

## Unit : 2

### Historical Evolution of warfare

The historical evolution of warfare is briefly and clearly described in the book "A study of war" written by Quincy Wright. According to him, evolution took place in five stages:

- 1: Animal warfare
- 2: primitive warfare
- 3: Historical or medieval warfare
- 4: Modern warfare
- 5: Nuclear warfare
- 6: space warfare.

① Animal warfare : This warfare took place before the advent of human beings, One billion years ago, historical scientists believe. According to Darwin, the animals which existed in this period also waged war among them due to various reasons. The reasons may be shelter, food, sex and protection, Naturally, Animals have a fighting sense within them. They fight according to their natural habitats and environmental situations. The war or fight between the animals of these days are termed as "Animal warfare."

② primitive warfare : This warfare took place one million years ago. In this period, the people of America, Asia and Africa started to live socially in groups. Archaeologists say, this is the period, human beings started to speak. Since, the people has been living in groups social problems are the

reasons for them to Indulge in war. The war will occur between any two groups. shelter, protection, Vengeance are some of the reasons, They used stones sharp. bomboosticks, wooden rods, throwable weapons of fight with other groups. They used hit and hid method also.

◎ Medieval warfare : period - 1500 yrs ago. This is the period various civilization and culture arosed. During this period. language have been made into written by scholars. law and political system arosed. War has been made under law and it became national policy. They fought for social and economic conditions, protection, regional boundaries Religious, unity, vegence, Jealousy, Women abduction, political issues and for various law and crimes. They used cavalry, infantaries, chariots and elephants, bow and arrows, axe like javdin weapons also used in war. They formed various formation and strategy during war. They followed Dharma war law has been strictly. followed cavalry-cavalry. Infantary-Infantary, chariots-chariots, elephants - elephants, method of fighting.

◎ Modern warfare : Quincy wright denotes the period of modern warfare as "between" 15<sup>th</sup> century to 20<sup>th</sup> century." This is the period, in which gunpowder has been discovered productions have been made machinised bombs, Steam engine, petrol, electronic devices have been discovered in this period. Type writer arosed which resulted in communication and sharing of war type mgs or warnings. The consequence of war regarding

economic, social and political are clearly shown to the people. Lots of changes in war methods aroused due to Industrial revolution. Tanks, artillery, guns, pistols, armoured ships, variety of bombs have changed the methods of war. The reasons of war during this is due to imperialism, colonialism, culture, religions, border issues, security

⊙ Nuclear and space warfare: This period starts from the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> cen. Modern weapons and war bases involved in numbers. European countries were indulged in various war. So many peoples joined armed force and got trained. Industrial revolution and the sense of nationalism developed in many countries. In 1914 world war<sup>1</sup> begins. It spanned almost all the territories. New modern weapons aroused Tanks, modern artillery war, planes, U-boats (submarine) Destroyers, had developed 2<sup>nd</sup> world war, almost made a caution to the world. More and more high intensified weapons have employed. Jet plane, Rocket, Radars, electronic devices, warships, Aircrafts carries, cruisers or frigates have been employed. It resulted in Atombombs. As a result of Hiroshima and Nagasaki atombombs, attacks many countries started to test various bombs; missiles (which could attack to a long distance). All super powerful nation in the world are day by day creating a new powerful weapons, threatening the humanities. Land warfare, Air warfare, Naval warfare. Now man started to use space as a war place. He termed it as "star war".

principle of war : Human beings have been fighting war since the dawn of the history. The causes of these wars have been many and varied. The number involved range from small groups to wars including millions of people. Wars have been influenced by the prevailing political, social, economic, scientific and technological conditions at that time when we analyse the various war it is possible to deduct a broad pattern in the warfare thoughts. These have been abstracted as the principle are not formulas for winning times. ~~They principle are not~~ should be taken as essential points to be remembered while planning for war. There are ten principles of war which are explained below with illustrative example.

1: Selection and maintenance of Aim: This is the first and foremost principle of war. After analysing many ingredients for the war, the correct aim for the war should be selected and maintained. As an eg: Hitler chose the right aim of destroying the British airforce in 1940. But, he was tempted to attack Russia in the east. Therefore a part from many considerations, he gave up maintaining the aim of destroying the British airforce. This was the beginning of the disastrous events which brought about the defeat of Germany. No war can be fought without selecting the appropriate aim and maintaining it throughout the war.

2: Maintenance of Morale : A country may have the best machine equipments, weapons and commanders, but unless the soldiers and the other personal of armed forces are fully motivated to fight, the war ~~comes~~ ~~and~~ ~~finally~~ it is more likely to end in the defeat. Morale of it depends on physical conditions such as comfort and welfare. Good weapons, strong leadership and efficient commanders build the morale of the fighting forces, which lead to success. Leadership of Napoleon patriotic fever of Americans are eg: of morality.

3: offensive Action : It is necessary to use offensive action against the enemy. While, this is true on most of the occasions, situations may temporarily be in favour of defensive action. But, only through offensive or defeat. This principle should be used with the utmost discretion to suit the circumstance.

4: Surprise : The enemy can be caught off guard if an unknown element is suddenly introduced. This enhances the chances of winning a war. Therefore all chance of surprising the enemy at the most unlearnable time should be used. There are many ways of bringing about a surprise. They can be political, social, tactical, scientific, technology etc. Use of Atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki is the best examples.

5: Concentration of force : Decisive concentration of all essential force at the needed moment and in the most important direction to achieve in this mission. In Ancient days the saints or scholars decided the winner of the war based on concentration or mass of force, however they will fight.

6: Security: It will be obvious that it is always to protect the bases, weapons system and troop from enemy activity. Base defence forces, patrols, reconnaissance and intelligence are some of the means to bring security. It may be stated that a force; however strong, efficient, well-equipped and well-led it cannot be hope to find success if it does not give due weightage to security in its planning and action.

7: Economy of Effort: This principle brings out the fact that the appropriate level of forces and weapons ought to be used in every operations. No country can be afford to squander forces, weapons, vehicles and other resources. This does not mean the stinginess in the use of means available. A part from which the use of resources acceptable level of casualties also have to be borne in mind.

8: Mobility: All plans of operations should be capable of adjusting themselves to changing circumstances. They should not be rigid as to impose heavy penalties while shifting and changing them. Mobility should be build while planning.

9: Co-operation: There is a definite need for co-operation at every level between civilians, citizens, factory workers, armed forces, bureaucracy, commands and the cabinets. In specific sense, There should be co-operation between three wings of the armed force at every stages.

10: Administration: This is the management of all affairs of the war except that of actual fighting. Re-cruitment, training, weapons, research, finance, supplies, medical etc.