

The Author

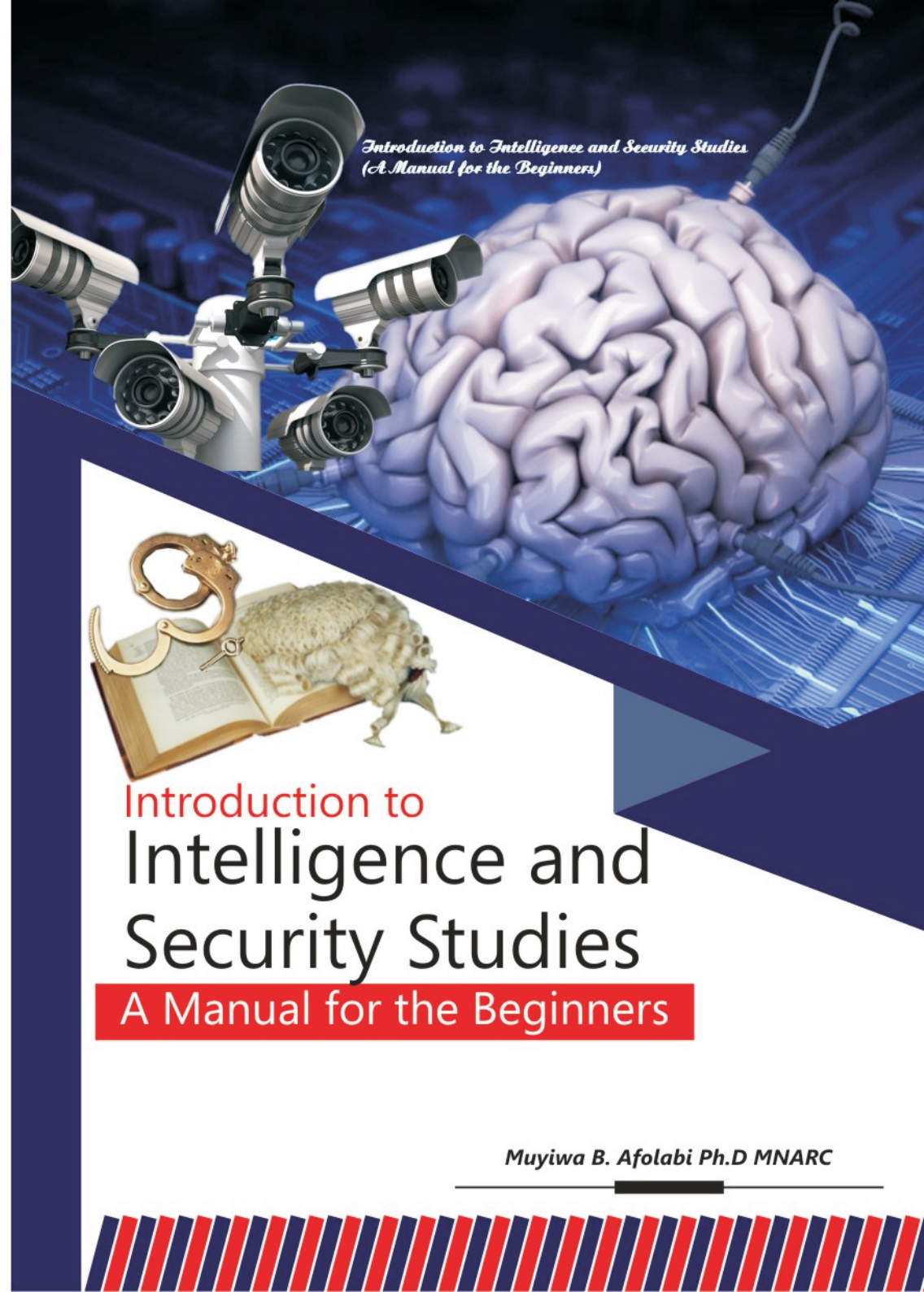
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*Introduction to Intelligence and Security Studies
(A Manual for the Beginners)*



Introduction to Intelligence and Security Studies

A Manual for the Beginners

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Dedication

This manual is dedicated to the Almighty God.

Acknowledgment

I thank the Almighty God for His divine mercy and grace over me and my family. I appreciate Him for the privilege to write and publish this manual. My gratitude goes to my colleagues in the Department and College for their encouragement and support. I thank the Head, Edulife Consults, Pastor Adedara Marcus for his advice, encouragement and support at all times.

My appreciation goes to my wife Mrs M. J. Afolabi and my children, the former Head of Intelligence and Security Studies Dr D. O. Bodunde (*FICAD*), my tireless mentor Dr L. N. Asiegbu (*fdc*), Brig. Gen. J.O. Komolafe (rtd) and all my friends in the College of Social and Mgt Sciences. Afe Babalola University [ABUAD] for their encouragement. God bless you all.

Thank you all.

Preface

Intelligence and Security Studies is a new course in Nigeria institutions of higher learning. The study is not actually meant for people in security architecture of the country alone but also for any individual who is interested in private security and security profession generally. The manual is good for students who intend to study Intelligence and Security, Criminology and related courses. The Manual aims at exposing the readers to basic hints they need to know as beginners.

It is my opinion that the manual will help in exposing the readers to basic hints they need to know as beginners. It will be useful to people who want to go into Intelligence, Security and Law Enforcement Agencies. Readers are advised to get "Readings in Intelligence and Security Studies" and "Unending Frontiers in Intelligence and Security Studies" for further reading.

Muyiwa B. Afolabi *mnarc*

NCE, B.Sc/Ed, M.Sc, PhD

Foreword

This manual is a robust compendium featuring a combination of the authors experience in the Force and interaction with lecturers in the Intelligence and Security Studies Department of the College of Social and Management Sciences of Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti. The references capture the most profound views and write ups of key lecturers of the department and the college, thus mirroring the author's range of connectivity and interaction with fellow lecturers.

Reading through the draft of this manual came to the conclusion that besides contributing to knowledge base of Intelligence and Security generally, it provides quality reading materials on basic concept of Intelligence, Security and Law-enforcement which every beginner must be familiar with in order to progress in his or her career.

I am fascinated by the authors simplicity of presentation, lucid language and depth of scholarly thinking demonstrated in this manual. I therefore believe that the manual will make a good companion to different levels of beginners in Intelligence, Security Studies and Law-Enforcement.

The ten (10) sharp and short chapters of this manual are a "must read" for all those interested in the subject-matter. The manual is strongly recommended to all beginners in this field for keeps as reference material.

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CHAPTER ONE

Intelligence

The major objective of this chapter is to give beginners in Intelligence and Security Studies an insight into what intelligence means, its types, sources and process which is called intelligence cycle. The information presented here will equip the reader with rudiment of the study.

1.1 Conceptual Definition

Etymologically, intelligence is concerned with ability to learn and reason well. Oxford dictionary describes it as the ability to learn, understand and think in a logical way about things; ability to do this well. Intelligence in security studies revolves round the collection, collation and analysis of information. There are different definitions from different authors but all centered on information collection and evaluation.

Intelligence has been conceptualized as fore-knowledge which confer an advantage on those who have it and when prudently utilized thereby equip those who have it to anticipate the action of others.

Intelligence is the outcome of collected, collated, analyzed and evaluated piece of information (DSS

Training Manual). Intelligence is not information. Information is anything that is known about an event, person, and thing. It becomes intelligence when it has been collected, analyzed and evaluated. It could be simply defined as a product of a processed information. Intelligence can therefore be defined as the product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation of all available information which concerns one or more aspects of target group which is immediately or potentially significant to security planning and operations.

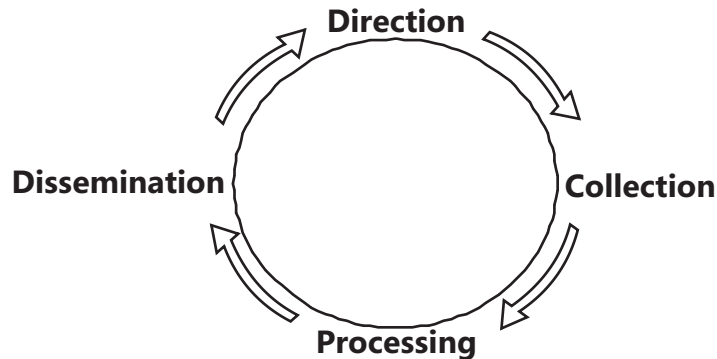
From the foregoing, it could be deduced that intelligence is any processed information whose substance is of importance to the appropriate organs of government in the formulation and execution of security policies. However, the unending process of creating reliable, accurate and usable intelligence is called intelligence process or cycle.

1.2 Intelligence Cycle

The intelligence process begins when government, policy makers and other consumers express a need for intelligence in order to attain a particular objective or mission. The cycle has four (4) stages and these are:

I. Direction

- ii. Collection
- iii. Processing
- iv. Dissemination



Direction Stage

This stage involves direction from Director (Head of the Agencies) and self-direction. For instance, DSS Director are expected to determine the critical and general information needed and direct his men under his command to procure such accordingly. It then involves

- Information requirement; critical and uncritical
- Collection planning in line with the requirement & collation checklist
- Sourcing and agent assignment; Tasking
- Regular monitoring of collection agent.

Collection Stage

This is the second stage where collection plan to guide the stage is drawn up while sources and agents are

tasked. Collection activities in this stage is based on priority, time factor, relevance and type of information required. The last process in this stage is the delivery of information collected. Some of the means of information collection include espionage, black-bag operations, surveillance, Raid, cryptography, steganography, wail-ins, pseudo-operations, number stations, concealment devices, one-way voice link, eavesdropping, diversion safe, sex and honey pots and so on.

Processing Stage

This stage entails the conversion of collected information to intelligence. The process covers collation, evaluation, analysis and interpretation.



Dissemination Stage

This is the actual stage where intelligence produced is delivered to the consumer and those who need it. i.e. it is given to the end-user or agencies that require it. Dissemination may either be vertical or horizontal, the end-product here must be timely, accurate, brief, standard, regular and properly distributed. Hence, dissemination is simply the timely convergence of intelligence in an adequate manner to those who need

it.

Its worthy of note to affirm that stages of intelligence cycle are not limited to the aforementioned ones. In some texts, one may see about five (5) or six (6) stages; e.g.

Six Stages

- i. Planning and direction
- ii. Collection
- iii. Evaluation
- iv. Analysis
- v. Production
- vi. Dissemination

Five Stages

- I. Planning and direction
- ii. Collection
- iii. Processing
- iv. Production
- v. Dissemination

2.3 Sources of Intelligence

Generally, intelligence can be gotten from overt and covert sources i.e. it could be from open or clandestine sources. Sources at times could be used to classify types of intelligence. Anyway, common sources and types of intelligence include

i. Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

This is intelligence obtained through human being. It is commonly used in third world countries like ours, where collection of information is carried out by human either through overt or covert means.

ii. Signal Intelligence (SIGINT)

This is a wider source of intelligence that covers different types of signals. It houses three (3) categories of intelligence namely Communication Intelligence, Electronic Intelligence and Foreign instrumentation Signal Intelligence (COMINT, ELINT, FISINT)

iii. Imagery intelligence (IMINT)

This is derived from satellite, visual photography, electronic-optics, SAL and others. Here, images of objects are re-produced electronically and through other media

iv. Measurement and Signature Intelligence

This covers intelligence derived from collection of asset

that collects and evaluate technical profiles. It covers analysis of equipment emanations which may include Redat intelligence (REDINT), infrared intelligence (IRINT), telementin intelligence (TELINT), acoustic intelligence (ACOUSTINT), nuclear intelligence (NUCINT). It is used to detect information pattern that have not been previously intercepted by other system.

v. **Open Source Intelligence** (OSINT)

This is usually derived from newspaper, internet, libraries and other media sources available to the public. Many countries actually derive greater percentage of their information from this source.

Having identified sources of intelligence, types of intelligence may include Strategic Intelligence, Tactical Intelligence, Operational Intelligence, Proactive Intelligence, Criminal Intelligence, Security Intelligence, Political Intelligence, Economic Intelligence, Electronic Intelligence, Military Intelligence, Predictive Intelligence among others.

1.4 Principles and Attributes of Intelligence

Intelligence gathering is summarily a step by step process or procedures, employed in obtaining useable information and its conversion into intelligence. There are basic attributes and rules that must be observed. This implies that intelligence must be:

- Objectivity
- Timeliness
- Reliability
- Credibility
- Accuracy
- Relevance
- Factual and
- Accessibility

All these are equally expected to be observed as attributes of each stage of intelligence processes. Failure to meet or achieve the purpose of intelligence is termed intelligence failure. This could occur as a result of lacuna in the process, overestimation, underestimation, over-confidence, ignorance, complacency and so on.

CHAPTER TWO

Security

Security is an important concept which every individual care about. The aim of this chapter is to give beginners an insight into what security involves. It briefly examines meaning of security, its forms and types.

2.1 Definition of Security

Security is void of popularly acceptable definition but it is generally conceived to mean safety. It is the state of being safe and free from all forms of danger, harm, risk or fear of what poses danger to lives, properties and the entire society. In other words, security could be described as a state of safety and protection which come to being when there is freedom from fear, anxiety, danger, threat and attack on individuals, core values, assets, groups, communities and country.

Security is thus a freedom from danger or threat to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its legitimate and cherished values and legitimate and enhance the wellbeing of its people. (Afolabi, 2015). It implies that security has to do with the alleviation of threats to cherished values, particularly those threats which threaten the survival of a particular reference

object. However, efforts, programmes and activities put in place to maintain safety of boundaries, territorial integrity, sovereignty, self defence, internal order and core values of a country is referred to as National Security. This involves not only the Armed Forces but also Police, Civil Defence, Immigration, Prisons, Custom, Drug Law Agencies, Road Safety Commission and the entire citizenry.

In the past, security means safety from danger and external attack or infiltration from outside which required the service of soldiers and armed forces. Security is equated with prevention of conflict through military measures via deterrence policies, non-offensive and offensive defence. This is why some writers describe security as study of threat, use and control of the military. All these constitute traditional school of thought of a realist construct of security with the state as its reference object.

The contemporary and non-traditional school of thought widens the understanding of the concept of security. It opines that other issues like politics, environment, economic, social and health endanger lives and properties of individuals. It centres on human life that is, it is human oriented. It implies that people must be freed from these constraints that may prevent them from carrying out what freely they would choose to do which includes epidemics, poverty, drug

trafficking, nuclear pollutions, human trafficking, environmental pollution, oppression and so on. Non-military issues like politics, economy, ecological, demographic issues, constitutes threat to human existence. Hence, the reference object of this school of thought is human

More so, there are about eight non-traditional security schools of thought. Each has equally contributed greatly to security discussion. These are Copenhagen security school, critical security studies, feminist security studies, cooperative security studies, comprehensive security studies and human security

2.2 TYPES OF SECURITY

Based on the contemporary/ non-traditional thought of security, there are numerous forms, dimensions and types of security. Some of these forms include; information security, computer security, physical security, social security, sea port security, airport security, psychological security, religious security, water security, regime security, and so on. Other forms of security could be human security/National security and international security. However for better understanding of the concept, the following are the types of security

i. Economic Security

This type of security requires an assured basic income mostly for individuals from productive and remunerative work or from a publicly financed safety net. In this sense, only about a quarter of the world's people are presently economically secure and the economic security problem may be more serious in third world countries. Major threats of economic security are poverty, unemployment, indebtedness and lack of income. It is germane to state that aforementioned threats constitute pertinent factors causing political tensions and other forms of violence in the developing countries.

ii. Food Security

Food security demands that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food. Major threats to this includes hunger, famines and the lack of physical and economic access to basic food though United Nations maintain that the overall availability of food is not a problem; rather the problem is often the poor distribution of food and poor purchasing power. In the past, food security problems have been dealt with at both national and global levels. However, their impacts are limited. According to UN, the key is to tackle the problems related to economic security.

iii. Health Security

This tends to guarantee a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy daily life. In less - developed countries, the major causes of death traditionally were infectious diseases, inadequate health care, new and recurrent diseases including epidemics and pandemics, poor nutrition and unsafe environment, unsafe lifestyles especially in the developing countries. Whereas in the developed countries, the major killers are diseases of the circulatory system. However, lifestyle-related chronic diseases are leading killers globally with 80 percent of deaths from chronic diseases occurring in low- and middle-income countries. In both developing and developed countries, threats to health security are usually greater for poor people in local areas, particularly children. This is as a result of poor or bad nutrition and inadequate access to health services, clean water and other basic necessities.

iv. Environmental Security

The primary goal of this is to protect people from the short and long-term ravages of nature, man-made threats in nature, and deterioration of the natural environment. In the third world countries, lack of access to clean water resources is one of the greatest environmental threats while the major threats in industrial countries are air pollution and global

warming which is caused by the emission of greenhouse gases. Environmental degradation, natural disasters and resource depletion are general all over the world

v. Personal Security

This is all about the protection of individuals and people from physical violence either from the state or outside the state. It could be from violent individuals, sub-state actors and from domestic abuse. Hence, the greater and the common threat to personal security from the state (torture), other states (war), groups of people (ethnic tension), individuals or gangs (crime), industrial, workplace or traffic accidents. The security threats and risks grappled persons and often families are many and vary from place to place and also from time to time. These include: theft, armed robbery, burglary, food poisoning, electrocution, fire outbreak, home accident and host of others.

vi. Community Security

Community security wants to protect people from the loss of traditional relationships, values and from sectarian and ethnic violence. Traditional communities, particularly minority ethnic groups are often threatened. About half of the world's states have experienced some inter-ethnic rivalry. Threats to community security are usually from the group

(oppressive practices), between groups (ethnic violence), from dominant groups (e.g. indigenous people vulnerability). In 1993, the United Nations declared the Year of Indigenous People to highlight the continuing vulnerability of about 300 million aboriginal people in 70 countries as they face a widening spiral of violence. In Africa, many nation-states have witnessed ethnic clashes, land and boundary clashes, intra - religious and inter - religious conflict all of which constitute threats.

vii. Political Security

This embraces guarantee and protection of fundamental human rights of citizenry. It is concerned with whether people live in a society that honours their basic freedoms. Some of threats attached to these are political or state repression, including torture, disappearance, human rights violations, detention and imprisonment. The assessment of the Amnesty International reveals that, political repression, systematic torture, ill treatment, hostage taken and kidnapping are still being practice in about One Hundred and ten (110) countries. Human rights violations are frequent during periods of political unrest and by security agencies in the third world countries (Afolabi, 2015).

viii. Territorial Security

This type of security encompasses the protection of a country from any kind of internal and external invasion or aggression. It constitutes an aspect of the United Nations mandate which is germane to the maintenance of international Peace and security. It is in tandem with the principle of international law and diplomacy that forbid external aggression.

In conclusion, security could be conclusively described as all-encompassing situation where citizenry live in peace, safety and freedom, enjoy fundamental human rights; basic necessities of life and partake in election and entire political activities without unnecessary restriction. It is not out of place to state that seven of the afore-discussed types of security are seven dimensions of human security beside territorial security. In Nigeria context, it is important to mention that Armed Forces and other internal security organisations along with Ministries, Department and Agencies are saddled with the provision of all the types of security discussed above.

CHAPTER THREE

Crime And Its Types

The essence of law in any society is to guide, and regulate human conduct and their activities. Deviant behavior is inevitable in any human society. Humans by nature cannot but misbehave and violate natural law. This is why law is imposed by the state. Law enforcement, intelligence and security agencies are constituted by the state to maintain law and order, detect crime, prevent crime, apply intelligence when necessary and prosecute offender, in order to have peaceful co-existence. Against this background, this chapter briefly examines what a crime is, its types and classification.

3.1 Crime

It is indeed an herculean task to define crime. If there is a law in place, a crime may be described as an act of disobedience to a law. It is thus an act committed or omitted in violation of a public law forbidding it. Generally, a crime may be considered as a public wrong, a moral wrong, a conventional wrong, a social wrong and an offence. So, crimes are wrongs which are punishable under the law

However, for the purpose of this book, a crime may be defined as a wrongful act or default which affects the interest of the public as a whole and for which the offender is liable for legal punishment. It is any act/omission/conduct prohibited under the criminal code and other enabling laws. Offence also is an act or omission which renders the person doing the act liable to punishment.

3.2 Element of Crime

Before a crime is said to be committed, some elements must be present. The two essential physical and mental elements that must be established are:

Mensrea

This is the mental element in every given crime. It is the guilty intent and a state of mind that is morally and lawfully blame worthy. It is thus the devilish thought of mind that cannot be seen outwardly by someone else. It is that evil intention that can only be seen by God

Actus Reus

This is the physical element recognized as wrong. It is the outward manifestation of the coin conceived evil intent or devilish thought of the mind. It is the physical action that is seen and recognized

It is pertinent for beginners and future intelligence

operatives to be able differentiate between crime and tort. Hence tort is something wrong that one person does to another person/ someone else that is not criminal but can lead to action in a civil court. Let us briefly look at the difference between crime and tort in a tabular form

Table 1 - Tort and Crime

TORT	CRIME
A civil wrong affecting individuals privately	A wrong against the community or society at large
It involves civil action	It involves criminal action
Prosecution is carried out by and for the aggrieved and injured party	Prosecution is carried out by and for the state/government
Proceedings take place in the court	Proceedings is called trials and it takes place in criminal courts
Object of proceedings is either redress or compensation	Object of proceedings is either punishment or acquaintance
Injured party may withdraw proceedings at any time	Attorney-general may instruct withdrawal of proceedings

Source: Author

3.3 Types of Crimes

Sociologists have come up with different types of crimes. For security and intelligence studies what is important is the classification of crime and offences. Nevertheless, typology of crimes may include; Crimes against persons (assault, rape, robbery. e.t.c.), crimes against property (house breaking, burglary, arson), crimes against morality (gambling, prostitution), white collar crimes, blue collar crimes, organized crimes, violent crimes, property crimes, consensual or victimless crimes and so on

3.4 Classification of Offences

Offences can be classified for the purpose of punishment and for the purpose of trial and procedure from the former, it can be classified into three namely, felony, misdemeanor, and simple or petty offences

Felony

Felonies are serious crimes that are supported by devilish intent to law or accompanied by an externally serene effect such as loss of life and so on. It is actually any offence which is declared by law to be a felony and is punishable without proof of previous conviction, by death or imprisonment for 3 years and above. Examples may include: Murder, Armed Robbery, Manslaughter etc.

Misdemeanour

This is less serious than a felony. It is any offence which is declared by law to be a misdemeanor and is punishable by imprisonment not less than six months but not more than 3 years e.g Affray, common assault

Simple Offences

These are infractions in violation that are less serious crimes; they are offences other than felony or misdemeanor and is punishable by imprisonment for less than six months e.g motor traffic offences. It may also attract fines. However, for the purpose of trial and procedure, criminal offences can be classified into indictable and non-indictable offences

* Indictable offences

This connotes an offence which on conviction may be punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding time two years in which on conviction may be punished by imprisonment or fine

* Non-indictable offence

This includes any matter in respect of which a magistrate court can make an order in the exercise of its summary jurisdiction. It is an offence which is not triable in indictment or sentencing a person to imprisonment without referring to high court

It is worthy of mentioning here that under penal code, offences can be "culpable" and "non-culpable" and it can be classified into "compoundable" and "Non-compoundable offences". Under criminal procedure code applicable in northern Nigeria generally punishment for crimes as the court pleases may include:

- * Death sentence
- * Imprisonment
- * Fines
- * Whipping or
- * Amputation (in case of Sharia Law)

3.5 Parties to Crimes/Offences

Principal offender is every person who actually commits or omits an act which constitute the offence. Better still principal offender includes;

- a) every person who aids any other person to commit the offence
- b) every person who omits to do any act for the purpose of aiding another person to commit crime
- c) any person who counsels any other person to commit a crime.

From the foregoing, there is what is called accessory

before the fact which connotes any person or group of individuals who instigate the commission of the crime (presence of such instigator is immaterial during the commission of the crime) while accessory after the fact to a crime is any person who assists another, who is to his knowledge guilty of a crime in order to enable him/her escape arrest or punishment. Hence, there are exemptions to this and may be found under section 10 of criminal code

CHAPTER FOUR

Beat System

A beat is an area/ place where a particular officer is detailed to patrol and take care of during his/her official duty. It may be an area, or allocated patrol of land property that security officer is assigned to perform security duties. It is expected of a security officer to protect the area by preventing crime and any form of disturbances that may constitute threat to the safety of the area. Such officer must protect areas and properties, arrest offenders and prevent other unhealthy incidents in the area.

4.1 Aims of Beat System

Intelligence and Security Officer on a beat tend to accomplish certain aims. These should be in the mindset of any officer in his/her beat-point. They are:

- i. To detect and prevent crime.
- ii. To detect and prevent any form of damage to lives, properties, infrastructures or human and material resources in his duty post
- iii. To prevent any form of casualties in the area.

4.2 'DO' AND 'DON'T' OF BEAT PATROL

Intelligent security personnel on beat must be:

- i. Alert, vigilant, observant and smart.
- ii. Civil and polite when relating with people
- iii. Walked at the spread of 2 miles per hour if it is a wide area
- iv. Calm and attentive to all properties at his disposal
- v. Suspicious and utilize his discretion while on duty.

Hence, security operatives on a beat must not engage in the following:

- i. He must not leave beat until he is adequately relieved.
- ii. Drink, smoke and sleep must not occur.
- iii. He must not fight or quarrel with anyone during beat patrol
- iv. Security operative must not receive visitors at the beat
- v. He must avoid unnecessary familiarity and gossip.

4.3 JUSTIFICATION FOR LEAVING BEAT

Security personnel on beat is in charge of the area and he is not obligated to leave the beat, except in the following situation:

- i. When duly and properly relieved
- ii. On a genuine medical basis (when seriously sick)
- iii. When case of a serious emergency (fire alarm, serious accident or serious crime)
- iv. When pursuing an offender or taking of a suspect to stations.
- v. When permitted and allowed by superior officer.

4.4 METHODS OF BEAT PATROL

There are different methods of beat. Some author or writer may call it types of beat. However, methods of beat patrol are not limited to these but the commonly utilized methods are:

- i. Aberden system
- ii. Discretionary system
- iii. Semi- Discretionary system
- iv. Fixed Route system
- v. Follow up

vi. Zonal check-out

i. Aberden System

This is a method that is usually employed where there is inadequacy of manpower. The origin of the method can be traced to a town called Aberden in Scotland. It involved in short mobile visit whereby a security vehicle conveys a certain number of personnel to an area, they may leave the vehicle for a while which the personnel patrol an area on organized patrol. Vehicle will later convey them and move to another area using the same technique. This type of beat system is known as Aberden system.

ii. Discretionary System

As its name implies, security personnel assigned to a particular area utilize his discretion in the course of his duty. Here, the security personnel need not be observed or employed any particular patrol, or observe any particular route. In this method, the officer uses his own personal judgement and freedom to decide what he needs to carry out his duty.

iii. Semi- Discretionary System

This system lies between fixed and discretionary system. In this system, security agent operative is expected to be at a particular place at a particular time. Within the

interval, he patrols his area at his discretion, he is not tied to a certain route.

iv. Fixed Route System

This is the commonest system where security operatives patrol their beat at a given route at a particular place and a particular time. The system has its number of shortcomings as it is predictive. Potential criminal may observe the interval and intrude/ commit crime using the laxity of the security agent/ same period.

It is not out of place to affirm that, beat patrol system and methods are not limited to the aforementioned method. Thus may include follow-up system, zonal check-up system among others. This will help security agent and security students to employ diverse methods in the course of security duties.

CHAPTER FIVE

Evidence And Interrogation

Understanding of Evidence Act by Intelligence, Security and Law Enforcement agents is important in the course of discharge of their duties. It helps a lot in the process of investigation and prosecution of suspects. Inadequate knowledge of evidence and basic rules on the subject have led to loss of many cases in the law court and undermined the efficiency of the agencies involved.

5.1 Evidence

Evidence generally borders on how to prove any fact before a court. It is the testimony either oral documentary or otherwise which may be legally received in order to prove or disprove some facts in dispute. Law of evidence is therefore concerned with proof of facts before the court, who may prove, how facts may be proved and what facts may not be proved in court of law.

Evidence may therefore be defined as all legal means exclusive of mere arguments which tends to prove or disprove any matter of fact, the truth of which is submitted for political investigation. It is pertinent that evidence must be relevant to issue/ matter at stake and

must be admissible legally.

Evidence has its source from formal to informal sources. It applies to the three categories of courts in Nigeria. These are court of unlimited jurisdiction, superior courts (the supreme court, the high court, the court of Appeal, Sharia court of Appeal etc) inferior courts (The Magistrate court, coroners court, Juveniles welfare court) and special court (The judicial/ election tribunal, The court Martial).

Also, in the process of proving facts before a court with admissible evidence, legal means of an effort to prove such be through witnesses, oaths, documents, official admission of confession, corroboration, conformation, verification among others. Hence, the object of evidence before any court is to allow relevant facts to be brought before a court in an appropriate way by a competent witness in order to secure fair trial for the accused/ suspect.

5.2 TYPES OF EVIDENCE

Different scholars and writers have come up with different classification and types of evidence. Some of the types of evidence from different classifications include Direct, Documentary, Hearsay, Oral, Prime facie, Conclusive, Insufficient Secondary, Primary, real,

original, indirect, casual, pre-appointed, best evidence and others. However, for the purpose of this book (since author is not a lawyer but for intelligence and security student beginners) evidence shall be classified in order of presentation before court. These are:

i. Oral Evidence

This involves evidence of a witness by word of mouth after an oath. It is evidence given orally which may be direct, circumstantial or hearsay. This also covers the testimony of physical handicap i.e, deaf and dumb individuals neither in writing nor through signs.

ii. Documentary Evidence

This is the type of evidence that is supplied via writing or other documents. It should be noted that documents may be books, maps, plans, drawing, photography, letters, figures, maps etc. Documents could be private or public. All documents presented in relation to a case under judicial investigation is known as documentary evidence. There are two types of documentary evidence namely: primary documentary evidence and secondary documentary evidence. Primary one is the presentation of the original court for inspection to prove or disprove any case under judicial investigation. Secondary documentary evidence is the opposite of primary documentary evidence. Since it is the production of duplicate copy in court, it is not generally

admissible but in the following condition that:

- i. Original copy is lost, destroyed and cannot be found
- ii. The original is with opposite party and serious effort have been made to have it but proved abortive
- iii. The original copy is bulky and cannot be moved
- iv. Original copy is a public document e.g Death register
- v. The document is an entry in a bank ledger
- vi. The original copy is outside the country and its movement is not allowed

iii. Real Evidence

This evidence is different from what a witness perceived. It is the presentation of physical object(s) in relation with any case in court for inspection. E.g. cloth stained with semen in a case of rape. May be Miss "Nwosu" has been alleged to have murdered Mrs "Agnes" with knife and the knife is presented in the court in the course of trial, Miss Nwosu's knife is referred to as real evidence.

5.3 INTERROGATION

Interrogation is one of the Security Investigation techniques that involves systematic questioning of a suspect on a matter under investigation. Interrogation is the act of questioning and examining a source in order to obtain the maximum amount of reliable and useful information. It involves the interaction of the suspect and interrogator. The objective of interrogation is to obtain useful and reliable information in a lawful manner within a minimum amount of time. When it is properly conducted, it usually produces information that is reliable, timely, complete, accurate and unambiguous.

There are two major types of Intelligence Interrogation; these are Direct and Indirect interrogation. Under the former, the source may not know the primary objective of the interrogation but aware of being interrogated. It is most commonly used method and less time consuming. It is somehow akin to cross-examination. The latter is a method of obtaining information through deceit. This is where information is extracted from a source without being aware of being interrogated. This method can only be handled by skilled and experienced interrogator.

5.4 Principles of Interrogation

These are basic moral rules that are cognizance to

efficient interrogation and they apply to the both methods of interrogation. These include the following among others:

- I. Objectivity
- ii. Initiative
- iii. Accuracy
- iv. Prohibition of use of force
- v. Security of Information

i. Objectivity

This implies that officer/ agent involve in interrogation has to keep the aim of the techniques/ process. Actually, interrogation is carried out for a particular purpose, for the mission of interrogation to be achieved.

ii. Initiative

This involves the ability of the interrogator to decide and act on his own without waiting for anyone to tell him what to do during interrogation. Whenever the interrogator loses initiative or suddenly becomes furious or loses self-control or otherwise, which are evidences of his lose initiative or poor initiative, the process has to be suspended.

iv. Accuracy

This implies that accurate information must be

obtained by the interrogator from the suspect. The source must be observed/ studied while questions must be thrown to him repeatedly in order to obtain needed and correct information

iv. Prohibition of the use of force

This principle maintains that use of force, inhuman treatment, mental torture and any kind of unlawful treatment should be negated. This may jeopardize collection effort as the source may be saying what interrogator wants to hear

v. Security of Information

This principle maintain that interrogator must be mature enough to safeguard information in his possession as the often classified. Interrogator must detect and prevent elicitation of information from him. Information must be secured with the interrogator.

The success of interrogation lies majorly on the interrogator and his experience. He must possess certain motivation, patience, tact, credibility, alertness, perseverance, objectivity, adaptability, self-control. Lastly, there are some interrogation techniques an interrogator can employ in the course of interrogation.

These may include: Direct Approach, File and Dossier technique, "We Know All" technique, "Friend and Foe" technique, "Pride and Ego" technique, "Silent" technique, "Change of Scene" technique, "Emotional" technique and so on. An interrogator can utilize one or more techniques depending on his need and skill and experience.

CHAPTER SIX

Witness Examination

Examination of witness is another aspect which must be understood by any intelligence, security and law enforcement officers and agents. Since crime constitutes a threat to security, it must be detected, prevented and prosecuted in law court. Meanwhile, one of the legal means or attempts to prove any fact in court is the witness. This chapter therefore briefly presents the different stages in Witness Examination.

6.1 Examination of Witness

This is of three types, namely:

- i. Examination in-chief
- ii. Cross Examination
- iii. Re- Examination

6.2 Examination-in-Chief

This implies the examination of a witness by a party who invites him to give evidence in support and on behalf of him before the court. The witness is expected to explain everything he knows about the case. He is not going to explain his opinion or hearsay story but what he knows in his own language and words. Thereafter, he may be

asked questions bordering on the matter in issue.

The object of examination in chief is to allow the witness to state all facts within his knowledge which tend to prove the fact of the case. This is expected to be in line with the wishes of the party that invites him. Hence, the testimony here must be on relevant fact; must not be hearsay evidence; questions must be leading and it must not be the integrity, credibility, and character of the witness

6.3 Cross - Examination

This is the second stage of examination of witness where the second party to a case is being called upon to ascertain the truthfulness of a written testimony during examination of witness by the opposite party after examination in chief. The opposite party is privileged to pose questions to witness. The objects of cross-examination are to among others:

- i. examine the accuracy of the witness
- ii. identify favorable fact to the cross-examination
- iii. cause doubt on the examination-in-chief
- iv. reduce the force of witness testimony during examination-in-chief and
- v. weaken and destroy effects of witness testimony during examination-in-chief.

6.4 Re - Examination

This is the last stage of witness examination where witness is further re-examine by the party and invites him after cross-examination. Simply put, it is the examination of witness after a witness has been cross examined by the opposite party. The purpose of this is to correct damage done to the evidence during cross-examination. The stage will equally help the first party to a case to raise questions arising on any new issue raised during cross examination and to explain any unclear and ambiguous expression he might have admitted under cross-examination.

The question must be restricted to issues arising from cross-examination while new issue will not be introduced except on the permission of the court and leading questions might not be allowed. However, there are different types of witness. These may include: Competent Witness, Incompetent Witness, Hostile Witness, Refractory Witness, Willing and Unwilling Witness, Compellable Witness, Non-compellable Witness.

i. Competent witness

This means every sound individual capable of understanding or a deaf/dumb person who is capable of understanding or an unsound individual who can understand questions posed at him. Such a person can be competent witness and can be examined as discussed above. The court has diverse means of treating other categories of witness in the course of witness examination.

ii. Incompetent witness

This is a person who because of age is unable to give evidence. This is a child who is too young to understand, a mental deflection and a deaf and dumb person who cannot write or make signs

iii. Hostile witness

This is a witness who gives evidence against the party that requires him to give evidence on their behalf.

iv. Refractory witness

This is a witness who fails to give evidence or having given evidence refuses to produce document he was summoned to come and tender.

v. Willing and unwilling witness

This is a witness who refuses to make statement or give evidence either for prosecution or defense. A willing witness is the direct opposite of an unwilling witness.

Conclusively, the court has different means and measures of dealing with different categories of the aforementioned witnesses.

CHAPTER SEVEN**Surveillance**

This is one of the means and methods of gathering information that leads to intelligence. It is the act of carefully watching an individual suspected of a crime or a place where crime may be committed. It involves keeping suspects or premises under secret observation for the purpose of identifying suspects, their contacts, movements, and certain situations, in an attempt to obtain evidence of suspect act before an arrest.

7.1 Surveillance Defined

The word surveillance originated from French expression "watching over". It is the combination of "sur" which means, "from above" and "veilan" meaning "to watch". It could be described as the act of watching from above. It is the monitoring of activities, behaviour and other changing information for security purpose. In other words, surveillance is the covert observation of people, places and vehicles which law enforcement agencies and private detectives use to investigate allegations or illegal behaviour. These techniques range from physical observation to the electronic monitoring of conversation. Surveillance is the secret observation of places, persons and other infrastructures for the

purpose of securing information concerning the identities of subject or objects under observation. It is the technique of keeping under observation a person, place or an object for the purpose of obtaining usable information for security investigation.

It includes observation from a distance by means of electronic equipment or other means. It is being used by government and law enforcement agents to track down criminals. However, the use of surveillance largely depends on the prevailing security situations, crime rate, environmental factor, the availability of needed resources and significant of the subject of protection (e.g. CNI Critical National Infrastructure)

Surveillance is not used by law enforcement agencies alone but also used by criminals and their organization to plan and commit crimes like kidnapping, armed robbery and so on. Subject of surveillance is a person or place being monitored or watched while surveillant is a person who perform the observation or mounts the surveillance

7.2 TYPES OF SURVEILLANCE

There are different types of surveillance. It could be surveillance of a place; tailing/and or shadowing. Generally, types of surveillance are not limited to but include the following:

1. Electronic surveillance

This involves use of modern technology to monitor area, places and activities. It refers to electronic monitoring or wiretapping of emails, fax, internet and telephone communication, others may include satellite videos, cameras, close circuit television (CCTV), drones, licence plate readers, computer forensics, subpoena of data stored in the cloud and diverse devices. However, this type of surveillance is expensive and mostly used in the advance countries of the world and it helps security agencies in detection and prevention of different types of crimes.

2. Fixed Surveillance

This is a technique that requires intelligence and security agent to keep a close monitoring over an area or an object. It requires officers to surreptitiously observe people and places from a distance. This may involve one-person or two-person surveillance methods. For two-person surveillance, it gives room for officers to switch positions periodically, thereby reducing a suspect's opportunity of sighting them. By one-person surveillance method, a beat may be created near or around a particular infrastructure and an officer is posted to stay permanently and watch over the place/ object. This could also be called "Stakeout"

3. Unmanned Surveillance

This is a type where an investigator installs a camera secretly and recording equipment in a parked car. The vehicle sits in an area that draws little or no attention. Investigator can record photo and video images at will. Patrol or surveillance team come and go as they wish while the risk of discovering is limited. The major vantage is that it reduces the need for human to match over a situation around the clock. This technique is also called stationary technique surveillance.

4. Convoy Surveillance

This is a common surveillance technique around here where a person is to protect is aware of that he is under surveillance. This is used for political office holders and VIPs. This is why two or more vehicles move within the aforementioned categories of people with security/ operatives attached to the vehicles in convoy of President, Government and other VIPs.

5. ABC Surveillance

This is a more complicated method which allow security operatives to change their positions regularly without being noticed. The name of the method/ technique refers to the security operatives assigned roles. Operative A stage behind a suspect, followed by operative B while operative C remains on the opposite side of the street but usually moves gently ahead of or behind the suspect. This is practiced where there are

adequately security personnel. It is also known as Three-Person surveillance method.

6. Undercover Operations

This amounts to another form of surveillance. The major task here involves exposition of criminal activities. For example, an undercover investigator might begin infiltrating a criminal group by adapting the same hobbies as the suspect. He will try to build trust, prove loyalty and create a plannable cover story that explicates his presence in the neighborhood in order to secure acceptance.

7. Mobile surveillance

This is another technique of monitoring and keeping under observation person, vehicles or aircraft with the intention of gathering information. It is carried out with the aid of technological and electronic devices. It may equally involve movement of security operatives.

From the foregoing, it is pertinent to affirm that types of surveillance in criminal investigation could cover; undercover photography, video, undercover infiltrations, informant / agent, wiretaps among others. However, surveillance could be closed. It is close when it involves a constant coverage known to the suspect and it is loose when it involves irregular coverage while it remains unknown to the suspect.

7.3 Importance of Surveillance

- i. It is used to detect crime
- ii. It functions as a source of security information and information gathering
- iii. It is used to monitor scenario and activities
- iv. It is used for the collection of evidence in criminal investigation.
- v. It helps in decision-making process i.e. it makes one to make correct and fair decision in the settling of disputes both in domestic and professional scene.
- vi. It enhances security record keeping
- vii. Lastly, it helps Intelligence, Security and Law Enforcement Agencies in the course of their operations.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Useful Abbreviations And Their Meanings

This chapter contains a number of abbreviations, acronyms and their meanings which beginners must be familiar with.

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ACOUSINT	ACOUSTIC INTELLIGENCE
ALL	AREA OF INTELLIGENCE INTEREST
AIR	AREA OF INTELLIGENCE RESPONSIBILITY
CBINT	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE
CCT	CLOSE CIRCUIT TELEVISION
CIB	CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU
CIU	CUSTOMS INTELLIGENCE UNIT
CNN	CABLE NEWS NETWORK
CPA	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT
CPC	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE
DEWINT	DIRECTED ENERGY WEAPONS INTELLIGENCE
DGSS	DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STATE SERVICES
DHQ	DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS
DIA	DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DPP	DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTION
DSS	DEPARTMENT OF STATE SERVICES
EFCC	ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIMES COMMISSION
ELECTRO-OPTINT	ELECTRO-OPTICAL INTELLIGENCE
FBI	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FIB	FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU
FIR	FIRST INFORMATION REPORT
GOC	GENERAL OFFICER-COMMANDING

GSM	GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATION
HUMINT	HUMAN INTELLIGENCE
ICPC	INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICES COMMISSION
IDP	INTERNAL DISPLACED PERSONS
IGP	INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
IMINT	IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE
Info Ops	INFORMATION OPERATION
JIB	JOINT INTELLIGENCE BOARD
JOA	JOINT OPERATIONAL AREA
JOP	JOINT OPERATIONAL PICTURE
KAIPCT	KOFI ANAN INSTITUTE OF PEACE TRAINING CENTRE
LASINT	LASER INTELLIGENCE
MASINT	MEASUREMENT AND SIGNATURE INTELLIGENCE
NA	NIGERIA ARMY
NAF	NIGERIAN AIR FORCE
NAFDAC	NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL
NAPTIP	NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSON
NARC	NIGERIAN ARMY RESOURCE CENTRE
NATO	NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
NEO	NON COMMISSION OFFICER
NCS	NIGERIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE
NDC	NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL
NDLEA	NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
NDSC	NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY COUNCIL
NDSC	NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
NIA	NIGERIAN MARITIME ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY AGENCY
NIMASA	

NIS	NIGERIAN IMMIGRATION SERVICES
NN	NIGERIAN NAVY
NNDC	NIGERIAN NATIONAL DEFENCE POLICY
NPA	NIGERIA PORT AUTHORITY
NPF	NIGERIA POLICE FORCE
NPS	NIGERIAN PRISON SERVICE
NSA	NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER
NSCDC	NIGERIA SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENCE CORP
NSO	NIGERIAN SECURITY ORGANIZATION
NUCINT	NUCLEAR INTELLIGENCE
OSINT	OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE
OWVL	ONE WAY VOICE LINK
PSO	PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
PSY OPS	PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS
RADINT	RADAR INTELLIGENCE
RE/EMDINT	RADIO FREQUENCY/ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE INTELLIGENCE
RINT	RADIATION INTELLIGENCE
SIB	SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU
SIGINT	SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE
SSS	STATE SECURITY SERVICES

CHAPTER NINE

Statement And Oath

One basic thing expected of intelligence and security agent is to understand how to take statement and the fundamental rules attached to it. This constitutes part of the daily responsibility of security personnel. Also prosecution of suspects in court involves oath taking before the presentation of evidence. This chapter therefore covers statements, its types, basic guidelines, pertinent to statement taken, oaths and their types

9.1 Statement

Statement is a written record of what a person or somebody can say about an event. It is a word picture of a particular event or happening, the object of which is to enable someone who was not part of the event understand the word picture of the event. The statement can give usable information about the event. It is the duty of security operatives to find, locate or track such individual and obtain this statement which is the needed information

9.2 Types of Statement

Common types of statements are:

- i. Statements from non-offender/witness

- ii. Statement taken under caution
- iii. Statement from suspect (who has not been charged)

9.3 Basic Guidelines of Statement Taking

- i. Statement must be taken when the case is still fresh in the witnesses memory
- ii. Statement must not be taken in the presence of other suspect or witness
- iii. Natural and tactful approach must be employed
- iv. Issues of threats or making of promises must not be allowed
- v. The maker must understand the matter comprehensively, extraneous and irrelevant matters must be discouraged
- vi. Statement must be signed by the maker and counter signed by the officer in charge
- vii. When juveniles are making statement, parent must be present.
- viii. Statement from women in case of assault must be taken by women operatives

Caution statement reads thus: you are not obliged to say anything, unless you wish to do so, whatever you say

- shall be taken and be given evidence in the court of law
- ix. Statement must be written in block and not in paragraph

9.4 Oath

This is a solemn declaration made in the name of god. Oral evidence is given on oath. A witness is expected to swear on what he believes. Christians swear on the Holy Bible, Muslims swear on the Quran pagans swear on iron while non believers swear on affirmation

9.5 Types of Oath

There are four types of oath which are:

- i. Oath of Christian
- ii. Oath of Muslim
- iii. Oath of Pagan
- iv. Oath of Affirmation

Hence, there are two types of oath in Police Training namely: oath of Christian and oath of affirmation. It is apt to note that witness is expected to give evidence under oath. Individuals who may give evidence without an oath may include:

- i. A Child or an underage person
- ii. The President or Head of state

- iii. The Judge or Lawyer
- iv. A Diplomat – Ambassador or High commissioner
- v. The accused and
- vi. Someone tendering a document

CHAPTER TEN

Terms and Definition

This chapter covers some useful definitions of terms that beginners must be familiar with in the course of learning. Some of which may include Bail, charge, exhibits, firearms, court, leading questions, admission, confession and so on.

Definitions

i. **Abetment to crime**

This means when someone instigates any person to commit a crime, he engages with one or more persons in conspiracy to commit a crime

ii. **Admission**

This is a statement made by any person orally or through document which suggests interference as to any fact in issue on relevant fact

iii. **Affray**

This is a fight between two or more people in a public place (Criminal Code section 83)

iv. Agent

This is an individual engaged by intelligence or security agencies for the purpose of gathering information clandestinely

v. Arrest

This is the taking or restraining of a person from his/her liberty in order that he/she shall be forthcoming to answer an alleged crime or offence

vi. Assault

It connotes striking, touching, moving or otherwise, the application of force of any kind to the person by another without his/her consent or with consent gained by deceit

vii. Bail

This is a bond taken by a duly authorized person to ensure the appearance of an accused at an appointed place and time to answer the charge made against him

viii. Battery

This is physical violence, beating, attack or threatening to touch somebody

ix. Burglary

This means the breaking and entering into a dwelling place/house of another by night with the intention to commit crime while entering and breaking during the day with an intent to commit a felony is called house-breaking

x. Court

This includes magistrate, judges and all persons legally authorized to take evidence

xi. Complainant

This is a person who makes a complaint in any security office/station. He is someone who brings an action of law. He is called a "plaintiff" in court.

xii. Confession

Confession is an admission made at any time by a person charged with a crime, stating that he or she committed the crime

xiii. Coroner

A coroner is any person empowered to hold inquest under the coroners act. Such person has to exhume and carry out post mortem examination on a dead person

xiv. Corroboration

This connotes independent evidence which tends to support the truthfulness and accuracy of evidence already given

xv. Charge

This is a statement of an offence with which a person is taken to court on a summary trial

xvi. Duress

It refers to the use of threat or force or use of force or incentive.

xvii. Dying Declaration

This is a statement not on oath of an injured or dying person who at the time of making it, believes himself to be in danger of approaching death although he may have iota of recovery as to the facts and circumstances which caused his death

xviii. Exhibit

This is an object or article which is connected with the circumstances of any offence committed and to be presented before the court

xix. Espirit De Corps

This is the spirit of unity and cooperation which

exists among member of security force and which is the pride of the force. It is the spirit that binds the security force together

xx. Facts

This includes anything, state of things or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses. It is any mutual conviction of which any person is conscious

xxi. Fingerprints

Fingerprints are marks left by fingers which have touched objects and which shows the pattern or the ridges existing on the human fingers which have touched the object

xxii. Firearms

This is any mental barreled-weapon of any description from which any shot bullet or other missiles can be discharged. It may be a prohibited, personal, muzzle leading and so on.

xxiii. Homicide

This refers to the killing of a human being by another human being

xxiv. Identification Parade

This is the placing of a suspected person among

other people of similar age, appearance, class or status in order to establish whether or not witnesses of the offences are capable of recognizing the suspect. It is usually carried out when the proof of identity of a suspect is in doubt in connection with a crime

xxv. Informant

This refers to any person intimating security or intelligence operatives about facts concerning any case under investigation

xxvi. Infanticide

This offence occurs when a woman by any act or omission causes the death of her child being a child under the age of 12 months but at the time of the act or omission the balance of her mind was disturbed by reason of her not having full recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child

xxvii. Juvenile Offender

This refers to an offender below the age of eighteen

xxviii. Leading Questions

These are questions which suggests the required answer and it includes those that can be

answered with "yes" and "no"

xxix. Perjury

This occurs when any person lawfully sworn in any judicial proceeding or for the purpose of instituting judicial proceeding or knowingly gives false testimony touching any matter which is material to any question then depending in that proceeding

xxx. Summon

This is a written order signed by a judge directing the person to whom it is addressed to appear at a given time and date at the court named with reference to the matter set out in the summon

xxxi. Trial

A trial is the hearing of evidence by a judge or magistrate and the comprehensive enquiry into a case culminating in a verdict

xxxii. Warrant

A warrant is a written authority signed by a magistrate directing the person to whom it is addressed to do some act specified there in

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