
>
> from the interviewee (Garcia, 2013, p. 332).

According to Mitnick, the way the question is phrased requires resorting to aspects of social engineering.

Simon (2003) suggests never ending a conversation after obtaining key information.

ask further questions and extend the conversation a little longer, because if the interviewee later...

If you remember something the interviewer asked, you'll probably remember the last questions.

forgetting the rest of the dialogue.

Skill in dealing with people and education are evident characteristics present in the engineer.

social interaction is necessary to establish rapport and trust. According to Mitnick and Simon (2003), these

These elements are also crucial for the interviewer in conducting the interviews.

3. METHODOLOGY

The research is characterized as exploratory, starting from the formulation of broader problems.

precise and, furthermore, researchable hypotheses that could be mentioned in studies.

later, considering that there is a need to gather a conceptual and theoretical basis for

to elucidate its subject. The topic is underexplored, which makes it difficult to formulate hypotheses that could

to be precise and, moreover, operational (Gil, 2007, p. 43).

This is qualitative research, aimed at evaluating the use of the collaborative network of

Information to aid in decision-making for mitigating crime and criminality within the scope of

public safety. Qualitative research is based on an approach to the object.

studied in order to understand the contextual elements and their interrelationships in depth, or

In other words, the goal is to understand meanings, organize information, and construct concepts, thus carrying out...

A descriptive, detailed, and rich account, based on verbal and visual data that emerge from the data.

empirical and systematically collected (Firmin, 2008; Godoy, 2005; Maanen, 1979).

The approach method will be hypothetical-deductive, which "begins with the perception of a

gap in knowledge about which it formulates hypotheses and, through the process of deductive inference,

"tests the prediction of the occurrence of phenomena covered by the hypothesis" (Marconi; Lakatos, 2009, p.

106).

One hypothesis to be tested deductively is: "The effectiveness of collaborative networks of

Information access in the Amazon is inversely proportional to dependence on communication technology.

digital and directly proportional to the strength of trust ties with traditional populations and to

Adapting safety protocols to local logistics.

The research is characterized as descriptive, as it aims to present the characteristics of

a given phenomenon, understanding, interpreting, and seeking to offer new perspectives on it.

studied reality (Matias-Pereira, 2010; Vergara, 2006; Vieira, 2002); seeks to raise opinions,

perceptions or associations to understand the dynamic processes experienced by social groups,

through the use of scientific methods (Gil, 1999); it is generally carried out by social researchers.

who are concerned with practical application and seek to offer, through their studies, new perspectives on

of a reality (Matias-Pereira, 2010).

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This research has made it possible to propose a strategy for using the network.

collaborative information exchange as an alternative and complementary method to be used in production.

knowledge of Public Security Intelligence in the prevention and qualified repression of crime.

In the meantime, it was found that this collaborative network, when presented for the activity of

Public security intelligence can provide decision-makers with valuable input.

Informational tools are used to achieve better results in the field of public safety. The analysis

A comparison between Minas Gerais and Amazonas reveals that the concept of "better results" is measured

by different metrics. While in Minas Gerais it may mean a percentage reduction in robberies or

Homicides in a neighborhood in Amazonas: a successful outcome could be the prevention of a

Invasion of indigenous land, interception of a mining barge before it reaches an area.

protected, or the dismantling of a drug route on a specific river, actions that depend almost entirely on...

entirely based on prior and precise intelligence.

At first glance, the importance of the philosophical model of policing becomes apparent.

guided by intelligence, as a way to overcome the needs of visible policing with

information and knowledge produced by intelligence. In this sense, from the moment in

that the network is formed and, consequently, the information is used in the construction of

intelligence knowledge must reach operational users, that is, the

Visible policing, in turn, is capable of mitigating crime and criminality in the areas.

in which they are being employed. In Amazonas, "visible policing" is frequently...

This materializes as "one-off operations with high logistical costs." The intelligence produced by the network

Collaborative action is not meant to guide routine patrols, but to plan and direct them with...

Surgical precision in these special operations, maximizing the use of scarce resources (helicopters,

boats, special teams) and minimizing risks.

Another aspect to be considered is criminology, as an empirical and interdisciplinary science.

This science, aligned with the use of intelligence activity, is capable of supporting political levels.

and organizational strategies in the planning and development of public policies.

aimed at achieving satisfactory results for the prevention and qualified repression of crime.

and crime within the scope of public security. For Amazonas, public security policies

that are not intrinsically linked to sustainable development policies, protection

Environmental protections and the guarantee of the rights of indigenous peoples are doomed to failure. Criminology in

The region should report that the crackdown on illegal mining, for example, will only be effective if accompanied by...

of economic alternatives and a strengthening of territorial governance.

As a way of obtaining data and/or information, the use of human sources is...

essential, since they are the main elements within a mindset and construction of a

collaborative network. The human source, whether as a collaborator or even as an informant, serves

as a fundamental factor for maintaining this network. The discussion needs to delve deeper into the challenges.

Unique logistical and ethical aspects of managing water sources in the Amazon: How to guarantee the security and confidentiality of

an informant in a community of 50 families accessible only by boat, where everyone

Do they know? How can information be validated when there is no possibility of technical oversight?

How to confirm it? How to integrate traditional indigenous knowledge about the signs of the forest and the river into

Formal intelligence protocols? The operational recruitment proposal would have to be radically different.

adapted, since in contexts where criminal organizations exert social control through fear over

For vulnerable populations, the risk of exposure and retaliation is extreme.

The collaborative information network finds support in the presence of the military police officer.

working tirelessly in urban or rural areas, leveraging the extensive reach of its operations and its contacts.

intrinsically linked to the community and properly guided by the fundamentals of interview technique in

Simultaneity with elements of social engineering. This is the premise of Minas Gerais. The premise

The Amazonian approach is different: the collaborative network finds its foundation in the trust built with...

non-police institutions (Funai, SESAI, community associations) that have a more consistent presence,

and in the ability to create secure and discreet communication protocols that work despite the

Intermittent physical contact. The police officer may be a visiting node, but the network must remain active.

in your absence.

Based on these parameters, it allows the military police officer employed in overt operations
to identify individuals likely to become collaborators. The data and information collected
Together with collaborators, they will be relevant in planning police actions and operations in
prevention and qualified repression of various criminal practices in the community, especially to
combating violent crime.

It is worth noting that the military police officer must adopt measures aimed at preserving security.
Regarding the collaborator in the community. Pay attention to discretion regarding the method of contact (where, when, and how).
Preserving the source and maintaining the confidentiality of the information passed on are essential measures in
The employee's continued presence in the collaborative information network. In Amazonas, these measures do not
These are simply "essential" matters; they are issues of life or death. Protocols may include the use of codes.
on community radio, contact points in larger cities during fairs or events, and the guarantee
formal (possibly with the support of the Public Prosecutor's Office) witness protection programs
adapted for rural and riverine contexts.

In specific cases, the military police officer, making use of the collaborative information network, may
to indicate the collaborator as an initial human source and share with the professional of
intelligence that will assess the technical feasibility and necessity of carrying out the recruitment search action.
operational.

Among the covert actions used in intelligence operations, the following is presented as a proposal:
As a mechanism in the search for denied or unavailable data, the use of operational recruitment, which
Its essence lies in convincing someone who is not part of the intelligence agency to work for them.
for the benefit of this.

The intelligence operation, specifically the operational recruitment action, must be
covered with great zeal on the part of the intelligence agency. According to the teachings of Pacheco (2012),
It must be based on the principle of equality (in the face of an unequal fact or situation or
different), principle of proportionality (important enough to justify the use of something
so specialized) and the principle of efficiency (the most efficient way to do it).

In the absence of specific regulations governing intelligence operation procedures,
This makes it essential that, based on the principle of due process, the intelligence agency must...
adopt methodologies that enable strict internal controls, meticulous planning, and record keeping.
detailed, allowing for immediate or subsequent auditing.

It is imperative to state that the action of searching for operational recruitment, although it uses the
collaborator of the collaborative information network designed by the military police officer employed in
Overt activity must be planned and executed by a member of the Intelligence Activity, there being
given that it is a sensitive and complex activity requiring specialized and trained personnel for its execution.
Implementation. In the Amazonian context, the complexity is exponential. The "operational recruitment" of

a member of an indigenous community to monitor invasions into their territory, for example,

It involves ethical, cultural, and international security dimensions that require training.

specialized knowledge that goes far beyond conventional police techniques, including anthropology and law.

Indigenous and conflict studies.

Thus, the formal establishment of the collaborative information network, as a public policy.

Aimed at the ISP, this is a possible alternative for addressing the problem studied.

and in public safety and social defense. Because it is a gap and also lacking a

a more robust scientific deepening in both the broad and strict senses. Therefore, the main contribution of this

The analysis proposes that the "collaborative information network" for the Amazon be conceptualized as

A Community-Based and Interinstitutional Intelligence Policy for the Amazon. This policy

It would require its own legal and budgetary framework, recognizing that construction costs and

Maintaining this network (communication, logistics of deployment, protection of sources) is part of

an integral part of the cost of providing public security and guaranteeing sovereignty in the region.

5. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Federal Constitution imperatively assigns competence to the military police to

The execution of visible policing and the preservation of public order. In Brazil, the structure of greatest

Capability in the area of Public Security belongs to the military police; therefore, intelligence is possessed.

primary function for military police corporations to assist in the execution of their duties.

constitutional.

Prevention and qualified repression are based on criminal analysis and...

knowledge produced by intelligence activity. Criminal analysis primarily seeks

to clarify elements such as what, where, and when, resulting from spatial and temporal understanding of

crime; and the knowledge produced by intelligence activity seeks to make it understandable

Aspects such as who, why, and method of operation in relation to the criminal act.

Modern criminology dictates that crime prevention should be based on building...

scientific knowledge, interpreted, systematized, and valued, in order to transform data into

information, capable of providing an effective intervention in combating crime. In this sense, it becomes

The similarity with the knowledge produced by intelligence activity becomes apparent, while

The product of a specific method of information analysis, capable of assisting in decision-making.

to assess trends, describe reality, anticipate the criticality of events, and contribute to the

policy and plan formulation.

In this context, considering that the research problem concerns the aspects

Preliminary considerations regarding the use of collaborative information networks in qualified prevention and repression.

Regarding the crime, the overall objective was achieved, as it was to contextualize the use of the collaborative network of

Information to aid in decision-making for mitigating crime and criminality within the scope of

of public safety. More specifically, the objective was broadened to demonstrate how this

Employment differs radically between the established operational context (Minas Gerais) and the

context of extreme challenges (Amazon).

In the same vein, the specific objectives are: a) to contextualize criminal analysis as

technical support for intelligence activity; b) describe criminology and intelligence activity.

intelligence; c) analyze the use of human sources as a means of obtaining data for the activity of

intelligence; d) describing the collaborative information network were also achieved, starting from

from preliminary studies of the theoretical frameworks that describe the topic. Each of these

The objectives were enriched with the Amazonian dimension, showing that criminal analysis in the region is...

necessarily environmental; that local criminology should study crimes of a distinct nature; that the

Human resources are strategic, not tactical; and the collaborative network needs to be multimodal and adaptable.

to forest logistics.

Repression must develop in sync with preventive activity. While this

It aims to prevent the possibility of committing the crime; that one seeks to act immediately.

outbreak of the criminal act, mitigating the production of subsequent consequences and guaranteeing the

restoration of social order.

Preventive and repressive activity is considered qualified because it is based on...

criminal analysis and the knowledge produced by intelligence activity in order to refute the

Subjectivism and successfully enhance actions in addressing criminal activity.

The use of human sources is paramount for obtaining useful data and information.

timely within the scope of Intelligence, mainly due to its unique characteristic of being embedded in the core

from the community where the crime occurs, providing relevant information.

for combating crime.

The construction of a collaborative information network, conceived by the military police officer.

employed in visible policing, it is presented as a proposal to be used in prevention and

repression of various criminal practices.

The collaborative information network finds support in the presence of the military police officer.

working tirelessly in urban or rural areas, leveraging the extensive reach of its operations and its contacts.

intrinsically linked to the community and properly guided by the fundamentals of interview technique in

Simultaneity with elements of social engineering.

These parameters allow the military police officer employed in overt activity to

identifying individuals likely to become collaborators, as well as providing opportunities.

Share with the intelligence professional to assess the technical feasibility and necessity of carrying out the project.

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The search for operational recruitment is always guided by the required technical criteria for

execution of the activity.

In Brazil, the most widespread structure in the area of Public Security belongs to the police.

Thus, intelligence plays a primary role for military police corporations in order to

assistance in carrying out its constitutional duties. In this sense, the construction of a network

collaborative information exchange, conceived by the military police officer employed in visible policing,

It is presented as a proposal to be used in the prevention and repression of crime, as well as

to subsidize the production of intelligence knowledge with the aim of providing useful and helpful advice.

timely decision-making and operational planning.

In conclusion, the article highlights that the transposition of a well-defined intelligence strategy...

succeeding in one context (Minas Gerais) to another radically different one (Amazonas) is not a

It's not a matter of simple adjustment, but of reconceptualization. The collaborative network in Amazonas is no longer...

An efficiency tool that will become a pillar of operational viability. Its implementation

Successful development is intrinsically linked to respect for local ways of life, to building

long-term trust with traditional populations and overcoming logistical challenges through

appropriate technology and innovative protocols. Therefore, it is recommended that future policies of

Public security for the Amazon should not only be considered, but should be centrally focused on...

development and financing of collaborative intelligence networks designed

specifically for the socio-geographical reality of the region, understanding that this is a condition

fundamental for the protection of citizens, territory and Brazilian socio-environmental heritage.

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