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IRD 214

QUESTION

IN NOT MORE 3 PAGES, DISCUSS THE TACTICS EMPLOYED IN COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATIONS.

Insurgencies use both violent and nonviolent means to achieve their aims and objectives. Nonviolent tactics tries to achieve its political goals without using force. Insurgent violent tactics are often work hard in hard with a variety of nonviolent tactics. Insurgents are seen to have asymmetric threat. Asymmetric Warfareis a type of conflict whereby the weaker group uses surprise tactics to attack. These things are seen as weak points of a stronger opponent, in most cases if the scheme has to do with terrorism, guerrilla warfare, criminal Activity, subversion, or propaganda. Violent plans used by insurgents can include terrorism, Guerrilla warfare, Sabotage, or conventional operations and many more. Insurgents in most cases often use terrorism and Guerrilla tactics to attain their goals, because they do not have the physical force to fight the Government or counterinsurgency forces in conventional Operations.

There are different of tactics employed in counter-insurgency namely; violent and non-violent. Under violent tactics we have, terrorism, guerrilla warfare, sabotage, or conventional operations. While Non-violent deals with both.

**VIOLENT TACTICS**

Violent insurgent tactics are in most cases made up of elusiveness, surprise, and brief, violent

Action. These tactics are often grouped between terrorism and guerrilla warfare early in the insurgency. In Phase III of the insurgency, it is normal to see more typical operations. When insurgents use violence there are three likely tactics they include; terrorism, guerrilla tactics, conventional tactics and criminal activity. The main thing in everyone’s mind is that at any given chance the insurgent group could use any of them for Clarity, the term ‘guerrilla’ is a term used by any insurgent forces performing any of these four types of violence.

We should have in mind that violence can modify the population when not linked to a vision of a better life. That is violence can or may lead to another thing if the main point of it is not to better the life of the people.

Violence is promiscuous, the need to use violence shows the strength of insurgent weapon. Insurgents group make enemy with whoever or what they see to be a threat to their cause. Host nation security forces, foreign forces, aid workers, members of the population who do not see their cause as the right one are to them their enemy and they are typical insurgent targets. Normally, organized groups of insurgents using terrorism or guerrilla warfare use violent tactics. The differences between these two cannot be seen clearly, especially within an urban environment. But most importantly nonviolent, criminal activity gives a ready source of income for an insurgency and, for the purposes of this FM, has a violent nature. Violent tactics are as follows but it those not mean that it is limited to these;

• Ambushes.

• Assassination.

• Arson.

• Bombing and high explosives.

• Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons.

• Hijacking and skyjacking. Etc.

**NONVIOLENT TACTICS**

Insurgents that use both nonviolent tactics in connection with violent tactics are must likely to gain more success. We should also have in mind that Subversionand propaganda are the two most common forms of nonviolent warfare. Although some subversive activities can lead to violent activities, for the purposes of this FM, subversion will emphasize the nonviolent activities that define the nonviolent nature of subversion. Nonviolent tactics include, but are not

Limited to

• Demonstrations

• Denial and Deception

• Hoaxes

• Infiltration

• Strikes

The non-violent tactics also entitles subversion and propaganda.

**SUBVERSION**

It is used to undermine the activities of the military, economic, psychological or political. Also subversive activity deals with anyone giving aid, comfort and support to groups, individuals that are cutout for the overthrow of the present government with the use of force and violence. Insurgent use many subversive means in their attempt to make the people work against the government and support their cause. These techniques includes demonstrations, boycotts, newspaper and many more. They use these means to form popular support for later political and military activates.

**PROPAGANDA**

Insurgent groups most times use propaganda as a means to increase the number or reduce the number for COIN forces. The joint meaning of propaganda is any form of communication in support of national objectives designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes of any group in order to benefit the sponsor either directly or indirectly.

Some insurgent propaganda includes;

Causing a dislocated civilian crises or war

Creating general ethnic or religious unrest

Spreading hostile coverage of COIN personnel, mostly counterinsurgent mistakes. Etc.

Reference

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Chapter 2 section v- tactics