

## **UNIT III GUERRILLA WARFARE**

1. Concept and objectives
2. Characteristics Guerilla warfare
3. Elementary knowledge of Insurgency and Counter insurgency

## **UNIT IV NUCLEAR WARFARE**

1. Concept and origin
2. Effects of Nuclear Blast, Thermal Radiation, Nuclear Radiation.
3. Elementary knowledge of Missiles

## **UNIT V TERRORISM**

1. Definition and Causes
2. Types
3. Techniques

## Guerilla Warfare:

Guerilla warfare is a form of warfare by which strategically weaker side assumes the tactical offensive in selected forms, times and places. Guerilla warfare is the weapon of the weak. It is never chosen in preference to regular warfare, it is employed only when and where the possibilities of regular warfare have been foreclosed.

Over a course of evolution of warfare from animal warfare to the occurrence of modern nuclear warfare, now, the warfare has stepped into a new form of warfare known as "Asymmetric warfare" - fighting or war among unbalanced strength". Guerilla warfare is a type of asymmetric warfare.

The Guerilla strategy of denial does not aim at control over territory. Instead hit and run operations and ambushes are carried out to loosen state control over territory and population. Armaments are limited to light weapons. It is cheap to wage though it is rather expensive to counter. The Guerilla's goal is to impose cost on the adversary in terms of soldiers, supplies, infrastructure, peace of mind and most importantly time. In other words Guerilla warfare is designed "to destroy not the capacity but the will" of the adversary.

## Characteristics:

It is an aggressive or in other words, it has an offensive characters.

Defensive action means death for us.

Since we are inferior to the enemy in fire power & we have neither resources nor power base, we cannot defend ourselves against an offensive or a concentrated attack by Guerilla.

It is a tactic of attack and rapid withdrawal by which we preserve our forces.

Its function is to wear out, demoralize and distract the enemy forces, permitting the emergence & survival of Guerilla warfare which is destined to play the decision role in the revolutionary war. It is the warfare of high peoples support

## Insurgency:

An insurgency is an armed revolution against the established political order.

Insurgencies are internal affairs and are self sustaining. In essence, insurgencies are civil wars. It may be foreign aid or not.

### Characteristics:

1] Protractedness: Two sides of the same sword. Rebels require time to build their political support and military strength to overthrow a government, and also it is dangerous as insurgents use time as a weapon in itself to weaken the government.

## Q] Political Infrastructure:

The military aspect of insurgencies may differ but political aspect remains constant as the objective is mainly political related. The political infrastructure performs at 6 major functions.

- (1) Intelligence gathering & transmission
- (2) Provision of supply & financial resources
- (3) Recruitment
- (4) Political expansion & penetration
- (5) Sabotage, terrorism
- (6) Establishment of a shadow government.

## Guerrilla Tactics :

Guerrilla tactics is the common use by insurgent military forces. It is the classic play of weak against the strong operating in small units, guerrillas themselves avoid presenting themselves from the government forces. The benefits of tactics are manifold.

## Counter - Insurgency :

It is a comprehensive civilian and military efforts taken to defeat and contain insurgency and its root causes.