NAME: OFURU CHITUHEME REBECCA

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**QUESTION**

**IN NOT MORE THAN THREE PAGES DISCUSS THE TACTICS EMPLOYED IN COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS.**

Counter insurgency can be said to be a comprehensive civilian and military efforts taken a simultaneously defeat and contain an insurgency as well as address its root cause.

The US military defines counter insurgency as the combination of measures undertaken by government and their multi-national support partners to defeat an insurgent.

Tactics can also be as an approach taken by the government to try to stop insurgencies. It can be also be said to be defined as those actions or strategies carefully planned to achieve a specific end and it can also be defined as the art of disposing armed forces and of organizing operations especially during contact with an enemy.

**VIOLENT TACTICS/ ENEMY- CENTRIC APPROACH**

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 enemy-centric approach makes use of security forces to pursue the insurgents thoroughly and destroy their various infrastructures and be persistent and devoted in destroying them and stopping the insurgency.

Violence can modify the population when not linked to a vision of a better life. Meaning 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 immoral, 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.

Authoritarian approach is also a violent tactic used to punish the insurgents and the population that decides to support them. They make use of force and any means be it orthodox or not to punish the insurgents and their allies and this makes the cost of supporting the insurgents hard and extreme. This approach can be used by authoritarian governments and countries that are concerned with international opinion.

**NONVIOLENT TACTICS/ POPULATION- CENTRIC**

Population-centric approach takes the population or citizens of a country as its primary and major priority with the insurgents coming second. In this approach the government tries to clear out an area of insurgents in order for the citizens of that area to continue with their activities and the government helps to secure they are in order to stop the insurgents from returning tries to expand these secure areas to other regions affected or inhibited by the insurgents.

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.

**SUBVERSION**

Subversion 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 mostly 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.

**REFERNCES**

Tactics in counterinsurgency (2009). PDF

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