POWER
<table>
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<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tr>
<td>Discuss the element of power and determinants of power?</td>
<td>Power is the central concept International Relations.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2. Determinants - Stage of Economic Development
SCHOLARS HAVE GIVEN FOLLOWING ELEMENTS OF POWER

3. Political Stability.
4. Social structure (if social structure is homogeneous it is easy to arrive at consensus, then where social structure is heterogeneous)
SCHOLARS HAVE GIVEN FOLLOWING ELEMENTS OF POWER

5. Leadership
SCHOLARS HAVE GIVEN FOLLOWING ELEMENTS OF POWER

6. Intelligence
SCHOLARS HAVE GIVEN FOLLOWING ELEMENTS OF POWER

7. Technology
8. Military Power
9. Ideational Power
SCHOLARS HAVE GIVEN FOLLOWING ELEMENTS OF POWER

Elements and determinants are same, the only difference is when nation is able to use the elements skillfully it becomes the determinant of power.
One of the earliest theories on element of power and determinants of power is given by Kautilya (Saptanga Theory)
On the basis of above determinants, we make measurement of power.

However, measurement of power cannot be done with precision and there is always a possibility of miscalculation.
On the Basis of amount of Power Countries are categorized as:

1. Superpower - Example - USA
2. Great Powers
3. Middle Powers
4. Small Powers
1. SUPERPOWER

- Example - USA
- It means extraordinary power and other Nations even in combination cannot challenge superpower.

- Hence the option is bandwagoning.
2. GREAT POWERS

• Example - China, Russia, Britain, France.

• Countries which are able to protect their interest on their own.
3. MIDDLE POWERS

- The country which can protect its interest in combination with others.
- Example Japan, Germany, Israel.
4. SMALL POWERS

- Example
- Bhutan
- Maldives
- Nepal
- Malaysia
• Discuss the types of power and which type of power is most suitable in 21st century.
Power is a relational concept, power means ability to get things done from the others even against their wish.
Joseph Nye classified power in international politics into two types.
Joseph Nye classified power in international politics into two types.

1. Hard Power (Concrete)
2. Soft Power (Invisible)
1. Hard Power (Concrete)
   - Military (Strict)
   - Economic (Carrot)

2. Soft Power (Invisible)
   - Cultural
   - Ideological
1. Hard power is materialistic or resource based whereas soft power is non materialistic.
2. Hard power requires less time to build whereas soft power requires more time.
3. The result of hard power can be realized in short time whereas the result of soft power to realize take long duration.
4. Hard power is controlled by the state whereas soft power is in the hands of civil society.
5. Hard power can be used as and when required by the state where as soft power may or may not be used at the will of the state.
6. Hard power is compelling in nature soft power is based on consent.
COMPARISON BETWEEN HARD AND SOFT POWER

Both hard and soft power may fail yet the consequence of hard power can be more adverse. If any country is goes for increasing her power it provoke others to form counter coalition.
Question

- Which Power is More Relevant.
According to Joseph Nye, in the age of complex interdependence there is a considerable decline in the situations where hard power can be utilized.
According to Richard Rosecrance, between military power and economic power, nations should give primacy to economic power. He supports the idea of trading state rather than military state.
However realist scholars like K. Waltz, Mearsheimer believe that if we overlook hard power it can prove detrimental.
WHICH POWER IS MORE RELEVANT

- Soft power creates power of attraction but it does not compels other countries to do what one wants.
• **Joseph Nye** has revised his ideas and have accepted that soft power alone is not sufficient.

• He gives the concept of smart power which means the combination of hard and soft.
According to Joseph Nye, Smart power is an approach which underscores the necessity of strong military power but invest heavily in institutions, partnerships and alliances.
According to former US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, we cannot work with 19th century concepts. She suggests smart power as a skillful use of military, economic cultural, diplomatic power.
Obama Administration had made defence, diplomacy and development (3Ds) the basis of its foreign policy.
WHICH POWER IS MORE RELEVANT

- In recent years Scholars like John Chipman talks about fast power.
- Fast Power is based on new darwinian idea.
- According to which flower is the principle is “survival of the fastest rather than fittest”.

According to John Chipman, speed has also become the determinant of power.
WHICH POWER IS MORE RELEVANT

• The method of survival is the ability to adapt.
• More agile and more adaptive the country is, much better it is.
• We are living in an age where speed rather than heft matters.
• Fast Power is desirable but well considered patient options are better than ill considered hasty option.
Management of Power - 2 Ways

1. Balance of Power
2. Collective Security
1) BALANCE OF POWER

- Conventional weapons - Military Power
Question

- Discuss the main attraction of the theory of balance of power and critically examine the relevance of the concept in 21st century?
- The real problem with the theory of the balance of power is not that it has no meanings rather it has many too meanings.
- Why balance of power is known as ambiguous and murky concept?
INTRODUCTION

• Balance of power is considered as the universal law in international politics.

• Balance of power will remain relevant so for common sense is relevant.

• The assumptions of balance of power is based on the westphalian world order.
According to David Hume, Balance of power is common sense.
According to Kenneth Waltz, Balance of power is the automatic response to the structural conditions of Anarchy found in International politics.
WHAT IS THE THEME OF BALANCE OF POWER?

• Since International Politics is in the state of anarchy.
• Nations have to depend on self help for survival.
• In a situation of anarchy where there is no global policeman to enforce international law nations will have to depend on power.
WHAT IS THE THEME OF BALANCE OF POWER?

• When one country increase power it makes other countries insecure.
According to Kenneth Waltz, if any country tries to increase its power disproportionately it will force country vailing collision. Hence there is no point going for increasing power limitlessly.
WHAT IS THE THEME OF BALANCE OF POWER?

- Countervailing coalition is a natural response because every country is concerned with its survival, balancing makes sense because appeasement with the rising power may ultimately prove detrimental.
WHAT IS THE THEME OF BALANCE OF POWER?

• Thus according to balance of power theory whenever any country increases power.

• The other countries come together to check the rise of power and to maintain balance.
WHAT IS THE THEME OF BALANCE OF POWER?

• Thus for balance of power theorists, power is an antidote to power.
• Which means only power can manage power.
• It means we cannot rely on International law or morality.
Purpose

1. It protects the Sovereignty
2. It protects International Peace
METHODS OF BALANCING
There are two methods

Internal

External

Internal (self-capacity) is more reliable than external. (coalition)
Since European countries recognised that balance of power is necessary for protection of the sovereignty of all countries, they have gone for following techniques.
They have gone for following techniques:

1. Arms race

2. Disarmament

3. Partitioning the territory like Germany, India.

4. Creation of buffer state so that the two major powers do not come face to face.
TECHNIQUES OF BALANCE OF POWER

• For Example- Britishers have made Afghanistan as a buffer state between British India and Russian empire.
• Similarly they made Nepal, a buffer state between British India and Chinese and Russian empire.
TECHNIQUES OF BALANCE OF POWER

• It is to be noted that balance of power has been the hallmark of British foreign policy.

• It is said that Britishers have elevated the balance of power to a level of fine arts.
They have gone for following techniques

5. De-militarisation as in case of Japan, Germany

6. Forcing country to pay reparation to make them weak.

7. Wars
TECHNIQUES OF BALANCE OF POWER

• For balance of power and external balance is required.

• Britain used to act as a balancer in European situations whenever there was a imbalance, it was used to intervene from the side of the weaker party.
HISTORY OF BALANCE OF POWER
HISTORY OF BALANCE OF POWER

• The first formal official recognition true balance of power was made in 1713 in the treaty to Utrecht.

• Famous historian A.J.P Taylor mentions time from 1848 to 1914 as the golden period of balance of power.
European countries formally accepted the balance of power as a system for protection of peace in European countries in 1815. In congress of vienna which led to the evolution of the concert of Europe, means the commitments which major european powers took to maintain the peace.
HISTORY OF BALANCE OF POWER

• Concert of Europe could provide around 100 years of peace that is from 1815 to 1915.

• Balance of power is considered as a murky concept. There is a lack of clarity among scholars with respect to the meaning of balance of power.

• Some consider it as a system and some consider it as a foreign policy.
PREREQUISITES OF BALANCE OF POWER

1) It applies in Regional Context
2) There should be 4,5 actors which means it works in Multipolar Situations.
3) Absence of any International Actor
4) Reliance on conventional weapons
4) Presence of Balancer
Criticism of Balance of Power

1) By Liberals
2) By Realist
3) By Social Constructivist
1. BY LIBERALS

- **Woodrow Wilson** was critique of balance of power because he believed that balance of power does not provide a sustainable basis of peace.

- According to liberals balance of power inoculated against measles but it gave rise to plague.
1. BY LIBERALS

- It may stop a small war but can ultimately give rise to world wars.

- Reasons- Nations form coalitions and hence all get involved.
2) BY REALIST

• Stephen Walt

• Book- “Theory of Alliances”
According to Stephen Walt, Nations do not go for balance of power rather they go for Balance of Threat.
2) BY REALIST

• Balance of threat is a better view than balance of power, which suggests that countries will go for balancing only when they perceive the threat.
Stephen Walt has given four conditions to determine threat perception:

1. Aggregate Power
2. Geographical Proximity
3. Offensive Capacity
4. Offensive Intentions
POWER TRANSITION THEORY

- Scholar - Kenneth Organski
• Balance of power theory does not testify historical evidence.

• Why- If we look into the history that has been greater probability of war when there is an equilibrium in power rather than being there has been huge gap in powers.
According to these theories, the most dangerous periods are when power transition takes place, more even distribution of power greater chances of war exist.

In most of the situations the party which is weaker or insecure starts the war.
3) BY SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIVIST

- The balance of power theory focuses on material forces and miss the central role played by ideational forces like norms and identities.
DETERRENCE THEORISTS

• Scholar - Bernard Brodie
4) DETERRENCE THEORISTS

- The Post Second World War situation are very different from the pre second world situations.

- The reason is the presence of nuclear weapons.

- When nuclear weapons are present, war can be stopped only by balance of terror, which means nuclear balance.
• Que. Critically examine the relevance of the Theory of Balance of Power in Contemporary Times.
1. Considered as Universal Law or Equivalent to Common Sense.
2. It is a murky concept with Multiple Interpretation.
Concept of Balance of Power

1. Based on westphalian world order
2. Ideal conditions of operation
3. Techniques employed
4. Relevance
1. Relevance has been questioned from time to time.

A) After First World War
B) After Second World War
C) Rise of 2 Superpowers
D) After the End of Cold War
A) AFTER FIRST WORLD WAR

• The strongest criticism came from Woodrow Wilson who gave the alternative of collective security.

• However as suggested by E.H. Carr in his Book - “20 Years Crisis”, collective security proved to be a utopian concept because the world is torn apart by the selfish interests of different individuals & groups.
Even Pandit Nehru was critical of balance of power and believed that it is nervous state of peace.
B) AFTER SECOND WORLD WAR

• Ideal conditions in which balance of power operators have ceased to exist.

• Why- International politics was not confined to regional context rather it become International.
C) RISE OF 2 SUPERPOWERS

- When superpowers exist balancing does not make sense.
- So nations go for bandwagoning.
- In such situations the status of other states is like satellites and their sovereignty became just formal.
C) RISE OF 2 SUPERPOWERS

• Only superpower can Balance Superpower.
• The only way balance can be maintained between the superpowers is by acquiring nuclear deterrence.
• Hence, a new type of balance emerge which is called as balance of terror.
C) RISE OF 2 SUPERPOWERS

• Balance of terror is based on the doctrine of mutually assured destruction.

• Thus, the invention of nuclear weapons have brought considerable change in the security strategy of countries.
D) AFTER THE END OF COLD WAR

- The nature of world order changes considerably
  - 1. USA is the single super power and hence nations prefer bandwagoning.
  - 2. In post cold war situations a new concept has emerged known as self balancing.
D) AFTER THE END OF COLD WAR

- It means political balancing.
- Since hard balance is against super power is out of questions, nations at times do soft balancing against USA’s unilateralism.

- In post cold war situations the biggest security threat comes from asymmetrical actors (Terrorist Groups).
D) AFTER THE END OF COLD WAR

- Balance of power is a state centric concept and does not talk about security threats coming from non state actors.
- A new concept has emerged known as “asymmetrical balancing” which shows nation cooperating against non state actors.
- For example Global War on terrorism vs transnational terrorist organizations.
D) AFTER THE END OF COLD WAR

- There has been a considerable growth of International organisations which is transferring International societies from complete anarchy to an anarchical society.

- An anarchical society does address security dilemma to some extent.
Scenario of Balance of Power in Different Contexts

North America
No Relevance

South America
No Relevance

Africa
No Relevance

Between US and Russia
Peace is maintained by data and even in post cold war situations.
5. ASIA PACIFIC

- Balance of power does have relevance.
- It is evident from the USA’s policy towards Asia Pacific i.e, pivot to Asia which has been renamed as rebalance.
- In the region, USA is a Resident Power.
5. ASIA PACIFIC

• USA has Treaty agreements with neighbours of China, USA also provides extended deterrence to it alliances like Japan, Taiwan, S Korea.

• However, at present US allies are not very sure about US commitments.

• Hence, some of them are choosing bandwagoning with China.
5. ASIA PACIFIC

• For Example - Philippines and other ASEAN countries with exception of Vietnam.

• On the other hand Japan, India, Vietnam, South Korea are also trying for making counter coalition in informal sense.

• The main challenge to rising China is India.
5. ASIA PACIFIC

- India is entering into strategic partnerships with Chinese neighbors.
- Look East has been elevated to act East which is more strategic in nature.
- India is going for balancing the rising China even by entering into closer defence partnership with US leaving the earlier reluctance.
5. ASIA PACIFIC

- It is to be noted that the balance of threat perception is high in India with respect to rise in China.

- There is a possibility of conventional war considering both the countries have no first use policy.
5. ASIA PACIFIC

• As China is fast increasing its powers, India is also under compulsion to go for internal and external balancing.

• There are predictions that the history of 21st century will be written by Indian Ocean.
6. MIDDLE EAST

- Middle East politics is extremely complicated considering the role of external actors like US, Russia, European Union, China, presence of non state actors like ISIS, still in Middle East.
6. MIDDLE EAST

- The game of balance of power does have relevance considering the regional rivalries among the poles in Middle East politics.

- We can mention Saudi Arabia - Iran - Israel - Turkey and to some extent Qatar.
DETERRENCE
INTRODUCTION

• The term deterrence comes from the Latin word "dertation" which means to frighten.

• Deterrence implies frightening a country by communicating that in case a country goes for war, it will suffer either unacceptable damage or victory will come at the cost not worth paying.
The concept of deterrence is developed by “Game Theorists”.

The prominent scholar who have developed deterrence theory are Bernard Brodie, Thomas Schelling, Herman Kahn, Kenneth Waltz.
INTRODUCTION

• Deterrence is an old military concept.
• It has been applied even in case of conventional war.
• However, since the invention of nuclear weapons, the term has been used in terms of nuclear balance.
• At present, it is primarily used in context of nuclear weapons.
INTRODUCTION

• Thus, in a Cold War situation, World War 3 could be avoided and peace could be protected only because of presence of nuclear balance between the two superpowers.

• The deterrence doctrine during the cold war was based on doctrine of MAD.
INTRODUCTION

- The then Soviet president Brezhnev explained MAD as a situation where the party which think of starting for the war is actually going for suicide.

- It means Mutually Assured Destruction.

- Up till 1989, the two superpowers kept 10,000 nuclear weapons in deployed state.
DETERRENCE WILL WORK ONLY IN FOLLOWING CONDITIONS

1. Actor should be Rational.
DETERRENCE WILL WORK ONLY IN FOLLOWING CONDITIONS

2. Deterrence will depend upon the Capacity of the Country to Communicate.
3. Deterrence will work only when the Adversary Believes in the Credibility of the Deterrence.
4. **Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD)** will Work only if a Country possesses Triad of Nuclear Weapon.
4. MAD will work only country possesses triad of nuclear weapon.

1. Airbase
2. Seabase
3. Landbase
MUTUAL ASSURED DESTRUCTION (MAD)

It is believed that no country will have practically the capability to destroy all the three types of capabilities in a single attack.

- Thus, MAD implies a capacity to survive and to go for second strike and inflict unacceptable damage. (Meaning Targeting Civilian Population).
MUTUAL ASSURED DESTRUCTION (MAD)

- Thus, credible deterrence requires huge investment and would result into an arms race to keep it credible.

- Countries can go for different Strategies.

- Some examples are given.
Countries can go for Different Strategies for Example

1. Direct deterrence
   - Example USA and Russia
   - India and Pakistan

2. Extended deterrence
   - Example USA umbrella to Japan.
MUTUAL ASSURED DESTRUCTION (MAD)

• Countries can go for various doctrines like massive retaliation or flexible response.
RELEVANCE OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE IN PRESENT TIME
RELEVANCE OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE IN PRESENT TIME

- Deterrence as a security policy has been a matter of debate.
- Supporters of deterrence - Realists are supporters of deterrence.
According to K Waltz, Nuclear weapons are ultimate weapons of peace.

The only reason cold war did not turning to hot war was the presence of nuclear weapons.
• K Waltz supports nuclear proliferation in the interest of peace.

• Mearsheimer also acknowledges the importance of nuclear weapon but only supports “Selective Proliferation”.
It means nuclear weapons to be possessed only by mature democracies and not by the countries in third world. The reason is they cannot ensure the command and control of nuclear weapons. However, Liberal and Social Constructivist scholars are against nuclear weapons.
Henry Kissinger, 
Opposed the Reliance on nuclear weapon because of the emergence of irrational actors. No amount of deterrence is works for human bombs.
• Social constructivist Scholar Nina Tannenwald suggest, that futility of acquiring nuclear weapons, The reason is the nature of international politics is changing.
RELEVANCE OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE IN PRESENT TIME

• New norms are emerging by which, wars was considered unacceptable.
• There are so many conditionalities in context of starting war.
• She mentions about the growth of taboo against nuclear weapons.
RELEVANCE OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE IN PRESENT TIME

• It is the reason that US could not use nuclear weapon the second time and remained involved in long wars, even at the cost of its hegemony.

• Since nuclear weapons are not to be used, it is better if countries reduce the reliance on nuclear weapon in the security doctrine.
RELEVANCE OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE IN PRESENT TIME

- It is the reason that US could not use nuclear weapon the second time and remained involved in long wars, even at the cost of its hegemony.

- Since nuclear weapons are not to be used, it is better if countries reduce the reliance on nuclear weapon in the security doctrine.
• Nina Tannenwald supports comprehensive nuclear disarmament as the way to achieve peace.
• According to Nina Tannenwald, it is unfortunate that none of the nuclear weapons state has supported the new nuclear disarmament treaty.
• However, it does not become irrelevant because it represent the majority of world public opinion.
• According to Professor Ramesh Thakur, Nuclear deterrence is overrated, there can be chances of the accidental use of nuclear weapons. (Note- Read article from Hindu- Ramesh Thakur)
Polarity of Power Thesis

Exponents

Kenneth Waltz

Mearsheimer
WHAT IS POLARITY?

- The distribution of power on globe is polarity.
- We can also use the term world order.
- There are three types of polarities so far or Three Types of World Order.
There are three types of polarities so far or three types of world order

1. Multipolarity
2. Bipolarity
3. Unipolarity
• What is polarity of power thesis according to K. waltz and Mearsheimer Bipolar world is more stable.
Why- Analysis of Multipolarity.

1. More number of actors
2. More confusion
3. More miscalculations and more chances of accidental use of nuclear weapons because more number of fingers on Trigger button.
ANALYSIS OF UNIPOLARITY
UNIPOLARITY IS INHERENTLY UNSTABLE WHY –

1. Hegemon Overstretches itself.
2. Free Riders take the Advantage Increase their Power.(e.g. China)
3. When country is too big to suffer from megalomania. Hegemon tends to destroy the order itself, Acts in unilateral manner, this provide justification to other countries to possess nuclear weapons which automatically impacts the hegemony.
ANALYSIS OF BIPOLARITY

- Most Stable - The two superpowers can maintain order in their own sphere and contain anarchy to some extent.

- Since, only two actors it is easy to keep watch. Less confusions and least chances of accidental use of nuclear weapon.
Question

• Why is polarity of power thesis less relevant and meaningful in the present architecture of balance of power?
1. WHAT IS POLARITY OF POWER THESIS

According to this thesis bipolar world is more stable and give reasons.
2. PRESENT ARCHITECTURE OF BALANCE OF POWER

(Nature of Post Cold War World Order)
It appears extremely complicated word order.
3. WRITE CONCEPT OF PRESENT WORLD ORDER

Joseph Nye, John Burton, Cohen and Nye.
Concept of Present World Order

1. Joseph Nye
   - 3D Chess Model

2. John Burton
   - Cobweb Model

3. Cohen and Nye
   - Complex Interdependence
PRESENT WORLD ORDER IS MULTILAYERED FOR APPLICATION OF THESIS

1. No relevance in North America.
PRESENT WORLD ORDER IS MULTILAYERED FOR APPLICATION OF THESIS

2. No relevance in European union because of the emergence of security community.
3. In terms of nuclear bipolarity, nuclear bipolarity exists between US and Russia and is the primary reason for absence of direct confrontation and hence they are in proxy war.
PRESENT WORLD ORDER IS MULTILAYERED FOR APPLICATION OF THESIS

4. Balance Of Power can be understood in Asia Pacific and in Middle East where architecture is appearing multipolar.
PRESENT WORLD ORDER

- It is not just a simple multipolar world like of westphalian type.
- It also include Complex interdependence.
- Hence, the thesis is not so relevant.
PRESENT WORLD ORDER

• Maybe stability remains in multipolar world order because of complex interdependence.

• For Example- Neither US nor China will prefer direct confrontation considering economic interdependence.
HEGEMONIC STABILITY THEORY
WHAT IS THE THEME?

- In order to maintain stability at global level, liberal world order is necessary.
WHY

- So long as liberal world order has been maintained, war could have been avoided.
- Wars took place when Nations try to go for monopolization or protectionism.
- However liberal world order never comes on its own nor continuous on its own.
- Liberal world order requires a hegemon.
WHAT IS THE ROLE OF HEGEMON?

1. To determine the rules of Liberal World Order.
WHAT IS THE ROLE OF HEGEMON?

2. Acting as a global policemen and punish those who destroy the liberal world order.
Examples of Hegemon

1. Up till World War II
   - Great Britain (Pax Britannica).

2. After World War 2
   - (Pax Americana).
WHAT DOES THE TERM PAX SYMBOLISES?

• Means dictated peace by Hegemon.
Quality of Hegemon

1. Hegemon should have Power or Capacity.
2. Willingness
1. HEGEMON SHOULD HAVE POWER OR CAPACITY.

- Capacity depends upon the element of power.
According to SP Huntington, the strategic location of Britain and USA provided them the advantage to be a Hegemon.
2. WILLINGNESS

- For Example- US had capacity to be a Hegemon but lacked willingness till World War II.
• Normally the span of hegemony is 100 years, after which it starts declining.
WHY STARTS DECLINING?

• Hegemon overstretches and free riders take the advantage.
• For example BRICS countries have challenged USA hegemony in economic sphere.
• Economic power is at the base military power.
WHY COUNTRY WOULD ACCEPT TO BECOME A HEGEMON?

• Hegemon benefit out of the system because rules are made by Hegemon.
WHY OTHER COUNTRIES WILL ACCEPT HEGEMONY?

• They will be benefited because hegemon has built the order.
Collective security

What is the theme of collective security?

What does it imply?
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• What is the theme of</td>
<td>• All for one and one for</td>
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<td>collective security?</td>
<td>all</td>
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<td>Question</td>
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| What does it imply? | • It challenges the realist view that security is the concern of the state.  
• Nation can rely on the self help.  
• Thucydides held that even God does not help and hence for survival there is no alternative to power politics. |
1. Realists take the partial view of Human Nature.
2. Man has reason to help others. (J Locke)
3. According to Woodrow Wilson, Balance of Power, cannot provide a Stable Basis of Peace.
Balance of power leads to arms race. If arms exist, war is always a possibility.
Pandit Nehru believed that balance of power can provide only the nervous state of Peace. This means there is always a fear of war.
Liberal Scholars suggested Alternative in the Form of Collective Security.
COMPARISON BETWEEN COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND BALANCE OF POWER
The idea of collective security is based on the balance power itself.

How- Both concepts believe that power is antidote to power which means power can be taken only by greater power.
• For Example -
• If a particular country tries to become preponderant power, others will combine to check their rise because it is in interest of all.
BASIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BOTH.

• Collective Security can be called as Institutionalized Balance of Power.
WHAT DOES INSTITUTIONALIZED BALANCE OF POWER MEANS?

• Collective security can be operated only when there exists an international organisation.

• Hence, league of nation was required to implement collective security after World War I. UN Security Council has been authorised for collective security.
WHAT DOES INSTITUTIONALIZED BALANCE OF POWER MEANS?

• Thus balance of power is informal and ad hoc in nature whereas collective security is formal and institutionalized.

• Balance of Power is based on secret pact whereas collective security is transparent.
DIFFERENCE IN COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND COLLECTIVE DEFENCE

• Examples- Collective Defence=
  • NATO
1. Collective defence is a regional concept whereas collective security is a global concept.
2. In collective defence, enemy is known but in collective security there is no designated enemy.
3. Collective defence is only for member states whereas collective security is universal i.e., countries even on members of UN approach for collective security.
• India has been against defence pact or Military Bloc.
• However, India has been in favour of collective security.
• One of the objective of NAM was to stay away from military blocs and to strengthen UN collective security system.
POSITION OF INDIA

Why -
- Collective security is supposed to be better for developing countries and joining military blocs goes against their interest.
According to Pandit Nehru, idea of collective defence is contradictory to collective security.
POSITION OF INDIA

- Why -
  - Going for collective defence means having no faith in collective security system of U N.
POSITION OF USA

• It was USA, which started formation of military blocs.

• According to USA, there is no contradiction because article 51 of UN charter provides for right to self defence to every country.
POSITION OF USA

• Collective defence is derived from right to self defence.

• According to USA, collective defence is only practical way to achieve collective security.
EXPERIENCE OF WORKING OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY?

- There are two models of collective security however both are failed models.
- 1. Model under League of nation.
- 2. In 1936 Ethiopia approached, League of Nation against invasion by Italy, again there was no help.
1. MODEL UNDER LEAGUE OF NATION

1\textsuperscript{st} experiment with collective security. However it failed to protect the countries which ultimately lead to World War II.
1. MODEL UNDER LEAGUE OF NATION

For Example - When China approached the League of Nations against Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931, it got no help.
Question

• Why collective security failed under League of Nation?
1. It is an idealistic concept which assumes that nations will forget their long term interest and will provide their forces in the interest of world peace and for the protection of any other country.
WHY COLLECTIVE SECURITY FIELD UNDER LEAGUE OF NATION?

• 2. USA was not the member of League of Nation.
• Collective security was idea of USA, in the absence of USA responsibility was on European powers i.e, France and Britain.
• They had no experience of collective security, they even didn't prefer collective security but had to accept it under USA's pressure.
2. USA was not the member of League of nation.

They continue their old balance of power politics.

They used to believe that communism is bigger threat than fascism.

Hence they went for appeasement for fascist power.
WHY COLLECTIVE SECURITY FIELD UNDER LEAGUE OF NATION?

• 3. As per the charter of League of nations.
  • Collective security will work only when there is a consensus.
  • It means all members of League of Nations should authorized.