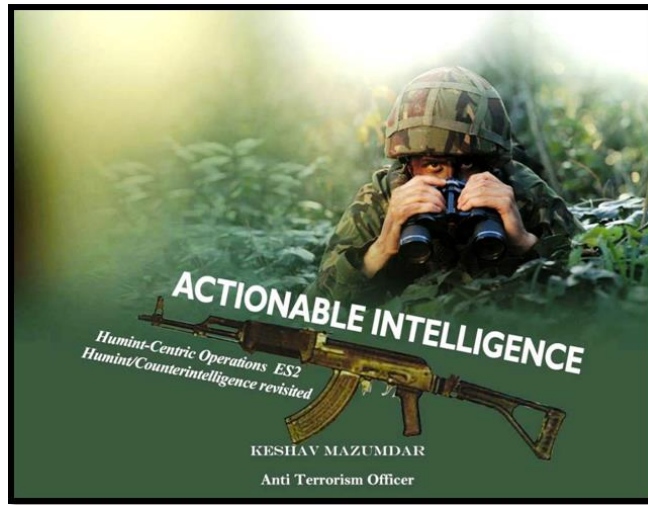


MILITARY INTELLIGENCE EXAMINATION CODE MI01

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE EXAM
Questions for Multiple choice answers.

- Q1. According to author Sun Tzu how can we elicit “foreknowledge”?
- From spirits
 - Analogy with past events
 - From calculations.
 - Obtained from men who know the enemy situation.
- Q2. The top priority for any force is the _____ of its personnel and installations.
- Protection
 - Safety
 - Welfare
- Q3. Deconfliction in intelligence operations is a very big problem, especially in times of WAR.
- True
 - False
- Q4. During conflict or ongoing operations the tendencies is to Screen_and interrogate/debrief elements from outside the wire first.
- True
 - False
- Q5. The intention of deception is to mislead the enemy about the _____ of our combat strength, logistics, dispositions, firepower, and other activities.
- Information
 - Intelligence gathered

- Q6. Military planning is dependent on
- Clearly defined
 - Achievable
 - Measurable objectives
 - All are correct.
- Q7. Intelligence should provide an understanding of the adversary's
- probable intentions
 - objectives
 - strengths
 - weaknesses
 - All are correct
- Q8. Intelligence is essential for
- Plan,
 - Conduct,
 - Assess operations
 - All are correct
- Q9. Intelligence should assess.
- Whether operations are creating positive effects.
 - whether operations are creating negative effects
 - A & B correct
 - None is correct.
- Q10. Humint Functions :
- Provide intelligence support to Problem Framing.
 - Provide intelligence support to Course of Action Development.
 - Provide intelligence support to Course of Action War gaming.
 - All are correct
- Q11. Intelligence estimate is based on all
- available intelligence
 - considers everything of operational significance
 - A&B is correct
 - C is correct.
- Q12. Thus the aim of the commander is to study the intents and devise appropriate course/s of actions taking into account factors are:
- Including order of battle,
 - intelligence preparation of the battlefield,
 - enemy capabilities.
 - All are correct

- Q13. What is required to understand the battle?
- Proper War Planning and Analysis
 - Proper Mission Planning and Analysis.
 - Proper Battle Planning and Analysis
 - Proper game Planning and Analysis
- Q14. What are the priorities of Defending?
- our installation
 - our troops
 - our information
 - All are correct.
- Q15. What is the Diminish means?
- To know all solders of the enemy
 - To know all facilitators of the enemy.
 - To know all factories of the enemy.
 - To know all fighters of the enemy.
- Q16. How do you Denying enemy?
- Prevent the enemy a push-back safe area or safe haven.
 - Prevent the enemy to pull-back safe area or safe haven.
 - The enemy a pull-back danger area.
 - The enemy a pull-back no flies zone area or safe haven.
- Q17. What are the 3 mission objectives?
- Defend
 - Diminish.
 - Deny
 - All are correct.
- Q18. What is the final object of a Mission?
- Defend
 - Diminish.
 - Deny
 - Defeat.
- Q19. Without intelligence solders are:
- It's like the tiger without its nails.
 - It's like the tiger without its teeth.
 - It's like the Lion without its teeth.
 - None is correct.

- Q20. Intelligence is the foundation of
- Military opportunities.
 - Military persons.
 - Military activities
 - Military operations
- Q21. IPB stands for?
- Intelligence operation of the battle space.
 - Intelligence preparation of the battle space.
 - Intelligence preparation of the battle field.
 - Preparation of the battle space.
- Q22. IPB supports.
- Situation development
 - Targeting.
 - Force protection
 - All are correct.
- Q23. COA stands for courses of action.
- False
 - True
- Q24. BDA stands for?
- Battle Damage Assignment.
 - Battle improve Assessment.
 - Battle Damage Assessment.
 - None is correct.
- Q25. The success of offensive operations at all levels is predicated by sound intelligence
- About the enemy order of battle,
 - Environmental factors including but not limited to the political and human terrain dimensions.
 - A& B is correct
 - None is correct.
- Q26. Threat and vulnerability assessments are paramount for successful offensive operations.
- True
 - False.
- Q27. During a conflict army commanders use a mix of operations, sequentially or simultaneously.
- To achieve victory.
 - To achieve military
 - To defeat enemy
 - None is correct.
- Q28. The success of the operations is determined by accurate, timely intelligence input.
- To the operations planners and commanders at mid levels.
 - To the operations planners and commanders at lower levels.
 - To the operations planners and commanders at all levels.

d. To the operations planners and commanders at top levels.

Q29. Which type of operation is conducted in peacetime?

- a. Defensive operations..
- b. Offensive operations.
- c. Suitable operations.
- d. Stability operations.

Q30. How many criteria meet Intelligence requirements?

- a. Two Criteria.
- b. Three criteria
- c. Five Criteria
- d. Four Criteria.

Q31. What are the criteria that meet Intelligence requirements?

- a. Accuracy
- b. Feasibility
- c. Timeliness
- d. Specificity
- e. All are correct.

Q32. If intelligence comes in late then ?

- a. It is of no use
- b. It is of sharp use
- c. It is of proper use
- d. It is of critical use

Q33. Which criteria is a very important factor for Intelligence?

- a. Accuracy
- b. Feasibility
- c. Timeliness
- d. Specificity

Q34. Our intelligence requirement is specific.

- a. False
- b. True

Q35. How many approaches in targeting,

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. One
- d. Four.

Q36. Which are approaches in targeting?

- a. Productive and destructive.
- b. Production and destructive.
- c. Productive and destruction.
- d. Production and destruction.

Q37. All military planning, intelligence preparation of the battlefield and pre and post combat assessments must be focused on the.

- a. Environment
- b. Enemy.
- c. Emergency
- d. A&B correct.

Q38. During vetting by the Targeting Officer it is very important that the target meet set down selection criteria and after engagement.

- a. True
- b. False.

Q39. At the end of the targeting process the Commander approves the Target list and it is sent over to the

- a. Various commanding units for execution of the approved targets.
- b. Various subordinate units for execution of the approved targets.
- c. One subordinate unit for execution of the approved targets.
- d. No subordinate unit for execution of the approved targets.

Q40. The targeting process is a very

- a. Involved process.
- b. Solved process.
- c. Involved manner.
- d. Involved system.

Q41. The Targeting officer assumes a very easy position in the process.

- a. True
- b. False.

Q42. Conduct intelligence functions and operations which support targeting by identifying

- a. Target systems,
- b. Critical nodes
- c. High-value/high pay off
- d. All are correct.

Q43. How many points are important for Targets and providing intelligence most effectively?

- a. 16
- b. 10
- c. 15
- d. 12.

Q44. The kill equation goes like this.1 kill=10 new insurgents.

- a. True
- b. False.

Q45. Combat patrol which is resourced and designed as a last resort.

- a. To kill
- b. To capture an HVT
- c. A&B is correct
- d. None is correct.

Q46. What are the Primary Intelligence Tasks?

- a. Conduct intelligence preparation of battlefield/AO
- b. Situation development
- c. Force protection
- d. All are correct.

Q47. Plan, prepare, execute, and assess the mission is

- a. Solders focus
- b. Everybody's focus
- c. Nobodies focus
- d. Commanders focus.

Q48. Conduct ISR by Synchronizing ISR, Integrating ISR, Tactical Reconnaissance Ops, Surveillance

- a. True
- b. False

Q49. Decide on the COA out of all the possible COAs arrayed against expected enemy COAs is

- a. Subordinates Decisions
- b. Commander's Decisions.
- c. Commando's Decisions.
- d. Everybody's Decisions.

Q50. Tactical intelligence is required to answer intelligence requirements at the tactical level in response to.

- a. Enemy TTPs.
- b. Commando's TTPs
- c. People's TTPs
- d. Everyone TTPs

Q51. The analyst's information may trigger further surveillance after ex-plosives detection using which system?

- a. Audio to track the bomb storage and factories.
- b. Audio & Video to track the bomb storage and factories.
- c. HUMINT to track the bomb storage and factories.
- d. Video to track the bomb storage and factories.

Q52. If the tactical analyst is at ground level he can directly access the IED without wasting time

- a. True
- b. False

Q53. Surveillance platforms are used to detonate the IED.

- a. Remotely.
- b. Directly
- c. Manually
- d. Other systems.

- Q54. This is Combat Information and can be shared with commanders before further analysis.
- If immediate action is required.
 - If there is any other urgent need.
 - A& b is correct
 - C is correct.
- Q55. How many Operating Systems are required for battlefield?
- Six
 - Five
 - Four
 - Seven
- Q56. BOS stands for?
- Battlefield operating system.
 - Battlefield operation system.
 - Battlefield optimum system.
 - Battle fire operating system.
- Q57. Intelligence Operations follow how many phases?
- Follow a six-phase.
 - Follow a four-phase.
 - Follow a five-phase.
 - Follow an eight-phase.
- Q58. Which phases intelligence process known as the intelligence cycle?
- Plan and Direct the collection effort.
 - Collecting the information.
 - Processing the collected information
 - All are correct.
- Q59. Commander's intent → operations process and intelligence process → relevant information which includes intelligence → facilitates situational understanding (commander again as end user)
- True
 - False
- Q60. CCIRs stands for?
- Commander's Critical Information Requirements
 - Critical Commander's Information Requirements
 - Commander's Critical Information Reassessments
 - Common Critical Information Requirements
- Q61. PIRs stands for priority information requirements.
- True
 - False.
- Q62. FFIRs stands for friendly fire information requirements.

- a. True
- b. False.

Q63. Which one is correct?

- a. Planning is a static process.
- b. Planning is not a static process.
- c. Planning is not a running process.
- d. Planning is not a strategically process.

Q64. The main goal of collection is to acquire data about the enemy's?

- a. environment,
- b. resources
- c. activities
- d. All are correct

Q65. Intelligence here is

- a. Tactical.
- b. Easy
- c. Impossible
- d. Crucial.

Q66. We must determine the?

- a. Intent of the enemy
- b. Intent of the surveillance.
- c. Intent of the survivals.
- d. Content of the enemy.

Q67. We need to go for deep intelligence collection and access a myriad of sources so that slowly the behavioral characteristics are discerned.

- a. True
- b. False.

Q68. The Early Warning system is more of a proactive-intelligence approach rather than a

- a. Reactive-intelligence one.
- b. Reputed-intelligence one
- c. Repeated-intelligence one
- d. None is correct.

Q69. There after the Commander brainstorms with his staff the possible.

- a. COAs
- b. PIRs
- c. CCIRs
- d. BOS

- Q70. A terrorist attack may more be directed at the Parliament House than a
- Hall,
 - House
 - Cinema hall
 - Mall
- Q71. What grossly sums up the steps in the intelligence cycle.
- Develop intelligence requirements.
 - Collect information to answer intelligence requirements.
 - Compile analyzed information
 - All are correct.
- Q72. If the enemy is an asymmetrical one like the terrorist/insurgent then it has the capability to attack hard targets.
- True
 - False
- Q73. Tracking adversary capabilities is a
- Criminal process.
 - Crucial process.
 - Continual system.
 - Continual process
- Q74. TTPs stands for.
- Tactics for Techniques and Procedures.
 - Tactics, Technical and Procedures.
 - Tactics, Techniques and Procurement.
 - Tactics, Techniques and Procedures.
- Q75. To properly collect information during war or any situation involving what?
- Ground troops and the enemy.
 - Enemy.
 - Ground troops.
 - Ground troops and the enemy position.
- Q76. We need persons as HUMINT agents with
- Good interrogation skills,
 - Ability to conduct tactical questioning.
 - Good debriefing skills
 - All are correct.
- Q77. For a CI soldier foreign language ability will be?
- An asset.
 - A hazard
 - A burden
 - A good opportunity to get more information.

- Q78. Collection comprises?
- 3 main components.
 - 6 main components.
 - 5 main components.
 - 4 main components.
- Q79. Command and control, collection platforms, sensors, processing and exploitation and data exfiltration: these are component of collection?
- True
 - False.
- Q80. Intelligence is technically speaking composed of ?
- Four attributes.
 - Four activities.
 - Four systems
 - Five attributes.
- Q81. Technically speaking : composed attributes?
- Collection,
 - Anticipation,
 - Transmission and efforts to degrade an enemy's efforts
 - All are correct.
- Q82. Counterterrorism collection is more important than the other attributes.
- True
 - False
- Q83. The nature of target influences?
- Intelligence collection.
 - Intelligence activities.
 - Intelligence collision.
 - Intelligence correction.
- Q84. SIGINT stands for?
- Sign intelligence.
 - Single intelligence
 - Signals intelligence.
 - Signals information.
- Q85. NSA stands for?
- National Scientist Agency.
 - National System Agency.
 - Nation Security Agency
 - National Security Agency.
- Q86. COMINT stands for communications intelligence.
- True
 - False.

- Q87. ELINT stands for?
- Electronic intelligence.
 - Electrical intelligence.
 - Emergency intelligence.
 - Electronic information.
- Q88. FISINT stands for foreign instrumental signals intelligence.
- True
 - False.
- Q89. IMINT stands for Imagery intelligence.
- True
 - False.
- Q90. HUMINT stands for?
- Human-source intelligence.
 - Human intelligence.
 - Human-sight intelligence.
 - Human-source internet.
- Q91. Special reconnaissance (SR) is conducted by
- Units of highly trained military personnel.
 - Military units of highly trained small personnel.
 - Small units of highly trained military personnel.
 - Small units of general trained military personnel.
- Q92. Special reconnaissance (SR) is distinct from
- Commander operations.
 - Military operations.
 - Commando activities.
 - Commando operations.
- Q93. Open-source information is publicly available information appearing in print or electronic form.
- True
 - False.
- Q94. Open-source information takes information from?
- Radio, television,
 - Newspapers, journals,
 - The Internet, commercial databases,
 - All are correct.
- Q95. How many of finished intelligence are available to the consumer.
- Five categories.
 - Four categories.
 - Six categories.

- d. Three categories.
- Q96. What are the categories of Finished Intelligence?
- Current intelligence
 - Estimative intelligence
 - Warning intelligence
 - All are correct.
- Q97. Which categories addresses day-to-day events?
- Current intelligence
 - Estimative intelligence
 - Warning intelligence
 - Research intelligence
- Q98. DIA stands for Directorate for Intelligence Production.
- True.
 - False.
- Q99. NGO stands for
- Non-governmental orphan.
 - Non-governmental organization.
 - Non-governmental social organization.
 - Non-governmental private organization
- Q100. One of the most commonly and increasingly modified weapon of the insurgent is the IED.
- True
 - False.
- Q101. The HUMINT collector represents?
- A high-density, high-demand asset.
 - A low-density, low-demand asset
 - A high-density, low-demand asset.
 - A low-density, high-demand asset.
- Q102. This is particularly true in an information environment saturated with un-vetted information.
- True
 - False.
- Q103. HUMINT is not the most versatile and powerful information collection discipline.
- True
 - False.
- Q104. Special Forces efforts to stop the Taliban in Afghanistan at the beginning of OEF in late.
- 2001
 - 2006
 - 2010
 - 2000

- Q105. The two disciplines of most use in obtaining actionable intelligence against asymmetric warfare targets are?
- HUMINT and FISINT
 - HUMINT and ELINT
 - SIGINT T and ELINT
 - HUMINT and SIGINT.
- Q106. Which Army used HUMINT extensively for actionable intelligence during global Battles?
- The US Army.
 - The French Army.
 - The Canadian Army.
 - The Indian Army.
- Q107. What are the criteria while choosing the source for HUMINT.
- Placement,
 - Access.
 - Motivation
 - All are correct.
- Q108. The source can be self-motivated or the HUMINT operator can motivate him—in the latter case he should be susceptible to motivation, monetary or ideological.
- True.
 - False.
- Q109. How many components are there within HUMINT operations:
- Four
 - Five
 - Three
 - Two
- Q110. Components within HUMINT operations:
- Plan,
 - Prepare,
 - Execute and Assess.
 - All are correct.
- Q111. Mission duration must be carefully understood with all allowances for possible emergencies and the unexpected.
- True
 - False
- Q112. What is the actual collection activity phase where information is collected for HUMINT?
- Plan,
 - Prepare,
 - Execute
 - Assess
- Q113. How many main categories for HUMINT collection?
- Seven
 - Five

- c. Four
- d. Eight

Q114. CEE stands for?

- a. Captured enemy equipment.
- b. Computerized enemy equipment.
- c. Critical enemy equipment
- d. Central enemy equipment.

Q115. Interrogation is an essential part of the intelligence process.

- a. True
- b. False.

Q116. SCO stands for?

- a. Human source contact operations.
- b. Human resource contact operations
- c. Human source critical operations.
- d. None is correct.

Q117. MDMP stands for military decision-making process.

- a. True
- b. False.

Q118. DOCEX method may proceed with false information falling into the hands of the enemy.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q119. CEE operations are also part of the FISINT collection process.

- a. True
- b. False

Q120. Commanders that conduct HUMINT operations take responsibility for :

- a. Constituting task organizations
- b. Assigning missions
- c. Execution of the mission
- d. All are correct.

Q121. Commanders must understand and know the enemy, his organization, his ISR capability.

- a. True
- b. False.

Q122. ACE stands for

- a. Analysis & Control Element.
- b. Analysis & Critical Element.
- c. Analysis & Central Element.
- d. None is correct.

Q123. ACT stands for Analysis Control Team.

- a. True.
- b. False.

- Q124. TEB stands for?
- Technical Exploitation Battalion.
 - Tactical Exploitation Battalion.
 - Tactical Exploitation Battlefield.
 - None is correct.
- Q125. HUMINT activities must ensure technical control and deconfliction.
- True.
 - False.
- Q126. Every soldier is a
- Sensor.
 - Remote
 - Monitor
 - VDO eye.
- Q127. Soldiers can conduct TQ when they are:
- Manning a check post/roadblock
 - Occupying an OP
 - On a patrolling mission
 - All are correct.
- Q128. Analysis is a continuous process.
- True
 - False.
- Q129. The collector should be aware of enemy's
- Counterintelligence agents.
 - Counterintelligence threat
 - Armed agents
 - All agents.
- Q130. . Once trust is established, it becomes easier to extract information and the source may be more willing to provide additional information.
- True
 - False.
- Q131. Soldiers would not only be empowered to protect themselves with equipment and weapons, but be empowered to protect the intelligence information in their minds- one of the greatest assets to the unit.
- True
 - False
- Q132. Neurolinguistics is a
- Behavioral model.
 - Behavioral communication model.
 - Biological communication model.

d. Natural communication model.

Q133. HUMINT is considered the.

- a. Eye for any intelligence operation.
- b. Backbone for any intelligence operation.
- c. Backhoe for any intelligence operation.
- d. Backing for any intelligence operation.

Q134. The screening of human sources is the first step of the FISINT collection.

- a. True
- b. False.

Q135. Several ways may be used to enter the operation area and their mission (R&S Teams) is to

- a. Avoid direct combat.
- b. Avoid direct contact.
- c. Avoid direct control.
- d. Avoid direct conflict.

Q136. To extract vital information, the method of torture seems to be the first option.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q137. Which country prisoners committed suicide when captured in WWII ?

- a. The Germanise prisoners
- b. The Japanese prisoners
- c. The US prisoners
- d. The Indian prisoners

Q138. Screening is not an information collection technique.

- a. true
- b. False.

Q139. One very important point to be noted here is that screening may have to be executed in a very short span of time.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q140. In screening operations the target is usually the permanent and transitory population in the AO such as.

- a. Refugees,
- b. Locals, EPWs
- c. Other detainees.
- d. All are correct.

Q141. Tactical screening is conducted during combat.

- a. True
- b. False.

Q142. CI operatives are interested in persons who :

- a. Have no identification documents.
- b. Have excessive or modified identification documents.
- c. Possess unexplainable large amounts of cash or valuables.
- d. All are correct.

Q143. At this point the civilian or military detainee should be initially questioned as to his name, rank, unit, job type, why he is here.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q144. Any items seized from them including documents are also tagged and bagged.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q145. The source is assigned a screening code as follows: Cooperation level: B means:

- a. Responds very well to questioning.
- b. Responds hesitatingly to questioning.
- c. Responds very poor to questioning.
- d. None is correct.

Q146. The source is assigned a screening code as follows Knowledge ability level: 3 means:

- a. Appear to have all information.
- b. Does not appear to have any information
- c. B is correct.
- d. None is correct.

Q147. The screener may have to make a rapid "prescreen" in order to filter out the individuals who have no information.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q148. Debriefing and interrogation are the two basic types of interviews.

- a. True.
- b. False.

- Q149. Elements which must be collected at interviews.
- HUMINT collection requirements which are urgent
 - The EPW/detainee serial number who is to be analyzed
 - The questioning time and location.
 - All are correct.
- Q150. Strong judgment needs to be carried while being dominant or using psychological pressures
- True.
 - False.
- Q151. The prisoner may drop his guard after he is made comfortable and given a hearty beer.
- This would actually occur due to drowsiness.
 - This would actually occur due to sleepiness.
 - This would actually occur due to friendly atmosphere.
 - None is correct.
- Q152. It is formal in nature to meet in an apartment space but informal to meet in an office.
- True.
 - False.
- Q153. Incentives may play a vital role in the
- Extraction of information.
 - Extraction of knowledge.
 - Knowledge of information.
 - None is correct.
- Q154. BSC stands for?
- Behavioural Science Consultant.
 - Behavioural Scientific Consultant.
 - Behavioural Science Consumer.
 - Best Science Consultant.
- Q155. The tentative technique must be selected keeping in mind.
- 3 primary factors.
 - 4 primary factors.
 - 2 primary factors.
 - 4 primary factors.
- Q156. Over friendliness and loss of control of the interrogation must also be avoided.
- True.
 - False.
- Q157. Such subjects must be passed on to the senior interrogators when the juniors have already carried out their limited interview.
- True.
 - False.
- Q158. For a reluctant subject, the intelligence interrogation must assume the tempo like
- Riding a cycle.
 - Riding a horse.
 - Riding a car.

d. Riding a motorcycle.

Q159. Which parts have been determined as the standard lines of procedure?

- a. Detention and arrest
- b. Preliminary interview and questioning
- c. Intensive examinations
- d. All are correct.

Q160. The commander's PIR and SIR demand to know if?

- a. The enemy will fire.
- b. The enemy will bombing.
- c. The enemy will move.
- d. The enemy will attack.

Q161. Every operation is initiated as per plan.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q162. Make sure that the ops officer understands

- a. All intelligence platforms available.
- b. All platforms available.
- c. All interrogation platforms available
- d. All intermediate platforms available.

Q163. Militarized and non-militarized strategies are part of the asymmetric warfare process.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q164. Asymmetric warfare does not engage in traditional.

- a. Force-on-force engagements.
- b. Face-to-face engagements.
- c. Force-on-force fighting.
- d. Force-on-force direct contact.

Q165. The ultimate goal of an insurgency is to politically amputate the working power for control of all.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q166. A proper understanding of the operational environment helps in.

- a. Making the right decision in deploying proper resources and combat forces.
- b. Making the right decision in deploying proper levels of solders.
- c. Making the right decision in deploying proper levels of arms.
- d. None is correct.

Q167. What are basically the violent activities that insurgents can choose to utilize?

- a. Terrorist,
- b. Guerilla,
- c. Conventional tactics.
- d. All are correct.

- Q168. Non-military courses of action such as
- Kidnapping, Political demonstrations
 - Hostage taking, infiltration and subversion,
 - Propaganda and seizure actions.
 - All are correct.
- Q169. An intelligence officer can gather intelligence from a variety of channels.
- True.
 - False.
- Q170. Ideology gives birth to ‘strategic objectives’
- True.
 - False.
- Q171. How many phases for terrorist operation are there?
- Three phases.
 - Four phases.
 - Two phases.
 - Five phases.
- Q172. In many cases, insurgency can be solved by traditional criminal justice footwork.
- True.
 - False.
- Q173. In an insurgent network there is ‘ideology’ at the top of the hierarchy
- True.
 - False.
- Q174. Tactics is the collective name for ‘methods’ of engaging , employing or maneuvering resources in a conflict, in a battle. This plane is known as
- Doctrine.
 - Strategic objectives.
 - Strategic subjective.
 - Doctorate.
- Q175. Insurgents place heavy reliance on gathering intelligence.
- True.
 - False.
- Q176. Insurgents use all means necessary, i.e.
- Informants,
 - Double agents.
 - Surveillance, to further their collection of vital intelligence.
 - All are correct.
- Q177. IRS stands for?
- Insurgent Reconnaissance and Survivals.
 - Insurgent Reconnaissance and Surveillance.
 - Insurgent Reconnect and Surveillance.

d. Insurgent Recognize and Surveillance.

Q178. SIGINTI stands for Insurgent Signals Intelligence.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q179. But when joint forces are conducting COIN/AT ops, commercial signals equipment may be their primary means of intelligence collection.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q180. Lethal attacks include

- a. Killing and IED.
- b. Killing
- c. IED
- d. None is correct.

Q181. What are the types of patrol?

- a. Vehicle patrols.
- b. Foot patrols.
- c. Aerial patrols.
- d. All are correct.

Q182. Foot patrols are susceptible to ambush and hence patrol timings must be random.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q183. Inaccessible areas that can be kept under routine patrolling surveillance is the domain of?

- a. Vehicle patrols.
- b. Foot patrols.
- c. Aerial patrols.
- d. All are correct.

Q184. We must use randomness to thwart enemy surveillance efforts.

- a. Vehicular barriers to route traffic around base.
- b. Random security patrols.
- c. Floodlights should operate at random times.
- d. All are correct.

Q185. We can increase the quantum of protection considerably by vehicle and personnel armor.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q186. It is true that insurgent attacks become very much ineffective on armor shielded vehicles and personnel.

- a. True.
- b. False.

- Q187. Hardening makes it very difficult for insurgents to
- Carry out movement.
 - Carry out firing.
 - Carry out attacks.
 - Carry out bombing.
- Q188. Electronic warfare demands?
- Different set of materials.
 - Different set of systems.
 - Different set of materials/systems.
 - None is correct.
- Q189. How many types of Counterinsurgency bases are there?
- 3 types
 - 4 types
 - 5 types
 - 2 types
- Q190. Observation posts are reinforced with fire power and combat teams and hence take the shape of a combat outpost.
- True.
 - False.
- Q191. Nevertheless proper **networking** among the combat outposts helps greatly in keeping a grip on the insurgency and the?
- Kill ratio
 - Kill ratio as well as protecting the populace.
 - Protecting the populace.
 - None is correct.
- Q192. Patrol bases are secured areas which serve as long period halting points for patrols.
- True.
 - False.
- Q193. The terrain may add to defense by virtue of it's?
- Natural characteristics.
 - Artificial characteristics.
 - Natural criteria.
 - None is correct.
- Q194. The patrol bases must have all access routes to it, by road or waterways, in its control.
- True.
 - False.
- Q195. For the Commander to have perfect situational understanding and to drive operations he must have perfect?
- Intelligence about the enemy.
 - Knowledge about the enemy.
 - Intelligence about the soldiers.

d. All are correct.

Q196. Reconnaissance and Surveillance confirm or deny threat activities, plans, courses of action which were gauged by the Commander and his staff during planning.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q197. Every operation is initiated as per plan and this planning has certain decision points.

- a. True.
- b. False

Q198. Targeting requires proper detection of the target and?

- a. Evaluation of its importance.
- b. Evaluation of its armors.
- c. Evaluation of its Solders.
- d. Evaluation of its requirements.

Q199. After an attack on the target, kinetic/non kinetic attack or exploitation operations, RSTA/ISR is required to assess the effectiveness of the attack.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q200. Unit definition is not by size or specific function but by any military group capable of offensive, defensive or stability operations.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q201. Asymmetrical warfare will be used to describe violent elements such as?

- a. Organized criminal gangs,
- b. Insurgents and terrorists.
- c. A&B is correct.
- d. All are correct.

Q202. Insurgents have their strategic goals and agenda that they pursue in asymmetrical warfare.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q203. There are four important aspects of COIN that are vital, from an intelligence standpoint, in successfully undertaking a mission.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q204. What is the fifth step in Intelligence?

- a. Presentation of the Battlefield is evaluating the threat.
- b. Preparation of the enemy is evaluating the threat.
- c. Preparation of the crucial is evaluating the threat.
- d. Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield to evaluate the threat.

- Q205. Terrorist tactics employ violence primarily against non-combatants, innocent bystanders.
- True.
 - False.
- Q206. Which tactics feature is, hit and run attacks by lightly armed groups which focus on harassing counter-insurgents.
- Guerilla tactics.
 - Terrorist tactics.
 - All are correct.
 - None is correct.
- Q207. An intelligence officer can gather intelligence from a variety of channels such as.
- patrol debriefings,
 - After action reports, civil affairs reports,
 - special operation forces reporting, leadership liaisons and tip hotlines,
 - All are correct.
- Q208. Every terrorist operation has three phases.
- True.
 - False.
- Q209. The only true way of knowing when a terrorist operation is being planned is when they have to surface to conduct reconnaissance, surveillance and test security-“dry runs”
- True.
 - False.
- Q210. Insurgent Intelligence use all means necessary, i.e.?
- Informants, double agents,
 - Surveillance,
 - To further their collection of vital intelligence.
 - All are correct.
- Q211. The following types of threats should be expected in any future conflict
- Attacks –air based/heliborne on logistical systems.
 - Critical assets will be targeted with precision munitions.
 - Staging areas ,
 - All are correct.
- Q212. We must remember we are now facing a fourth generation enemy.
- True.
 - False.
- Q213. The enemy will randomly and continuously threaten and interdict lines of operations and communications.
- True.
 - False.

- Q214. Which organization coordinates, manages, and directs intelligence and surveillance?
- Military intelligence forces
 - Military armed brigades
 - Military armed forces
 - Military intelligence brigades.
- Q215. Unit protection must integrate the protective attributes of different Army Corps.
- True.
 - False.
- Q216. Ordnance Corp contributes to recovery by deploying its ordnance disposal systems.
- True.
 - False.
- Q217. Military Police provides security by executing proactive intelligence led policing.
- True.
 - False.
- Q218. COP stands for?
- Common operational picture.
 - Crucial operation picture.
 - Common operation police.
 - Critical operation picture.
- Q219. Identify threat logistic routes as a function of?
- CI/HUMINT Functions.
 - HUMINT Functions
 - CI Functions
 - None is correct.
- Q220. Warning is an acknowledgement of the existence of a threat and subsequent dissemination.
- True.
 - False.
- Q221. Warning is of two types, which are they?
- Defensive warn
 - Enemy warn
 - A& B is correct.
 - All are correct.
- Q222. The Defensive warning may be digital/aural/physical or virtual.
- True.
 - False.
- Q223. Warning systems ?
- Provide warning of threats history
 - Provide warning of threat movements
 - Provide warning of threat leadership
 - All are correct.

- Q234. ISR assets require the flexibility to detect a wide range of emerging threats.
- True.
 - False.
- Q235. Everything in war is simple, but the simplest thing is difficult is written by?
- Carl von Clausewitz
 - Carl John Clausewitz
 - Cara von Clausewitz
 - None is correct.
- Q236. The intelligence cycle needs to be compressed.
- True.
 - False.
- Q237. In order to make an operation successful we need timely?
- Accurate and usable intelligence.
 - Usable intelligence.
 - Accurate intelligence
 - None is correct.
- Q238. As in any joint operation, intelligence and operations have no cyclical relationship.
- True.
 - False.
- Q239. Effective intelligence in asymmetric warfare allows for
- Commanders and Soldiers to target and narrow the scope of actionable intelligence.
 - Narrow the scope of actionable intelligence.
 - Commanders and Soldiers to target.
 - None is correct.
- Q240. Peacetime training can be carried forward if a crisis erupts.
- True.
 - False.
- Q241. The unit commander can also create small intel-ops cells manned by?
- Two operational personnel and one intelligence personnel.
 - Two operational personnel and two intelligence personnel.
 - One operational personnel and one intelligence personnel.
 - One operational personnel and two intelligence personnel.
- Q242. The 3-man team is rotated among all the soldiers in the unit which renders full training for the entire unit members. Thus the soldiers get an ‘outsiders-view’
- True.
 - False.
- Q243. Which term help us to gain a first-hand insight in the problem at hand..
- Interrogation,
 - Tactical questioning,
 - Debriefing.
 - All are correct.

- Q244. In the process of dissemination of actionable intelligence TIME is of essence.
- True.
 - False.
- Q245. What is another problem that needs to be addressed immediately?
- Tunnel vision of enemy officers.
 - Tunnel vision of intelligence soldiers.
 - Direct vision of intelligence officers.
 - Tunnel vision of intelligence officers
- Q246. Thus with intelligence capability pushed to ground level it will be possible to supply immediate actionable intelligence to Indian strike forces.
- True.
 - False.
- Q247. Every soldier should be a sensor.
- True.
 - False
- Q248. Captured enemy prisoners of war and local civilian populations have been used to coercively extract actionable intelligence.
- True.
 - False.
- Q249. One challenge of this system is the fact that.
- Many sources dare for his or her life.
 - Many sources fear for his future
 - Many sources fear for his or her life.
- Q250. THTs stands for Tactical HUMINT Teams.
- True.
 - False.
- Q251. Many of the local civilians will give information because they know the Army will give them?
- Money for information,
 - Home for information,
 - Honor for information,
 - Nothing for information,
- Q252. This is one of the reasons the Directorate for National Intelligence was created following 9/11.
- True.
 - False.
- Q253. There is usually a good time lag between HUMINT reporting and final targeting.
- True.
 - False.
- Q254. We can trace a network by connecting the dots by granting agent access to mobile communication architecture enabling him to
- Execute data fusion,
 - Link analysis, cross referencing

- c. Dissemination—software’s
- d. All are correct.

Q255. Which country forces success relies heavily on mobile R&S units?

- a. UK forces
- b. Germany forces
- c. American forces
- d. Indian forces

Q256. Time is required to maintain

- a. Records and databases of operations,
- b. Source registries,
- c. All are correct.

Q257. Time is a factor for realization of intelligence information being important by top command and governmental echelons.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q258. Intelligence covers both questions about?

- a. What is where
- b. Why and what for.
- c. A&B is correct.
- d. All are correct.

Q259. It is an established fact that there is an increasing trend in terrorist organizations turning to

- a. All criminal enterprises to achieve their ends and vice versa.
- b. Other criminal enterprises to achieve their ends.
- c. Other criminal enterprises to achieve their ends and vice versa.
- d. Other crucial enterprises to achieve their ends and vice versa.

Q260. Say a terrorist group has planned to raid a navy installation and to this end they are on the lookout to

- a. Procure Army servicemen uniforms and to this end they break into a defense store and steal the required uniforms.
- b. Procure naval servicemen uniforms and to this end they break into a general store and steal the required uniforms.
- c. None is correct.

Q261. Intelligence gathered via HUMINT techniques can have tactical, operational or strategic implications.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q262. In case of data-banks with users having direct access, the access should be restricted to

- a. “Don’t Copy ”
- b. “restricted”
- c. “read-only”
- d. “Don’t Edit”

Q263. HUMINT operations depend on successful transmission of gathered intelligence.

- a. True.
 - b. False.
- Q264. The HUMINT cell must easily share data with?
- a. Adjacent units,
 - b. Allies
 - c. Higher headquarters
 - d. All are correct.
- Q265. Your intelligence system has some limitations you must understand.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
- Q266. The tactical environment needs our fighting troops to be?
- a. Trained in crucial intelligence collection to deal with an asymmetric enemy.
 - b. Trained in tactical intelligence collection to deal with an asymmetric soldier.
 - c. Trained in tactical information collection to deal with an asymmetric enemy.
 - d. Trained in tactical intelligence collection to deal with an asymmetric enemy.
- Q267. Be Prepared to Dynamically Identify Opportunities and?
- a. Exploit Success
 - b. Exploit Enemy.
 - c. Exploit Soldiers.
 - d. All are correct.
- Q268. This is an approach with a fallacy---HUMINT should be proactive, sometimes defensive and not always reactive.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
- Q269. This is what we can term --“intelligence and force projection capability” for an area where?
- a. Operations which is known to us in all terms.
 - b. Operations which is unknown to us in all terms.
 - c. Operations which is unknown to us in no terms.
 - d. This is unknown to us in all terms.
- Q270. Dynamic intelligence is the name of the game able to focus ahead to be able to detect and exploit opportunity.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
- Q271. Before we delve into the problem of intelligence education for our soldiers we must?
- a. First state a clear critical statement on intelligence.
 - b. First state a clear mission statement on enemy.
 - c. First state a clear mission statement on intelligence.
 - d. None is correct.
- Q272. A mission statement describes the purpose and vision of an enemy.
- a. True.
 - b. False

- Q273. How many fundamental intelligence deficiencies were identified?
- Four fundamental.
 - Six fundamental.
 - Five fundamental.
 - Seven fundamental.
- Q274. We must understand that our troops are mostly fighting battles, not wars.
- True
 - False.
- Q275. Intelligence training and education can take on?
- Two forms.
 - Four forms.
 - Six forms.
 - Three forms.
- Q276. Hence those forces who generally handle tactical operations need to be educated and trained in tactical intelligence.
- True.
 - False.
- Q277. The last step in the intelligence cycle is utilization.
- True.
 - False.
- Q278. SIGINT must focus primarily on?
- Technical intelligence.
 - Signal intelligence.
 - Tactical intelligence.
 - Tactical formation.
- Q279. Intelligence schools must meet the following objectives:
- Familiarize with our intelligence system.
 - Review our intelligence system.
 - Thoroughly understand how all are responsible to the intelligence system.
 - All are correct.
- Q280. Professional Military Education for Commanders.
- What is expected from his staff, Intelligence, Operations meet those expectations and how.
 - Must understand how others are responsible to the intelligence system.
 - Must understand how to utilize intelligence in Planning.
 - All are correct.
- Q281. Commanders must thoroughly understand the following:
- Our intelligence systems structure, its limitations , its capabilities.
 - Intelligence preparation of the battlefield or area of operations. This is extremely important before any planning activity.
 - How to integrate intelligence in battlefield function training exercises.
 - All are correct.
- Q282. What is a pillar of Intelligence -- daily operational framework?

- a. We must reform the way we conduct intelligence operations,
- b. Make information operations (IO)
- c. A&B is correct.
- d. C is correct.

Q283. A COIN int unit can be set up with collectors divided into cells ?

- a. Leadership,
- b. Organization,
- c. Training.
- d. All are correct.

Q284. As a commander, you must set the conditions to ensure that the subordinates make HUMINT operations a priority and that they synchronize such operations with their headquarters.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q285. A commander must start out by providing a sound concept their subordinates can understand and follow:

- a. Visualize the plan,
- b. Describe it to their people,
- c. Direct them in execution.
- d. All are correct.

Q286. AARs stands for?

- a. Anti-action reviews
- b. Anti-attitude reviews
- c. Attack-action reviews
- d. After-action reviews

Q287. The weekly intelligence battle rhythm consists of a brigade intelligence targeting meeting on.

- a. Monday.
- b. Sunday.
- c. Friday.
- d. Saturday.

Q288. R&S meeting on

- a. Monday.
- b. Sunday.
- c. Friday.
- d. Thursday.

Q289. Each battalion uses a brigade-standardized matrix to cross-walk their priority intelligence requirements (PIR) with the asset or assets they planned to dedicate against their PIR.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q290. INFBN AAR. is held, with every battalion commander and int staff officer attending on Sunday.

- a. True.
- b. False.

- Q291. To develop an effective brigade intelligence team, you will have to find additional personnel to man it.
- True.
 - False.
- Q292. A HUMINT-centric pre-rotational training program can be developed to facilitate the early and progressive training of ?
- All intelligence teams.
 - New intelligence teams.
 - Old intelligence teams.
 - None is correct.
- Q293. In general, training program can have two challenges with informants:
- Finding enemy and training them.
 - Finding soldiers and training them.
 - Finding them and solving them.
 - Finding them and training them.
- Q294. With some basic training, the informants could use their GPSs to identify key locations using the military grid reference system.
- True.
 - False.
- Q295. Leveraging informants as their principal intelligence-collection asset constituted a significant shift from the earlier way HUMINT operatives had ever operated as observed in global conflicts.
- True.
 - False.
- Q296. During simulated training HUMINT personnel should recognize that there was risk associated with using information's of?
- Local government officials,
 - Prostitutes
 - Police officers
 - All are correct.
- Q297. After capturing computer hard drives and cell phones as evidence. The standard policy was that these items had to be expedited to division headquarters within?
- 48 hours of capture.
 - 12 hours of capture.
 - 36 hours of capture.
 - 24 hours of capture.
- Q298. During interrogations HUMINT agents would typically hear things like "I'm innocent; I was just sleeping at my cousin's house when you arrested me".
- True.
 - False.

- Q299. Another twist to the technique of releasing unconditionally the suspect was the use of suspect-taxi driver game.
- True.
 - False.
- Q300. Given the environment the forces are operating in today and will continue to confront in the future?
- True.
 - False.
- Q301. Often we see that the basic goals of both terrorists and insurgents are?
- Similar.
 - Not similar.
 - Different.
 - None is correct.
- Q302. The main base difference is that insurgency is a movement- an effort with a very specific aim and course of action.
- True.
 - False.
- Q303. During World War II, "The Pacific War" Vietnam was occupied by.
- The Japanese.
 - The Germanys.
 - The British
 - The Chinese
- Q304. French Indochina was in?
- 1945-1954
 - 1948-1954
 - 1942-1952
 - 1945-1950.
- Q305. French masters and the leader of the rebels name was?
- Ho Chi Minh.
 - Zo Chi Minh
 - Ho Zi Minh
 - None is correct.
- Q306. In the resistance movement of Vietnam was called?
- "Vietnam Minh"
 - "Viet Freedom"
 - "Viet Minh"
 - All are correct.
- Q307. The caused of downfall of the French in "French Indochina" war.
- The visible lack of intelligence,
 - Their inability to safeguard their operational intelligence
 - A& B is correct.

- d. None is correct.
- Q308. The Algerian War was?
- 1950-1962
 - 1954-1960
 - 1952-1962
 - 1954-1962
- Q309. The Algerian War was a conflict between the French and Algerian.
- True.
 - False.
- Q310. The Algerian War was a complex conflict enveloping.
- Guerrilla warfare,
 - Maquis fighting,
 - Terrorism against civilians,
 - All are correct.
- Q311. FLN stands for?
- National Liberation Front
 - Federal Liberation of National.
 - Front of National Liberation
 - None is correct.
- Q312. At the Algerian War French method of hitting was named?
- The buffalo's eye.
 - The lion's eye.
 - The bull's eye
 - The tigress's eye
- Q313. French general who fought in World War II, the First Indochina War named was?
- Jack Émile Massu.
 - Jacques Massu
 - Jacques Émile Massu
 - Jacques Émile.
- Q314. When the communist guerillas attacked European settlers in the Malaya peninsula they were quite unaware of the British counter insurgency tactics of search and destroy.
- January 1948,
 - March 1948,
 - February 1948,
 - December. 1948,
- Q315. T.E Lawrence's prescription "the first principle of guerrilla warfare is one of detachment from the enemy"

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q316. HUMINT has the capability to make a contribution of both the offensive and defensive aspects of intelligence. Thus it can be used as either a shield or as a sword.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q317. HUMINT Drawbacks are:

- a. Time consuming system.
- b. Lack of effective contacts in a particular environment.
- c. System can be susceptible to deception.
- d. All are correct.

Q318. CIS architecture defined from the features are:

- a. Interface
- b. Data Structure
- c. Processing.
- d. All are correct.

Q319. HUMINT is one of the most versatile and powerful information sources available for situation awareness and decision-making.

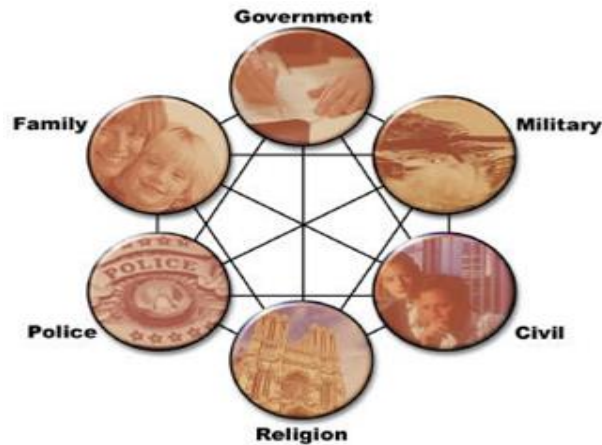
- a. True
- b. False.

Q320. Penetrations of Adversary's decision making architecture sequence are.

- a. Plan-Intention-Capability-Vulnerability-Deposition.
- b. Capability- Plan-Intention -Vulnerability-Deposition
- c. Capability-Vulnerability-Deposition-Plan-Intention.
- d. All are correct.

Q321. While HUMINT techniques can be employed to influence friendly visualization of an adversary, the same techniques are employed by the counterintelligence for red teaming.

- a. True.
- b. False.



Q322. The fig is for

- Personal network assessment: Person representation level.
- Military network assessment: Person representation level.
- Social network assessment: Person representation level.
- All are correct.

Q323. HUMINT/CI collection process>> ?

- Detect, Identify, Track, Estimate.
- Track, Estimate, Detect, Identify.
- Track, Detect, Identify, Estimate.
- All are correct.

Q324. Soldiers patrol the same area day after day. Sometimes they go in for deep area patrolling with the intent to collect combat information.

- True.
- False.

Q325. While searching the person of the detainee or EPW.

- Search directly.
- Search individually.
- Search with honor.
- Search thoroughly

Q326. Keep a tab on the detainees , EPWs and all others so that they do not communicate with each other.

- True.
- False.

Q327. Key Considerations for Talking, if you are speaking to a woman know local courtesies.

- True.
- False.

Q328. You are manning a check post or roadblock. Before being deployed to do so your unit commander has briefed you about.

- The intelligence requirements as per all missions.
- The intelligence requirements as per previous mission.
- The intelligence requirements as per current mission.
- All are correct.

Q329. . The capture tag must include:

- a. What is your job?
- b. What is your specialty?
- c. Are you a combatant?
- d. All are correct.

Q330. Remember your questions should be guided by

- a. Your unit's intelligence requirements
- b. As briefed to you
- c. Everything should be done in an atmosphere of normal conversation.
- d. All are correct.

Q331. Questions must be framed as

- a. What is your name?
- b. Where do you live and full address.
- c. What is your present occupation
- d. All are correct.

Q332. For tactical operations, there are five levels of reporting.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q333. CED stands for?

- a. Critical enemy document.
- b. Captured enemy document.
- c. Captured Emergency document.
- d. Categorized enemy document

Q334. The capture tag should contain the

- a. Unit details who captured the CED
- b. Location of capture : Grid coordinates
- c. Time and date of Capture
- d. All are correct.

Q335. HUMINT is collected information which we term positive intelligence after processing.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q336. The main idea is to remove uncertainty and gain a decision advantage. This should be the prime objective of the.

- a. Commando.
- b. Commander.
- c. Commodor.
- d. Solders.

- Q337. Do not resort to coercion. You may be reported to social media. Or the police. Remember we are all governed by Geneva Conventions.
- True.
 - False.
- Q338. For tactical operations, there are four levels of reporting.
- True.
 - False.
- Q339. HUMINT shapes the "Blue" forces' understanding of the "Red" forces while CI affects the Red forces' knowledge of Blue forces.
- True.
 - False.
- Q340. The HUMINT operatives tasking ends after detecting and identifying enemy intelligence activities while the.
- Enemy agents' tasks begin afresh.
 - CI agents' tasks finish afresh.
 - CI agents' tasks begin afresh.
 - None is correct.
- Q341. HUMINT and CI are different. CI is not a subset of HUMINT.
- True.
 - False.
- Q342. Ground intelligence always for?
- Company commanders.
 - Army commanders.
 - Tactical commanders.
 - All echelons.
- Q343. The soldiers need to be given training so that when required they can shift from tactical to operational briefing of CI functions.
- Language training.
 - Basic CI training
 - operational debriefing training
 - All are correct.
- Q344. Tactical HUMINT operations are most suitable for developing and maintaining an excellent informant base.
- True.
 - False.
- Q345. Tactical HUMINT team functions:
- Tactical tasks with Language training
 - HUMINT Ops=Strategic Debriefing
 - CI

d. All are correct.

Q346. Counterintelligence functional services are provided to promote the Commanders situational understanding.

- a. Define and analyze mission.
- b. Execute CI Surveys.
- c. Prepares a brief on CI Awareness.
- d. All are correct.

Q347. The CI/HUMINT officer/JCO must be acquainted with the exploitation setup and the units exploitation SOP.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Q348. Intelligence support to Targeting includes

- a. Identifying enemy targets.
- b. Both high value and high payoff.
- c. Nominating in order of priority.
- d. All are correct.

Q349. All intelligence collocate with respect to the leadership's decision cycle/battle space situation to identify:

- a. Targeting Categories, HVTs/HPTs.
- b. Areas of Target value, Build a list of targets
- c. Locational factors of each target
- d. All are correct.

Q350. Military Decision Making Planning: Determine threat intent, capabilities, vulnerabilities, possible courses of action and the most dangerous course of action.

- a. True.
- b. False.

End of the questions., Best of luck.



FELLOW

Mr. Keshav Mazumdar, CPO, CRC, ASC, CMAS, ATO

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: Mr. Keshav Mazumdar, CPO, CRC, ASC, CMAS, ATO

Mr. Mazumdar is a Fellow of New Westminster College. He is respected globally as a specialist in intelligence, counter-intelligence, antiterrorism and forensics.

Mr. Mazumdar has an excellent record of ethical leadership and presently serves as Senior Vice President of the Antiterrorism Accreditation Board in the United States and he holds the Portfolio of International Advisor (Counterintelligence/Counterterrorism and Intelligence) of the Research Institute for European & American Studies (RIEAS) in Greece. He holds a Diploma in Criminology from Stonebridge Associated College (UK) and has completed advanced studies in Criminal Profiling in India.

Mr. Mazumdar has been engaged in intelligence, security activities and forensic research for the past 14 years working in tandem with the military and civil Law Enforcement. His assignments and activities have been in anti-terrorism research involving social network analysis, and exposure to intelligence-led policing, terrorist profiling, terrorist threat assessments and counterintelligence related security fields.

Mr. Mazumdar is a Member of the European Intelligence Academy and holds the Antiterrorism Officer (ATO) credential from the S2 Institute of Safety and Intelligence. He is certified as a Master Antiterrorism Specialist by ATAB, Anti Sabotage Certified by the College of Forensics Examiners International, Certified as a Protection Officer by IFPO, and is a certified Crisis Response Coordinator.

Mr. Mazumdar is a member in good standing of several professional organizations and associations, including: International Association of Counterterrorism and Security Professionals, Association of Certified Fraud

Examiners, International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators, IAHN, and the International Counterterrorism Officers Association. He is a registered member of the International Association for the Study of Organized Crime and has completed several NATO/Partnership for Peace courses, UNITAR Courses, and is specialized in threat and vulnerability analysis and assessment.

Mr. Mazumdar has authored several books on Intelligence, COIN, Warning Intelligence, Interrogation and Antiterrorism. He is a Kung Fu practitioner and considered expert in unarmed combat.

As a Fellow of New Westminster College, Mr. Keshav Mazumdar is dedicated to supporting the highest standards of academic excellence and is committed to the advancement of New Westminster College and its Global Network of Fellows.

