NAME: EMMANUEL SHAMAKI

MATRIC NO: 17/SMS10/003

COURSE TITLE: THE MILITARY AND UNMANNED MACHINE TECHNOLOGIES - READING ASSIGNMENT

COURSE CODE: PCS 312

LEVEL: 300

QUESTION: KINDLY READ UP ON THE HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF UNMANNED VEHICLES AND ROBOTIC AND AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS.

ANSWER:

An unmanned vehicle or uncrewed vehicle is a vehicle without a person on board. Uncrewed vehicles can either remote controlled or remote guided vehicles, or they can be autonomous vehicles which are capable of sensing their environment and navigating on their own. Autonomous military systems have become an integral part of any modern army. Here is the story evolution with certain examples. Autonomous military systems have been used by armed forces around the world war and their importance to the battlefields of the battlefields of the future is only set to grow exponentially.

The consensus among this group is that the face of warfare is changing, as evidence by both changes in battlefield doctrine and practice of U.S. adversaries and in the rapidly evolving development of advanced warfighting technologies. Among these, advances in such areas as artificial intelligence (AI), autonomous systems, and human augmentation technologies can be threatening in the hands of adversaries, coupled with both conventional and asymmetric strategies of engagement with U.S forces. At the same time, mastery of such technologies can provide U.S. forces with strategic and tactical advantage. The issue is to determine the role of the human as advanced warfighting technologies develop and how policies for managing defense human resources should change to provide personnel with the necessary capabilities to operate with these technologies in this new environment.

 It is assumed that the nature of threats and the technology that militaries use to combat them will change in the future. It is further assumed that these broader changes have the capacity to define the military profession of the future. In this perspective, they explore operational trends in the future warfare and trends in emerging technologies that are likely to play a major role in future warfare and then discuss the implications for future personnel policies.

War is won by breaking an enemy’s morale until their ability to resist collapses. Proxy and civil war will continue to flourish, as will conflicts on the peripheries of power blocs. The danger of inadvertent escalation is high. The planet has already survived the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, the soviet false alarm of 1983, and the Norwegian black brant nuclear – rocket scare of 1995. Eventually luck might run out, and when it does, cities will likely be ground zero. The world’s city dwelling population exploded from 746 million in 1950 to 4.2billion in 2018, according to the UN. To dominate its population centers. There are reasons that coming wars will be more, not less, deadly. As weapons systems become increasingly accurate satellite positioning, surgical strikes on military targets will seem more viable. Humans are still useful in technological driven warfare, because man made these machines and for them not go out of control man has to be involved because man with his intelligence is needed and this technology can be destroyed in the process of accident or warfare man has to be the engineer to fix this problem. Finally, without man technology is useless.