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IRD 214

18/SMS09/027

## QUESTION

In not more than three pages discuss the tactics employed in counter insurgency operations .

Counter insurgency can be seen as civilian and military efforts to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes.

Counter insurgency has to do with political struggle. It is all about challenging the political control of a state. It is the organized use of subversion and violence to capture the political control of a state.

Its objective is to improve the condition and standard of living, support government in providing services for people and eliminate any support for insurgency.

Counter insurgency is the use of all the elements of a nation's power including not only combined arms operations but also psychological, political, economic, intelligence and diplomatic operations to defeat an insurgency. Most insurgencies use a combination of guerrilla and terrorist tactics such as hit and run attacks directed primarily against civilians, supported by propaganda and political organizing.

The basis of a successful counter insurgency is acquiring intelligence to identify an enemy that often hides in plain sight. Some of the intelligence can be acquired by technical means.

The following are the tactics employed in counter insurgency:

### 1. CORDON AND SEARCH

**Cordon and search** is a military tactic to cordon off an area and search the premises for weapons or insurgents. It is one of the basic counter insurgency operations. Two types of cordon and search operations are **cordon and knock** and **cordon and kick** (or **cordon and enter**).

In a *cordon and knock* operation, counterinsurgency forces assemble around an area to provide security ("cordon") and then obtain permission to search the area from residents ("knock"). The occupants may be asked to leave buildings prior to the search, to avoid physical contact and conflict between the search party and the building occupants. This is called a *tactical callout*. A *cordon and ask* operation involves the assistance of local authorities. If permission is denied but the residents are thought to be friendly or neutral, counterinsurgency force leaders may decide not to search an area.[5]

A *cordon and kick* or *cordon and enter* operation is more forceful than cordon and knock. It is performed without obtaining permission of the occupants. It may be done because permission is not given for a cordon and knock operation; however, if resistance is expected, a cordon and kick operation may be planned from the start. The

type of force used to enter the building may range from simply opening a door to using explosives.[5]

Cordon and knock is a relatively new technique in military operations. It has taken over the old term of a simple house search. It is part of new doctrine called Stability and Support Operations or SASO. It is a technique used where there is no hard intelligence of weapons in the house and therefore is less intense than a normal house search. It is used in urban neighborhoods. The purpose of the mission is to search a house with as little inconvenience to the resident family as possible.

## 2.AIR OPERATIONS

Air power can play an important role in counter-insurgency, capable of carrying out a wide range of operations such as Transportation in support of combatants and civilians alike, including casualty evacuation ,Intelligence gathering, surveillance, ad reconnaissance ,Psychological operations, through leaflet drops, loudspeakers, and radio broadcasts;Air-to-ground attack against 'soft' targets.

## 3.PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Counterinsurgency is effective when it is integrated "into a comprehensive strategy employing all instruments of national power," including public diplomacy. The goal of Counter insurgency operations is to render the insurgents as ineffective and non-influential, by having strong and secure relations with the population of the host nation.

An understanding of the host nation and the environment that the Counter insurgency operations will take place in is essential. Public diplomacy in Counter insurgency warfare is only effective when there is a clear understanding of the culture and population at hand. One of the largest factors needed for defeating an insurgency involves understanding the populace, how they interact with the insurgents, how they interact with non-government organizations in the area, and how they view the counterinsurgency operations themselves.

Ethics is a common public diplomacy aspect that is emphasized in Counter insurgency warfare. Insurgents win their war by attacking internal will and the international opposition. In order to combat these tactics the counterinsurgency operations need to treat their prisoners and detainees humanely and according to American values and principles. By doing this, Counter insurgency operations show the host nation's population that they can be trusted and that they are concerned about the well being of the population in order to be successful in warfare.

## 4.INFORMATION OPERTIONS

Public diplomacy in information operations can only be achieved by a complete understanding of the culture it is operating in. Counterinsurgency operations must be able to perceive the world from the locals' perspective. To develop a comprehensive cultural picture counterinsurgency efforts should invest in employing "media consultants, finance and business experts, psychologists, organizational network analysts, and scholars from a wide range of disciplines." Most importantly, counterinsurgency efforts need to be able to understand why the local population is drawn into the insurgent ideology, like what aspects are appealing and how insurgents use information to draw their followers into the ideology. Counterinsurgency communication efforts need a baseline understanding of values, attitudes, and perceptions of the people in the area of operations to conduct successful public diplomacy to defeat the enemy.

Developing information and communication strategies involve providing a legitimate alternate ideology, improving security and economic opportunity, and strengthening family ties outside of the insurgency. In order to conduct public diplomacy through these means, counterinsurgency communication needs to match its deeds with its words. Information provided through public diplomacy during a counterinsurgency cannot lie, the information and communication to the people always has to be truthful and trustworthy in order to be effective at countering the insurgents. Public diplomacy in counterinsurgency to influence the public thoughts and ideas is a long time engagement and should not be done through negative campaigning about the enemy.

Conducting public diplomacy through relaying information and communicating with the public in a counterinsurgency is most successful when a conversation can happen between the counterinsurgency team and the local population of the area of operation. Building rapport with the public involves "listening, paying attention, and being responsive and proactive" which is sufficient for the local population to understand and trust the counterinsurgency efforts and vice versa.]This relationship is stringent upon the counterinsurgents keeping their promises, providing security to the locals, and communicating their message directly and quickly in times of need.

## REFERENCE

- See American and British English spelling differences#Compounds and hyphens
- ^ a b U.S. Government Counterinsurgency Guide (PDF). Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State. 2009. Retrieved September 1, 2014.
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- ^ Mao Zedong. *On Guerrilla Warfare*(1937), Chapter 6 - "The Political Problems of Guerrilla Warfare":