



## Research Paper

Received:  
2024-11-18  
Revised:  
2025-03-03  
Accepted:  
2025-04-21  
Published:  
2025-05-21

ISSN: 2538-1857  
E-ISSN: 2645-5250



## Analysis of the position of intelligence studies in international security research

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### Abstract

#### Introduction

Intelligence has consistently been part of international security, but it has not always been part of international studies. Accurate, reliable, and timely intelligence enables policymakers, senior military leaders, and heads of state to make informed decisions about security issues, the use of force, and the formulation of plans to counter strategic threats. Planning, collection, processing, analysis, production, and feedback intelligence achieves these goals, because information is one of the activities that states carry out to protect and advance their strategic interests, which are defined in accordance with the concept of national and international security. The role of intelligence in achieving military, economic, political, or other objectives is not new. Intelligence remains a critical element in the development of effective national and international security strategies. To keep pace with changing security concepts and the strategies associated with them that emerge, intelligence must constantly adapt. As in previous times, no intelligence system now provides complete insight or accurate predictions. International developments are too complex, and the decision-making styles of adversaries are too unpredictable to know how they will challenge the interests of any actor. What we can say, however, is that decision-makers need as much reliable information as possible to reduce uncertainty about the future actions of strategic competitors. Not only is intelligence central to foreign policy, it intersects with a number of international relations themes and approaches, and is clearly linked to the notion that information spin is a powerful form of diplomacy and bargaining power. More generally, although intelligence uses covert sources, the general function of intelligence is identical to that of international relations, and both seek to understand the international environment.

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DOR: 20.1001.1.25381857.1404.18.66.6.6



### Methodology

This research is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of research method. The characteristics of the work are qualitative and the method of data collection is based on the method of libraries and referring to websites, articles and strategic reports. There is a close relationship between intelligence and structural realism. Security and the pursuit of comparative advantage are an intelligence responsibility, and structural realism is an explanatory approach to international relations theory that focuses most heavily on security. The former requirement arises from the latter's analysis of the international system and understanding of the likely behavior of states in anarchic conditions. This means that structural realism provides a theoretical explanation for some of the key questions in intelligence studies, such as why intelligence is needed and why intelligence organizations did not disappear with the transition from the Cold War. Intelligence does indeed occupy a central place in structural realist thinking, although sometimes more implicit than explicit. As noted, the need for it arises from the core assumptions about the nature of the international system that structural realists propose it.

### Result and discussion

Intelligence is not an end in itself; it is a fundamental aid to military policy and planning, and ideally should provide timely warning of events we want to anticipate and provide an intelligence background for political decision-making. The research findings state that intelligence studies has been and remains a small part of the intellectual agenda of international studies, although international politics and security affairs have long dominated that agenda. Intelligence studies is evolving as an independent academic discipline, drawing on the expertise of former intelligence officers and relevant academic researchers who are seeking ways to improve the discipline. However, such development has been less evident in the field of international security studies, and there is a need to produce theoretical and operational research that will contribute to the enrichment of the discipline and, in turn, to the evolution of intelligence studies in the foreseeable future. International relations and intelligence studies should seek common theoretical ground, as there is much to be said about joint research.

### Conclusion

The integration of intelligence studies in the mainstream of international security research is a vital need, without paying attention to this, we are practically facing an incomplete picture of the field of international security research. Theorizing in intelligence studies need not limit itself to single-dimensional issues, but can instead focus on and further develop aspects of international relations that traditional studies have presented as a distinct subject area. There is nothing static about intelligence affairs, and the research agenda must be able to change to reflect contemporary developments; in this sense, in the current international security environment, every issue is of great intelligence importance. An intelligence theory accepts the active role of intelligence in the creation of international reality, which also functions as political subjectivity, and extends this perspective to address interactive political action. The empirical difficulties are, of course, many, but the theoretical potential of such an approach is worth exploring and provides a broad theoretical perspective for the field of intelligence studies. The expected results should be included in a comprehensive map of the advantages and disadvantages related to the epistemological, methodological, and theoretical potential of intelligence studies.

**Keywords:** International security, Structural realism, Intelligence studies, State, Threat

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