Full Length Research Paper

A curriculum design and instructional development proposal for an intelligence studies program

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This article presents a prescriptive curriculum design for a new Bachelors of Arts program in Intelligence Studies. Commencing from an earlier qualitative and quantitative empirical study that conducted and analyzed an extensive assessment of the discipline subject content, this work offers detailed recommendations for curriculum, instruction, assessment, and program evaluation aspects of this Intelligence Studies program. Likewise, this paper features course descriptions, recommended textbooks and other requirements for this course of study. Reflecting on this effort to establish an Intelligence Studies program, this research asserts a significant program of study and provides a rich proposal for those seeking to inaugurate or refine a similar effort.

Key words: Intelligence studies, program development, curriculum and instruction design, international studies, and security studies.

INTRODUCTION

An earlier assessment examined the subject content of an Intelligence Studies program proposal. That study analyzed the results of the data collection and provided a rich collection of information with significant implications for curriculum, instruction, assessment, and program evaluation aspects of this potential program. The previous assessment study provided empirical data for consideration of this potential program.

Firstly, the earlier study findings strongly suggest specific insights into various elements of the subject content for the course of study. Secondly, the assessment results reveal not only data about specific subject matter but can be extrapolated for purposes of curriculum design and development.

Additionally, the research information also provides qualitative and descriptive data highlighting instructional methodology and pedagogy areas for focus. Moreover, the resulting empirical research data analysis provides divergent perspectives regarding the specific subject content areas as well as convergent syntheses helpful for strategic planning purposes. Finally, qualitative and quantitative data analysis strongly suggests substantial programmatic guidance. Based upon the empirical data provided by the study, a number of curriculum, instruction, learning assessment and program evaluation factors are apparent.

CURRICULUM

First, the study’s resulting data analysis indicates a number of individual courses to be included in the program. Data analysis clearly indicted stronger interest and suggestion of importance by the respondents for certain courses and a lesser amount of preference for other courses. A distinct constellation of courses is formulated and provides structure for the recommended curriculum. These specific courses are listed later in the article.

INSTRUCTION

Second, issues related to instruction are also provided by the study. For example, the suggested instruction configuration is a seminar-style format with readings, discussion, guest speakers, discussions, writing and verbal presentations. Moreover, the instructional methods of this course will consist of the following instructional methods: lecture, discussions, case studies, group exercises, writing and briefing exercises, and analytical and problem-solving situations.
ASSESSMENT

Third, the study results argue for specific learning assessment criteria. Due to the combination of the nature of the subject matter material and the fact that this program includes a professional focus, the student learning assessment factors are critical. Specifically, this program calls for the assessment tools such as article assessments, issue topic papers, book assessments, case studies, regional and country studies, student participation, exercises as well as quizzes and exams.

PROGRAMMATIC ISSUES

The nature of this program suggests unique issues and calls for rather unique methods of evaluations. Consideration should be given to issues such as a minor and a certificate program, with courses offered at non-traditional times and with non-traditional means. Evaluation concerns should address methods and strategies to appraise courses, overlaps and redundancies, overall macro-course structure and dynamics and ways to modify, adjust and incorporate new courses and requirements.

CORE COURSES

The recommended core courses include the following three courses: Intelligence and National Security, Introduction to Intelligence Analysis, and Intelligence Operations. All courses, core and elective, can be delivered in a 50 min, three day-a-week format.

Elective courses

The recommended elective courses (with the requirement for completion of eleven) include the following courses: Law Enforcement Intelligence, Corporate Intelligence, Intelligence and Military Operations, The History of Intelligence, Advanced Intelligence Analysis, Ethics and Intelligence, Anthropological Issues in Intelligence, Strategic Intelligence Issues, Emerging International Security Threats, Terrorism, U.S. Foreign Policy, U.S. National Security Policy, Internship, Senior Seminar, and Advanced Readings and Research.

Research

Six credit hours of research must be completed with this program with the combination of the following possible options: Internship, study abroad, thesis or two Significant Research Projects (SRP) of three credits each.

Language requirements

At least one language (taken by the student) will be satisfied through language seminars including such as the following: Spanish, Yoruba, Swahili, French, Arabic, Farsi, Pashto, Hindu-Urdu, Chinese or Dari.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This paper provides a prescriptive curriculum design for a Bachelor of Arts program in Intelligence Studies. Of course, these recommendations can be modified to fit any given situation.

Recommended course descriptions

**INTL 200 intelligence and national security**

This course focuses on the concept, framework and applications of U.S. Intelligence and its role in the creation and implementation of national security policies. Specific topics include the Intelligence Community: players, purposes, progress, and problems; the Intelligence process; Intelligence collections; Intelligence analysis; Intelligence operations: counterintelligence, covert action and counterterrorism; role of the policy maker: guidance, oversight and accountability; past performance of the Intelligence Community; Intelligence reform: problems and prospects; and current trends and future directions.

**INTL 210 introduction to intelligence analysis: Research, methods and writing**

This specialized course focuses on the analytical production of strategic intelligence and serves as an introduction to the craft of intelligence analysis. Topics include definitions and problems of intelligence analysis; planning and organizing; needs analysis; collection strategies; various analytical areas; production; and evaluation. This course is intended for both potential producers and consumers of national, strategic intelligence.

**INTL 220 intelligence operations**

This course examines Intelligence operations and international intelligence and security services. Prominent subjects include human Intelligence (HUMINT), covert action and counterintelligence, as well as, the organizations, missions, and functions of international intelligence and security services.

**INTL 300 law enforcement intelligence**

This course examines the role of Intelligence in the production of public policy and Law Enforcement implementation of that policy in several critical areas, including: high intensity drug trafficking; organized crime and...
transnational crime outside the narcotics arena; gang identification and interdiction; anti-terrorism measures on the local level; and emerging threats such as human trafficking and arms dealing. Particular emphasis is placed on the continuing need for greater inter-agency communication and Intelligence sharing (the “fusion” process).

**INTL 310 corporate intelligence**

This course combines the study of traditional “corporate espionage” with the intelligence and counter-intelligence requirements inherent in protecting and managing intellectual property and national security information found in the industrial sector. Intelligence applications in predictive market analysis are also addressed as a sub-set of national economic security indicators.

**INTL 320 intelligence and military operations**

This course introduces the principles of Intelligence support for military operations. Topics include definitions and problems of strategic, operational and tactical intelligence; various aspects of military operations; and significant past, present and future events, operations and implications involving intelligence and military operations.

**INTL 330 the history of intelligence**

This course introduces the principles of the history of Intelligence. Topics include definitions and problems of the history of Intelligence; and significant past, present and future events, operations and implications involving the history of Intelligence. This course examines the concept, framework and applications of the history of Intelligence. Topics include definitions and problems of the history of Intelligence. The course analyzes the relevant historical background and current national and international issues. Formulation and implementation of strategic, national and operational-level policy will be addressed within the context of the history of Intelligence. The focus of the course will center on the history of Intelligence and related national and international security issues.

**INTL 400 advanced intelligence analysis: Research, methods and writing**

This advanced course serves as follow-on to the introductory analysis course and provides for the application of knowledge and further skill development of the analytical tradecraft. Special topics include analytical research, methodologies and writing.

**INTL 410 ethics and intelligence**

This course will examine the pertinent role of ethics in the business of Intelligence within the context of national security. Ethical theories, the role of ethics, protection of individual civil rights, ethical dilemmas posed by several current challenges and ways to make ethics a larger part of the national security dialogue will be addressed.

**INTL 420 anthropological issues in intelligence**

This course examines the historical and contemporary cultural, religious, and social distinctions between the world’s peoples as these variables bear on the Intelligence function. Case studies of failed intelligence programs and successful intelligence efforts that hinged on cross-cultural issues will be dissected with a view to understanding the nuances of anthropological distinction involved, and how their appreciation forms a critical skill-set for intelligence practitioners.

**INTL 430 strategic intelligence issues**

Exploring a number of vital and current issues relative to strategic Intelligence, this advanced course is intended to assess intelligence requirements and develop strategies for the successful use of intelligence in U.S. foreign and security policy in the first decades of the twenty-first century. Historical and current examples in addition to a variety of issue topics will be examined.

**INTL 440 emerging international security threats**

This course surveys a suite of emerging international threats which pose serious security risks to international development, stability and progress. The purpose is to assess the future international security environment in order to help develop government policy, strategy and plans for dealing with these emerging security threats posed by the global situation. Specific topics include genocide; organized crime; narcotics trade; human trafficking; weapons proliferation; environmental, energy, health and financial perils; regional issues; and other related topics.

**INTL 450 international terrorism**

International Terrorism is now the single most critical national and international security threat and issue. This course focuses on this complex problem and potential solutions. Comprehensive in scope, this course will cover a wide range of relevant topics from the historical background and roots to the sociological, economic, and psychological aspects of International Terrorism and to the actual operational factors and policy implications. Preventive Anti-Terrorism measures and reactive Counter-Terrorism actions are both examined in depth.

**INTL 435 U.S. foreign policy**

A study of American foreign policy decision-making with
assessments of the effectiveness of foreign policies. This course provides an overview of and an opportunity to evaluate theories and concepts associated with the practice of United States foreign policy since World War II. Several essential elements and problems will be examined with special emphasis given to current issues.

**INTL 460 U.S. national security policy**

This course will focus on U.S. national security and related-policy and the domestic and global factors affecting implementation. Specific concerns include: defense decision-making; wars on terrorism, drugs, and other transnational criminal activities; engagement, containment, and intervention as alternative national security policies; human security and humanitarian intervention; intelligence and national security; national security and the global economy; and the modalities of civilian control of the military in a period of increasing threats that stem in particular from increasing globalization.

**INTL 470 internship**

This course is designed for students to serve an external internship. As an intern, the students will be supervised in an experience in the application of principles and techniques to various areas of public service. The students will be supervised and evaluated under the direction of the instructor in cooperation with administrators of selected external organizations. Course requirements include one-hour a week in lectures and conferences and at least nine hours a week on assignment at the designated agencies. The student will research, write and present the findings and results of the Internship.

**INTL 480 senior seminar**

This course explores International Weapons Proliferation and Weapons of Mass Destruction. Indeed, this course explores the worldwide proliferation of weapons and military hardware. Special attention is given to weapons of mass destruction including fundamental principles of weapons development and deployment; unique characteristics and effects of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons; and delivery systems. Capabilities and strategies to counter this international problem are developed.

**INTL 490 advanced readings and research**

This course is designed for students to conduct intensive, independent research studies of selected topics. The student will research, write and present the findings and results of the research.

**RECOMMENDED TEXTBOOKS**

The final section of this paper is the recommended textbook list for use with these courses.

**The Central Intelligence Agency**

Andrew (1995). For the president’s eyes only, Chaps. 5-13.
Copeland, Miles (19470. Without cloak or dagger; the truth about the FBI organization, and issues. New York, Bowker [Chap. 5-10.
Defense Intelligence Agency.
Johnson, Loch K (1989). America’s secret power: The CIA at home and
world. New Haven, CT. Yale University Press.
Kessler, Ronald (1988). The Pueblo surrender: A covert action by the
Marchetti, Victor, John Marks (1974). The CIA and the cult of
McGarvey, Patrick J (1972). CIA: The myth and the madness. New
McGarvey, Patrick J (1977). DIA: Intelligence to please. Chap. in
Readings in American foreign: A bureaucratic perspective, ed.
Meyer, Cord (1980). Facing reality: From world federalism to the CIA.
Minnery, John (1980). CIA Catalog of Clandestine Weapons, Tools, And
Montague, Ludwell Lee (1992). General Walter Bedell Smith as Director
of Central Intelligence: October 1950-February 1953. University Park,
PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press.
Intelligence policy and national security. Hamden, CT: Archon.
Future of the FBI. Free Press.
Powers, Thomas S (1979). The man who kept the secrets: Richard
history. Guilford, CT: Foreign Intelligence Press.
Ranelagh, John (1987). The agency: The rise and fall of the CIA. New
Ransom, Harry H (1970). The intelligence establishment. Cambridge,
MA: Harvard University Press.
Richelson (1988). The U.S. Intelligence Community. [Chap. 6]
Richelson (1988). The U.S. Intelligence Community. [pp. 24-29]
Cambridge, MA: Ballinger.
Riebling, Mark (1994). Wedge. The secret war between the FBI and the
Co.
Sullivan, William C, Bill Brown (1979). The Bureau: My thirty years in
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Hoover and the great American inquisition. Philadelphia, Temple
University Press.
Community: Its origin, theory, and problems. International J.
Intelligence. Counterintelligence 2; (2) 245-266.
U.S. Congress, Senate (1976). Hearings. Select Committee to Study
Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence National
Security Agency and Fourth Amendment rights. 94th Cong., 1st and
2nd sess. Washington, D.C. GPO Activities. 5-10.
Security Agency (NSA) with Information on NSA Cryptology and
History, INFOSEC Program, Computer Security Recommendation
Guides, Security-Enhanced Linux, History of the Venona Project,
Documents, Declassification Initiative, World War II, Korean War.
Progressive Management.
Intelligence Agency (DIA): Declassified Intelligence Reports, Agency
Overview, History, Origination Documents at the Creation, Bonus
National Security Agency
Ungar, Sanford J (1976). The FBI. An uncensored look behind the
University Press of Kansas
Washington, DC. CIA.
Articles from the Agency’s Internal Journal, 1955-1992. Yale
University Press.
Curriculum development and instructional design are related, and sometimes synonymous, terms. Some people clarify the terms by saying that curriculum development is what students will learn, while instructional design is how students will learn it. The importance of curriculum development is self-evident, arguably. As the Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management puts it, “Curriculum development is central to teaching quality. Yet, as research has shown it is rarely given priority in university departments.” This may be the case for community college curricula.

Creating good curriculum development should always start with key questions. Where do we begin when we start the curriculum development process? Leslie Owen Wilson. Creating and writing good, usable, organic curriculum, ones actually useful to a number of people novices and veterans educators alike is a complex process that begins with a series of important questions. In fact, we saw no evidence that it was used to create a curriculum. The other method often used by the lazy or untrained, and which I absolutely abhor, is curricula that is created by copying the table of contents of a currently used text. Unfortunately I have seen one too many inept or misguided educators do this and then try to pass it off as curriculum.

Curriculum development can be defined as the step-by-step process used to create positive improvements in the courses offered by a school, college or university. Learner-centric curriculum development can improve engagement, participation and outcomes in any online or in-person learning environment. Amanda Stutt. February 25, 2021. Curriculum development can be defined as the step-by-step process used to create positive improvements in courses offered by a school, college or university. As the world continues to evolve, new discoveries have to be roped into the education curricula. Innovative teaching techniques and strategies (such as active learning or blended learning) are also constantly being devised in order to improve the student learning experience.

Curriculum Development - Free download as Powerpoint Presentation (.ppt / .pps) or view presentation slides online. Definition Curriculum is an educational program that include the following: program of studies, program of activities & program of guidance. Related Terms Curriculum is “Planned experiences (Curricular and co-curricular) offered to the learner under the guidance of school.” Whereas Syllabus includes a list of topics and subtopics related to a subject. Education imparted in a series of lessons or class meetings is called course. Elements Objectives. Curriculum are designed to serve the. broad social interests of society, as well as the local community. Society shows where to modify the.