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propaganda to military intervention. On the other hand, the reward can be in the form of economic, military, and diplomatic help. 3. Scope of Power: In Deutsch's words, the scope of power is the set or collection of all the kinds of classes of behavior, relations, and affairs that are effectively subjected to governmental power. This collection embraces all the types of activities a government seeks to control, domestic and foreign. The technological revolution has substantially increased the internal and external scope of power. In the present times, external control has taken various forms and become subtle and complex. A powerful state can now exercise power over the other state without firing a single shot. For example, most Latin American countries are economically and politically controlled by the US, albeit they are not formal colonies. Multinational corporations play a role in this machination of dependency and interdependence. Today, countries depend on one another for such important things as technologies, energy materials such as oil, uranium, and natural gas, investment capital, managerial personnel, unskilled labor, military equipment, and information processing systems. Role And Use Of Power: A nation may use power in international relations for various purposes; the chief among them are: National security: The defense of its territory and sovereignty is the main purpose of any modern state. National security is a vital national interest and a major determinant of every nation's foreign policy. Power plays a significant role in achieving this purpose and vital interest. Every nation has a department or ministry in charge of the defense of the country. This shows how all states feel that military or physical power must be possessed in the interest of national security. Many nations have fought defensive wars. A defensive war may be pre-emptive or preventive. Pre-emptive war is initiated by a defensive power to forestall an attack believed to be imminent. Military might and preparedness are essential to deter opponents' interference, or if they do occur to stop them. During the Cold War days, the USA justified its large nuclear stockpile because it was necessary as a deterrent power. The US sought to deter the Soviet Union by making it known that its nuclear striking force could survive a surprise attack and be capable of taking equally destructive retaliatory steps. During the Gulf War (1991), the US protected its vital interests and compelled Iraq forces to vacate Kuwait with its superior and sophisticated defense forces. Preserving Status Quo: The status quo policy aims to preserve the distribution of power prevalent at any time in history. The moment in history taken as a reference for pursuing the status quo policy is, often, the termination of the war. After the end of a war, a peace treaty is signed, indicating a new shift in power. Nations following the status quo policy utilize power to preserve the new shift in the balance of power. For example, from 1815 to 1848, certain European governments pursued a status quo policy, using their power to defend the Peace Settlement of 1815—the U.S.A. Monroe Doctrine (1823) and Truman Doctrine (1946) are other examples of using power to maintain the status quo in the American hemisphere and Western Europe, respectively. The policy of the status quo permits minor changes. But a major change altering the nation's supreme position Pursuing the policy will not be tolerated by it. Changing the Status Quo: Nations also use the power to change the status quo in their favor or pursue a policy of imperialism. Any effort to change the existing distribution of power in its favor means that the state follows a policy of imperialism. The most open and crude type of imperialism is military imperialism. Today, it is replaced by other more covert forms of imperial policy, such as economic and cultural imperialism. Alexander, Napoleon, Hitler, and more recently, Saddam Hussain used military power for their expansion. At times even nations claiming to fight defensive wars, as the allies in World Wars, may be tempted to have a treaty that not merely restores the pre-war balance but a new balance in its favor, for instance, the Treaty of Versailles which endeavored to keep Germany permanently weak. At times, the existence of a power vacuum or weak neighbors may tempt powerful states to take an interest in those areas. Military adventure as a method of using power is a gamble. It may succeed or may be lost. Economic imperialism or neocolonialism is less obtrusive. Economic expansion may be controlling foreign markets, exporting capital, providing economic aid and loans, and operating multinational corporations. Another Subtle way of changing the status quo is cultural imperialism. It does not indulge in the conquest of territory and its forcible retention, nor economic penetration; instead, it endeavors to change the existing balance of power by conquering people's minds. This is achieved through propaganda. Just as nations find it necessary to be armed and ready to meet any military aggression, they also use their power to counter economic and cultural expansion. Use in Diplomacy: A nation's diplomats also utilize power. Diplomats of powerful countries act more confidently in their diplomatic activities than diplomats of the less powerful states. Power helps nations at the negotiation table. It enables a nation to advance its particular claims or to resist the claims of other nations. The Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung once wrote: Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun. Likewise, it can be said that diplomatic strength comes out of political power. If a country is powerful, its diplomats can effectively employ the means of persuasion and reward. Their threat of punishment and use of force will carry more weight during diplomatic negotiations and maneuvering. Enhancing Prestige: Various states use power to enhance their prestige in the world. Enhancement is related to the show and demonstration of power. For this reason, nations occasionally display power and strength before the other nations of the world in various ways. On such occasions as Independence Day or Republic Day, when dignitaries and diplomats are watching, military demonstrations serve to impress on them the country's military preparedness. When the USA tested the atomic bombs in the Pacific in 1946, she invited many foreign dignitaries to see the fact that the USA was bombing a group of ships larger than many of the world's navies. Another frequently employed method of demonstrating power and at the same time solidarity or friendship with another nation is the exchange of fleets or visits of armed ships to the harbors of friendly countries. The timing of such visits or exchanges is also significant. If just before the outbreak of hostilities or when a country is being threatened, the visits are meant to show the potential enemy that he will have to face the combined force of two nations. On all other occasions, such exchanges serve to show the world that the country is interested in the region's affairs and has power, which it will use when necessary. Finally, a nation may exhibit its power and will to use it by calling for partial or total mobilization. When it feels threatened by an enemy, a nation seeks to convince the enemy and the rest of the world that it means to defend itself and that it has an adequate workforce for this purpose. Thus, the prestige or reputation for military might and preparedness is used by countries to their advantage. But sometimes, there should not be a wide gap between the apparent prestige and real power. To follow a policy of falsehood is perilous, while to neglect prestige is to lose the opportunity to put to full use the power at one's disposal. Serving National Interests: Power is used to fulfill vital national interests such as national security and independence, preserve the status quo and prestige, etc., and accomplish other national interests. These may be geographical, political, economic, social, educational, scientific, technical, strategic, cultural, etc. Each country may have its national interests according to its specific needs and conditions. Power alone can help achieve all these interests. The more powerful a country is, the easier it will be to achieve them than the other nations. Power is thus the main tool used by nations to fulfill their various national interests. REFERENCES: 1. RH. Hartmann, ed. Readings in International Relations (New York 1967, 3rd ed.), p. 41. 2. Kautilya Arthashastrm: Part II, trans. RP. Kangle, 2nd ed. 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