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Journal of Defense Management

Editorial

Editorial on Chemical Warfare

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EDITORIAL

Chemical warfare is the use of chemical compounds poisonous properties as weapons. This type of warfare is distinguished from nuclear, chemical, and radiological warfare, which are all forms of warfare. During World War, the first large-scale use of a conventional mass destruction weapon chemical, biological, or nuclear involved the successful use of chemical weapons. Because of the science and engineering mobilization activities of the main belligerents, historians now refer to the Great War as the chemical war.

A new and complex public health problem was produced by the creation, manufacture and deployment of war gases such as chlorine, phosgene and mustard, which threatened not only soldiers and civilians on the battlefield, but also chemical workers on the home front involved in the large-scale production processes. During that battle, the tale of chemical weapons research and development Colonial rivalry, economic rivalry, and various ideological and cultural clashes among Europe's growing nation states were among the causes of World War.

A complicated and binding system of alliances between the Central Powers Austria Hungary, Germany, and Turkey and the Allied Powers Chemical warfare nerve agents are anticholinesterase compounds that are specifically engineered to cause crippling effects or death during combat. Both community emergency preparedness and the rehabilitation of military facilities where agents have been processed and/or stored are important and is the availability of simple, succinct, and timely information on agent characteristics and care, as well as health-based exposure recommendations derived using modern data analysis techniques. The nerve agents GA tabun, GB sarin, GD soman, GF cyclosarin, and VX, as well as agent GE, have these parameters are summarized.

Several international agreements have sought to restrict and finally eliminate chemical weapons. In 1874 ungratified the Brussels Declaration forbade parties to use poison or poisoned weapons. The Hague Conference, which was signed in 1899 and came into force in 1900, prohibited the use of projectiles the purpose of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases.

Among the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), chemical warfare (CW) is probably one of the most brutal created by mankind. CW agents are extremely toxic synthetic chemicals that can be dispersed as a gas, liquid or aerosol or as agents adsorbed to particles to become a powder. These CW agents have either lethal or incapacitating effects on humans.[1] They differ from explosive chemicals in which the destructive effects are caused by shear force and are localized. Thousands of toxic substances are known, but only some of them are considered as CW agents based on their characteristics, viz. high toxicity, imperceptibility to senses and rapidity of action after dissemination and persistency, and are listed as scheduled chemicals in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

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Received: February 15, 2021; **Accepted:** February 20, 2021; **Published:** February 25, 2021

Citation: Bharathi B (2021) Editorial on Chemical Warfare. J Defense Manag. Vol.11 Iss.2: 205