I will mention the people who helped me in my thesis:

Dr.Jamal abolverd. Istanbul university

Dr. Omar al Omar. Eldward university

Dr.freddy- Atlantic international university

A summary of the thesis:

Military intelligence is a military apparatus that uses information gathering and analysis methods to provide guidance and direction to assist commanders in making their decisions. This goal is performed by supplying an assessment of data from many levels of sources geared toward leaders' mission requirements or answering questions within operational or campaign planning. To provide analysis, it first identifies the information the commander needs, which then enters the stage of intelligence gathering, analysis, and dissemination. Intelligence duties are related at all levels, from tactical to strategic, in peacetime, during the transition to war, and during the war itself.

Ayham Saleh
ID UD76429HIN85616

COURSE NAME: military intelligence

Student's Profile

My Life in Istanbul, Turkey

Ayham Saleh
ID UD76429HIN85616

Military intelligence

A Final course Presented to
The Academic Department
Of Human Social Studies

For the Degree of doctor of Intelligence and security

ATLANTIC INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

General Structure of a Paper

definition

Most governments spend on military intelligence to provide information-gathering and analysis personnel

in specialized units, arms, and other services. Military and civilian intelligence capabilities cooperate to

keep the political spectrum informed of political and military activities. Personnel performing intelligence

tasks may be selected based on their analytical abilities and personal intelligence before receiving formal training

Introduction to the body of the thesis

the Military Intelligence Authority in the Armed Forces is entrusted with the following tasks: [source needed] 1. Planning and coordinating with the military police to ensure the security of military installations and military barracks. 2. Monitoring the level of security in military and security facilities, including the security of documents, personnel, weapons, and others. 3. Counterintelligence. 4. Use available sources of information to monitor the enemy's military activities. 5. Ensuring good discipline and loyalty of officers and members of the armed forces. 6. Cooperating with other intelligence agencies in the same country (ie the homeland) to exchange information and accomplish missions, ensures the achievement of national security. 7. Security education for armed forces personnel. 8. Oversight, planning, and implementation of intelligence training. 9. Investigation of enemy prisoners and soldiers returning from captivity. 10. Providing

military maps, updating and interpreting the aerial image. 11. Coordination with the military police and working together to combat crime in military units, including combating drugs

- ## DISCUSSION OF THE GOAL OF THE THESIS

Strategic intelligence is formally defined as "the intelligence necessary to formulate military policies and plans at the national and international levels," and corresponds to the strategic level of war, which is formally defined as "the level of war at which a nation, often a member of a group of nations, sets strategic security directions and objectives. The national or multinational (coalition or coalition) develops and uses national resources to achieve those goals.

Operational intelligence focuses on supporting or rejecting intelligence information at operational levels. The operational level is below the strategic level of the leadership and refers to the design of the operational side. It is formally defined as "the intelligence needed to plan and execute major campaigns and operations to achieve strategic objectives within a theater of war or areas of operation". It aligns with the operational level of war, which is defined as "the level of war at which major campaigns and operations are planned, executed, and supported to achieve strategic objectives within the theater of war or in other areas of operation." In law enforcement intelligence, operational intelligence is primarily concerned with identifying, targeting, detecting, and interfering with criminal activity.

Tactical intelligence focuses on supporting operations at the tactical level and is linked to the combat group. At the tactical level, patrols are instructed on current threats and information-gathering priorities. These journals are then interrogated to extract information for analysis and sent through a series of reports.

corresponding to the tactical level of war which is defined as "the level of warfare at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to achieve military objectives assigned to tactical units or task forces".

- **METHOD OF COLLECTING AND ANALYZING**

Because of the mega changes happening every day and the relationship between the countries change also change according to mutual advantages and to make more improvement in the economy, culture, and exchange of intelligence database and information to secure the international and national security in all fields of life like securing the citizen's life and sources of money which feed terrorism group around the word.

You have to use the following for analyzing:

Intelligence analysis is the application of individual and collective knowledge methods of data relevance and hypothesis testing in a confidential sociocultural context, which may allow information to be deceived internationally, so the analyst must link the similarities between deception and the extraction of common

truth, and although they are clear in their purest form within national intelligence services, their methods also apply in areas such as commercial or competitive intelligence. Intelligence analysis is a way to reduce ambiguity in unclear cases and many analysts prefer to explain it clearly, rejecting high or low probabilistic explanations, analysts may use criteria that are appropriate to accept and reject risk, an adversary faces a substantial risk of achieving what the investigator regards as a small payoff, and, above all, an analyst must avoid machinations, analyze intelligence, and highlight what his or her opponent wants.

Although using the available information to justify this conclusion is the assumption that one's enemies try to confuse being unwilling with more realism, especially in the areas of intelligence cycle security and counter discipline espionage. During World War II, the German word for anti-espionage art was a Vonexil, or radio game - not a child's game in the sense of a child's game - but something derived from a game theory that sought to confuse adversaries, and a set of problem-solving talent was clearly necessary for analysts. Since the other side may hide their intention, the analyst must be able to tolerate and attempt to explain ambiguity because it may lead to misleading, and much more partial information is fragmented from the experimental world. According to Dick Huer in an experiment where the analyst's behavior was studied, the process is one of gradual refinement of the selection of subjects that indicates that initial exposure to unclear influences overlaps with accurate perception even after more information has been provided and the experience suggests that an

analyst who begins to monitor the status of potential problems at an early and unclear stage is in an unce

rtain position compared to others, such as political officials who for the first time in their life may be expos

ed to accusations when the best and most information is available.

Information can also be received in small increases over time and absorbed into the analyst's current

 opinions. There cannot be a single element of information that would push the analyst to change his or h

er previous view. The cumulative message inherent in many parts of the information may be significant bu

t

debilitating when this information as a whole is not examined, and I have noted the intelligence communit

y's review of its performance prior to the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The problem with the phased analysis was that it was applied to the current intelligence process and also

operated in the run-

up to the hostilities, and analysts often took samples and compared them hastily with materials received t

he previous day, then produced a"collection system pattern" elements that might reflect cognitive intuition

 and systematic consideration of an accumulated body of integrated eviden

- <u>STRATEGY AND TECHNIQUES</u>

I focused on a strategy to conclude all the aspects needed for the thesis subject concerning definition, types, international analysis, and techniques.

The gathering of information can be complex. Focus on the next detail.

A set of specific methods for intelligence analysis is commonly referred to as Tradcroft Analytical and academic disciplines that routinely study the art and science of intelligence analysis are referred to as "intelligence studies.

Seeking expertise in trade analysis is a key element of this plan. We have Tradecraft's analysis that enables analysts to provide intelligence consumers with "value-added" by ensuring that objectivity — an in-depth assessment of information and outspoken defense of judgment — strengthens our credibility with consumers who deal with complex and sensitive policy issues as well as the timely delivery of our products to the right people to be useful in making decisions, and the use of feedback and tasks from them to drive all the basic intelligence we need to produce our analysis.

Tradcroft's analytical skills also act as "force multipliers," helping us to deliver a higher-quality analysis of our customers' responses, giving us customized analysis that tells the analyst what questions need to be answered and using databases to evaluate information and make judgments helps analysts manage the information flood, clarify trends, and identify deception attempts.

The Radikcraft criteria could also be used to settle differences between experts with complementary technical disciplines. Their interaction boosts teamwork, which allows [the intelligence directorate] to be more productive.

Goals are

Target-

setting from a consumer's point of view is an excellent starting point for setting goals, and Ambassador Robert D. Blackwell has captured the attention of a cohort of about 30 intelligence community managers by asserting that as a policy officer he has never read analytical papers, why ? "Because they were so unsexy," Blackwell explained was written by people who didn't know what they were trying to do, so it couldn't help him do any work. When I worked in the country on European affairs for example, on some issues I was the Secretary of State, D.A.'s analysts didn't know —
I was one of a handful of key decision makers on some very important issues —
plus he now characterizes his first periods of service in the National Security Council and State Department offices as "mutual ignorance."

"Analysts at D had no idea what Fugist did, and no idea what could or should be done"

Blackwell who rarely takes part in reading CIA public reports: "I've read a lot, it's been a lot of press, and you have to know how issues come up with a political corridor to get your work done, and the cables from

outside to set up meeting agendas and send and receive messages from our foreign government counter

parts, countless draft policies from those who are competing for the President's grace, dozens of phone c

alls, many of which are a waste of time but have to be answered again for political reasons.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT

Unlike types of thinking, which are methods by

that an analyst formulates a product, the following methods are methods for validating the results of

a logical analyst. Structured analytical techniques are used to help challenge judgments, define mindsets,

overcome prejudices, stimulate creativity, and manage uncertainty. Examples include examination of key

assumptions and analysis of competing hypotheses.

opportunity analysis

Analysis of opportunities for policy officials identifies opportunities or weaknesses that the client organizati

on can exploit to drive the policy, as well as risks that can undermine the policy.

Linkin analysis

Lincoln's analysis stems from information with a high probability of being certain, in mathematics and

physics, it creates a similar problem that limits the solution by certain conditions that are known or

impossible. It is a condition of the value of the boundary.

the average "wired" mind to deal effectively with both inherent uncertainty (the natural fog surrounding the

complex, and unspecified intelligence issues), and induced uncertainty (man-

made fog caused by denials and deception).

Even a growing awareness of cognitive and other "undesirable" biases, such as the tendency to see

information confirming the already existing governance more clearly than one considers that "untapped"

the information does little to help analysts deal effectively with skepticism.

The tools and techniques that guide an analyst's mind to apply higher levels of critical thinking can greatly

improve analysis on complex issues where information is incomplete, ambiguous, and often deliberately

distorted. A key example of such intellectual apparatus is: (information structuring techniques, difficult ass

umptions, and exploring alternative explanations).

Encourage products that define the clarity of assumptions and inference chains and the degree and

uncertainty of the conclusions.

Emphasize actions that present and detail alternative perspectives -

analytical discussions, interdisciplinary brainstorming, competitive analysis,

in-office peer review of production and utilization of external expertise.

According to Hor, analysts are constructing a reality based on objective information, which is filtered through complex mental processes that determine what information is presented, how it is organized, and what it means. What people understand and how easily they perceive it, and how they process it after receiving it, are strongly influenced by past experiences, education, cultural values, role requirements, organizational standards, as well as the characteristics of the information, received. To understand how the results of the analysis are, one must use good mental models to create work and to understand models when evaluating them. Analysts should be comfortable with the challenge and refinement. To go back to the analysis of the main lines, the boundary conditions give places to challenge and test, thus reducing ambiguity.

More of the challenge according to Heure is more important than more information. He said he wants better analysis to be applied to less rather than the other way around. Given the sheer volume of information modern assembly systems produce, the mind is the defining factor. It's the mirror image and one of the best examples, and that's the caveat of knowledge. Too often, foreign behavior seems irrational or "not in their own interest." Highlighting American values created models that were not appropriate for the foreign leader.

Hiro's answer was the challenge of analyzing competing assumptions at the heart of the analysis, and there is competition between competing assumptions of the foreign leader, which will reduce the visualization of the mirror even if the answer is not produced.

One of HH's most important motivations, according to Hewer, is to avoid being deceived on the one hand, because the situation seems obvious. Hewer observed that good deception seems to be real.

The possibility of deception may not be denied until it has been refuted, or at least until the systematic search for evidence has been confirmed and nothing has been found Steps in Ash are: Identity possible hypotheses to be considered, and a group of analysts use different perspectives to share ideas from the possibilities. He took a list of important evidence and arguments against each hypothesis. A matrix with the hypotheses at the top and bottom of the evidence, together with a "diagnostic" analysis of evidence and arguments, i.e., the identification of the most useful elements in judging the relative probability of hypotheses, the identification of the matrix. Drawing preliminary conclusions about the relative probability of each hypothesis while moving forward through an attempt to impose rather than prove hypotheses. Analyzing the extent to which you infer is a few important items of theoretical consequence evidence to analyze if that evidence is false, misleading, or subject to a different interpretation. The report's conclusions and the discussion of the relative possibilities of all hypotheses, not only, but also more likely to specify milestones.

The analytical process should follow a series of sequential steps: Problem Selection. Policymakers will

have questions based on their intelligence requirements. Sometimes the questions are clear and easily a

ddressed by the analyst. Sometimes, clarity is needed because of ambiguity, multiple layers of bureaucra

cy between clients and analysts, or time constraints. Analysts need to try to understand the thinking of an

adversary, and analysts need to know the thinking of their clients and allies. And also to make assumptio

ns once the problem is identified, where the analyst can generate reasonable assumptions based on the

question. For example, a company may want to know if a competitor will lower its price in the next quarter

. Two assumptions are clear: However, with a little brainstorming, additional assumptions may become

clear. The competitor may well offer discounts

Identifying information needs and gathering information in intelligence usually signals a step in the

 process of the formal intelligence cycle, and in many cases, the information the analyst needs is either

already available or already being sought by the collection assets (such as spies and satellite imagery).

General Recommendations

I will present some advice for the people who work in intelligence:

- Protect the data itself

- Pay attention to inside threats

- Delete redundant data

- Try to keep the people who work with you in a good stand of disciplinary

- **In order to make the best use of opportunity analysis, there must be a set of objectives for**

- **his country, preferably some flexibility, and the next step would be to examine the**

- **personalities and groups in that target country to see if there was any common interest.**

- **Although the different sides may wish to do the same, it is quite possible that one of the**

- **other may be the terms for breaking the deal, and if so then ways of settling this dispute**

- **should be identified, or no further work should be done on this alternative.**

-

- **By contrast, if there are elements that would be diametrically opposed to one's goals, ways**

of neutralizing them must be explored, they may have weaknesses that could render them incapa

ble, or there may be a reward - not a common opportunity - that would make them cooperate.

summary

I would scope after my research and study for this subject on the following:

-        A political science study and intelligence study will let us deal seriously with the reflection of

political actions around us. And understand more about authority democracy, freedom, and further

concepts that represent the fundamental political values and the essential well-educated in intelligence to

protect our countries and respect the principle of humankind.

-        That is why I want to learn how to get professional academic information and basic about the

political process and how to structure a new intelligence organization chart correctly to secure the people

and national security and how to cooperate with other intelligence departments around Syria and the

international community to achieve mutual benefits for all the parties.

- The technique is a "solidification tool" that seeks to reduce the risk of its own intelligent sel

f-error, as well as a

misinterpretation by policymakers. It requires the use of the checkpoints mentioned below to be

- used when drafting reports, identifying the main uncertainties or key variables likely to

- lead to an outcome of the case, compelling regular attention to a range of relationships bet

ween factors in the identification of key buildings or work assumptions about drivers, and this

- encourages testing of key secondary provisions that contain the discretionary finding

- together.

-

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- **UNITED NATIONS LIBRARY FOR PEACE IN MIDDLE EAST**

- **UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE**

- **STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

- **KINGS COLLEGE LONDON**

- **JONAH SCHULLFER-LEIDEN UNIVERSITY**

- **NICOLAS SAMBUNIS-UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**

- **SYRIAN REVOLUTION COMMITTEE**

- **DR.JAMAL ABOLVERD-ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY**

- **Hayes, Joseph (2007), "Analytic Culture in the US Intelligence Community.**

- **Intelligence analysis of sister projects:**

- **Military Science Portal icon**

- **Ratings: military intelligence analysis**

Ayham Saleh

Date: 11 April 2022