

UNIT-II: EVOLUTION OF WARFARE

Principles of warfare:

- * objective.
- * offensive action.
- * Surprise.
- * concentration.
- * Economy of the force.
- * Security.
- * Mobility.
- * cooperation.
- * Administration
- * maintenance

U.S

U.K

1) objective:

Direct every military operation toward a clearly defined, definite and attainable objective. "The ultimate military purpose of war is the destruction of the enemy's armed forces and will to fight."

2) offensive:

Seize, retain and exploit the initiative. Even in defense, troops should

the level of aggressiveness

3) Concentration of the forces:

mass the effects of overwhelming combat powers at the decisive place and time.

4) Economy of the forces:

Employ all combat power available in the most effective way possible; allocate minimum essential combat power to secondary efforts.

5) Unit of Command (or) Cooperation:

For every objective, seek the unit of command and unit of effort.

6) Security:

Never permit the enemy to acquire unexpected advantage.

7) Surprise:

Strike the enemy at a time or place or in a manner for which he is unexpected.

8) Mobility: higher mobility are able to move more quickly to acquire win than forces with lower mobility.

Maintaining & Administrate the troops are more efficient role among the principles during at wars.

Causes of Warfare:

Some of the Reasons for warfare:

Economic Gain:

one country's wish to take control of another's country's wealth.

→ Pre-industrial times → Precious materials such as gold, silver or livestock such as cattle and horses.

→ In modern times → oil, minerals etc.,

ex: 1) Anglo Indian war (1766-1849)

2) "The winter war" (or) Finnish-soviet war

* Territorial Gain:

- * Religion
- * Nationalism
- * Revenge
- * civil war
- * Revolutionary war
- * Defensive war.

* Territorial gain:

→ acquire land.

→ Buffer zone (緩衝帶)
between two forces (or) country.

ex: 1) Mexican-American war (1846-1848)

2) Arab-Israeli war (or)
"Six day war"

* Religion:

Different religion fighting against
each other can cause a war.

ex: * The crusades (1095-1291)

* Thirty years war (1618-1648)

* Nationalism:

Nationalism in this context essentially
means attempting to prove that country
is superior to another by violent
subjugation. It also related to imperialism
which is conquering other country is
glorious and brings honour. Racism also be
linked to Nationalism.

ex: * world war I
(loyalty and patriotism caused
many countries in this way).

Revenge :

Seeking to punish, redress a grievance or simply strike back for a perceived slight can be also the factor for war.

ex: world war - II

(Treaty of Versailles imposed strict punishments on Germany resulted as a Second world war).

* civil war :

This war between the rulers who rule the country and their people.

ex: → American civil war (1861-1865)

→ Russian civil war (1917-1923)

→ Korean war (1950-1953)

NK - China.

SK - US.

* Revolutionary war :

A large section of the population of a country revolts against the individual (or) group that rules the country because they are dissatisfied with their leadership.

→ French Revolution (1789-1799)

* Defensive war:

In modern world, military aggression is more widely, so defensive war will be capacity against an aggressor

"we are attacking them before they inevitably attack us"

→ Cold war.