

Military Sciences of Biosafety and Biosecurity Procedures

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DESCRIPTION

A significant biological attack is fairly unlikely, and within the next ten years, it is somewhat likely or, in the opinion of more than 25% of those surveyed. Therefore, any other term (such as military studies, research, R&D, and others) used to refer to military science in any language has a considerably older history and may have a wider reach. Military science is the phenomena of systematic and critical examination of subjects relating to the military. Examining the opinions of senior American officials and lawmakers, former senior policymakers, and nonprofit specialists concerning the extent of the biological weapons danger is one technique to determine if that is the case. The survey outlined in this report's first section does just that, while the second asks the same three groups of people for their opinions on whether any action should be made to address the threat posed by biological weapons and how important it is to prioritise such efforts.

Traces of military science

Traces of military sub-disciplinary sciences: The "sub-discipline" approach, in which military-related science is incorporated into a discipline-specific science, leaves an obvious mark. This would encompass subjects like military medicine, psychology, sociology, ethics, and technology, among others. Many of which are affiliated with larger scientific disciplines and have their own international organisations and journals. As a result, each of these military specialties has its own body of literature, which is situated within a larger paradigm.

Traces of an inter-disciplinary military science field: Another recurring theme in most of the science that is undertaken and published in regard to the military is that it is subject-specific and contextually framed rather than being cautiously disciplinary driven and positioned. As a result, these scientific methodologies frequently employ a relatively inter-disciplinary approach in a pragmatic manner. The ISMS working group structure is concrete evidence of such a trace. In this instance, the working groups are arranged around a number of subject-specific topics.

Traces of an independent military science: Early in the history of humanity, enemies tried to use disease as a weapon, but they

frequently struggled to do so successfully. The basis for biological weapons is naturally occurring diseases that afflict and/or kill people, animals, and plants. Bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae, and toxins are all sources of disease. Both contagious and non-contagious diseases, such as plague and anthrax, can be used as weapons. that is built and elaborated on its own premise. and elaborated on its own premise when we put aside our bias towards a contemporary disciplinary understanding of science and look more closely at the more foundational works we frequently use as a military-academic springboard. The numerous early attempts to address the essence of what characterises war in general and warfare in particular, and, subsequently, how conflicts should be fought by the military and the state, leave a noteworthy trace in this sense

Subsidiary subject division

The three prior traces blend into a layered whole, revealing even another trace. The Peischel model of Core- and Subsidiary Subject Division contains a trace of this. Here, the term "core subject" refers to those topics like strategy, operations, tactics, logistics, and leadership that are contextually specific to the commander's professional behaviour. But the 'prefix' subjects for the military core subjects are the subsidiary subjects. They are based on and evolved from larger scientific knowledge that is not just applicable to the military, such as military pedagogy, military sociology, military medicine, and other fields. This means that the military sciences with a "s" relate to the broader sense, which includes the subsidiary subjects, while the military sciences with a singular "s" refer to the science of the core.

CONCLUSION

Military studies includes the study of military science, war and strategic analysis, and national security analysis. Armed forces do need to complete this research in order to defend the populace from threats like war and natural disasters. Handling war or events resembling war is the art of warfare. The ability to use a variety of tactics and methods to win the fight is the art of warfare. In the curriculum for military studies, proficiency with weapons, proficiency with bows and arrows, proficiency with horses in battle, and proficiency with mounted combat are all covered.

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