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QUESTION: IN NOT MORE THAN THREE PAGES, DISCUSS THE TACTICS OF COUNTER-INSURGENCY

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Counter insurgency according to the US military I the combination of measures undertaken by government and their multinational support partners to defeat a insurgent. COIN another name for the term uses all national resources to integrate and synchronise the activities t weaken insurgents and bolster it legitimacy to the people.

According to Wikipedia it has some objectives and strategy to achieve the support of locals to government created by host nations. The government does no only capture the insurgents but also improve the living conditions of the people. Efforts such as demoralization by propaganda, psy-ops, assassinations can b combined a conducted through military actions. These operations include military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological and civic actions taken to defeat insurgencies.

Theories of counterinsurgency

The likes of Santa Cruz Marcenado( 1684-1732), H. Liddell Hart, Davis Galula, Robert Thompson, etc. Have come up with theories that explain the actiona that government and military groups take concerning insurgent groups. Some teach how to detect signs of an incipient insurgency, prevent and counter them. Others make us understand the weakness of insurgents especially when fighting against a powerful government. For example the French occupation of Spain.

David Galula's is the combination of military, political and social actions under a strong authority. Robert Thompson argued that however in his theory that a successful counterinsurgency action can only occur if the effort is proactive in seizing the initiatives from the insurgents. He outlined principles for a successful counterinsurgency such as a clear political aim, a functional constituted government, an overall government plan, priority of subversion defeat not guerrilla defeat and the sure secure of a governments base area in the guerrilla phase of an insurgency.

Tactics of counterinsurgency

1. Population control; the term " drain the water" was used to imply a forced relocation of the people used in Vietnam in 1964, the second Boer war. This was to ensure the safety of the people and deprive the insurgents of the protection, army and resources they need from the local population.

Oil spot where the counterinsurgency forces are concentrated into an expanding secured zone.

Cordon and search; a basic military action where area I zoned off and searched for weapons. Others include, cordon and track, cordon and kick, cordon and search, which I the newest practice called stability and support used where no intelligence of artillery is involved an is more or less a normal house search

Air operations ;this carries out a wide range of operations through transport of soldiers, civilians, corpses etc. Into gathering through patrol and surveillance; Ariel leaflet and radio commercials and broadcasts, air to ground attacks.

Public diplomacy; specifically through military actions. COIN aims to make insurgents ineffective and non-influential. This diplomacy is needed only when there is a clear understanding of the peoples culture and population because that is the foundation for interaction with any government or organization. Understanding the culture, treating the prisoners and detainees humanely are necessary. Political and social programs should be carried out as they address unconventional causes of conflict and undermining the insurgency.

**REFERENCE**

**Wikipedia**

**Www.smallwarsjournal.com**