

For Hastelem only

DEFENCE STUDIES
FUNDAMENTALS OF WAR AND PEACE

UNIT-1

INTRODUCTION

1. Meaning & Definition - Defence Studies.

Defence Studies is also known by various names like defence and Strategic Studies, military studies, military science, war and National Security studies and Strategic Studies in the world.

The Approach to the study of national security is interdisciplinary and as such encompasses such aspects like geopolitics and military geography, science & technology, economics of defence, conflict management and conflict Resolution etc.

- It expose the individual to an in-depth analysis of contemporary events and issues.
- provides broad field in Indian military History. The Defence Organisation of India, like (DRDO) India's National Security, the Economics of Defence.

DRDO - Defence Research and Development Organisation

Career options:

- Candidates who passed in Bachelor's/ Master's degree in this aspect, start their career as
 - Lecturers & Professors
 - Research fields in International Relations, geostrategic, geopolitical, Socio-economic and tactical aspect of war.
- One can get jobs from Indian Army,
 - Indian Navy
 - Indian Airforce
 - Education ^{work} corps
 - Defence Journalism and more fields
- Can also join
 - * Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA)
 - * Defence ~~and~~ Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)

War :

Definition :

" a state of Armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country "

→ war is a state of Armed conflict between states, governments, societies and informal paramilitary groups, such as mercenaries, insurgents and militias.

→ It is generally characterized by extreme aggression, violence, and destruction, mortality using Regular (or) irregular Forces.

Polemology : From Greek : Polemos — war
logy — "study of"

→ war must entail weapons, military technology, equipment, military tactics, strategy and logistics.

Types of Warfare .

* Biological warfare

* chemical warfare

* civil warfare

* conventional warfare

* Nuclear warfare

* cyber warfare

* Information warfare

* Total warfare

* unconventional warfare

Battle:

"a sustained fight between large organised armed forces"

- A battle is a combat in warfare between two or more armed forces.
- A war is usually consists of multiple battles.
- A battle with limited engagement between the forces.
- Battles are usually named for where they take place.

08/06 Tactics vs Strategy

Tactics → It is a conceptual action aiming at the achievement of a goal.

Strategy → Strategy is a set of ideas implemented by organisation to pursue desired strategic goals.

Greek word ⇒ Strategos

↓
(art of the general)

(or)
Ru. nit a the. arrangement)

Military Strategy deals with the plan and conduct of campaigns the movement and disposition of forces.

tactics → Short term decision - immediate
⇒ on time plan

Strategy → overall plan - Long term plan
↳ pre planned

Strategy defines itself as - what are ^{you} going to do reach a desired (or) certain objective or goal and the tactics are the various steps and approaches used in the plan.

strategy & tactics are two different things...

Strategy - refers to a direction toward a goal.
tactics - action taken to support the strategy

strategy is a overall campaign plan where tactics used as on time plan.

Security:

"the state of being free from danger or threat"

It is a measure that are taken to protect a place (or) to ensure the people who are in the boundary line

→ Precaution taken to ensure against theft, Natural calamities, Poverty Economical Problems, Financial issues.

→ Security explains the protection or defence against danger.

Nation Security describes the people's protection - it is the foremost work of govt. So it is must. It is Essential & primary.

Classification of War:

Biological warfare:

(or) germ warfare, is the use of weaponised biological toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses & fungi.

Chemical warfare:

involves the use of weaponised chemicals in combat. poison gas as a chemical weapon.

3) Civil war:

war between the forces belongs to the same nation.

4) Conventional warfare:

- using limited damage of weapons
- not exclude weapons of mass destruction.

5) Cyber warfare:

organisation to attack and attempt to damage one's personal information.

6) Thermonuclear:

b) Nuclear warfare:

→ used nuclear weapons as a primary weapons to destruction.

7) total war:

→ no limits

→ more civilian casualties

8) unconventional warfare:

→ opp. to conventional.

→ achieve desired victory through any kind of matter.

9) Proxy war:

It is instigated by Supreme Power or imperialistic nation, but not they directly involved.

b) limited war:

→ have limits on all aspects.

→ they preserve those resources for other purposes.

→ otherwise opponent use all the resources.

• - on L. Int. war.