

**ASSESSING CHALLENGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE TANZANIA LAW
ENFORCEMENT, THE CASE OF ARUSHA REGION**

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IN THE TANZANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT,
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**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Requirement of the Award of
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DECLARATION

I **Kadio Christopher Kiure** declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that; it has not been presented to any University for a similar or any other degree award.

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CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that I have read the research dissertation entitled "***Accessing challenges of the intelligence unit in the Tanzania Law enforcement***" and hereby recommend it for acceptance by the Institute of Accountancy Arusha as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Masters of Arts in Peace and Security Study (MAPSS) offered by the Institute of Accountancy Arusha.

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Last but not least, special thanks to my lovely wife Zaina R. Msuya and our family for their patience during going back home later, they really missed me.

However, it should be noted that any shortcomings in this research entirely belong to me.

Abstract

The intelligence units play important roles in maintaining national security. Despite of its importance in the national little or no research have been conducted to assess the challenges it faces in its operations in the context of Tanzania. It was therefore important for this study's to address the literature gap and assess the role of intelligence units, investigate the intelligence unit's achievements, and the challenges facing the intelligence unit in the Tanzania Police Force in performing its operations. It was crucial to conduct this research to inform the policymakers and security personnel about the challenges in sustaining the country's peace and security. The researcher used a case study, mixed method approach where Tanzania Police Force, in Arusha Region, was the population of study. Questionnaire and interviews were used as a primary source of data collection. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 20 software and other qualitative methodologies. Different data concerning the study's objective were collected to obtain a specific answer. The outcome shows that the challenges of the intelligence unit are a lack of funds for Criminal Intelligence (CIF), outdated or no intelligence collection and storage devices, means of official transportation when in operation, and few personnel. According to the contemporary understanding of security, there is no option other than investing heavily in intelligence to take preventative action. The researcher recommends that if the state can invest in an intelligence unit, it can be easy to move quickly to take charge of the inquiry if a particular offence can occur because of intelligence failure.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:

CA	Covert Action
CI	Counter Intelligence
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CIF	Criminal Investigation Fund/Criminal Intelligence Fund
CSIS	Canadian Security Intelligence Service
ELINT	Electronic Intelligence
FFU	Field Force Unit
GD	Police General Duty
HUMINT	Human intelligence
IMINT	Imagery intelligence
INTERPOL	International Police
IR	International Relation
IS	Intelligence Study
MASINT	Measurement and signature intelligence
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NLP	Natural Language Processing
OSINT	Open-source intelligence
SARPPCO	Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
SIGINT	Signal intelligence,
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STPU	Stock Theft Prevention Unit

TECHINT	Technical Intelligence
TISS	Tanzania Intelligence and Security Service
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION:

1.1. Introduction

Tanzania's national security, particularly the intelligence branch, has been under the Tanzania Police Force for the previous three decades or more. However, due to national security sensitivity, the country's security organs banded together to form the Tanzania Intelligence and Security Service (TISS), a special task force of the nation's security that works alongside other security organs. Not only in Tanzania, but the whole world depended much on the Police force/police services to maintain nation's security and stability. According to Vitkauskas, (1999), where a state has previously been totalitarian, its leaders have known how to rule with the help of the secret police, but not with the use of the secret ballot. A domestic security intelligence service was thus a critical government tool for repression and control of its citizens in such a society. Even though the government has provided the police with insufficient or no investigating agencies, the police force remains the focus of society's attention when it comes to national security.

Following that, this chapter summarizes the relevant literature for the investigation. As a result, it brings to light a variety of issues addressed by the research objectives, such as the Intelligence Unit's responsibility in maintaining national security; and the challenges the unit face Tanzania. This chapter covers terminology conceptualization, literature review, research gap, theoretical review, and conceptual framework.

1.2. Background to the Problem

Every democratic country has its own internal security intelligence agencies, regardless of how safe her citizens think they are. How beneficial is a domestic security intelligence service in a democracy? The fundamental goal of the service is to protect the state from threats to its national security. The agency requires modern tools as well as knowledge to tackle these threats because they are frequently concealed.

Intelligence can save lives at the state level, but it can also be used as a justification for going to war at the international level, that costing lives. It serves as a security telescope by anticipating impending dangers and taking preemptive action to counter them. The moral challenge intelligence faces is balancing the assertion that without secret intelligence, states cannot "understand sufficiently the nature of some important threats" with the reality that these practices unavoidably entail doing something that is seriously contrary to the moral rules accepted as governing most human activity. Bellaby, (2021). Some of the events that occurred due to intelligence failure are like the vents of the last few decades, such as 9/11, the 2003 invasion of Iraq, and the 7/7 London bombings. According to Kupcikas, (2013), intelligence has historically been controlled by a small group of insiders, and there is no arguing that much intelligence work must be done in secret if it is to be useful. Intelligence, on the other hand, is far too important to be left to the spooks. As a result, the significance of intelligence to national security was examined in this study.

Intelligence has two broad functions: gathering information and analyzing it, as well as one narrow function: covert action. Counterintelligence is a crucial component of the entire intelligence process. Even though covert action is important part to the intelligence,

Fitzsimmons, (2015) in his literature said that, it is possible to make the case that the use of covert intelligence should be restricted because it frequently necessitates infringing on people's fundamental rights to privacy and autonomy.

The research is importance to the law enforcers as well as the policy makers as it deal direct with the state safety and security. Additionally, intelligence could be seen as a set of tasks completed by a country's covert services. The study concerning National Security Intelligence, published by Johnson, (2012) from U.S.A, and re-printed in March 2022, the researcher's primary goal was of intelligence gathering, analysis, and dissemination to decision-makers is captured by the intelligence cycle. But counterintelligence (CI), which is the role of covert agencies to resist hostile operations against them and their country by foreign intelligence, is also important, terrorist groups or services. A third mission known as covert action (CA), in which a country tries to covertly meddle in the affairs of other countries or factions in the aim of advancing its own security goals, is also significant. Therefore, the study applied the concept to the main responsibilities of intelligence in maintaining the safety and security of the state.

The study found that although some authors have written extensively about the topic, it is still relatively new. And most of the authors even though explained much, they didn't touch the challenges of the intelligence. The researcher believes it was crucial to conduct research in order to inform the security personnel about the challenges involved in sustaining the country's peace and security.

This study is helpful as will make legislators and law enforcement more aware of the state's safety and security. In order to maintain the state safe, it is important to comprehend the unit's problems before moving on to the suggested solution. Additionally, it will assist in removing the unit's obstacles to proper performance of its duties.

As the study is, its primary goal is to identify the challenges faced by the intelligence division of Tanzanian law enforcement, specifically Tanzania Police Force. In fact, the intelligence information that may be gathered globally with the goal of reestablishing safety and security is crucial to the safety and security of the country as well as the entire world. According to the contemporary understanding of security, there is no other option than to heavily invest in intelligence in order to take preventative action. In addition, if the state can invest in intelligence unit, can be easy to move quickly to take charge of the inquiry if a certain offense can occur because of intelligence failure.

1.3. Statement of the problem

To successfully fulfill its tasks on a global scale, the intelligence unit requires skilled personnel, adequate funds for criminal information (CIF), and a variety of suitable tools and methods for information collecting. According to the US government, there are six categories of intelligence, but the most essential for security risk assessments are Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT), Human Intelligence (HUMINT), and Imagery Intelligence (IMINT). Johnson, (2012). Despite the fact that there are numerous methods for gathering information, Tanzanian law enforcement, like the majority of the rest of the world, prefers to use HUMINT, OSINT, and IMINT.

Intelligence consists of two broad functions: data collection and analysis, as well as a single specific function: covert action. Counterintelligence is a distinct role that is crucial to the whole intelligence process. While the necessity of data collection and analysis is widely acknowledged, covert action as a legitimate intelligence task and counterintelligence's critical role are not.

Police intelligence officers, in addition to being qualified Police Officers, they are required to have the necessary skills, knowledge, experience, and ability to carry out their duties effectively. Listening intently and gathering information from as many sources as possible. Confidentiality, physical and personal safety, quick thinking, and a disguise to keep others hidden are all important qualities. They have a good memory, which allows them to recollect previous events and facts. They also look into factors like criminal past, modus operand (methods of operation), physical characteristics, and clothing etiquette. They must do this while utilizing contemporary information gathering methods and equipment to keep up with the global scene.

Although the primary responsibility of Tanzania's police intelligence personnel is to uphold national security, it doesn't seem like they make use of modern information gathering techniques or apparatus. They expend a lot of time and effort traveling great distances to gather information, which affects the standard of their work. One of two things is presumed to be true: either they don't have access to current tools, or are unable to use the ones they do.

Hence, this study is aimed at accessing challenges of the intelligence unit in the Tanzania Law enforcement: case study of Tanzania Police Force, Arusha region in order to fulfill the gap that has not been written before by other researchers in our country.

1.4. Research Objectives

1.4.1. General Objective

The main objective of this study is to access challenges of the intelligence unit in the Tanzania Law enforcement: case study of Tanzania Police Force, Arusha region.

1.4.2. Specific Objective

- 1.4.2.1. To determine the role of intelligence unit in Tanzania Police Force
- 1.4.2.2. To elaborate the achievements of intelligence unit in the Tanzania Police Force
- 1.4.2.3. To determine the challenges facing the intelligence unit in Tanzania Police Force in performing its operations

1.4.3. Research questions

- 1.4.3.1. What are the roles of intelligence unity in the Tanzania Police Force?
- 1.4.3.2. What are the achievements of intelligence unity in the Tanzania Police Force?
- 1.4.3.3. What challenges are facing the intelligence unity in Tanzania Police Force in performing its operations?

1.5. Scope of the study

- 1.5.1. Boundaries of my study was in Tanzania Police Force – specifically the Arusha region
- 1.5.2. In terms of knowledge, there have some different knowledge areas. Specify the importance of intelligence units in maintaining national security, some of the

achievements the unit reached, the challenges the unit faces and the means of getting the best solution to overcome those challenges.

1.6. Limitations of the study

1.6.1. In research methodology, specifically in data collection, I was faced a problem, as most of intelligence officer's personnel's work is clandestinely. Others are acting as espionages that can be somehow difficult to meet with them physically.

1.6.2. To overcome the limitation, I used questionnaires and different methods of collecting information by preparing cover stories on how to overcome the problem, worked with them as an informer with the aim of getting concrete information.

1.7. Significance of the study

The study will help the policy makers to understand the importance of intelligence in maintaining peace and security of the country. It will keep them aware on providing the Tanzania Police with modern investigative tools that will gear the force to meet their expectation. In addition, if the state can invest in intelligence unit, can be easy to move quickly to take charge of the inquiry if a certain offense can occur due to intelligence failure.

The study was conducted over a period of six weeks. During the period, the limitation was few personnel in acquiring exactly data, as many police officers are working a secretly, and most of them have unquestionable integrity in their daily activities. Using espionage, intelligence, and other prepared cover stories, the information was obtained swiftly so that to eliminate this hindrance.

1.8. Brief organization of the research proposal and dissertation

The research aims to access challenges of the intelligence unit in the Tanzania Law enforcement through an analysis of the Tanzanian Police force. Comparative references are included to deepen my understanding and the policy makers' awareness of the relevant situation in several other countries, including industrialized nations.

Then, the study suggests how to handle the difficulties the intelligence division of the Tanzania Police Force is currently experiencing. The key decision-makers are aware of these difficulties. In this regard, it is crucial to reemphasize Tanzania to maintain the preservation of both its citizens' fundamental liberties and human rights in addition to its national security. The study assesses how unstable these events are and looks at the hazards that current investigation procedures have to national security in light of shifting global security situations. This part focuses recent dangers and sources of concern, such as the rise of terrorism, business and industrial espionage, international and computer crime, and the proliferation of light and small arms.

1.9. Conclusion

Because it enables decision-makers like diplomats, policymakers, or military commanders to make judgments based on the present threat landscape, intelligence is essential to achieving national security goals and fostering cooperation. Brock, (2022). It enables partners and allies, whether global or interagency, to work together on common security risks and concerns.

The current state of the world is institutional, and as a result, local and international organizations, whether they are of military, diplomatic, or humanitarian type, require

information to function correctly. Through institutions and organisations information sharing between partners enables these entities to function more productively and with greater situational awareness. Then, we need modern tools to accomplish this vital work.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

While new theories and strategies in international relations arose, it was unacceptable that security and security systems remained constrained in the evolving system. In the area of security studies and regional security research, significant advancements have been made since the turn of the previous century. The importance of enhancing security variety has increased, especially during the past two decades, due to globalization. People's understandings of providing security and safety have been expanded by globalisation.

An accurate understanding of security globalization that broadens the notion of political geography has also been revealed by globalization. In light of the new security concept, the study argue that the idea of security needs to be expanded to include a larger range of threats, as Kupcikas, (2013) cited. A few of the subjects that are addressed within this concept include security, water security, food security, energy security, maritime security, climatic security, nuclear security, physical security, and geological security.

This is not meant to suggest that the functions and goals of intelligence agencies can't or shouldn't change. According to White, (2004), each government should define the rules for intelligence activities. Within those regulations, there should be timely establishment of clear criteria and priorities for the conduct of those efforts. Depending on the state of the global economy, the availability of resources, and the needs of the government, these will fluctuate. In order to ensure that the country maintains a solid national security posture in the face of

such swings, senior policymakers must regularly, if not continuously, focus their attention on revising the priorities and data gathering capabilities.

This chapter first outline the main goals of intelligence and the difficulties it faces, after which it presents the Commission's recommendations for the missions Tanzanian intelligence should be tasked with in the twenty-first century.

2.2. Theoretical literature review

Many theories have been developed to explain the daily activities of intelligence, intelligence failure and intelligence abuse. The following are the theories that guide this study.

2.2.1. Intelligence theory and human nature

This theory was developed by Agrell, (2002). In the arguments, the author stated that some of the intelligence theories are an intelligence failure. In argument said that, for too long, the role of strategic intelligence in world affairs has stood in the shadows of traditional research on international relations. Some of the reported cases author mentioned are terrorist the attacks of 9/11, and the study inaccurate estimates on Iraqi weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) in 2002 to underscore the importance of this subject. At last, though, the public and perhaps even hide-bound IR theorists seem ready to acknowledge the need to understand the hidden side of foreign and security policy.

When putting a theory into practice, we shouldn't be dogmatic about procedures and approaches; instead, we should only insist on the quality of the data, the clarity of the definitions, and the rigour of the hypothesis-testing. A theory, according to Braithwaite, is a collection of assumptions that comprise a deductive system. Barger, (2005). For those

creating theories of intelligence, the most difficult first step will be to compile a set of logical, testable hypotheses that account considers the basics discussed in this chapter.

2.2.2. Policing, intelligence theory and the new human security paradigm

Even though we have a modern security system, the idea is still based on traditional security measures. The policing, intelligence theory and the new human security paradigm argued that, while it is possible to say that we are in the midst of a technological revolution in intelligence affairs, there has not yet been a revolution in intelligence theory. Instead, a dominant intelligence paradigm, referred to here as the 'national security intelligence paradigm', prevails. Phythian, (2008).

2.2.3. Intelligence theory and theories of international relations

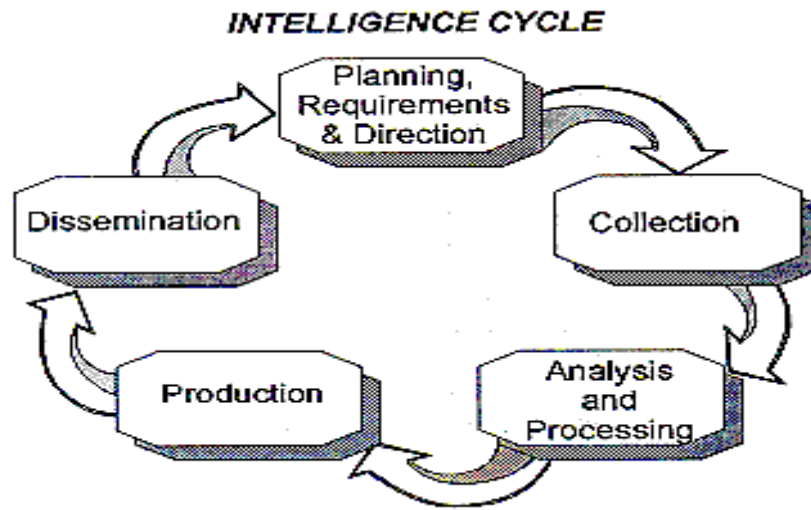
Andrew, in 2004, explained that, if intelligence study (IS) is to establish itself as a distinct subject area further, it needs to develop those areas of study that are distinctive to it. Writing in 1993, Wesley Wark did much to define the subject area in identifying eight approaches to the study of intelligence, of which social science theorizing at vaguely termed the 'fourth perspective' by Wark, was but one (the others were: the research project; the historical project; the definitional project; memoirs; the civil liberties project; investigative journalism; and the popular culture project). Phythian, (2008) (ibid).

The starting point should be the definitional debate, one of Wark's eight 'projects', but one closely linked to the theory-building project because a solid definitional foundation is a necessary pre-requisite for theory-building. Indeed, it can be argued that this project itself borders on theoretical.

2.2.4. Adaptive realism Intelligence theory

This intelligence theory is important because it purports to explain why states go to war when calculations of raw power suggest they will lose and why some states win contests despite being militarily inferior. According to this theory, intelligence is **'the planning, collection, analysis, production and dissemination** of information for decision-makers engaged in a competitive enterprise.' Gill, (2018).

Figure 2:1 *Intelligence Cycle*



Source: *Johnson, L.K. ed., 2010.*

Intelligence is used in various competitions, including business, sports, bureaucratic "fighting," and international politics, but its principal goal is always to provide competitors a decision-making advantage over their rivals. This can be accomplished by either providing superior information to one's own side or purposely lowering the opponent's knowledge so that his decision-making suffers in comparison to one's own. Gill, (2018). (ibid)

Three of the four theories the study examined, which are Intelligence theory and human nature; Policing, intelligence theory and the new human security paradigm; and Adaptive realism Intelligence theory are related, as all of them focus on providing superior intelligence information to policy makers in proper time, proper way and proper place. All of them concur that traditional methods of intelligence, such as planning, gathering, evaluating, and disseminating information to decision-makers, are still used even though the world is in the midst of science and technology. This study supports those notions as they currently apply to our surroundings.

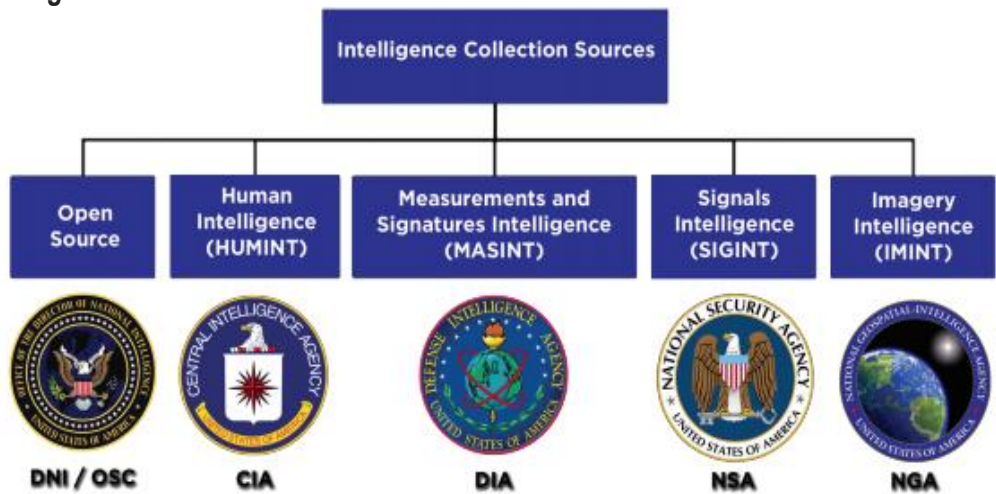
2.3. Empirical literature review

Intelligence has also been defined as an activity, a process, a product, an organization intelligence been a product is derived from the movement of information through an agreed strategy, which is created to assist in the prevention or investigation of crime and for national security. John, (2010). Moore, (2007), in his work titled, *Critical Thinking and Intelligence Analysis*, provides this definition; Intelligence is a specialized form of knowledge that informs leaders, uniquely aiding their judgment and decision-making. Therefore, intelligence agencies can assist leaders in their efforts to know in advance not only about threats they may face but about opportunities that may arise to advance the national interest.

In security, intelligence means the collection, evaluation and response to data generated on an organization's network undergoing potential security threats. Dave (2019). Agents involve the military, police, foreign domestics' intelligence and other agencies tasked with in investigating of terrorist financing and prevention of money laundering.

In developed countries, gathering intelligence information is easier than in developing ones. The intelligence community uses cutting-edge techniques to collect, analyze, and retain information for future generations since maintaining national security depends on them. The intelligence unit is a crucial component of sustaining national security, so it is important to understand its role in that process. It uses a variety of sources to gather intelligence, including open source (OSINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), signal intelligence (SIGINT), and imagery intelligence (IMINT). Gearon, (2015).

Figure 2:2 *Intelligence collection sources*



Source: *Clark, R.M., 2013*

In doing so, it needs modern tools that can go with global world, that will help in gathering of raw information, analyzing, and then disseminate according to the needs of consumers. Some of the devices needed are together with smart Wi-Fi camera, Wi-Fi waterproof camera, clock Wi-Fi camera, CCTV camera, zoom camera, moving/still pictures camera, binocular

camera, self-defense spray, metal detectors, , self-defense co-detector, gas detector, wireless voice transmission, electronic dog, wireless security system, window/door alarm, touch sensitive alarm, multifunction self-defense, aluminum alloy multipurpose harsh light, modern surveillance tape recorder, remote sound tracking device, maned surveillance device and surveillance sunglasses.

In developed countries, the commission uses Electronic Intelligence (ELINT). This is technical, and intelligence information derived from collecting and processing foreign electromagnetic radiation emanating from sources such as radar. Mainframe computers with specialized security measures that are free of malware should be utilised for information storage. Keegan, (2003). In the interpretation of images and data', it needs skilled people and intelligence.

To maintain the nation's security, intelligence unity in the Tanzania Police Force is together with the planning for intelligence collection, collection of intelligence, analyze the collected raw information and come out with intelligence information, lastly to disseminate to the policymakers. Its functions are to develop and implement strategies for enhancing criminal intelligence; plan and administer collection strategies on police integrity; and analyses intelligence information on criminal and integrity issues. TPF Training Manual, (2019) unpublished.

In Tanzania Police Force, even though we face some challenges, the intelligence unit has various achievements. They took part in the fight against crimes faced the national security and international organiation including Terrorism, Narcotic drugs, human trafficking, Car theft

and many other transnational organized crimes. To facilitate intelligence sharing across the nation, INTERPOL, SARPPCO, and other police organisations were established. TPF Training Manual, (2019). Unpublished.

To carry out our daily responsibilities as effectively as possible, we must decide whether there are sufficient methods and technologies for the information collecting to ensure our country's safety. The next stage is to ascertain whether we have the required employees to run these equipment as required to keep our pledge of maintaining the state's safety.

2.4. Knowledge gap

Many writers published different researches' and articles concerning intelligence unit and the safety of the world. For example Bellaby, (2021), who wrote about Intelligence and the just war tradition: in his article titled "The need for a flexible ethical framework". Also Kupcikas, (2013), in his study titled "The importance of intelligence to international security"; to mention few. However, no one has written about the unit's difficulties. All of the writers who were mentioned in my thesis are from developed countries, which might not have to deal with those difficulties.

The subject is somewhat fresh, and few authors have written extensively about it. That is what motivated the researcher to pursue this research in order to inform the security personnel about the challenges involved in sustaining the country's peace and security.

2.5. Conceptual Framework

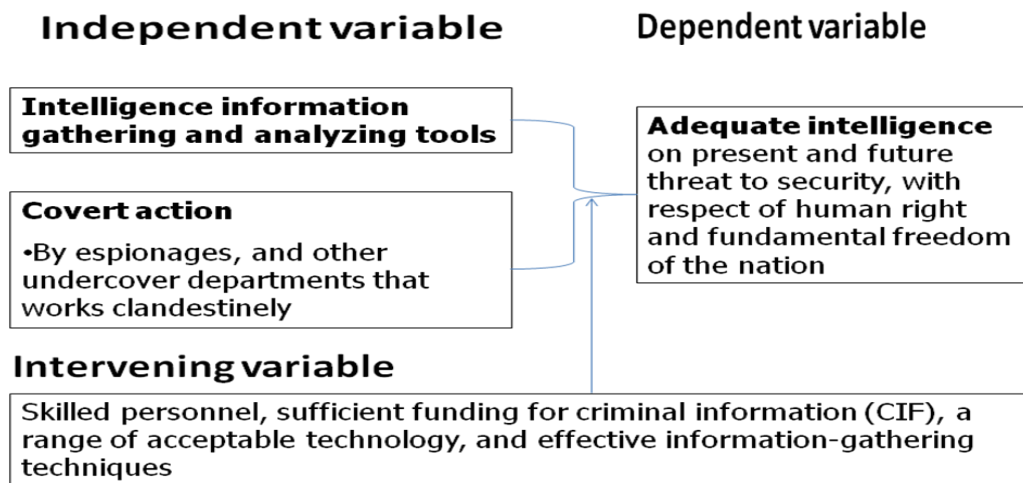
In this study, the initiative was focused on how an internal security intelligence service operates. According to Vitkauskas, (1999), ... depending on the tradition, a "national" or

"domestic" security intelligence agency may also be used to describe the internal security intelligence service. Since gathering and analysing intelligence is its primary duty, some countries refer to it as a "security intelligence service." Others refrain from using the term altogether and instead refer to it as a security service. Others refer to it as a secret service, highlighting the importance of its operations. The police perform security intelligence work in several NATO countries; in such a system, the service may also be known as a "police security service."

It should be noted that a security intelligence service is not the only entity involved in security and intelligence in the intricate networks of modern democratic states' intelligence services. Additional authorities with specific security or intelligence duties include the particular central governmental institutions, defenses, foreign affairs, immigration, customs and trade, energy, transport, finance, health authorities, etc.

The mandate of a security intelligence service defines the tasks that the service has to perform, and provides the guiding principles by which the service conducts its operations and measures its effectiveness. More than any other element in the system, the mandate must reflect the overall balance required; it must be broad enough to permit the agency to develop adequate intelligence on present and future threats to security, but it must also have clearly defined limits to ensure the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of nationals. Vitkauskas, (1999). (ibid).

Figure 2:3 *Conceptual Frameworks*



Source: *Researcher, 2022.*

As shown in the figure, the unit needs to be equipped with equipment for gathering and evaluating intelligence information in order to obtain specific intelligence information. In addition, there are covert operations carried out by espionage and other undercover organizations utilizing skilled personnel, sufficient funding for criminal intelligence (CIF), and effective information gathering techniques. By doing so, the outcome is adequate intelligence on present and future threat to security, with respect of human right and fundamental freedom of the nation

One of the critical factors in making decisions on national security is intelligence. The number of intelligence agencies has significantly increased during the past 50 years. Most significant test and most sophisticated intelligence system in the world are found in the United States of America. The US intelligence apparatus currently employs over 100,000 employees across sixteen intelligence organizations and spends around USD 70 billion annually. Bhandari, (2021).

Due to the sensitivity of national security, Tanzania, even though we have an agent interacts with intelligence as the country's security organs banded on armed forces in collaboration with the Tanzania Intelligence and Security Service (TISS), a special task force of the nation's security that works alongside other security organs. But in large amount, the Tanzania Police Force is the one that deals with security directly. Then, the intelligence agencies are the important tool for restoring the nation's peace and security.

2.6. Theoretical Framework

Even though we have a modern security system, the idea is still based on traditional security measures. According to Phythian, (2008), the policing, intelligence theory and the new human security paradigm argued that, while it is possible to say that we are in the midst of a technological revolution in intelligence affairs there has not, as yet, been a revolution in intelligence theory. Instead, a dominant intelligence paradigm, referred to here as the 'national security intelligence paradigm', prevails.

In addition to the standard methods of gathering, processing, and disseminating information to decision-makers, we must base our everyday operations on human intelligence (HUMINT) for the commission to respond appropriately. And the duty needs modern devices, and training of personnel to meet the expectation.

2.7. Conclusion

One of the primary functions of the intelligence committee is observing, listening or recording foreign or domestic communications for intelligence collection or intelligence security purposes. And the Tanzania Police Force Intelligence unity is there to search for intelligence

concerning different challenges within the state and international challenges including nuclear proliferation, international arms trade and widespread local conflicts.

In Tanzania, intelligence may help to predict the upcoming crime and advice the best solution. National perceptions of threats and vulnerabilities determine the importance placed on intelligence. For instance, Tanzania following the 1998 US Embassy bombing.

Images, other aerial intelligence, and counterintelligence are primarily the purview of Tanzania Police intelligence. In times of calm, our internal security is largely evaluated by the Tanzania Police Intelligence Unit and vice versa. This will enable us to plan our course of action if things go out of hand.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

The role of intelligence in achieving military, economic, or other forms of objectives is not a new concept. Sun Tzu was an ancient Chinese military general, strategist, scholar, and philosopher who lived 2,500 years ago during the Zhou Dynasty. In the Art of War, his most famous work, he wrote that, because it involves information about the enemy's actual state, advanced knowledge cannot be obtained through ghosts and spirits, manifestations, or projections from measurements of heaven. Instead, it must be obtained from people. Brock, (2022).

3.2. Study area

The Arusha regional police station was the case of the study. In the region, it comprises of different units which are Police Main Force/General Duty (GD), Intelligence Unit, Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Field Force Unit (FFU), Stock Theft Prevention Unit (STPU), Dog and Horse Section, Road Traffics Unit, Health Department, Police Air Wing, Police Tourist and Diplomatic, Police Community Engagement and Police Railway. That means there have 12 Unit with a total of 1,850 Employed officers.

The researcher concentrated on the intelligence division of the Tanzania Police Force, which comprises about 74 officers. In this study, the researcher interviewed 63 participants to come out with clear information on the research. Reason for targeting the unit was because the subject targets the unit directly. To create a detailed study, the study also interviewed members of the public and other professionals through interviews.

3.3. Research design

Research design is the framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher to conduct a study. The design allows researchers to sharpen the research methods suitable for the subject matter and set up their studies for success. Cunningham, (2014). It is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data, in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In fact, the research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. Kothari, (2004).

In some arguments, Macmillan, (1993), stated that research design is a plan for selecting subjects, research sites and data collection procedures to answer the research questions. While Whites, (2002), written that, research design refers to a plan and structure of an investigation used to obtain evidence, to answer the research questions.

This research design was a case study and the researcher used a mixed method research approach combining both qualitative and quantitative approach. The researcher preferred the design because a case study is a style of research methodology that results in a comprehensive understanding of a complex subject in its actual context. It is a well-known research technique that is frequently used in a variety of disciplines, especially the social sciences. Crowe, (2011). In other approach, case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. Gog, M., (2015). Typically, data are gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different methods (e.g. observations & interviews). Generally, the design shows the research set-up and the data collection methods used. This study has used a hybrid strategy since it was based its findings on the characteristics of

entities, processes, and meanings. It also utilised an experiment to look at quality, quantity, intensity, and frequency measures. In this study, the researcher used primary and secondary data from Tanzania Police Force intelligence unit.

3.4. Targeted population

Kothari, (2004) defines the research population as a clearly defined group of people or things that are known to share common traits. The population of study comprised of 74 officers working in the police force intelligence unit .The study was specifically interested to the respondents because the data collection for it concentrated on the intelligence division of the Tanzania Police Force, which was located exactly in the Police Arusha district. They were chosen due to their reputation and the fact that they provided relevant data for the study to the researcher.

3.4.1. Sampling strategies

According to Adam (2008), a sample in research is a subset of a universal population. It is difficult for the researcher to conduct research on all targeted populations. Rather, the researcher has to select a few from the entire population to participate in the study. In this study the researcher used two techniques which are census approach and purposive sampling techniques. These two approaches were selected based on the nature of respondents and due to the fact that they were few in number.

Census approach was applied to all police officers. This provided a room to ensure all police officers in the intelligence were able to take part in the study hence gathering in deep information, hence interviewed 55 police officers. Similarly, purposive sampling was chosen to the expert's in order to get respondents for interviewing. Hence the study interviewed 8

experts who were interested to respond the questionnaires. That makes a total number of 63 respondents.

3.4.2. Data collection methods/data sources

We can generally collect data from two sources, primary sources and secondary sources.

Data collected from primary sources are known as primary data and data collected from secondary sources are called secondary data.

3.4.2.1. Primary data

According to Panneerselvam, (2004), primary data are data that are collected for the first time by direct observation and are known as raw data. The author added that, preliminary data are collected from the source in a controlled or uncontrolled environment. Primary data are critical in research because data collected through observation or questionnaires are natural data.

The primary data used in this study since it was enabled the researcher to collect accurate information directly from the source. To satisfy the targeted expectations, the study specifically used various questionnaires for the responses.

3.4.2.2. Secondary data

Kothari (2004), defines secondary data as the data that can be obtained from secondary sources, such as reports, books, and journals, documents, magazines and Websites. Those are data that are already available, that data they refer to the data which have already been collected analyzed by someone else.

The study then makes references to and uses quotes from a variety of authors in order to help the researcher reach the desired goal. Additionally, it reviewed historical data from various studies as well as secondary data from the Tanzania Police Force training manual, the Police website, and other developed countries' sources there.

3.5. Methods of data collection

Data collection as a process of gathering specific information aimed at providing some facts Kombo, (2006). In this study, the researcher applied various methods and techniques for data collection which are together with those mentioned.

3.5.1. Questionnaire

Panneerselvam (2004), argued that, a questionnaire consists of a number of thoughtful questions designed to elicit answers from respondents. A questionnaire is a tool for gathering information about a sample of people's attitudes, sentiments, and beliefs. The study applied questionnaire as a data collection instrument, with the respondents responding in writing to written questions.

Those questionnaires were created with both open-ended and closed-ended questions to assist the researcher to get primary data from Police Officers at all ranks and subject matter specialists who can read and write. The researcher succeeded in doing this by giving them enough of time to consider their responses and the freedom from the interviewer's bias, allowing them to speak in their own terms.

3.5.2. Interview

Data was collected using an interviewing strategy that involved providing oral verbal stimuli and receiving oral verbal responses. The respondents who fell under the heading of

important informants were questioned using a checklist guide. It acted as a guide for both structured and semi-structured questions to each participant to learn more about a certain problem.

In the interview, the findings revealed that, majority of the experts were answered the exactly as officers done specifically in the questionnaires concerning the challenges of the unit in case of transport, 7 experts answered the same with 51 police officers. In the issue of electronic devices especially computers, 5 experts answered the same with 50 police intelligence officers. In the issue of insufficient funds, they also agreed as they supported the questionnaires that, even airtime for communication with intelligence officer is somehow difficult for them to get. This implies that, the experts are aware on the unit and if the force will use them in required way, they will be another human capital.

All experts 8 of them explained to worry on the information they releasing to the unit as they explain that, most of their information responded negatively. As they still see criminals in the street even though they report on them to the police intelligence unit.

3.5.3. Group discussion

Focus group discussions are a technique where the researcher gathers a few respondents to talk about the subject of interest. Rutman, (1996). Furthermore, Barbour, (2018), argued that, focus group discussion relying on generating and analyzing interaction between participants rather than, asking the same question to each group participant.

The study focused on groups to simplify means of collecting information typically in the form of opinions, from a chosen group of people on a certain and predetermined topic. This was

an effective technique to draw attention to problems that would not have been found otherwise because group dynamics frequently encouraged people to voice their ideas more outspokenly.

3.6. Pilot study

A pilot study, also called a 'feasibility' study, is a small-scale preliminary study conducted before any large-scale quantitative research in order to evaluate the potential for a future, full-scale project. Pilot studies are a fundamental stage of the research process. They can help identify design issues and evaluate feasibility, practicality, resources, time, and cost of a study before the main research is conducted. In, J., (2017).

The trial venue for my study was at Arusha Central Police Station. Five police intelligence officers of the lower ranks, three of whom operate as officials in offices, and the other two officers from the undercover division made up the specific target group. That is because they are the ones who collect raw data for the purpose of internal national security thus that is why I chosen them as the target.

3.7. Data analysis methods

In analyzing data, the study based on Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software version 20. Data was analyzed by computing frequencies and percentages of the emerging issues from the collected data. Those data was systematically analyzed by using SPSS Computer package, in which particularly involved computation of frequencies and percentage. The SPSS was chosen and applied in data analysis because it is mostly suitable for both qualitative and quantitative analysis as well enables the researcher, to present data obtained in tabular form and graphs.

3.8. Validity and reliability (trustworthiness; diagnostic checking)

According to Dawson (2002), once the researcher has constructed data collection tools, they must pilot test them. In order to benefit society, the study based on credibility and transferability. In addition, it produced trustworthy writing free of bias in order to enhance the value of this research. According to Kothari, (2004), A measuring instrument, is reliable if it provides consistent results. It is the quality of a measurement procedure that provides repeatability and accuracy. In this study, the researches applied the same questionnaires in each category of respondents in order to obtain the results required.

3.9. Ethical consideration

The necessary authorities have granted permission to carry out this study. The responders were assured that, the information they given the researcher will be kept private because it will only be used for the study's purposes. Without the author's or the Institute of Accountancy Arusha's prior written consent, no part of this thesis may be duplicated, kept in any information retrieval system, or submitted in any way.

3.10. Limitation that influences research methodology

The researcher encountered difficulties discovering information rapidly because the vast majority of intelligence data was obtained under the tightest security. The information is obtained covertly from official sources. As a result, the researcher is in favor of using police officers of all ranks as well as literate community people to break down these obstacles.

3.11. Conclusion

Different approaches and options are provided by realism, traditional liberalism, and neoliberalism for using intelligence to achieve security cooperation and national security

goals. Because intelligence helps decision-makers, like diplomats, policymakers, or military commanders, to create opinions based on the present danger situation, it is essential for achieving national security goals and encouraging cooperation.

Then, in order to get the greatest results, we must invest a lot in intelligence by teaching intelligence agents how to move quickly in the twenty-first century. Additionally, provide the unit with cutting-edge tools and investigative equipments to help it navigate the globalized environment.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1. Introduction

At the beginning of the 21st century, there is still no widely established definition of intelligence, as each author draws upon his/her personal experience. The discipline of intelligence studies to date has spent relatively little time on theorizing. Kupcikas, (2013). Intelligence has never played a more prominent role in international politics than it does now in the early years of the twenty-first century. National intelligence services are larger than ever, and they are more transparent in their activities in the policy making of democratic nations. Intelligence and National Security is widely regarded as the world's leading academic journal on the role of covert organizations and intelligence in international affairs. Cabrera, (2022). It covers this aspect of national security from a variety of points of view and academic disciplines with sharp pieces studied and written by top experts based all around the world.

This chapter divides room for presentation of empirical findings and discussion of findings; it includes major findings which are clearly discussed. Those are the experts' profile, including age and sex of respondents, category of respondent, their units, the awareness on their duties, tools/devices they uses in their daily activities, knowledge on managing those devices, number of personnel's, their qualification, and information sharing among themselves as well as other forces.

Other important issues discussed include respondent's access with other means of communication and sharing information internally and internationally. Furthermore, the chapter discusses ways to improve means of intelligence collection and maintain security of the nation locally and globally.

4.2. Presentation of findings

4.2.1. General characteristics of the respondents

Based on the target population of 74 participant of the study, 63 (85.1%) participant participated and the remain 13 (14.8%) did not respondent to the study. Based on respondents particulars, their awareness on the unit, types of resources and devices they uses in their daily activities as well as the knowledge they possess on the utilization of those investigative devices. Additionally, it emphasizes the utilization of intelligence data on a domestic and international level.

4.2.1.1 Age group of participants

Most of the Police intelligence officers respondents participated was of the age from 31 years old to 40 years old; that, majority of them was male. The table below shows their age groups.

Table 4.1. Age group of participants

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	21 - 30	25	39.7	39.7	39.7
	31 - 40	36	57.1	57.1	96.8
	41 - 50	1	1.6	1.6	98.4
	51+	1	1.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (Survey field data 2022)

4.2.1.2. Gender description of the participants

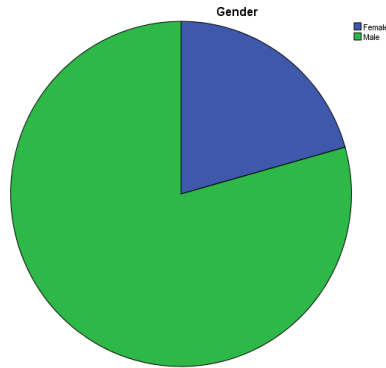
The participants in this research were 63. Among them male were 50, equal to 79.4%, while female were 13, equal to 20.6%. All were given equal chance to participate in going through questionnaires provided, and the result has displayed in the table 4.2, also in the figure 4.1.

Table 4.2: Gender description of the participants

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	13	20.6	20.6	20.6
	Male	50	79.4	79.4	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	

Source: Author's compilation from SPSS output

Figure 4.1: Gender description of the participants



Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

4.2.1.3. Units of Participants

The findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 54 (85.7%) were from intelligence unit. However, the remains respondents 9(14.3) were experts. During data collection, ethical consideration was granted so that to come out with clear information from the research. The description was indicated in the table 4.3.

Table 4.3: General Characteristics of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Intelligence	54	85.7	85.7	85.7
	Others	9	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The experts who responded were obtained at the wards of Unga Ltd and Sinoni. Those areas were targeted because their crime rate is somehow higher. For experts, the study focused in youth as is the group of age that faces challenges concerning crime and criminals every day.

In order to achieve the expectations, researcher also created group discussions with the respondents as well as cover articles. In a group discussion, it was successful to bring together four different groups of police intelligence officers together with experts who shared their opinions on the function of intelligence unity in the Tanzanian police force, its successes, its difficulties, as well as suggestions and solutions to improve the operations of the police intelligence unit. Not only police intelligence officers were interviewed, but also experts who are able to read and write; and they have knowledge on the police intelligence unit, so that to come out with concrete information.

4.3. Objective One

The role of intelligence in Tanzania Police Force

Specifically, the role of intelligence is together with the planning, collecting, analyzing and disseminating the intelligence information to the consumers; whether the policy makers, decision makers, operation units and many others who consume intelligence information. In achieving the required goals, the intelligence unit uses three intelligence disciplines which are

together with technical intelligence (TECHINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), and open-source intelligence (OSINT) as main source classified and unclassified information for analysts to detect significant national and international security developments. Bhandari, (2021). Further, the intelligence cycle is emphasized in a stepwise sequence of intelligence work from the collection, processing, analysis, evaluation, dissemination, and policy consumption.

Most of the participants agreed that, intelligence can save lives at the state level, but it can also be used as a justification for going to war at the international level, costing lives Gill & Phythian, (2006). When appropriate measures are not done, they can fail and result in unexpected circumstances, as those that led to recent events like 9/11, the 2003 invasion of Iraq, and the 7/7 London bombings.

Table 4.4. Awareness on the Role of Intelligence in Tanzania Police Force

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Roles	Planning Duties	45	16.2%	71.4%
	Collection Duties	63	22.7%	100.0%
	Analysis Duties	55	19.9%	87.3%
	Dissemination Duties	63	22.7%	100.0%
	Others Duties	51	18.4%	81.0%
Total		277	100.0%	439.7%

Source: Researcher (Survey field data 2022)

The findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 63 (22.7%) were aware on the roles of intelligence unit in the areas of intelligence collection and intelligence dissemination duties. 55 respondents (19.9%) was aware that, together with other duties id intelligence, but the

information must be analysed to come out with intelligence information. 51 respondents (18.4%) were aware of the other duties which are together with covert action and undercover operation. However, the study further revealed that, least respondents 45 (16.2%) were found to be aware of the intelligence planning duties. The results are as shown in table 4.4 of the study.

The findings of the objective revealed that, majority of the respondents were aware of intelligence collection and dissemination, however they were not all aware of planning duties. This implies that the officers working in the intelligence unit need further training in planning duties, analysing duties, and other duties performed by the unit. These findings confirm/contradict the findings of Katz, B., (2020) who revealed that, intelligence is the process of planning, collecting, analyzing and dissemination which is done by skillful personnel's. As we previously saw in the intelligence cycle, in order to produce meaningful results, we must prepare for information gathering, collect raw data, evaluate it, and then communicate the results to the decision-makers or to the operative units. The sheer volume of data gathered from both secret and public sources far outweighs analysts' ability to analyze it and turn it into actionable intelligence and insights. Intelligence is the product of the intelligence cycle; it is not simply a single piece of data.

4.4. Objective Two

The achievements of intelligence unit in Tanzania Police Force

Particularly in the twenty-first century, Tanzania's intelligence agency has made significant progress. The majority of the participants, particularly the intelligence officers, concur, and

their responses were examined in the various tables below. Not just themselves, but also the other participants, who, in their estimation, made significant contributions.

4.4.1. State safety and security

This is accomplished by foreseeing probable crimes, constructing a peace and security infrastructure that assists in the discovery of criminals' plans, and acting on those plans as soon as possible prior to the commission of any crimes, apprehending them, and putting them on trial.

Table 4.5: State Safety and Security

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	1	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Yes	62	98.4	98.4	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 62 (98.4%) were aware on the function of intelligence unit in the areas of state safety and security. However, the study further revealed that, least respondents 1 (1.6%) was not aware on this function of intelligence. These shows the awareness of the police intelligence unit on the duty they perform, as it contribute to a decrease in crime in Arusha, including armed robberies, human trafficking, and illegal commerce between traders. Proliferation of light guns and small arms is another issue.

4.4.2. Leads different operations locally, regionally and internationally

The intelligence unit in the Arusha region has excelled by giving intelligence information that has guided numerous operations at the local, national, and international levels. The findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 63 (100%) were aware on the function of intelligence unit in the areas of leading different operations locally, regionally and internationally.

Table 4.6. Leads Different Operation Locally and Internationally

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	63	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

4.4.3. Intelligence leads investigation when a certain crime committed

Most of the time, intelligence exists to make crime less likely to happen. However, when a specific crime occurs, intelligence takes the lead in the investigation to provide a suitable remedy. According to Puro, (2002), the Investigation Intelligence solution helps investigators accelerate how they find connections and spot irregularities amid immense volumes of mostly unstructured information. Platforms for investigation intelligence combine cognitive search with sophisticated machine learning, deep learning, and natural language processing (NLP) techniques. Software for intelligence gathering in investigations "reads" and decodes vast amounts of unstructured text using NLP.

Investigators may now mine heaps of structured and unstructured data, according to this. It enables investigators to conduct sophisticated data analysis on massive data sets in order to spot patterns, trends, flimsy signals, and shady activity. These offer the investigative team

hints for additional inquiry. Also, help to simplify the arresting of suspects as well as collecting of exhibits from different sources.

Table 4.7: Intelligence leads investigation when a certain crime committed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	7	11.1	11.1	11.1
	Yes	56	88.9	88.9	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 56 (88.9%) were aware on the function of intelligence unit in the areas of Intelligence leads investigation when a certain crime committed due to intelligence failure. However, the study further revealed that, least respondents 7 (11.1%) was not aware on this function of intelligence. And generally, the investigators and the two sides—the accused and the complainants—are connected by intelligence.

4.4.4. Decision making

As in the field, the field commanders made decisions based on the intelligence advice/direction, the intelligence unit assisted in suggesting strong and real decisions. This occurred when the task force was on the ground and decided to either retreat or move on as planned.

Table 4.8: Decision making

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	31	49.2	49.2	49.2
	Yes	32	50.8	50.8	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The results showed that over half of the respondents—32—(50.8%)—were aware of how an intelligence unit influences their everyday decision-making. The survey also found that 49.2% which is nearly the remaining half, did not know that intelligence has this function.

4.4.5. Conflict resolution

It aided in the resolution of disputes in the area and throughout the nation. This goes hand in hand with political conflict since it aids in identifying illegal arrangements that may harm peace and security and then helps to mediate their resolution. The findings revealed that, least respondents 26 (41.3%) only were aware on the function of intelligence unit in the conflict resolution. However, the study further revealed that, majority of the respondents 37 (58.7%) was not aware on this function of intelligence.

Table 4.9: Conflict resolution as a function of Intelligence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	37	58.7	58.7	58.7
	Yes	26	41.3	41.3	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

For example in Ngorongoro, Arusha region, for instance, there has a dispute between the government and the habitat that was told to leave the area in order to preserve the ecosystem. Politics prevented most people from accepting, therefore they declined. However, intelligence in the Arusha region knew about it and prepared a dialogue, which allowed the exercise to go quite successfully.

4.4.6. Extremist ideologies and movements in democratic societies

By foreseeing impending terrorist-related crimes in Arusha, the intelligence service assisted in the fight against extremist doctrine and movement. After bombing various locations, the terrorists were apprehended, which sped up the investigation. In the incident, at least two persons were killed in an explosion that occurred in the New Catholic Church in Olasiti – Arusha region on May 6, 2013, and it is believed that the explosion was a terrorist attack. Though no group has claimed responsibility for the bombing that left dozens of people injured, police intelligence assisted in identifying the guilty party, who was thereafter apprehended and prosecuted. Lucia, (2015).

Table 4.10: The Function of Intelligence in Combating Terrorism

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	1	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Yes	62	98.4	98.4	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 62 (98.4%) were aware on the function of intelligence unit in the areas of fighting against extremist ideologies and movements in democratic societies. However, the study further revealed that, least respondents 1 (1.6%) was not aware on this function of intelligence.

4.4.7. Discipline restoring

In order to restore discipline, the police intelligence section tracks down all instances of indiscipline and records them, reporting them in writing to the relevant agencies so they can take the necessary action. It serves as a watchdog since intelligence professionals may be strategically placed everywhere to influence society.

Table 4.11: Intelligence Sharpening The Police Force

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	12	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Yes	51	81.0	81.0	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The results show that, the respondents who were majority, 51 (81%) were aware of how the intelligence unit shapes the police force. The study did, however, find that the least respondents 12 (19%) did not know that this is an intelligence function.

General achievements were well elaborated in the table below, as the table shows on how the Tanzania Police Intelligence Unit has got succeed. Most of the operation was led by them, and helped in the investigation in case a certain crime can happen.

Table 4.12: General results on the achievements of intelligence unit

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Achievements	Leads operations	63	16.3%	100.0%
	Restore safety and security of the state	62	16.0%	98.4%
	Combat terrorism in the world	62	16.0%	98.4%
	Leads investigations	56	14.5%	88.9%
	Sharpening police force	51	13.2%	81.0%
	Sharpening other govt. departments	35	9.0%	55.6%
	Help in decision making	32	8.3%	50.8%
	Lead conflict resolution	26	6.7%	41.3%
Total		387	100.0%	614.3%

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

General findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 63 (16.3%) were aware of the function of intelligence in the areas of leading different operations locally, regionally and

internationally. 62 respondents (16.0%) was aware of the function of the intelligence restore safety and security of the state, as well as combating the extremist ideology and terrorism. 56 respondents (14.5%) was aware on the function of intelligence leads investigation when a certain crime committed due to intelligence failure.

In the achievement of sharpening the Police Force, the findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 51 (13.2%) were aware on the function of intelligence sharpening the Police force. However, the studies further revealed that, the least respondents 35 (9.0%) were found to be aware on intelligence sharpening other units/government departments.

The findings in these objective revealed majority of the respondents were aware on the intelligence shaping the police force, but not aware on the shaping of other government departments. This implies that, the officers working in the unit needs further training on the achievement of intelligence, especially in sharpening the community. The findings confirm the findings of Cath, C., (2018), which revealed that, investments in artificial intelligence have a significant positive impact on the public sector, which includes federal, state, and local governments. With the help of artificial intelligence, government sectors may operate more efficiently, keep costs under control, and improve research.

In the achievement of conflict resolution, the findings revealed that, the majority of the respondents 37 were not aware on this achievement, in steady the study further revealed the least respondents 26 (6.7%) only were found to be aware on the intelligence leads in conflict resolution.

The finding on the objective revealed that, majority of respondents were not aware on the intelligence leading to conflict resolution this implies that, the officers working with intelligence unit need special training so that to perform their daily activities with highly professionalism. The findings confirm the findings of Khalil, K.M., et al (2014) which revealed that, agents can resolve these problems in a similar way to how disagreements are resolved in human-run organizations through dialogue, mediation, and arbitration. Such undesirable events must be avoided by using conflict resolution techniques. His study focuses on the resolution of knowledge conflicts by multi-agent decision support system agents using intelligent methodologies.

Furthermore, the findings revealed that, half of the respondents 32 (8.3%) were found to be aware on the function of the role of intelligence in helping decision making. However, the study further revealed that, the remaining half were not aware on the function of intelligence leading decision making. The findings confirm the findings of Herring, J.P., (1992) which revealed that, intelligence should support defense planning, as its traditional mission. This mission entails providing information on foreign military capabilities in order for defense planners to shape the size, nature, and disposition of U.S. military forces. It also includes necessary information to guide military research and development activities and future military acquisition decisions. It encompasses information about foreign military tactics and capabilities, which can then be used to train and protect U.S. forces.

The findings on the objective two revealed that, majority of the respondents were ware on the functions of intelligence in leads operation; combating strong ideology and terrorisms; and on how the intelligence leads investigation when a certain crime occur due to intelligence failure. However they were not all aware on the function of intelligence leads conflict resolution and help in decision making. This implies that, officers working in the intelligence unit need further training on the roles of intelligence; especially in leads of conflict resolution, on the roles of intelligence in decision making and on the roles of sharpening the force and other government departments.

These findings confirm the findings of Purao, (2002), who revealed that, most of the time, intelligence exists to make crime less likely to happen. However, when a specific crime occurs, intelligence takes the lead in the investigation to provide a suitable remedy. According to Purao, (2002), the Investigation Intelligence solution helps investigators accelerate how they find connections and spot irregularities amid immense volumes of mostly unstructured information.

4.5. Objective Three

Challenges facing the intelligence unit in Tanzania Police Force in performing its operations

In this research, the researcher found that the majority of problems the intelligence unit has are caused by a lack of equipment and technology for data gathering and analysis. Most participants discussed the equipment they use on a daily basis and its quality. According to Tanzania Police Force Training Manual, specifically the required tools for intelligence collection are together with smart Wi-Fi camera, Wi-Fi waterproof camera, clock Wi-Fi

camera, CCTV camera, zoom camera, moving/still pictures camera, binocular camera, self-defense spray, metal detectors, , self-defense co-detector, gas detector, wireless voice transmission, electronic dog, wireless security system, window/door alarm, touch sensitive alarm, multifunction self-defense, aluminum alloy multipurpose harsh light, modern surveillance tape recorder, remote sound tracking device, maned surveillance device and surveillance sunglasses.(TPF Training Manual, 2018 – Unpublished)

Table 4.13: Challenges facing Intelligence unit

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Challenges	Insufficient fund	58	25.4%	92.1%
	Lack of modern investigative Tools	58	25.4%	92.1%
	Lack of official transport	56	24.6%	88.9%
	Unskilled personnel	6	2.6%	9.5%
	Lack human resources	50	21.9%	79.4%
Total		228	100.0%	361.9%

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

Although most of the technology in their workplaces is outdated, some of it still works properly. It describes a situation in which the process of gathering, analyzing, and restoring intelligence is hindered in some way. The findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 58 (25.4%) explained the challenge of intelligence in the area of insufficient fund and lack of modern technology. 56 respondents (24.6%) explained the challenges of the unit in the area of lack of official transport, and 50 respondents (21.9%) explained about the scarcity of human capital. However, the study further revealed that, least respondents 6 (2.6%) was found to explain about unskilled personnel's in the unit. The unit's difficulties are then

described in more detail below to demonstrate how much they can impede the unit's daily operations.

4.5.1. Challenges in planning for information collection

When preparing for the quest for a certain intelligence, they are specifically expected to have a variety of stationery items on hand as well as both analog and digital ways of document restoration that are paired with microcomputers and minicomputers for intelligence restoration, moreover, a more effective way to travel from station to the field. However, they largely rely on paper documents due to a lack of tools for information restoration and the poor performance of some of their PCs due to virus infections.

Table 4.14: Means of Intelligence Information Storage

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Means Storage	Computer	48	43.2%	76.2%
	Hard Copy	63	56.8%	100.0%
Total		111	100.0%	176.2%

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The findings revealed that, majority of respondents 63 (56.8%) explained to use hard copy in intelligence information storage. However, the study further revealed that, least respondents 48 (43.2%) was agreed that, they use computers in intelligence information storage.

Additionally, they said that the district administration has no means of transportation (cars) for the intelligence team; instead, some of them they use motorbikes, which occasionally omit undercover targets.

Table 4.15: Means of Transport for the regional level

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Means Transport	On Foot	49	69.0%	77.8%
	By Motorcycle	16	22.5%	25.4%
	By Car	6	8.5%	9.5%
Total		71	100.0%	112.7%

Source: Researcher (Survey field data 2022)

The findings revealed that, majority of respondents 49 (69.0%) explained to work on foot while collecting intelligence information due to lack of transport. 16 respondents (22.5%) explained to use motor cycle in their daily operations. However, the study further revealed that, least respondents 6 (8.5%) only has access of transport. And those with access of transport are the drivers and Regional Criminal Intelligence Officer.

4.5.2. Challenges in intelligence collection

Intelligence gathering, often known as intelligence collection, is the process of obtaining data regarding dangers to individuals, structures, or even organizations and using that data to keep them safe. Loftus, (2011). To succeed, they need to have access to Google Earth, maps, crime mapping, citizens, and combined OSINT. In actuality, several devices were chosen in order to maximize information gathering.

Table 4.16: Intelligence Collection Tools

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Collection Tools	Hard Copy	61	54.5%	96.8%
	Electronic Devices	51	45.5%	81.0%
Total		112	100.0%	177.8%

Source: Researcher (Survey field data 2022)

The findings revealed that, majority of respondents 61 (54.5%) using hard copy in intelligence collection, as most of them they just use notebooks. However, the studies further revealed that, the least 51 (45.5%) are using electronic devices in intelligence collection.

Table 4.17: Electronic devices they uses in their daily activities

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Electronic Devices	WIFI Camera	4	3.1%	8.5%
	Zoom Camera	35	27.6%	74.5%
	Wireless Voice recorder	47	37.0%	100.0%
	Wireless Voice Transmission	33	26.0%	70.2%
	Binoculars	4	3.1%	8.5%
	Detectors Equipment	4	3.1%	8.5%
Total		127	100.0%	270.2%

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The findings discovered that, the unit has different electronics tools even though most of them are not in proper condition. The studies revealed that, majority of the respondents 47 (37.0%) are aware on the present of wireless voice recorders for criminal intelligence collection. 35 respondents (27.6%) was aware on the present of zoom cameras and 33 respondents (26.0%) was aware on the present of wireless voice transmission. However the study further revealed that, least respondents 4 (3.1%) was found to be aware on the present of metal detectors, Wi-Fi cameras and binoculars.

Furthermore, the study discovered that, even though there have some electronic gadgets, most of those are function less, that to cause the process of intelligence collection facing difficult. Those were elaborated in the table 4.18 of this study.

Table 4.18: some electronic devices with functions

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Electronic Devices Status	WIFI Camera Work Or Not	3	2.9%	6.1%
	Zoom Camera Work Or Not	15	14.7%	30.6%
	Wireless Voice Recorder Work Or Not	47	46.1%	95.9%
	Wireless Voice Transmission Work Or Not	29	28.4%	59.2%
	Binoculars Work Or Not	4	3.9%	8.2%
	Detectors Equipment Work Or Not	4	3.9%	8.2%
Total		102	100.0%	208.2%

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The finding revealed that, majority of the respondents 47 (46.1%) were aware on the performance of wireless voice recorder. 29 respondents (28.4%) was aware on the functions of wireless voice transmission and 15 respondents (14.7%) was aware of the efficient of zoom cameras. However, the study further revealed that, least respondents 3 (2.9%) explained about the efficient of Wi-Fi cameras. Also, other respondents who were 4 (3.9%) were explained the efficient of detector equipments and binoculars.

4.5.3. Challenges in information analysis

To restore the nation's peace and stability, intelligence units gather raw data as part of their everyday operations from different sources. They must thoroughly evaluate the information in order to produce intelligence, and then distribute it to consumers in accordance according to the nature of intelligence. The process is being carried out by qualified individuals, as agreed upon by all participants. To carry out their tasks, however, they do not have superior computers, but also skilled personnel's for intelligence information analysis.

Table 4.19: some electronic devices with functions

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Analyzing Equipment	Hard Copy Analysis	61	34.1%	96.8%
	Computer Analysis	55	30.7%	87.3%
	Skilled Personnel Analysis	63	35.2%	100.0%
Total		179	100.0%	284.1%

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The findings revealed that, majority of respondents 63 (35.2%) were argued to have qualified intelligence personnel's for information analysis. And 61 respondents (34.1%) explained to use hard copy analysis. However, the studies further revealed that, the least 55 (30.7%) explained about the use of computers during analysis if intelligence information.

4.5.4. Challenges in dissemination process

Intelligence dissemination management is a maxim of intelligence that intelligence agencies do not make policy, but advise policy makers. Nevertheless, with an increasingly fast pace of operations, intelligence analysts may suggest choices of actions, with some projection of consequences from each. Maltz, (1996); stated that, the act of dissemination involves providing finished or unfinished intelligence to decision-makers whose demands drove the initial demand for intelligence. In essence, it is the transfer of intelligence from producers to consumers. Therefore, consumers must react to intelligence-related information.

In addition, access to alternative communication channels, worldwide information exchange, and qualified individuals to advance the concerns. There are skilled workers in the field at all levels, from regional to national. They possess the communication skills needed. However,

the bulk of them claim that they lack international communication access and must instead wait for a chain of communication.

Table 4.20: Information Respond by Consumers

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Dissemination Process	Information Response	47	29.0%	77.0%
	Access with other means of Communication	42	25.9%	68.9%
	Information Sharing Locally	54	33.3%	88.5%
	Information Sharing Internationally	19	11.7%	31.1%
Total		162	100.0%	265.6%

Source: *Researcher (Survey field data 2022)*

The findings revealed that, majority of the respondents 54 (33.3%) have access of information sharing locally, while 42 respondents (25.9%) explained to have access with other means of communication. Furthermore, the study revealed that least respondents 19 (11.7%) has access to information sharing internationally.

Lastly, the intelligence information gathered must disseminated to the policy makers and other consumers according the nature of the intelligence. In response by the intelligence consumers, the findings revealed that, 47 respondents (29.0%) explained on the consumer's response. The rest which are 16 respondents explained the negligence of consumers to respond the intelligence information. To produce intelligence, information is obtained, compiled, assessed, analyzed, integrated, and finally interpreted. The government or an adversary may use this specialized information product to advance their own national objectives. These findings confirm the findings of (Aziz, D.A.W.B.A) who dealt with the elimination of ambiguity in the observation of external events.

General findings of the of the objective three revealed majority of the respondents explained the challenge of intelligence in the area of insufficient fund, lack of human capital, lack of modern technology/investigative tools and insufficient means of official transport.

In issue of lack of transport, the respondents explained to perform their daily operation mostly on foot. Few of them use motorcycles and public transportation that ignores the idea of covert operations. This implies that, the government and policy makers must provide them with official transport so that to come out with positive results in information gathering, and covert operation. The findings confirm the findings of (Lin, Y., Wang, P. and Ma, M., 2017) which revealed that, Intelligence Transportation System, which is part of the Internet of things, includes vehicle to vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) technology and incorporates both wireless and wire line communications-based information and electronics technologies. Wireless technology is used to connect vehicle information and location to other vehicles, other transportation modes (such as pedestrians or bicyclists), local infrastructure and remote infrastructure in the cloud.

When the study discuss about investigative tools, the findings revealed majority of the respondents explained that, the unit has different electronics tools even though most of them are not in proper condition. This implies that, either the security sector or the government must supply them with modern tools. The findings confirm the findings of Katz, B., (2020) which revealed that, those technologies can aid in the expansion, automation, and improvement of intelligence gathering and processing, improve analysts' capacity to produce strategic and value-added analysis and insights, and allow the intelligence community to

more effectively time, customize, and target intelligence products for important decision-makers.

In developed countries, especially in the border patrol, even though they use physical inspections and foot patrols, also they depend on using cutting-edge technology to keep an eye on its borders, including seismic and infrared sensors, unmanned aerial vehicles (or "drones"), satellite pictures, and remote sensing microphones. Katz, B., (2020) (ibid)

Although this cutting-edge border surveillance equipment has been around since the 1970s, its density and application have greatly expanded. The area of electromagnetic radiation used for surveillance has expanded, drones are now used to transport surveillance equipment over boundaries, tall towers are now used to record images with high-resolution cameras, and military satellites are also used as assistance. A crucial development is the usage of integrated information systems, which incorporate different data inputs from these various detection technologies Sigurdson, (1991).

For the issue of human capital, the findings revealed that majority of the respondents explained on the scarcity of personnel's, however, few of the present respondents were not skilled. This implies that, the officers working in the intelligence unit needs further training in the field of information analysis. These findings confirm the findings of Brock, A.Z., (2022), which revealed about the human capital in the field of intelligence. Stated that, "...advance knowledge cannot be gained from ghosts and spirits, inferred from phenomena, or projected from the measures of heaven, but must be gained from men for it is the knowledge of the enemy's true situation" (Tzu, 5th Century BC; Sawyer & Sawyer, 1994, p. 231). He was

writing about the value of intelligence and went on to describe diverse types of spies that military commanders can deploy to learn as much about the enemy as possible.

Other challenges the researcher find out was also insufficient funds for criminal Information. As most of the world knows that, information is power, but it is a good like other goods. For the reasons behind, some of informers volunteer the exercise purposely for payment. Then, the findings on objective revealed majority of the respondents explained to work in hard environment while in the field. This implies that the government needs to supply the budgets they arranged to the unit and acts according to the Police Governing Orders. The findings confirm the findings of TPF Training Manual, (2019) unpublished, which states that, information is power. But in the global world, information is good like other goods. Some of informers volunteer to give out information in order to earn money. So without money, the unit will get few information's, especially from victims and their relatives.

One of intelligence's most important activities is to foresee future crimes and devise strategies for stopping them before they cause issues for society by counseling information consumers. According to Grieve, (2004), the efficient exchange of criminal intelligence is necessary to stop criminal behavior, especially acts of terrorism. All of these measures aim to strengthen law enforcement's capacity to thwart crime and terrorism, but coordination is necessary to assure their success and sustainability.

4.6. Summary

The study offers academic and the state's direction in theory and practice of the intelligence unit and their work across the country. Furthermore, the study provided clear insights of intelligence in achieving its goals. It put out the challenges facing the intelligence unit in Tanzania, and explain a bit when intelligence failures, is easy to be attacked by different criminals. According to George, (2020), ...most of the time can happen when the unit fail to predict events timely, failure of policy community to notice intelligence warnings adequately and communication gap between intelligence officers and policy officials. As the study discovered, there have great communication gap between intelligence unit and other institutions, which make difficult to penetrate some information concerning crime and criminals.

It is clear that, the research will inform readers on how each and every person fits into the intelligence cycle. Generally speaking, intelligence is not just a military-political issue. The scope of intelligence is vast and is used as an effective indicator of domestic policy and human security outside the contexts of national security and foreign policy. In order to fulfill the unit's expectations, the government and those involved should then supply the unit with modern technology, adequate funds and official transportation which was seen as a big challenge in the discussion above.

Despite publishing research aimed at security students, this will be helpful to security organizations as well as officials countrywide who are policy makers, and all interested in intelligence and national security.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Introduction

In accordance with the research objectives and research questions, this chapter presents the study's conclusions, recommendations, and critical evaluation. It also discusses some steps that should be taken to address the difficulties faced by the intelligence unit of the Tanzanian Law Enforcement, using the case study of the Arusha region. The study looked at the responsibilities of the intelligence division within the Tanzanian Police Force, as well as its successes and operational difficulties. So think about what actions you may take to lessen the problem.

5.2. Brief summary

The study's goal was to evaluate the difficulties faced by Tanzania's law enforcement's intelligence division through a case study of the Arusha region. It took place in the Police Arusha region.

In addition to professionals from outside the force who could read and write, the respondents included both male and female members of the Tanzania Police Force, the intelligence division, and other units. This was done so that the outcomes could be fully analyzed and perspectives from both sides could be obtained. This was done purposely to learn more about the topic that was picked. The responses were grouped in accordance with the requirements.

Fifty-five (55) police officers in total, as well as four (4), specialist respondents, took part in the study discussed in chapter three. In order to accomplish the goals of the study, focus group discussion surveys and interviews were utilized. Additionally, a variety of books and documents were examined to learn more about the intelligence, its functions and challenges facing the unit.

The challenges the Tanzanian intelligence unit faces in terms of its investigative tools, official transportation, and even finance to run the unit appear to be severe at all levels, from the local to the national level. The vast majority of study participants stated that the issue is serious. Because what they do is determining the safety and security of the nation and the entire world. Despite the government's efforts, these problems still exist because neither the unit nor the overall Police Force has enough resources. A situation that makes it difficult to compete on a global scale.

5.3. Conclusions

This study's primary goal is to identify the difficulties faced by the intelligence division of Tanzanian law enforcement, specifically the Tanzania Police Force in the Arusha region. In fact, the intelligence information that may be gathered globally with the goal of reestablishing safety and security is crucial to the safety and security of the country as well as the entire world. According to the contemporary understanding of security, there is no other option than to heavily invest in intelligence in order to take preventative action. In addition, if the state can invest in intelligence unit, can be easy to move quickly to take charge of the inquiry if a certain offense can occur because of intelligence failure.

In the paper, current risks to the national security of democracies are reviewed, along with an examination of how unstable these occurrences are given the changes in the world's security environment after the end of the Cold War. New areas of concern are highlighted in this regard, including the emergence of terrorism, transnational and computer crime, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, weapons of mass destruction, and other new risks. Rees, (1996).

The conclusion that the unit is having some difficulties is supported by the analysis that was just presented. And it is the duty of every citizen to combat the crime whether proactively and reactively, online patrol and other many duties. In order the Police intelligence to achieve the best, an external examination of a security intelligence service should be done more thoroughly by the parliamentary and judicial authorities. Additionally, I recommend that the government support the need for increased public understanding of the role of a modern Police intelligence service. Rees, (1996) (ibid).

5.4. Recommendations

Based on the study's findings, the following recommendations are vital for Tanzania's police intelligence. In particular, concerns connected to transportation, electronic instruments for conducting investigations, money for office supplies, and Criminal Intelligence Fund must be addressed by national authorities through special measures. It is also required to employ more Police staffs and send them to various intelligence training programs in order to have trained Police intelligence officers who can swiftly assess the information and keep the state in a state of safety and security.

When discussing their problems, the majority of the participants believed that the issue was significant and that it impacted some of their everyday tasks. In addressing the issue to the government, they suggested that, in order for the Police intelligence to achieve the best, the government must support the need for increased public understanding on the role of a modern Police intelligence service. To facilitate them with investigative tools, computers, office stationeries, means of official transport, increasing fund for criminal intelligence and increasing the number of personnel's.

To launch a number of regional and international training projects to improve regional and international communication. Also, it is crucial for those who use intelligence to remain aware of the importance of the information they learn and to heed the officers' recommendations.

The study advice the intelligence consumers to go through those information collected, and follow the recommendation given out by the intelligence analysis officers. To reaffirm what discussed earlier, intelligence services and security sectors alike must rely on intelligence analysis and its methods in the modern globalized context. Not only that, but also companies, high-tech entrepreneurs, and other players in the information and future of work should be aware of the main techniques and dangers of intelligence analysis if they hope to succeed in a fiercely competitive market. Horowitz, (2018). Encourage the nation's leaders and policymakers to adopt specific measures to strengthen the team so that they can perform at their highest level ever in order to attain the best.

5.4.1. Recommendation for the further studies

Further studies in this area, could how to overcome challenges facing intelligence unit in Tanzania law enforcement as well as the role of intelligence information in decision making by the government.

Either additional academic research should be contributed to the literature or more workshops should be held to increase the analytical staff's capacity and sustain a comprehensive approach. Last but not least, through cultivating the broad approach, little measures would come together and save decades. Horowitz, (2018).

5.5. Critical evaluation of the study

When writing this dissertation, the researcher confronted few restrictions because the majority of intelligence officers operate covertly. Then it took a long time to track them down and examine their schedule in various locations. Meet with them in various locations based on the kind of jobs they hold. Without any obstacles, the researcher was able to interview the participants as thoroughly as it had hoped.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I:

Questionnaire for Police Officers of the lower ranks

Dear respondent,

This questionnaire aims to collect data regarding CHALLENGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE TANZANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CASE OF ARUSHA REGION in order to fulfill the Research Project, for Masters Degree in Peace and Security Studies.

Remember that, all the information provided by you, are for the Research purpose only and also be assured that, information will not be passed to anybody else and will be confidential. The names and addresses, will be for the purpose of analyzing this research only, in accordance with the professional CODE OF CONDUCT and the DATA PROTECTION.

I take this opportunity, to express my gratitude and thanks for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Kiure, Kadio.

Personal information

- Name.....
- Address.....
- Telephone no.....
- Email Address.....

Could you please answer the following questions?

Put the symbol (√) in front of your answer.

1. What is your age

a. (25 – 34)

b. (35 – 44)

c. (45 – 55)

2. Gender : Male Female

3. Unit

a. Intelligence b. Other unit

4. What are the functions/duties of intelligence unit?

a. Planning for intelligence collection

b. Collection of raw information

c. Analysis of collected information

d. Dissemination to the policy makers/decision/operation

e. Other duties

i. Covert operation

ii. Prediction of out coming crime

iii. Proactive crime prevention

iv. Reactive on the crime committed

5. What are the achievements of the intelligence units in its daily operation

a. Restore state safety and security

b. Leads different operations nationally and internationally

c. Leads investigation when a certain crime committed either openly or in secret,
then to help apprehending, collecting evidence etc.

- d. Help in decision making among government sectors
- e. Conflict resolution among the societies, reduce crime and costs
- f. Combat terrorism and strong ideologies
- g. Sharpening the Police force as discipline masters
- h. Sharpening other workers in government and public sectors

6. What are challenges face the unit?

- a. Insufficient funds: yes no
- b. Lack of modern technology: yes no
- c. Lack of official transport: yes no
- d. Unskilled personnel: yes no
- e. Lack of enough personnel/human resources: yes no

7. Means of information storage

- a. Computers
- b. Hard copy

8. Means of transport

- a. On foot,
- b. By motor circles
- c. By cars

9. Tools for information collection

- a. Hard copy
- b. Electronic Devices

10. Types of electronics devices used in information collection

- a. Smart WIFI cameras: present work efficiently not work
- b. Zoom camera: present work efficiently not work

- c. Wireless voice recorders: present work efficiently not work
- d. Wireless voice transmission: present work efficiently not work
- e. Binoculars: present work efficiently not work
- f. Detectors equipments: present work efficiently not work
- g. Self defence equipments: present work efficiently not work

11. Analyzing equipments:

- a. Hard copy files: present utilized not used
- b. Computers: Present Work efficiently not work
- c. Skilled personels: present act efficiently lazy

12. Dissemination processing:

- a. Information response by consumers: +ve -ve
- b. Access with other means of communication: easier difficult
- c. Information sharing locally: possible impossible
- d. Information sharing internationally: possible impossible
- e. Skilled personnel's: present work efficiently

13. What is the number of intelligence personnel in the region?

- a. (1 – 15)
- b. (16 – 30)
- c. (31 – 45)
- d. 46 – 60)
- e. (61+ ...)

14. Is the number of personnel's in the region enough to accomplish the targeted goals?

- a. Strong agree
- b. Agree
- c. Disagree
- d. Strong disagree

15. Qualification of intelligence personnel in the unit: skilled unskilled

16. Information respond by the consumers/policy makers: +ve -ve

17. Means of transport to the streets for the purpose of information collection depend on the information. But in which means of transport if circumstance favor?

a. On foot

b. By motor circles

c. By cars

18. Access with other means of communication (communication network providers) officially:

easier

difficult

impossible

Appendix II:

Questionnaire for Police Officers of the higher ranks

Dear respondent,

This questionnaire aims to collect data regarding CHALLENGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE TANZANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CASE OF ARUSHA REGION in order to fulfill the Research Project, for Masters Degree in Peace and Security Studies.

Remember that, all the information provided by you, are for the Research purpose only and also be assured that, information will not be passed to anybody else and will be confidential. The names and addresses, will be for the purpose of analyzing this research only, in accordance with the professional CODE OF CONDUCT and the DATA PROTECTION.

I take this opportunity, to express my gratitude and thanks for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Kiure, Kadio.

Personal information

- Name.....
- Address.....
- Telephone no.....
- Email Address.....

Could you please answer the following questions?

Put the symbol (√) in front of your answer.

1. What is your age

a. (25 – 34)

b. (35 – 44)

c. (45 – 55)

2. Gender : Male Female

3. Unit

a. Intelligence b. Other unit

4. What are the functions/duties of intelligence unit?

a. Planning for intelligence collection

b. Collection of raw information

c. Analysis of collected information

d. Dissemination to the policy makers/decision/operation

e. Other duties

i. Covert operation

ii. Prediction of out coming crime

iii. Proactive crime prevention

iv. Reactive on the crime committed

5. What are the achievements of the intelligence units in its daily operation

a. Restore state safety and security

b. Leads different operations nationally and internationally

- c. Leads investigation when a certain crime committed either openly or in secret, then to help apprehending, collecting evidence etc.
- d. Help in decision making among government sectors
- e. Conflict resolution among the societies, reduce crime and costs
- f. Combat terrorism and strong ideologies
- g. Sharpening the Police force as discipline masters
- h. Sharpening other workers in government and public sectors

6. What are challenges face the unit?

- a. Insufficient funds: yes no
- b. Lack of modern technology: yes no
- c. Lack of official transport: yes no
- d. Unskilled personnel: yes no
- e. Lack of enough personnel/human resources: yes no

7. Means of information storage

- a. Computers
- b. Hard copy

8. Means of transport

- a. On foot,
- b. By motor circles
- c. By cars

9. Tools for information collection

- a. Hard copy
- b. Electronic Devices

10. Types of electronics devices used in information collection

- a. Smart WIFI cameras: present work efficiently not work
- b. Zoom camera: present work efficiently not work
- c. Wireless voice recorders: present work efficiently not work
- d. Wireless voice transmission: present work efficiently not work
- e. Binoculars: present work efficiently not work
- f. Detectors equipments: present work efficiently not work
- g. Self defence equipments: present work efficiently not work

11. Analyzing equipments:

- a. Hard copy files: present utilized not used
- b. Computers: Present Work efficiently not work
- c. Skilled personels: present act efficiently lazy

12. Dissemination processing:

- a. Information response by consumers: +ve -ve
- b. Access with other means of communication: easier difficult
- c. Information sharing locally: possible impossible
- d. Information sharing internationally: possible impossible
- e. Skilled personnel's: present work efficiently

13. What is the number of intelligence personnel in the region?

- a. (1 – 15)
- b. (16 – 30)
- c. (31 – 45)
- d. 46 – 60)
- e. (61 + ...)

14. Is the number of personnel's in the region enough to accomplish the targeted goals?

- a. Strong agree c. Disagree
- b. Agree d. Strong disagree

15. Qualification of intelligence personnel in the unit: skilled unskilled

16. Information respond by the consumers/policy makers: +ve -ve

17. Means of transport to the streets for the purpose of information collection depend on the information. But in which means of transport if circumstance favor?

- a. On foot
- b. By motor circles
- c. By cars

18. Access with other means of communication (communication network providers) officially:

easier difficult impossible

Appendix III:

Questionnaire for Specialists, Experts and Securities

Dear respondent,

This questionnaire aims to collect data regarding CHALLENGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE TANZANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CASE OF ARUSHA REGION in order to fulfill the Research Project, for Masters Degree in Peace and Security Studies.

Remember that, all the information provided by you, are for the Research purpose only and also be assured that, information will not be passed to anybody else and will be confidential. The names and addresses, will be for the purpose of analyzing this research only, in accordance with the professional CODE OF CONDUCT and the DATA PROTECTION.

I take this opportunity, to express my gratitude and thanks for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Kiure, Kadio.

Personal information

- Name.....
- Address.....
- Telephone no.....
- Email Address.....

Could you please answer the following questions?

Put the symbol (√) in front of your answer.

1. Age

a. (25 – 34)

b. (35 – 44)

c. (45 – 55)

2. Gender

a. Male

b. Female

3. Education level

a. STD VII Form IV advanced education

4. Are you aware on the duties of intelligence unit?

a. Planning for intelligence collection

b. Collection of raw information

c. Analysis of collected information

d. Dissemination to the policy makers/decision/operation

e. Other duties

i. Covert operation

ii. Prediction of out coming crime

iii. Proactive crime prevention

iv. Reactive on the crime committed

5. What are the achievements of the intelligence units in its daily operation

a. Sharpening the Police force as discipline masters

- b. Sharpening other workers in government and public sectors
- c. Restore state safety and security
- d. Help to combat crime within the country
- e. Fight against economic sabotage
- f. Helping economic and trade regulation
- g. Help in border patrol to prevent human trafficking, illegal business and proliferation of fire arms.

6. What types of tools do they use in information collection?

- a. notebooks/diaries
- b. Cell phones
- c. Electronic devices

7. Which among these devices they use?

- a. Smart WIFI camera: Yes No
- b. Metal detector: Yes No
- c. Zoom camera: Yes No
- d. Wireless voice transmission: Yes No
- e. Gas detector: Yes No
- f. Binocular camera: Yes No
- g. Aluminum alloy multipurpose flashlight: Yes No
- h. Modern surveillance tape recorder: Yes No
- i. Tie button camera: Yes No

8. Cooperation and intelligence releasing to the personnels: High Low Poor

9. Reasons of the answers:

a. Hate crime: Yes No

b. Hate disclose: Yes No

10. Information respond by the consumers/policy makers: +ve -ve

11. Means of transport to the streets for the information collection in any circumstance?

a. On foot

b. By motor circles

c. By cars

12. Confidential restoring: Higher Low Poor

Appendix IV:

Questionnaire for Group discussion with Police Officers and Expertise

Dear respondents,

This discussion aims to collect data regarding CHALLENGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE TANZANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CASE OF ARUSHA REGION in order to fulfill the Research Project, for Masters Degree in Peace and Security Studies.

Remember that, all the information provided by you, are for the Research purpose only and also be assured that, information will not be passed to anybody else and will be confidential. The names and addresses, will be for the purpose of analyzing this research only, in accordance with the professional CODE OF CONDUCT and the DATA PROTECTION.

I take this opportunity, to express my gratitude and thanks for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Kiure, Kadio.

Police officers and non-police officers in various groups at various times and places.

Could you please share a discussion concerning challenges of the intelligence unit in the Tanzania law enforcements?

Put the symbol (√) in front of your answer.

1. Age

a. (25 – 34)

b. (35 – 44)

c. (45 – 55)

2. Gender

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Male and Female

3. Are you aware on the intelligence unit of Tanzania Police Force? Yes No

4. Are you aware on the duties of intelligence unit?

- a. Planning for intelligence collection
- b. Collection of raw information
- c. Analysis of collected information
- d. Dissemination to the policy makers/decision/operation
- e. Other duties
 - i. Covert operation
 - ii. Prediction of out coming crime
 - iii. Proactive crime prevention
 - iv. Reactive on the crime committed

5. What are the achievements of the intelligence units in its daily operation

- a. Sharpening the Police force as discipline masters
- b. Sharpening other workers in government and public sectors
- c. Restore state safety and security
- d. Help to combat crime within the country
- e. Fight against economic sabotage
- f. Helping economic and trade regulation

g. Help in border patrol to prevent human trafficking, illegal business and proliferation of fire arms.

6. What types of tools do they use in information collection?

a. notebooks/diaries

b. Cell phones

c. Electronic devices

7. Which among these devices they use?

a. Smart WIFI camera: Yes No

b. Metal detector: Yes No

c. Zoom camera: Yes No

d. Wireless voice transmission: Yes No

e. Gas detector: Yes No

f. Binocular camera: Yes No

g. Aluminum alloy multipurpose hash light: Yes No

h. Modern surveillance tape recorder: Yes No

i. Tie button camera: Yes No

8. Cooperation and intelligence releasing to the personnels: High Low Poor

9. Reasons of the answers:

a. Hate crime: Yes No

b. Hate disclose: Yes No

10. Information respond by the consumers/policy makers: +ve -ve

11. Means of transport to the streets for the purpose of information collection depend on the information. But in which means of transport if circumstance favor?

a. On foot

b. By motor circles

c. By cars

12. Confidential restoring: Higher Low Poor

Appendix V:

Cover stories to the Police Intelligence unit, expertise and the society

My discussion aims to collect data regarding CHALLENGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE TANZANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CASE OF ARUSHA REGION in order to fulfill the Research Project, for Masters Degree in Peace and Security Studies.

I take this opportunity, to express my gratitude and thanks for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Kiure, Kadio.

Police officers and non-police officers in various groups at various times and places. I will also interview those in the offices.

1. As a good citizen, to explain the aim of helping the Police intelligence unit collecting information against crime and criminals.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
2. To explain on how I hate crime, and join them in fighting against it, then to determine tools used in collection of information, means of transport, provision of CIF as well as integrity of those intelligence officers.
3. By doing so, I will determine the devices used, and the competence of each individual officer.

Appendix VI:

Research Budget

Research Title: CHALLENGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE TANZANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CASE OF ARUSHA REGION

Research period: Ten weeks (10 weeks)

BUDGET USED

S.N	Item	Description of Activities	Duration	Amount used
1	Equipment	LAPTOP COMPUTER	10 WEEKS	FREE
		MODERN DEVICE FOR INTERNET	10 WEEKS	150,000/=
		WIRELESS VOICE RECORDER	10 WEEKS	I USED CELPHONE
		CAR TO MOVE IN DIFFERENT PLACES	10 WEEKS	FUEL 150 LTR 450,000/=
2	Travel	DIFFERENT AREAS IN ARUSHA REGION	10 WEEKS	SERVICES 200,000/=
3	Materials and Supplies	REEM OF PAPER, NOTE BOOK AND PEN	10 WEEKS	50,000/=
4	Printing	IN THE STATIONERIES	10 WEEKS	50,000/=
5	Dissemination Costs	BINDING AND BOOK PREPARATION	10 WEEKS	BINDING 160,000/=
6	Food and Refreshment	EVERY DAY	10 WEEKS	450,000/=
Total cost			10 WEEKS	1,510,000/=

PREPARED BY: KADIO CHRISTOPHER KIURE

REG. NO. MA-PSS-0003/2022



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

WIZARA YA MAMBO YA NDANI YA NCHI

JESHI LA POLISI TANZANIA



Anwani ya Simu: "MKUU POLISI"
Simu Nambari: 026 2323585
Fax: 026 2323586
E- mail: info.phq@tpf.go.tz
Unapojibutafadhalitaja:

Ofisi ya Mkuu wa Jeshi la Polisi,
Makao Makuu ya Polisi,
4 Mtaa wa Posta,
S. L. P. 961,
40483 DODOMA.

Kumb. Na. PHQ/PF.19208/65

22 Novemba, 2022


Kamanda wa Polisi,
STPU Makao Makuu Tanzania,
S.L.P 3011,
ARUSHA.

**YAH: MAOMBI YA UKUSANYAJI WA TAARIFA KUMHUSU PF.19208 INSP
KADIO C. KIURE WA POLISI STPU HQ ARUSHA**

Rejea barua yako Kumb. Na. STPU/HQ/PF.19208/169 ya tarehe
24/10/2022 kuhusu somo tajwa hapo juu.

2. Kwa barua hii unaelekezwa kumjulisha Mkaguzi huyo kuwa ombi lake la
kufanya utafiti juu ya *changamoto zinazokikabili Kitengo cha Intelijensia katika
utendaji kazi limekubaliwa kama alivyoomba.*

3. Nawasilisha.


A. Rutashuburugukwa – DCP
Kny: **MKUU WA JESHI LA POLISI**

Kny: MKUU WA JESHI LA POLISI

Nakala:- Kamanda wa Polisi,
Mkoa wa Arusha,
S.L.P 3011,
ARUSHA.

- Mpatie ushirikiano Mkaguzi huyo pindi
Atakapohitaji ili aweze kukamilisha zoezi
hilo.



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAMBO YA NDANI YA NCHI
JESHI LA POLISI TANZANIA.



Anuani ya simu: POLICE S.T.P.U (HQ)
Nambari ya Simu: 254 5615
Fax namba 254 5199
Barua pepe: co.stpu@tpf.go.tz
Unapojibu Tafadhali taja

Ofisi ya Kamanda wa Polisi,
STPU Makao Makuu Tanzania,
S.L.P 3011,
Arusha.

Kumb: Na: STPU/HQ/PF.19208/169

24/10/2022

MKUU WA JESHI LA POLISI,
MAKAO MAKUU YA POLISI,
4 MTAA WA POSTA,
S.L.P 961,
40483 DODOMA

YAH: MAOMBI YA UKUSANYAJI WA TAARIFA KUMHUSU PF.19208 INSP
KADIO C. KIURE WA POLISI STPU HQ ARUSHA.

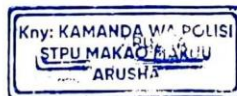
Tafadhali rejea somo tajwa hapo juu.

Mtajwa hapo juu anasoma Shahada ya uzamili ya USALAMA (MASTERS OF ART
IN PEACE AND SECURITY STUDY) Chuo Cha Uhasibu Arusha. Anafanya Utafiti
juu ya changamoto zinazokikabili Kitengo cha intelijensia katika utendaji kazi. Hivyo
anaomba kibali cha ukusanyaji wa taarifa ili kukamilisha Utafiti huo.

Pamoja na barua hii, naambatanisha Barua ya muombaji pamoja na barua kutoka Chuo
Cha Uhasibu Arusha kwa hatua zako muhimu .

(KASTER C. NGONYANI – SSP)

Kny: KAMANDA WA POLISI STPU TANZANIA
ARUSHA



CHECK NO. 9567519
PF. 19208 INSP. KADIO C. KIURE,
POLICE STPU HQ TANZANIA,
P. O. BOX 3011,
ARUSHA.

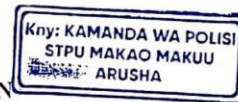
0754329970/0713329970

23/10/2022

CHIEF OF POLICE FORCE,
POLICE HEADQUARTER,
4 POST STREET
P. O. BOX 961,
40483 DODOMA.

U. F. S: COMMANDING OFFICER,
POLICE STPU HEADQUARTER,
P. O. BOX 3011,
ARUSHA.

Megithiwa *24/10/2022*



RE: REQUEST FOR DATA COLLECTION

Please refer the heading above.

I am a student pursuing Master of Peace and Security at Institute of Accountancy Arussha (IAA), with registration (MA-PSS/0003/2021). Currently, I conducting a study on "ASSESSING CHALLENGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE TANZANIA LAW ENFORCEMENTS, CASE STUDY OF ARUSHA REGION."

Please find enclosed a letter with Ref. No. MA-PSS/0003/2021 dated 20/10/2022 from the Institute of Accountancy Arussha for your review along with this request.

Yours sincerely.


(Radio C. Kiure – INSP)



Institute of Accountancy Arusha

P.O. Box 2798, Njiro Hill, Arusha, Tanzania

Telephone: +255 27 2970232 Mobile: +255 763 462109 Telex: 50009 IAA TZ

Fax: +255 27 2970234 Email: iaa@iaa.ac.tz Website: www.iaa.ac.tz

Ref. No.: MA-PSS/0003/2021

20 October 2022

P.O.BOX.....

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE : REQUEST FOR DATA COLLECTION


The purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. KADIO CHRISTOPHER KIURE** who is our student pursuing Masters of Peace and Security with registration (MA-PSS/0003/2021).

Currently, the aforementioned student is conducting a study on **"ASSESSING CHALLENGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE TANZANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CASE STUDY OF ARUSHA REGION"**. We would like to highlight here that this study is part of the requirement for the award of the above mentioned programme of study.

We therefore request you to extend to the above-mentioned student of our Institute any help that may facilitate him to achieve study objectives. We further request permission for him to see and talk to the staff of your Institution in connection with his study. The period for this request is granted from October to the end of November 2022.

Thank you for your continuing support.

Yours Sincerely,
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA


Elias Mbuti
FOR: RECTOR

Stamp:
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA
P.O. BOX 2798 ARUSHA TANZANIA
TEL: 254 9412 FAX: 254 9421

All Communications to be addressed to the Rector

ASSESSING CHALLENGES OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE TANZANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CASE OF ARUSHA REGION

ORIGINALITY REPORT

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OLVA ACADEMY
P. O. Box 435
TEL: 2112900/5/6
ARUSHA
www.olvaacademy.edu

20th November, 2022

To whom it may concern,

Re: Proof for Proofreading of the Document of Kadio Christopher Kiure.

I, Jackline Edson, Linguist and Research Consultant at the Olva Academy. In my first degree from the University of Dar es Salaam, I studied Bachelor in Education (BED), specializing in Linguistics where different courses of English language were taught. Moreover, my master's degree was in English and Linguistics from Kenyatta University in Kenya.

I went through the document mentioned above for the purpose of proofreading as one of my duties according to the area of my specialization.

It is my sincere hope that the paper will be accepted for further steps.

Yours faithfully,



Jackline Edson.