

## THE IMPACT OF MODERN CRIMINOLOGY ON THE LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION SYSTEM OF MONGOLIA

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### Abstract

A unique aspect of social norms is their transgression, and despite the need to live in conformity, there is still some degree of deviant behavior. Criminology is a science that studies the nature, effects, and factors of criminal behavior, which is prescribed or not prescribed by laws and regulations.

In this article, the historical development, factors and interrelationships of criminology research, methodological features of criminology research, changes in theoretical trends in criminology science, innovative solutions for practical use, and some of the problems facing our country are discussed, and the effects of criminology in the law enforcement education system intended to make suggestions for developing influence.

**Keywords:** Criminology, crime, causes, conditions, factors, theories of crime, crime statistics, law enforcement education system

**Research methodology:** The research hypothesis and model were developed using the Smart PLS 3.0 software based on structural equation modeling, and PLS-SEM is the most important analytical method for showing the hypotheses between variables and calculating the modeling. To test the hypotheses put forward in the study, statistical and structural model analysis methods were used.

### Concept of criminological theory

Criminology is a branch of science that studies the biological, psychological, social, ecological, and other factors and causes of crime, makes predictions about how crime is committed, and creates prevention methods.

According to the historical development process, it started with the classical concept at the theoretical level, and the explanations based on the criminal continue to link crime with biological factors, and later, the classical concept gained new strength in the 1970s (Merton, 1938).

Criminology is a field of research that has been continuously developing for the past 200 years, and due to economic, social, and political factors, it has been renewed in a way that rejects old theories.

With the emergence of urban areas and the phenomenon of population growth, migration, industrialization, economic crisis, World War I and II, the economic paradigm and the resulting capitalist or individual-centered social system, feminist concepts, international activities, globalization, and the spread of Western culture around the world have had a strong impact on countries around the world. Along with these, nations, societies, and individuals were also affected, and there were significant changes in the study of crime.

It can be seen that theories emerging from criminology are developed with assumptions and imaginations and are a very rich scientific field. According to the researchers, these are generally divided into two main categories: those that study crime and the personal characteristics of criminals, and those that study social and ecological causes.

As the first concept of criminology, the classic concept aimed at defining the individual

criminal was created, of which rational choice theory is the most famous. And at that time, the importance of punishment was defined as progress.

As a result, medical scientists first began to explain crime in relation to the biological characteristics of the individual, which is the beginning of the biological theory that attracts our attention. For example, the study of C. Lombroso, W. Sheldon, and C. Goring, comparing human body shape, bones, and genetic peculiarities, and studying the characteristics of criminals, is still controversial.

Also, the tendency to use the basic theoretical concepts of J. Piaget and Z. Freud, who made valuable contributions to psychological science, to explain the causes of crime, is an innovative approach that is studied from the perspective of individual characteristics (Cullen, 2018).

In addition, ecological theories of crime began to develop, proving that it is not just about individuals. For example, social or sociological theory, learning theory, control theory, anomie, subculture theory, labeling theory, conflict or radical theories, and feminist theory are clear signs of creating pluralism in criminology.

Crime is a unique social phenomenon and many factors influence it, so it is necessary to consider it from many angles to determine its causes. Therefore, the creation of a new model combining the strengths of different theories will undoubtedly clarify the structure of crime.

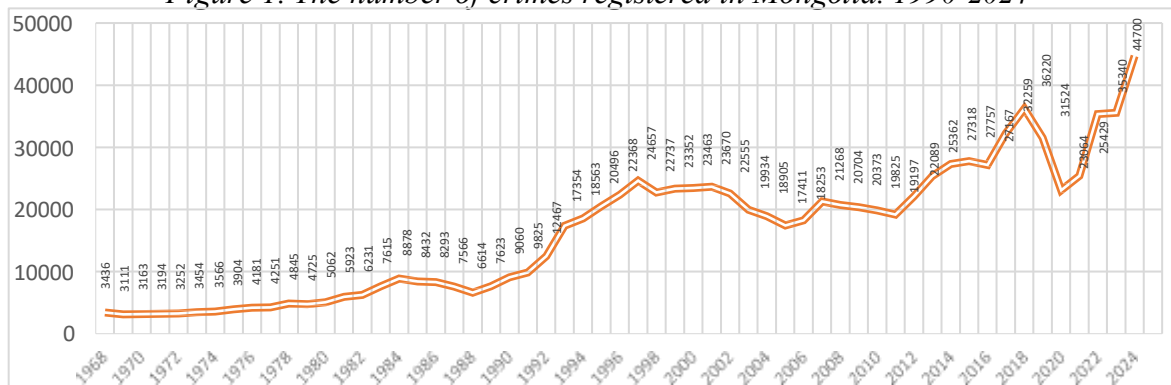
Crime is not a phenomenon caused by a single factor. While most scholars have argued that the overabundance of crime theories is creating chaos in science, scholars such as Wold, Bernard, and Snipes have seen this situation as an advantage. The reason there are so many theories is because the problem to be studied is so diverse and complex that it cannot be defined by a single paradigm.

Some criminologists say experiments should be conducted to unify theories. In addition, theories with different researches cannot compete, and theories with the same researches have the effect of complementing each other rather than competing. Therefore, combining theories can reduce the number of theories while creating a more effective theoretical model.

### **Challenges in the implementation of criminological theory**

Based on the state and trend of crime in Mongolia, it is possible to conclude that it is directly related to the government's policy on fighting crime and the Criminal Code, rather than directly saying that it is the social and economic cause of that time. Therefore, in order to combat the negative phenomena in the society, rationalization of the Criminal Law in order to fight and eliminate the negative social relations has been considered to be directly related to the trend of the crime, which is one of the angles to determine the cause of the crime.

*Figure 1. The number of crimes registered in Mongolia. 1990-2024*



It is no secret that the crime rate tends to increase year by year, despite the fact that the criminal law and other related laws are changing and updating.

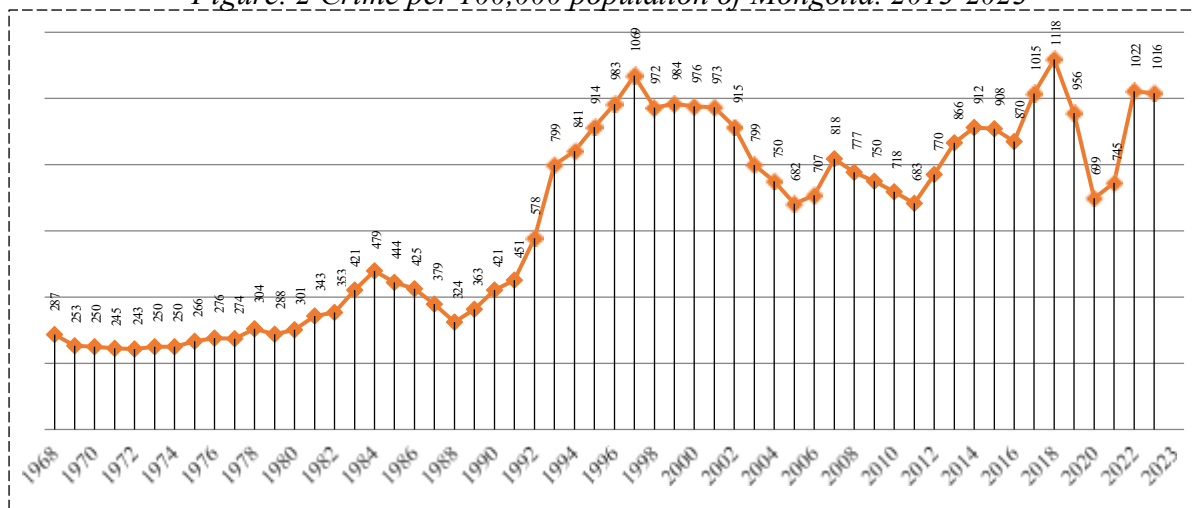
This phenomenon of rising crime rate can be attributed to several reasons. For example, crime statistics were not fully used before, the development of modern technology, urbanization, and changes in citizens' awareness and ethics can be mentioned.

It is commendable that since 2016, the crime white book on the statistics and solutions of crimes registered in Mongolia has been published every year in accordance with international standards. It has been able to integrate statistics from many organizations and there is a need for further development. For example, the future trend of the level of crime, changes, and the location of the area are presented in an overly general manner, which is not enough to determine the methods of crime prevention. For example, in 2022, 843 or 7.7 percent of the total crimes registered locally were in Khuvsgul province, 775 or 7.0 percent were in Selenge province, 754 or 6.8 percent were in Central province, 6,293 or 25.9 percent of all crimes registered in the capital were in Bayanzurkh district, 4,523 or 18.6 percent were in Bayanzurkh district. Bayangol district and 3,626 or 14.9 percent of Sukhbaatar district recorded the highest number, but the content is only informative.

According to the categories of crimes committed annually in Mongolia, about 60% of all crimes are crimes against property rights, about 30% are crimes against human health, and about 5% are crimes against traffic safety. The fact that this situation has not changed at all in the last 10 years is an indication that measures cannot be taken to eliminate the causes and conditions of crime.

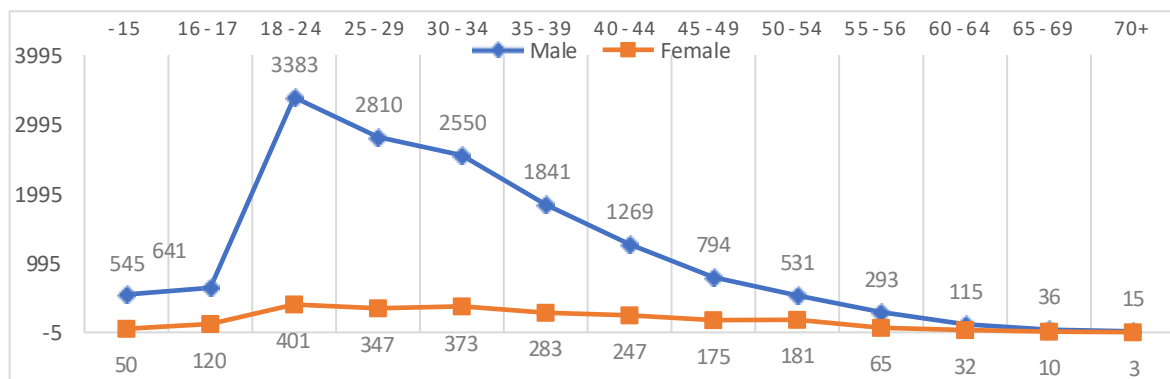
From this point of view, it is necessary to study the causes of the crime in detail and conduct research on the person who committed the crime. Currently, the crime is limited to a few general conditions: drunk, committed by a woman, gang, domestic violence, and child involvement.

*Figure. 2 Crime per 100,000 population of Mongolia. 2013-2023*



Based on official statistical data, on average, 115 crimes are committed per 10,000 people aged 16 and over, 1153 crimes per 100,000 people, 122 crimes per 10,000 people aged 18 and over, and 1219 crimes per 100,000 people. It will be an indicator for comparison with other countries. From this, it can be observed that the population is small, the level of crime is high, and the harm and damage caused by it are relatively large (National Statistical Commission, 2024).

*Figure 3. Age and gender of criminals*



Based on the state and trend of crime in Mongolia, it is possible to conclude that it is related to the state's crime fighting policies and the Criminal Law, in addition to the social and economic causes, conditions, and factors of that time. Therefore, in order to combat the negative phenomena in the society, rationalization of the Criminal Law in order to combat and eliminate social relations that are considered negative, a direct relationship to the trend of crime was observed.

Based on the statistics of the last 10 years, it is expected to increase by an average of 655 cases per year in the future. The per crime rate has also increased (Мөнхдорж, 2018).

From the point of view of the international criminal funnel system, 25% of crimes registered by law enforcement agencies such as the police and anti-corruption agencies are finally resolved by the courts, and 75% are investigated by law enforcement agencies such as the police and anti-corruption agencies and by prosecutors stage is decided according to the reasons and procedures provided by the law.

In the future, based on crime statistics, law enforcement and judicial authorities should make extensive use of statistical analysis methods, use mathematical statistical methods such as dynamic line analysis, correlation, regression analysis, and sampling methods used in social research, especially the introduction of software into their operations, and quality there is a need to use more research methods.

Based on the results of the Corruption Perceptions Index, which is prepared annually by the international organization Transparency International, the corruption perception index of 180 countries has been developed.

According to the corruption index, our country scored 35 points in 2019 and ranked 106th out of 180 countries. In 2020, it scored 35 points and ranked 111th out of 180 countries. In 2021, it scored 35 points and ranked 110th out of 180 countries. In 2023, it scored 33 points and was ranked 121 out of 180 countries.

According to the index, Mongolia has fallen 5 places every year for the last 3 years. Over the past five years, our country is among the 10 countries where the corruption score has decreased and the index has increased. Corruption, official crime, bribery, favoritism, opportunities, and favoritism not only devalue justice in the society, but also lead to deep degradation of lifestyle and morals. In particular, the education and political sectors are the most dangerous and harmful to be affected by this type of crime. Currently, this type of crime has become a common form of organized crime, which makes it even more difficult to detect and mitigate its effects.

Currently, there is no such profession as criminologist in Mongolia. There are few experts in this field. Determining the place of criminology in society should be the most fundamental concept of law enforcement.

Providing criminological knowledge among law enforcement officers is a prerequisite for a scientific approach to crime prevention and control. It is safe to say that the field of criminology in our country is in the first stage of development. We are only considering modern theoretical

orientations at the research level. However, we will need the criminological knowledge of law enforcement officers to implement it in our country. It is emphasized that the criminological concept and applied skills are very weak in all levels of training for law enforcement officers in our country.

In order to determine the theory and concept of criminology and the direction of further development, the study of the impact of the following factors was carried out.

#### **Processing of research results:**

35 foreign and domestic academics specialized in law, including criminal studies, 84 participants from courts, prosecutors, and police organizations were included in the research. The results of qualitative research, factorial analysis, quantitative analysis, correlation analysis, and path analysis were produced. .

The results of the quantitative analysis are part of the development, comparative analysis, confirmation and conclusion of the research results. The analysis shows how each latent variable affects the evaluation of learning activities, and the results of each factor are presented. Cronbach's alpha, or stability, indicates how well a set of latent variables are correlated. The reliability measure was determined by the following formula and the results were obtained.

For our research work, the factor and correlation analysis of the latent variables was analyzed by trying to confirm the hypothesis by 4 ways with 5 variables. It includes:

Looking at the results of the Cronbach alpha value, sociology of crime is 0.902; psychology 0.911; penology 0.957; anthropology 0.940; law enforcement education was 0.979.

For composite reliability, sociology of crime 0.925; psychology 0.931; penology 0.966; anthropology 0.953; law enforcement education is 0.982, indicating good reliability.

For the average value, the sociology of crime is 0.673; psychology 0.693; penology 0.824; anthropology 0.770; law enforcement education is 0.872, indicating good reliability.

*Table #3. Results of path analysis in research design*

No	Hypothesis	Average value	Standard deviation	T Statistics	P value	Result
1	Sociology of crime - law enforcement education	0.321	0.162	1.977	<b>0.049</b>	<b>approved</b>
2	Anthropology of crime - law enforcement education	0.117	0.195	0.600	<b>0.051</b>	<b>approved</b>
3	Penology - law enforcement education	0.263	0.115	2.277	<b>0.023</b>	<b>approved</b>
4	Psychology of crime - law enforcement education	0.171	0.154	1.110	<b>0.024</b>	<b>approved</b>

The results of the hypothesis that sociology, anthropology, penology, and psychology of crime will affect law enforcement education have been confirmed by T-statistics and P-values.

#### **Conclusion**

The basic research of criminology aims to study the causes and conditions of crime and to create effective ways to combat it.

Although the study of the factors that influence crime and delinquent behavior has a long tradition, it has been actively studied at the theoretical level in the last hundred years, and there is a need to recognize that it is a multidisciplinary major science.

The use of methods such as statistical research, event reconstruction, identification, analysis, detection, and experimental research to observe and measure crime requires multidisciplinary expertise, integrated assessment, and judgment.



Criminology studies can be classified into two general categories: theoretical criminology or anthropology of crime, psychology of crime, sociology of crime, psychology of crime, penology, practical criminology or criminal policy, profiling of crime, and forensics or analytical probability. Clinical criminology is a form of interrelationship between these disciplines. It is necessary to use this study to train law enforcement officers.

According to the list of crime statistics and statistics of European countries, Belarus, France and Belgium have the highest crime rates and the safety index is relatively low. Mongolia is among the average countries, but in 1968 there were 3436 crimes. In 2023, 35,574 crimes were registered, and during this period, the crime rate increased 10 times. It was ranked 121st out of 180 countries in 2023 by the Corruption Index.

In order to determine the value of criminology in the law enforcement education system and strengthen the influence of its factors, foreign and domestic academics specialized in the field of law, including criminology, representatives of courts, prosecutors, and police organizations were included. In the analysis, correlation analysis, and path analysis, it was concluded that the confirmation of the prediction by the T statistic value and P value of the prediction result will have a positive effect on the future prospects of science.

### Recommendations

Based on the results of the research, the following proposals have been developed in order to further determine the perspectives and orientations of crime prevention based on the theoretical concepts and trends of criminological science, use it to detect its causes and conditions, ensure mutual coordination.

1. Dissemination of modern theoretical trends of criminology among this type of researchers, regularly organize academic studies, experiments, research and discussions, coordinate them with the level of crime and how it is designed to combat and prevent it, introduce rational concepts, law use in custodian training;
2. Reject the approach of narrowly understanding criminology as a crime prevention activity, introduce new theoretical concepts into the research cycle, conduct experiments, research and develop in cooperation with practical organizations;
3. Criminology research is a broad concept that does not only apply to the roles and directions of the police organization, so it is most important to involve other sectors of society, and in turn, to organize preventive measures effectively need to use;
4. Wide use of scientific research methods such as conducting statistical research, reconstructing events, establishing identity, analysis, detection, and testing in order to observe and measure crime, and combine theory, practice, and methodology to accurately determine the cause of any crime. ;
5. In order to increase the importance of science, criminology is divided into theoretical criminology and clinical criminology, and development of future trends of research;
6. In addition to comparing crime statistics at international and national levels, comparing general crime with white-collar crime statistics, determining its causes and conditions, and creating a system for prevention and development.

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