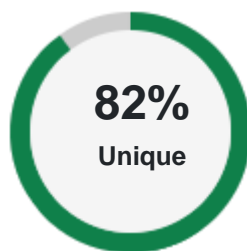
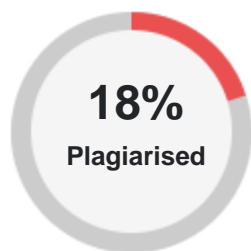


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NAME: MAGAJI PRECIOUS NAPIYA MATRIC NUMBER: 18/SMS09/056 COURSE CODE: IRD 214 DEPARTMENT: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY QUESTION In not more than three (3) pages, discuss the stages of insurgency. Insurgency can simply be defined as a violent rebellion against the appropriate authority when those taking part in the rebellion are not recognized as hostile and aggressive. Insurgency can also be defined as a condition of revolt against a government that is less than an organized revolution and that is not aggressive or war like behavior. There are different stages of insurgency: 1. Organization, consolidation and preservation of base areas 2. Guerrilla warfare 3. Decision - ORGANIZATION, CONSOLIDATION AND PRESERVATION OF BASE AREAS: This term can be defined as a means of establishing a tough central part of a small group of people specially trained for a particular purpose or profession as part of their movement. Insurgents generally arrive in remotely located areas and settle down there because these are usually places where the government places little or no attention to. The insurgents usually spread their ideas or beliefs and get more followers. This is usually the relating stage for the insurgents or rebels, since the population of those remote areas aren't much it's easier to keep up with the population. - GUERRILLA WAREFARE: This next stage deals with the use of military means to be more intense than normal political effect, they plan attacks that are meant to serve as a political purpose and to forward the information. The aim of all this was to put a fear of safety in the otherwise comfortable officials as well as gather the attention the need. Guerrilla warfare is a form of violent struggle among states and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant populations in which small groups where a person or nation engaged in fighting during a war, such as paramilitary personnel, armed civilians, or irregulars, use military tactics including ambushes etc. Guerrilla groups are usually a type of violent non-state actor. **The term guerrilla was used in English as early as 1809 to refer to the individual fighters.** The Spanish word guerrilla is the very small form of Guerra ('war'). The term became popular during the early-19th century. Guerrilla warfare is a type of asymmetric warfare (having parts which fail to correspond to one another in shape, size or arrangement;) competition between opponents of unequal strength. **It is also a type of irregular warfare: that is, it aims not simply to defeat an enemy, but to win popular support and political influence, to the enemy's cost. [Accordingly, guerrilla strategy aims to magnify the impact of a small, mobile force on a larger, more-cumbersome one. If successful, guerrillas weaken their enemy by attrition, eventually forcing them to withdraw.]** - DECISION: This involves a prepared war against the government, it may begin with the militia taking up arms against a very small government structure to gather resources, killing the people who gather information's. This usually results in the emergence of military objectives as well as encourage more people and societies to take up and use arms. This usually results in the starting of a massive and great force that usually takes over the country.

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more-cumbersome one.[3] if successful, guerrillas weaken their enemy by attrition, eventually forcing them to withdraw.the successful revolutions carried by them in china, cuba and russia, respectively. those texts characterized the tactic of guerrilla warfare as, according to che guevara's...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guerrilla_warfare

