

Intelligence report: analysis of war in tikrit (iraq)

[Government](#), [Military](#)



Intelligence Report: Analysis of War in Tikrit (Iraq) Recent analysis indicates that Iraq is a country in crisis almost close to a civil war. First, some analysts claim that Iraq is suffering from her own internal power struggle, triggered by historical poor governance. Scholars believe that poor governance has led to the rise of opposition from all quarters, leading almost to an outbreak of a civil war. The second cause of her suffering is blamed for the mistakes that the USA made during and after her invasion in the year 2003. The third factor is the demographic pressure that comes as a result of population growth. The above-mentioned factors have contributed to the current ongoing wars in Tikrit.

Observers asserted that the current war in Tikrit is a result of poor governance. Here, they blame political leaders for inflicting the old wound through practices of inequality in the distribution of the nation resources. For instance, the 2010 election in Iraq is pointed as a factor that led to the sectarian division rather than unity. Moreover, the election made the current prime minister, Al-Maliki to become authoritative, leading to a fierce power struggle among Sunni leaders and Maliki government. The capturing of Tikrit, which is now being liberated, was a product of the government's failure.

The current violence seems to have been fueled by reckless actions such as misuse of military forces and abuse of human rights by the ISIL in Tikrit and other rebel held regions. The government has had to launch offensive in Tikrit to reclaim it from the rebels. According to Beale (1), the Shi'ite-Sunni conflict is part of the big problem in Tikrit and other regions.

Beale notes that the trail of destruction that has characterized Tikrit also shows systematic sectarian abuses. The Shia are said to have destroyed

Sunni home in Tikrit. What now remains are mangled remains of exploded armored vehicles. Iranian aid has been forthcoming but the war has never abated for a long time. However, there are signs that redemption is soon on the way. Government forces have been marching in on Tikrit (Botelho and Karadsheh 1).

Population displacement is a product of the current crisis in Tikrit. Again, the blame is piled on the government's failure to care for all communities. In many instances, the issue of unequal distribution of the income from natural resources such as oil is mentioned as a contributing factor to the ongoing wars in many parts of Iraq. The government, therefore, will have to do much to make everyone feel catered for as opposed to neglect, which was the forerunner of the crisis. Although normalcy may return to Tikrit, there is still much that needs to be done to mend the mistrust created by the ISIL.

In short, what is happening in the war from the coalition partners to the actual societies affected by the war in Tikrit is that ISIL has been seen as a global menace to peace and stability. Coalition forces and Iraqi forces have demonstrated that the world can work together towards defeated a common foe. No single action of ISIL is justifiable despite the group having emerged out of injustice of the Iraqi government.

Work Cited

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