NAME; AZOGU PRECIOUS CHISOM

MATRIC NUMBER; 18/SMS09/017

COURSE CODE; IRD 214

ASSIGNMENT; DISCUSS THE TACTICS EMPLOYED IN COUNTER INSURGENCY.

Counter insurgency is the comprehensive civilian and military effort taken to eradicate and defeat insurgency.

Insurgency can be defines as a rebellion against an already existing government in that the people want a change in the government. It is a movement within the country to overthrow the government. The United States of America was founded by an insurgency when the colonies fought England for independence.

Also, an insurgency can be seen as a violent rebellion against the authority. Although not all rebellions are insurgency. Insurgency is a violent political struggle for the control of people and resources. Insurgency can be said to be an asymmetric warfare meaning it’s an irregular or unbalanced war. In an insurgency, the insurgents try to avoid the strength of the adversary while focusing on their weakness.

The counter insurgency aims to achieve the support of local population of the government. It is not simply to kill and capture insurgents but to improve living conditions, support government in providing services for people and eliminate any support for insurgency.

TACTICS OF COUNTER INSURGENCY INCLUDES;

CORDON AND SEARCH; this is a military tactic it involves clearing an area off and searching for weapons or insurgents in that particular area. It normally occurs in the rural areas. The purpose is to search the area without causing so much incontinent to the families leaving around there.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY; public diplomacy is carried out though military means. This is said to be one of the most effect tactics used to win counter insurgency. Counter insurgency is most effective when it is integrated into strategies employing all instrument of national power including public diplomacy itself. As mentioned earlier, the counter insurgency needs the population support, so the government would have to render the insurgents inactive and non-influential by making sure they have strong and secure relations with the population. The only way that this tactic can be effective in counter insurgency is when there is a clear understanding of the culture and population at hand. The most important factor for defeating insurgency is having an understanding with the people and how they react with the insurgents and non-governmental organization. Ethics is one common public diplomacy that is emphasized in counterinsurgency operation counter insurgency operation in total is meant to show the population that they care about their safety and wellbeing and that they can be trusted. Conducting public diplomacy through relaying information and communicating with the public in a counterinsurgency is most successful when conversation can happen between the counterinsurgency team and the local population of the area of operation

POPULATION CONTROL; this tactics has to do with the forceful relocation of citizens to another area so as to find the insurgents. However, this tactic can be very difficult especially when it comes to freeing the citizens if they were kept hostage by the insurgent because most times, they end up hurting the citizens in the process. In this case, the counter insurgency operation needs to get another plan so as not to hurt the citizens. The common term here is “drain the water” or “drain the swamp”. In other words, this forceful relocation deprives the insurgents a place to seek cover or hide. But when there is no hostage, it is easier for them to move in and take action.

AIR OPERATIONS; air power can play an important role in counter insurgency, capable of carrying out a wide range of operations. In counter insurgency the use of aircraft to carry out specific tasks like the transportation of weapons or solders, the evacuation of citizens from attacked regions , are very vital in counter activities. While conducting air operations in attacked region, it is important that surveillance is carried out, intelligence gathering. Psychological operations too are also being assessed, through leather drops, loudspeakers, radio broadcasts and other communication devices. In open land where enemies have occupied, the use of air strike can be necessary so as to defeat enemies easily

 ‘