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Education
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**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
Open University**

(Established by Government of Gujarat)

CERTIFICATE IN INDIA'S NATIONAL SECURITY



**Introduction To National Security
Traditional & Contemporary**

CINS-01

Message for Students

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University established in 1994, is the only State Open University of Gujarat. It is a mighty contributor in the State's higher education with cumulative enrolment of 8,00,000+ students. The University impacts the lives of citizens of Gujarat with easy access to higher education without any barriers of age, time and space; for it offers more than 80 programmes of Regular and Vocational-Professional courses comprising of Ph.D., Post-Graduate, Graduate, PG Diploma, Diploma, and Certificate; with 250+ Study Centres and 06 Regional Centres across Gujarat.



In past two years, university has pro-actively implemented innovative student-friendly practices as per the *National Education Policy-2020*, established *Gargi* – Centre for the Holistic Development of Women, *Atri* – Special Learner Support Centre, *Gurukul* – Model Learner Support Centre, *Dronacharya* – Centre for Innovation, Startup and Entrepreneurship, *Eklavya* - Student Support Portal, *Suresh Joshi Gyanpith (Chair)*; and introduced *Tej-Trusha Talent Hunt* – a first-of-its-kind initiative across Indian Open Universities. BAOU has also undertaken noble social initiatives such as providing *free-of-cost education* to Covid-orphaned persons and to war-widows and children of Army martyrs.

Further, university aims to achieve newer milestones in academic, societal, and administrative fields. Plans are ripe for establishing ‘Skill Centre’ at every Regional Centre, certifying local artists, craftsmen, and skilled persons through ‘Recognition of Prior Learning’; we also look forward to offer courses in foreign languages and Indian classical languages. The university intends to collaborate with the best of Open Universities across India and at global level to provide world class knowledge and experience to the students of Gujarat.

This eponymous university strives to fulfill the vision of Bharat Ratna Dr. B. R. Ambedkarji who believed: *"Cultivation of mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence"*.

Today, the Republic of India is the largest democracy in the world. I believe, we as citizens of India are privileged to enjoy our freedom because of the innumerable sacrifices of our great leaders, freedom-fighters, martyrs, and robust Indian Army and Defence Services that are protecting and preserving our security. In the contemporary world, there have emerged a set of non-traditional issues challenging our security along with the traditional ones; and hence ‘National Security’ becomes very vital for the well-being of every nation as well as human-kind at large. Therefore, we have indigenously prepared the present course on ‘India’s National Security’ with the purpose of sensitizing and orienting the citizens this very crucial and significant concept. As per NEP-2020, we have prepared and launched more than a dozen need-based, indigenous programmes encompassing humanities, social sciences, technology, commerce, management fields.

With all these cumulative efforts, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University is marching ahead to fulfill the motto of ‘Education for All’. We invite you to contribute in this *Yajna* of Knowledge and Education.

Best Wishes!



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Certificate in India's National Security
CINS-01
Introduction to National Security: Traditional & Contemporary

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Publisher

Registrar (I/c), Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad

ISBN: 978-93-91468-14-9

Year: 2021

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Certificate in India's National Security
CINS-01

Introduction to National Security:
Traditional and Contemporary

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UNIT : 1

CONCEPT OF NATIONAL SECURITY

:: STRUCTURE::

1.0 Objectives

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Concept of National Security

1.3 Historical Evolution of National Security

1.4 Factors Determining National Security

1.5 Let Us Sum Up

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1.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit we shall:

- Attain a basic understanding of the concept of National Security
- Understand the historical events that influenced the concept of National Security
- Understand the various factors that determine National Security

On completing this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand the concept of National Security
- Contemplate on the historical events that shaped National Security
- Interpret and analyse various factors that determine and influence National Security

1.1 INTRODUCTION

National Security simply implies the attempt of states to ensure their survival through the means of use of military, economic, diplomatic and political power. Since every state prefers to achieve a prime position in the world, they employ a variety of tactics to achieve it. Considering this, the defence of the state is a prime objective. Additionally, states may also conceptualise other forms of security which are non-traditional in nature such as energy security, food and water security, health security, environmental security and even cultural security. Since the concept of security has undergone a lot of change over the years, there are newer

forms of threats apart from the conventional ones such as threat of wars, nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. Threats may also arise from non-state actors, natural disasters as well as from other rogue elements. Thus apart from being coercive in nature where states preserve their territorial sovereignty and attempt to achieve the status of a superpower, non-conventional threats have also dramatically impacted the nature of National Security.

1.2 CONCEPT OF NATIONAL SECURITY

As discussed earlier, the concept of National Security has undergone a lot of changes over the years. To understand this, one has to delve deeper into the international scenario where states face trust deficit. States do not trust each other and there is a fear among them of being usurped or losing out their coveted position to others. One may also understand historically as to how flourishing empires fell, civilisations were wiped out. Even the period of colonialism, the two World Wars and the Cold war along with various nationalist struggles particularly in the Afro-Asian states demonstrate the changing nature of international relations. These events signify a struggle for states to defend themselves from external aggressors and to preserve their sovereignty. Sovereignty is thus essential to the concept of National Security. States covet their sovereignty, treasure it and because of sovereignty; states can exercise their power in the international scenario. As a result of which states will exercise all options to defend their sovereignty which includes the defence of territory, people, political freedom, decision making freedom and others. Since every state is concerned with defending their sovereignty as well as emerging as a major global power; they conceptualise their National Security objectives in order to find out their potential threats as well as solutions, their aims and objectives in defending their sovereignty as well as the options which they have in order to climb the ladder of power in the international scenario. Thus one may observe that states frequently discuss the threats which they face in global forums often to the point of condemning other states which they perceive to be against their national interests. States also tend to be concerned with certain threats which are critical in nature such as terrorism, aggression by a neighbouring state or even a threat that may be financial in nature whereas other threats are categorised in more secondary level such as drug- trafficking and environmental abuse. Nevertheless, states attempt to engage diplomatically and economically to place their arguments in the defence of their National Security in addition to arming themselves to foresee any future threats. Notably, during the period of the Cold War, both the United States and the Soviet Union questioned the motives of each other, had ideological arguments, debates and also engaged diplomatically with one another, they also made allies especially in their vicinity in addition to increasing their armament (both conventional and non-conventional) to defend their national interests. However, with changing times even the concept of National Security has

undergone significant changes such as the addition of newer forms of threats which states may face. The immediate period post the Cold War saw the rise of new threats such as terrorism, environmental and natural disaster, migration and refugee crises, food and water shortages, energy crisis, religious fundamentalism, and others. Traditionally speaking, these elements did not find their place in the concept of National Security; only conventional threats such as wars, aggression and threats of nuclear weapons held an important position. Now in the face of globalisation and increased exchanges among states one may observe that these non-traditional threats are discussed more. Terrorism indeed has impacted almost every major state, while environmental issues, food and water security impact many impoverished states. Religious fundamentalism, refugee crises and even social issues are now finding their place in the domain of national security. There have been so many changes that now even financial, cyber and outer space security are also a part of the discussion on national security.

Check your Progress - I

Answer the following:

a) What is the concept of Sovereignty?

b) What do you understand by the concept of National Security?

c) Explain the changing nature of threats that states may face.

d) Which event influenced the changing nature of national security? The Cold War, War over Alsace Lorraine, American war of independence or War of Italian reunification?

- e) Which two states were in conflict during the Cold War? USA vs USSR, France vs Britain, Spain vs Portugal or Germany vs Italy?

1.3 HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Ever since kingdoms and empires existed, the concept of national security gained ground even though it might not have been theoretically developed to a great extent in those days. Notably after the formation of the modern western states the concept of national security and national defence gained ground based on the concept of defending the sovereignty of the state. Even in India, Kautilya is known as one of the earliest profunder of National Security. In ancient days, the kings and emperors commanded almost every aspect of the state's affairs including national security and as time passed democratically elected governments delegated issues related to national security to other arms of the government. The concept of national security gained ground during the 17th century in the context of the Thirty Years War and the Civil War in England. The year 1648 and the Treaty of Westphalia gave rise to modern nation states which then completely changed the outlook of national security. In the earlier times, all power was concentrated with the King and the religious authorities, whereas the modern nation states started to delegate power to other wings as well. Indeed during these times there were wars and aggression but instead of going to wars over matters such as religion, the rationale implied were defence of territory and expansion of one's territory. Even in the period of colonialism when European powers vied for colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America they espoused the concept of national security to defend their interests. Notably during this period of colonialism a lot of disagreement arose between the United Kingdom and Germany over the possession of colonies in Africa. Both the sides considered the possession of colonies vital to their national interests. The period of the two World Wars also witnessed a gradual evolution of the concept of national security. In both the cases European states were piling up on arms and armaments and held aggressive notions towards one another. The entire continent was divided into two opposing camps and the First World War was fought on the concept of defending one's territory. Not much difference can be seen even during the Second World War when Adolf Hitler declared the annexation of territories vital to the existence of Germany which led to the war. Even during this time, all the participants argued that they were fighting on the basis of defending their territories. The Cold War added the dimension of ideology and economic aspects in terms of national

security. The United States and the Soviet Union both took opposite positions on major international affairs. The formation of the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and the rival COMECON (Council of Mutual Economic Assistance), the division of the world into two camps, frequent arguments against one another, military coups and toppling of governments, stockpiling on arms and nuclear weapons as well as fighting shadow wars and managing the economic affairs of states were based on the idea of defending one's core interests. Indeed, when the Soviets placed nuclear armed missiles in Cuba in 1962 it completely jeopardised the national security of the United States, consequently an uprising in Hungary in 1956 also made the Soviets afraid that their national security would be compromised. The post-Cold War period added newer non-traditional dimensions to the concept of national security such as terrorism which has affected quite a lot of states in the world either directly or indirectly. The fact that small armed groups could cause such great amount of destruction akin to the 9/11 attacks in the United States or the 26/11 attacks in India; led governments to think that just the basic defence of one's territory against external forces could not define national security. Broadening the concept, many African states consider access to clean water and energy vital to their national security as much as many states in Latin America consider environmental security to be critical to their defence of national security. Therefore as one may observe the formation of the states led to delegation of power which aided in conceptualising the notion of national security. The period of colonialism and the world wars further cemented the central role of the state in determining national security whereas the Cold War and the post-Cold War era has exhibited the constantly changing notions of national security which is still very much debated in the world.

Check your Progress - II

Answer the following:

- (a) What major historical event led to the concretisation of National Security?

- (b) How did the Cold War influence National Security?

(c) How did the Post-Cold War influence National Security?

(d) Which organisation was formed by the western allies to counter communist threats? NATO or Warsaw Pact?

(e) Which terror attack reshaped the American view of national security? Attacks on Pearl Harbour 1941 or the 9/11 attacks.

1.4 FACTORS DETERMINING NATIONAL SECURITY

Even though national security as explained has undergone a lot of changes since its inception, there are many factors that have not changed which determine the concept. To recapitulate, national security is the basic defence of the territory of a state in addition to extending its prestige and power, protection of its vital interests and exercising its influence in global politics to achieve the status of a great power. In this context it would be useful to examine the various factors that ultimately determine national security.

- a) **Hostile Governments** - The presence of hostile governments, regimes, states is an important factor that greatly influences national security. Historically too, states which challenge one another cause a perception of grave danger. For instance during the Cold War both the Soviet Union and the United States saw each other as threats as much as India and Pakistan perceive each other as threats.
- b) **Terrorism** - Either state sponsored or purely carried out by non-state actors, terrorism can impact national security to a great extent. The 26/11 attacks for instance in Mumbai, India completely changed the notion of national security as it was heinous act, a small armed group of terrorists violated the sovereignty of India by carrying out such deadly terror attacks.

- c) **Arms Proliferation** – Rapid increase in number of weapons of all types can cause serious distortions in the concept of national security. Arms proliferation indeed can enable terrorist groups to carry out attacks and at times proliferation of biological and chemical weapons can cause even greater harm.
- d) **Cyber security**- a relatively new concept that showcases the insecurities faced by the cyber world. Crucial data may be compromised which may include data related to finance and military.
- e) **Environmental and Natural Disasters**- a typical non-traditional threat that can cause a lot of danger. Climate change is a much debated topic which may affect many states in a critical way. Additionally, other forms of natural disasters affect the people inhabiting a state and in turn affect the material capacities.
- f) **Pandemics**- the recent Covid-19 pandemic has exhibited how it may affect the entire world thus compromising on the national security of many states. The entire economy has been adversely affected and there has been a huge loss of lives.
- g) **Economic threats**- unequal trade, dumping of cheap foreign made goods and poorly planned economic policies impact the lives of many. In fact economic security is a top priority of states in defending their interests.
- h) **Espionage**- espionage or commonly known as spying can compromise on classified and critical information which may impact the functioning and power of a state negatively.
- i) **Social factors**- religion, class, caste and other social factors may be exploited by foreign forces with vested interests and may impact a state.
- j) **Biological, Nuclear and Chemical weapons**- the sheer damage that these non-conventional weapons can cause is worrisome. Therefore the proliferation and possession of such weapons may cause a lot of panic.
- k) **Territorial Sovereignty including Maritime Sovereignty**- Territorial sovereignty normally denotes a political and legal expression, which designates a relationship of power, supremacy or independence between an actor, the state, and an object, the territory. Territorial sovereignty is in fact one of the most important aspects of national security in addition to maritime security.
- l) **Ideologies**- certain states consider some ideologies to be detrimental to their national interests. The United States considered communism as a threat and likewise the Soviet Union considered capitalism in the same fashion.

Check your Progress -III

Answer the following:

- (a) How does the presence of Hostile governments raise threat perceptions?

- (b) Why is territorial sovereignty still considered to be the most important factor in fomenting national security?

- (c) What are certain secondary factors that may influence national security?

- (d) Which of these is a known chemical weapon? Sarin gas or Fluorine gas.

- (e) Which is the American espionage agency? CIA or the BND?

1.5 LET US SUM UP

To understand the concept of national security one has to delve a bit deeper into history to observe its evolution. Regimes and kingdoms have always defended their territories from external factors. Whereas

kingdoms gave way to democratic forms of government, the concept of national security also became firmer in the formulation of strategies and doctrines to deal with various threats. The various events that influenced international politics and global affairs such as the World Wars and the Cold War further cemented the position of the state as the main factor in deciding the outcome of national security. While national security primarily deals with the power of the state, its urge to achieve the status of a super power as well as defend its core interests, the changing dynamics of international politics added new features to it. For instance, terrorism, environmental disasters and even pandemics affect national security. Therefore, even if national security has certain concepts which are critical to it, there is a constant process of evolution going on which affect the dynamics of national security.

1.6 KEY WORDS

- **Rogue Element** agents that disobey international norms
- **Trust Deficit** the lack of trust between parties
- **Globalisation** the event of states and people connecting together through faster transport, digitalization and other forms of connection
- **Rationale** the basis of ideas or justification
- **Annexation** the act of occupying a territory
- **Jeopardised** Endangered
- **Notion** Idea
- **Doctrine** a set of ideas that may be put into action

1.7 SUGGESTED BOOKS

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Answers

Check your Progress – I

- (a) Sovereignty simply means that states are independent in their actions and thoughts and can exercise their free will to decide the outcome of their decisions. They cannot be dictated by external powers and can take their own decisions.
- (b) National Security implies the defence of the state in the simplest sense. States develop doctrines or ideas to protect their vital and core interests to save themselves from any harm.
- (c) As time passes states experience different forms of threats. Initially states face threats to their territorial and national integrity but of late other threats have come up such as terrorism, environmental disasters, pandemics and even health hazards. Some threats may affect the core and vital interests of the threat directly like wars, but others may affect secondary interests as well.
- (d) The Cold War
- (e) The USA vs the USSR

Check your Progress - II

- (a) Notably, the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 led to the formation of sovereign states, as a result of which states could now act as sovereign entities thus deciding on future course of actions affecting their beliefs on National Security.
- (b) During the Cold War, there was an ideological divide between the camps led by the USA and the former Soviet Union, in addition to their constant arguments other events such as the Vietnam War, Korean War, the Cuban Missile crisis etc. shaped their views on national security. More emphasis was laid on the physical defence of

the state against enemy attacks with the help of conventional and nuclear weapons.

(c) The end of the Cold War and in the post-Cold War period saw the demise of the Soviet Union and as a result of which newer forms of threats to national security emerged as a result of the vacuum in international relations. Threats related to the environment, terrorism, human security and basic requirements of human beings became more prominent rather than just the physical defence of the states.

(d) NATO

(e) 9/11 attacks

Check your Progress - III

(a) The presence of hostile governments can make any state nervous regarding their intentions which at times may not be clear. As such states will improve their defences and be alert to offset any threats from such hostile governments.

(b) Territorial sovereignty is still considered to be the most important aspect of national security, as the physical defence of the state is of paramount importance. Without the existence of the state, there can be no power to take decisions or even have sovereignty.

(c) While primary factors like the presence of hostile states, position of the military and defence of the territory are important other factors like economic and social conditions, environmental concerns, access to resources, defence against non-conventional weapons are certain secondary factors that may influence national security.

(d) Sarin Gas

(e) CIA

:: STRUCTURE::**2. 0 Objectives****2. 1 Introduction****2. 2 Concept of Traditional Security****2. 3 Concept of Non-Traditional Security****2. 4 Debate between Traditional and Non-Traditional
Security Aspects****2. 5 Let Us Sum Up****2. 6 Key Words****2. 7 Suggested Books****Answers**

2.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit we shall:

- Understand the concepts of traditional and contemporary security debates;
- Understand how states adapted to the changing nature of security;
- Conceptualise the debate between two major notions of security.

On completing this unit, you should be able to:

- Distinguish between the concepts of traditional and contemporary security;
- Comprehend how states conceptualised the changing meaning of security;
- Interpret ever-changing debate between the two major notions of security.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Security is an ever changing concept and is not constant in nature. Since newer additions are made into the already existing concept of security, a detailed study should be done in order to grasp the nature of security. Primarily national security is concerned with the states and

states on the other hand are supposed to be in the primary position to decide on matters related to national security. Since ancient times various kingdoms and empires were concerned about their position in the world and about the defence of their territories. The same feature is existent even in the present international scenario as states are more concerned about the protection of their territories in the physical sense. For them, the defence of their territories and emerging as dominant powers is the prime concern. Particularly if one may observe, the period of the Cold War exposed the preoccupation of the states with security in the physical sense. Both the Soviet Union and the United States vied for the position of being a global leader as well as cultivating allies. However, the end of the Cold War caused a rupture in the international scenario which saw the emergence of the United States as the sole superpower and the consequent dissolution of the Soviet Union into the Russian Federation and other independent states. This power vacuum also led to many issues catching the attention of global leaders which soon transformed into what is known as the non-traditional aspects of international security. While traditional security is mainly concerned with the position and the power of the states, the non-traditional aspects may either directly or indirectly affect the position of the states in addition to spilling over from one state to others. Additionally, these issues may affect most of the states at a given particular timeframe.

2.2 CONCEPT OF TRADITIONAL SECURITY

Traditional security is primarily concerned with the defence of the state, its territory which includes its land, airspace and maritime boundaries in the physical sense. It also includes protection of its citizens and all vitals assets that make up the state. Additionally it is also concerned with increasing the position and prestige of the state by means of diplomacy, brute strength or coercion to achieve a higher status of power in the international system. It is known as traditional security because such aspects have always been prevalent in ancient times as well as in the present scenario. Traditional security also sees states as the prime decision making bodies where none can supersede its authority and all the power is concentrated in the hand of the state. Accordingly a state may delegate some decision making power to certain subsidiary bodies if required. Traditional security thus revolves around the physical aspect of security, offers a primary position to the state and is also concerned with achieving a higher power status. It mostly revolves around the military aspects of security, wars and aggression, stockpiling of arms and ammunition, stockpiling and proliferation of non-conventional weapons or weapons of mass destruction and border control.

Thus from the traditional viewpoint, deterrence, defence, balance of power and building of alliances are methods to increase the power of states in the international system. Already we have to consider the anarchic nature of the international system and the limits to the

cooperation among states. In such a given scenario states increase their armaments to deter rival states from threatening them. States also focus a lot on defence as well as engage in aggressive methods in order to counter other rival states. The main intention of the states in preservation of their power is to ensure that the balance of power is in their favour for which they may also engage in building alliances.

Check your Progress - I

Answer the following:

(a) What is traditional Security?

(b) Why traditional Security is prominent in international affairs?

(c) Which international event propelled traditional security to the forefront?

(d) Traditional security offers more importance to state or non-state actors?

(e) What is more dangerous to proliferate; traditional or non-traditional weapons?

2.3 CONCEPT OF NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY

With the end of the Cold War, the United States emerged as the sole superpower and started to dominate the global politics. However, this also created a vacuum which also gave rise to new issues; either unheard of previously or deliberately ignored. In the present scenario states have to not only contend with the defence of their territories but also have to deal with newer issues which include climate change, migration and refugee crises, potential threat from biological, environmental and natural disasters, food and water security and energy security. In this aspect, states are considered to be the prime decision making authorities, other non-state actors are also awarded importance in making decisions. Thus, non-state actors are also awarded equal importance in the formation of policies. Apart from that, non-traditional security actually deviates from the defence of the state which may lead to antagonism among states, to cooperation between states especially on global forums. Thus, where traditional security is more preoccupied with the position of the states, non-traditional security is more concerned with the issues at hand and the possible solutions to them by the means of cooperative strategies. Therefore non-traditional security broadens the concept of security to something that goes beyond the purview of the states and those areas which may affect all of them. For instance, when it comes to climate change, which is a typical non-traditional security threat or pandemics, it affects every nook and corner of the world. To view such a threat purely from the lenses of the states and their preservation of power would be a gross fallacy. In turn, states should rather be more cooperative with one another taking cognizance of such non-traditional threats and should take a human centric approach. The human centric approach implies that unlike in traditional security where the states are considered to be the primary unit for discussion and more focus is laid on them, in the non-traditional aspect more focus is laid on the general well-being of the individuals as they ultimately make up the states. In recent times, the threats of biological warfare, climate change and even terror attacks by non-traditional means have reconceptualised the notion of security on a large level. For instance the release of Sarin Gas by the Japanese terror outfit Aum Shirkikyo was a terror attack in the Tokyo metro systems which called for a revitalised view of security.

Check your Progress - II

Answer the following:

- (a) What is non-traditional security?

(b) What is the human-centric approach of non-traditional security?

(c) How did the end of the Cold War give rise to the concept of non-traditional security?

(d) Climate security is a non-traditional security, agree or disagree?

(e) Which gas did the Aum Shirikyo release in Tokyo?

2.4 DEBATE BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY ASPECTS

After encapsulating the basic notions of both traditional and non-traditional aspects of security, it would be important to delve into the debate between the two. It should also be borne in mind that scholars are at times divided over the categorisation of threats and there are areas where no clarity exists over the sharp division of threats to security. For instance a biological disaster may be categorised as a non-traditional aspect of security, but a deliberate attack on a certain state by the means of biological agents may be seen as a direct assault and hence may be seen as a threat to traditional notions of security. Despite that there are several differences between both the notions of security which may be discussed.

Primarily, in terms of traditional and non-traditional security the state is viewed differently. While traditional security will offer more weightage to the state due to its prime position as the chief decision making unit, same is not the case with the non-traditional security. In terms of traditional security the state is considered to be the most powerful unit in the international scenario, its powers cannot be compromised and only state has the power to make decisions. There is also a degree of uncertainty in the international system which is anarchic in nature and therefore states suffer from a sense of deprivation and trust issues. Hence, states do not trust one another and are constantly perturbed regarding their power and position, defence of their territories and also the fear of losing out to others keeps them preoccupied. As a result of which states do not wish to delegate powers to any other organisation which may lead to a compromise on its position. Therefore states take up antagonistic positions with one another in the international scenario.

In contrast, non-traditional aspects of security are concerned with issues that go beyond the defence of the state, its territory and threats of wars. It is chiefly concerned about issues that came up in the post-Cold-War scenario such as climate change, refugee crisis and migration, food and water security, energy security, security of the outer space, environmental security, health security, and others. Even though non-traditional security does consider the states to be the chief decision making unit, in the context of anarchy which is prevalent in the international system but it also considers that states may also engage in cooperation in order to discover solutions to such crises. Such issues are also transboundary in nature and may affect all the states and therefore cooperation among states is required. Therefore it calls for delegation of decision making powers from the states to other auxiliary bodies in the form of multilateral forums and organisations.

Another major difference between the two is that traditional security views war as a problem that needs to be solved and it is a part of the international system; whereas, non-traditional security views wars as a part of the problem and not the imminent core issue. Since traditional security is more preoccupied with the security of the states they perceive wars and aggression by other states to be the primary or the core problem that emerges due to the anarchic nature of the international system. In turn wars occur because all the states attempt to impose their power and coerce others to adhere to them, as a result of which conflicts arise. Therefore when it comes to wars and aggression, traditional security keeps it as a core issue that requires immediate attention. Non-traditional security however views wars as a part of the problem or as a by-product of other issues that would require more attention. States go to wars due to underlying issues that have not been given due attention and since it is in the nature of states to go to wars. Issues which fall within the purview of non-traditional security may be the reasons to go to wars. Non-traditional security therefore urges states to sort out other issues which may lead to

wars and conflicts instead of focussing solely on preservation of the states' status quo.

Traditional security also does not devote much attention to the aspect of cooperation among states, considering the anarchic system of international relations as well as the urge among all the states to achieve the status of a superpower. States instead compete among themselves to emerge victorious and also to ensure that other rival states are checked. Therefore according to traditional aspect of security, cooperation is very much limited in nature. Non-traditional security however views cooperation as very much possible despite the anarchic nature of the international system. The main argument is that the very notion of security has undergone such a radical state that merely viewing it from the point of view of states would be a misnomer. As a result of newer threats that are transnational in nature and may affect all the states regardless of their power and position, cooperation at multilateral, bilateral and even at the regional and global levels are very much possible.

Traditional security also takes a much more state-oriented and militarist approach to the problems of international relations, whereas non-traditional security takes a much more human centric approach. For traditional security, the defence of the state and its sanctity is of outmost importance whereas for non-traditional security, the individuals are more important and hence more attention should be given to the individual rather than the state.

Check your Progress - III

Answer the following:

(a) What is delegation of decision making powers?

(b) How is war viewed by traditional and non-traditional security approaches?

(c) What are transnational threats?

(d) Non-traditional security has challenged the preoccupation of the state with matters related to security, agree or disagree?

(e) Is traditional security too militarist in its outlook?

2.5 LET US SUM UP

To sum up, there is a sharp difference regarding the concept of security when we examine the position of traditional and non-traditional security. Whereas traditional security is the preoccupation of the state as they solely focus on maintaining their power and status in the international scenario and occasionally attempt to usurp the existing balance of power to gain more out of it. Non-traditional security focuses on newer issues over which the supreme authority of the states is often challenged. In terms of traditional security issues such as the defence of the physical territory, wars and keeping rival states in check become important while in non-traditional security issues such as climate change, food and water security, migration and refugee crises assume more important proportion. Traditional security seemed to dominate the discourse prior to the end of the Cold War whereas after the end of the Cold War, non-traditional security issues became more prominent. In terms of the role that states play it assumes unprecedented power in deciding the matters related to traditional security whereas in terms of non-traditional security non-state actors also play an equally important role. Finally traditional security seems to take a more state-centric approach which considers wars to be a problem whereas non-traditional security approaches these vital questions by making it more human centric where wars and conflicts are considered to be a part of the problem or rather a reaction to some unsolved and lingering crisis that requires immediate attention.

2.6 KEY WORDS

▪ Allies	Friends; Supporters
▪ Timeframe	A certain period of time
▪ Supersede	To overcome
▪ Anarchic	Chaotic; Disorderly
▪ Trans-boundary	Across Borders
▪ Delegation	To offer authority to another agency
▪ Status Quo	The current position without any changes
▪ Militarist	An outlook that heavily depends on the armed forces

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Answers

Check Your Progress - I

- (a) Traditional security refers to the primary defence of the state, its physical territory and boundaries. The focus of traditional security is thus on external aggression, wars and other forms of territorial encroachment by enemy states.
- (b) States are the main decision making elements in international affairs, as such they wield the most important powers and hence they are self-preserving in nature where they value their sovereignty and existence to a large extent. Hence the defence of the state becomes the prime objective and therefore they focus a lot on traditional security which mainly deals with the protection of the state.
- (c) Mainly during the Cold War, traditional security became a very important topic especially in the context of the constant trust issues and bickering between the USA and the former USSR.
- (d) State
- (e) Non-traditional weapons

Check Your Progress - II

- (a) Non-traditional security mainly shifts away the focus from state-centric approaches to security to other platforms which may also affect the security of the states. In contrast with the state-centric approaches of traditional security, this version mainly deals with the rise of other threats such as catastrophes, health hazards, climate change, refugee crisis and migration to name a few that may at least indirectly impact the security of a state.
- (b) Human-centric approach implies that human beings are considered to be the primary focus of security approaches. Whereas traditional security is preoccupied with the position of the states in the international system, human-centric approaches actually place the individual in the prime position where security approaches should be more concerned about the well-being of the human beings rather than just the state. as a result of which in a human-centric approaches, employment, health, availability of food and water, eradication of dangerous diseases are more important rather than just the physical defence of the state.
- (c) The end of the Cold-War completely decimated the USSR and as a result of which a power vacuum was created, after that newer issues emerged such as climate change, poverty, presence of terrorist groups, maritime piracy to name a few which gained more prominence than during the Cold War. In the phase of the Cold War all eyes were on the relations between the camps led by the USSR and the USA with little space offered to non-traditional

aspects of security, with the eventual demise of the Soviet Union these threats became more prominent and hence the concept of non-traditional security gained value in the international system.

- (d) Agree.
- (e) Sarin gas.

Check Your Progress - III

- (a) Delegation of decision making powers mean the act of offering powers to take or make decisions to other bodies in order to streamline the process of engaging in taking decisions.
- (b) Traditional security views war as the main problems about which all states are concerned and hence the concept is to be prepared for war, on the other hand non-traditional approaches views it as a part of the problem or caused by other issues and therefore the focus should be on the prevention or solution of other issues that may lead to war.
- (c) Transnational threats are those threats that are not limited to one state only; it may pass from one state to another in a period of time and may assume massive proportions. For instance climate change is a threat that affects all the states in the world.
- (d) Agree.
- (e) Yes.

:: STRUCTURE::**3.0 Objectives****3.1 Introduction****3.2 Military Power in the Context of National Security****3.3 Coercive Diplomacy and National Security****3.4 Examples of Coercive Diplomacy and Use of Force****3.5 Let Us Sum Up****3.6 Key Words****3.7 Suggested Books****Answers**

3.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit we shall:

- Understand the nature of the military in the context of national security.
- Understand coercive diplomacy as a strategic means
- Observe and evaluate examples of coercive diplomacy and its use.

On completing this unit, you should be able to:

- Evaluate the role of the military in fomenting National Security
- Know the methods of coercive diplomacy.
- Interpret the various examples of coercive diplomacy

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As explained earlier, National Security is the most important concern of any sovereign state for it is concerned with its very basic existence. For the sake of reference, the state is the most powerful unit that has the power to make decisions which may impact its inhabitants as well as other states in the international system. Furthermore, states also have a tendency to be jealous, vie for power and prestige and enter into conflicts with one another due to the ever prevalent anarchic nature of the international order. Critics argue that even though states are primarily focused on the defence of their territories and in achieving the status of a

superpower, there are other threats and actors which may not directly fall under the purview of state security but nevertheless are important. However, when it comes to the defence and the security of the state, the question of the military is the first line of defence and its role within the state in the context of national security automatically arises even out of curiosity.

3.2 MILITARY POWER IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Indeed when we contemplate on states and national security the very first image that is garnered is that of an all-powerful state with a very strong and adept military which is battle hardened and geared up for all challenges. Here a distinction again has to be made in terms of traditional and non-traditional security threats and one has to understand that despite newer non-traditional security challenges becoming more prominent, states are still the primary unit for reference and depend a lot on the military for security and supremacy. One may also argue that certain states such as Costa Rica (Costa Rica only has a public police force) which is devoid of any standing army and other small states without a formidable military still maintain their sovereignty, but states that vie for international prestige and power in the face of rivalries and threats require a well maintained and formidable military to offset any challenges that may arise in the course of maintaining its security and supremacy. Here we may take the example of Japan as well, a state that was defeated in the Second World War by the allies primarily led by the United States of America, despite that the Japanese too have a Self-Defence force to defend its sovereignty, given the fact that it has a very pacifist constitution. The Germans too after their defeat in the same war were averse to the creation of a formidable military, even though the present day *Bundeswehr* or the German military is a formidable force to defend its sovereignty. Other states all over the world too depend a lot on their respective militaries for the defence of their territory.

To understand the dependence of a state on its military when it comes to national security we need to primarily understand the state's viewpoint of security. States are mainly concerned about the defence of their territorial integrity which they perceive to be the foremost object in defending their sovereign and political rights. In the international system, states are the main units for reference and hence the defence of their physical territory such as the land borders, airspace and maritime territory requires a physical job for which a military is required. A well-trained, supplied, professional and battle-hardened military has all the requisite qualifications to engage in such an arduous task against all odds. Likewise, states also are in a flux given the anarchic situation of the international system where peace is temporary or rather an absence of war and there is no guarantee regarding the intentions of other states. Even though there is cooperation at many levels right from international

forums to bilateral levels, despite that the defence of the physical territory cannot be undermined. To understand this one may look into the case of Tibet which was forcibly occupied by the PRC (Peoples' Republic of China) in 1950 after waging a quick war due to the fact that the Tibetans were unable to defend the Chinese aggression due to the absence of a strong military. Likewise the same Chinese army was defeated by Vietnam in 1979 which had an experienced and strong army and thus whereas Tibet could not defend its sovereignty and ceased to exist as a state, Vietnam did the opposite against the same opponent.

The military also plays an important role not only in defending the state from the aggressive intentions of other rival states in terms of open wars, but also acts as a deterrence when it comes to a show of strength and prestige. Deterrence is an important objective which may avert potential wars and aggression and also aids in maintaining a viable balance of power which may actually force rival states with issues to discuss and find solutions rather than engage in wars.

Apart from that, a strong military is also required to ensure safety from non-traditional threats particularly in the context of terrorism, non-conventional and proxy wars. Since it is the first line of defence for any state the onus is on the military to not only safeguard the borders but to engage and neutralise any form of non-conventional military threats such as armed militias and terrorists.

Thus, states which seek to increase their power and prestige, look to play a greater role in the international system, keep their rivals in check or find themselves in a hostile neighbourhood need to maintain a well-grounded military for not only defence of the state but also as a means to achieve a level of credible deterrence against any misadventure from any adversary.

Check your Progress - I

Answer the following:

- (a) Why do states focus on a strong military in the context of national security?

- (b) How does the presence of anarchy require a strong military?

(c) What does deterrence mean in terms of national security?

(d) In which year was the Chinese army defeated by Vietnam?

(e) Mention one Latin American country that has no army.

3.3 COERCIVE DIPLOMACY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Of course the military does play an important role in the defence of sovereignty of a state, its aggressive assertions, in-power projections act as the main medium of credible deterrence against other states and even non-conventional military threats. Despite that the military also has another secondary role alluded to it, that of projecting power beyond the credible and fomenting coercive diplomacy in the pursuit of maintaining stability. States seek stability particularly in a region especially when it comes to dealing with equally powerful rivals. However, in such instances smaller states may be sandwiched between rival states with each vying for exerting its influence over it. Such scenes are replete during the rise of modern nation states, during the period of both the World Wars as well as during the Cold War. Even now, smaller states are often in a fix when it comes to choosing allies especially in an unstable region. In such a context powerful states often engage in coercive diplomacy to exert their influence without actually causing harm, but intending to do so as a show of strength and highlighting potential damages to sway the opinion of the states in their favour.

Coercive diplomacy is the art of persuading a rival or a non-rival power to accede to the demands of a particular state without actually engaging in conflict. In such a scenario, the demanding state does not actually engage in a conflict but uses coercion, threats and any other

means to achieve its ends. Unlike in a typical military strategy involving the use of it in the case of a war, coercive diplomacy tends to keep the military as an offsetting instrument to push its way through an impasse. Of course such a measure requires clever and astute diplomatic manoeuvring, as well as implying threats. A state engaging in such an act should be militarily strong to offset any chance of an escalation should it even occur. There are tendencies in such an approach for the receiving state to refuse to such demands or to bow down, as a result of which the situation may so escalate that a real conflict may be very well in sights. Hence the state engaging in coercive diplomacy should be adequately militarily prepared to foresee such situations.

When compared to a far more risky blackmailing or brinkmanship or even an all-out conflict, coercive diplomacy stands somewhere in between the two. It perceives crises as dangerous situations which may potentially turn out to be far more deadly than ever imagined. Hence the solution implied should be mutually acceptable to all the parties concerned. It does engage some sort of risk, but only for the defence of vital interests and the threat used is limited in nature. Rather negotiations and even concessions are offered as a part of the package to arrive at a solution with the military being a player in the background to offset any challenges that may arise. Hence while engaging in blackmailing, the recipient state may turn more aggressive in nature in a bid to defend its prestige and in an open conflict, the situation may escalate beyond comprehension. In terms of coercive diplomacy the vital national interests are protected far more strategically. Strategic coercive diplomacy thus seeks to either maintain the status quo of states and their attitudes which is by the means of deterrence. For instance the diplomatic means used by the USA against Honduras in 1950s could be seen as coercive diplomacy. When depending on the model of deterrence, states ensure that the position of their rivals or smaller states do not change and remain within the manageable limits. It takes punitive actions after a certain degree of non-compliance has been crossed. On the other hand within the same framework, compellence is implied which requires a change in the attitudes and behaviours of states to make them more tolerable in nature. Thus here a state engaging in coercive diplomacy would attempt to alter the behaviour of other states in its favour. Therefore, coercive diplomacy keeps the military in the background while engaging in diplomatic manoeuvres by potential punitive actions and rewards to either maintain the status quo or alter the behaviour of states towards a much more favourable position.

Check your Progress - II

Answer the following:

- (a) What does projection of power mean?

(b) How do smaller states experience difficulties in choosing allies especially when contacted by powerful states?

(c) How is the military important in terms of coercive diplomacy?

(d) Is military posturing a part of coercive diplomacy?

(e) Which State employed coercive diplomacy against Honduras in 1950s?

3.4 EXAMPLES OF COERCIVE DIPLOMACY AND USE OF FORCE

So far a clear distinction has been made between the engagement of militaries in actual wars and the role played by it in a diplomatic measure as a guardian or to offset any chances of a conflict. In the first scenario the military plays a direct role in deciding the outcome of a conflict whereas in terms of coercive diplomacy the military is on a standby mode where it generates credible threats while diplomats try and persuade a subject state to become more amicable. In both the scenarios the role of the military in defending core national interests cannot be undermined. Hence it is important to observe some examples where the military has played a direct and indirect role in determining the outcome

of a crisis involving states. In this case one of the earliest examples is that of Nazi Germany's attempts to regain its lost territories that it had to forfeit as a consequence of losing the First World War. It had managed to regain Rhineland in 1937 and annex Austria and a part of Czechoslovakia later on. All these were done tactfully by Hitler using a varied means of threatening its opponents and diplomatic bargaining. It must be also borne in mind that the German army was well equipped by then and posed a formidable force in the European theatre and hence the other states did not wish to go to war with Germany and hence gave into its demands. However, when the Germans used the same tactics against Poland to regain the region of Danzig that would connect Germany to Prussia; the Poles resisted strongly and did not give into the demands of Hitler. Even at that time the Germans used all the means at their disposal from diplomatic means to outright military threats only to find the Poles unwilling to accept their demand, only then did the Germans convene an attack which led to the start of the Second World War.

In this case the Germans had obviously overestimated their potential in coercive bargaining from their previous successes and had seriously undermined the fierce resistance of the Poles. During the Cold War the Americans implied a sense of coercive diplomacy by countering the Soviet through the means of slanting threats. The Americans knew very well that the Soviet Army was much larger than the NATO and hence silent military threats against the Soviets was a way to stall any impending attack on Western Europe. The Soviets on the other hand used what is known as the Salami tactics which implies taking small steps not enough to cause a reaction but to bring oneself closer to the intended target. For instance during the period of Berlin Blockade, the Soviets sent military advisors to East Berlin, deployed Soviet troops and armoured vehicles and gradually cut off West Berlin completely from receiving any assistance from West Germany.

In both the cases the intending states used a variety of coercive measure to get the point across the table. In the case of the dispute between the PRC (People's Republic of China) and Taiwan, with the Americans vouching for the defence of Taiwan; the PRC routinely comments that any declaration of a full independence by Taiwan would invite war. The Americans on the other hand are torn between their idea of defending Taiwan from the PRC and maintaining peace with the PRC. Hence the PRC's tactics of threatening a war against Taiwan seems to work as it keeps the Americans in check. In this case, the PRC very well knows that the Americans would be a bit sceptical to engage in a conflict with it over Taiwan, and on the other hand the Taiwanese also realise that the commitment given by the Americans to defend it is fudgy in nature and hence the PRC manages to exploit these gaps in mutual understanding between Taiwan and the United States, hence it can sufficiently engage in coercive diplomatic measures with a huge standing army in the background to keep Taiwan in check.

The Cuban Missile crisis is another example where the means of a coercive diplomacy worked. With the Soviets placing nuclear missiles in Cuba that threatened the United States the onus was on President Kennedy to see to their removal. Knowing very well that the Soviets were no less powerful, a variety of tactics such as naval blockade and diplomatic measures were utilised. The United States was calm enough to present the threats that it implied in a far more comprehensive manner, offering enough time for the Soviets to make their move while in turn offering concessions on removing American missiles from Turkey. The Soviets also realised that the maintenance of missiles in Cuba would be more of a liability than as a threat for the Americans, and the defence of Cuba could be jeopardized which could cause a war. Therefore in this case both the Americans and the Soviets decided to adopt an approach that would serve the mutual interests of one another.

Check your Progress -III

Answer the following:

- (a) Why did the Nazis resort to coercive diplomacy in recovering their lost territories?

- (b) Is coercive diplomacy risky in nature?

- (c) How does the PRC engage in coercive diplomacy with Taiwan?

- (d) The reoccupation of lost territories was a prime foreign policy objective of Hitler, agree or disagree?

(e) In which year did the Cuban Missile crisis occur?

3.5 LET US SUM UP

On observing the role of the military in the concept of national security nothing comes even close to its importance. Indeed, the presence of hostile neighbours, the anarchic state of the international system in addition to the wishes of states to increase their prestige and power and to defend its territory from others necessitates the presence of a large and formidable military force which has the capacity to offset any threats and risks. In the case of a direct conflict the military obviously takes command of operations in the defence of the state, however the military retreats to a background in a standby mode while diplomats engage in manoeuvres to decide the outcome of a political impasse. So far it is understood that states will not stop at any means to defend itself, and hence both the military and the diplomatic agencies need to work in tandem to either avert crises while simultaneously looking for solutions to political issues, with the military should be ever prepared to forestall all sorts of crises should the need arise. In this context, a special mention may be made for states which do not possess a formidable military and yet enjoy a certain degree of power and autonomy however, these states are mostly content with their position in international politics and do not attempt to challenge the status quo. States such as Costa Rica, Canada, Switzerland or even Bhutan could be prime examples. Other states such as Japan contemplate on forming a much formidable defence force in the face of rising Chinese aggressiveness while rising powers do tend to focus a lot on the upgradation of their military for altering the status quo.

3.6 KEY WORDS

Contemplate	To think
<i>Bundeswehr</i>	The Armed forces of Germany
Pacifist	Peaceful
Deterrence	The ability to counter an enemy without actually fighting
Militias	Armed groups
Adversary	Enemies; opponents
Punitive	Punishing
Salami Tactics	To take small steps towards one goals bit by bit with the intention of capturing it
Fudgy	Unclear

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Answers

Check Your Progress - I

- (a) States are primarily concerned about the defence of their territory and which requires a strong military to deter or counter attacks by enemy states and hence they focus on the presence of a strong military.

- (b) Anarchy in the international order means that states do not trust one another and are sceptical when it comes to such issues and hence the presence of a strong military gives them a strong support to defend themselves against any possible attacks that may arise out of mistrust.
- (c) Deterrence means the ability to check the intentions of other states especially in the context of defending ones territory in such an anarchic system.
- (d) 1979
- (e) Costa Rica

Check Your Progress - II

- (a) Power projection means the ability of states to show off their power in the international system, to take decisions and to keep them in a very important and dictating position in the world.
- (b) Smaller states when contacted by other powerful states have difficulty in choosing allies because they may not be able to offer deterrence and may be easily overwhelmed by the powerful states, hence they tend to cow down under pressure and cannot often take independent decisions.
- (c) Military is the backbone of the defence of any state and in terms of coercive diplomacy the military is a constant reminder that it is always there to defend the state in case of an aggression, besides it leads to growing respect for the state.
- (d) Yes
- (e) USA

Check Your Progress - III

- (a) The Nazis were strong enough by the year 1937 and realised that they can play a gamble and threaten other states and recover their lost territories, to some extent they were successful.
- (b) Coercive diplomacy is indeed risky to some extent as it involves the act of offering subtle threats to other states in order to gain something, but in case there is a miscalculation there may be war which may become costly in the future.
- (c) The PRC actively threatens Taiwan and depends on its huge military to make successful threat, in contrast Taiwan depends on the USA to mitigate those threats in doing so the PRC successfully keeps Taiwan nervous and checked in its place.
- (d) Agree.
- (e) 1962.

UNIT : 4

NON- MILITARY THREATS

:: STRUCTURE::

4.0 Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Conceptualising Non-Military Threats

4.3 The Debate between Military and Non-Military Threats

4.4 Possible Solutions to Non-Military Threats

4.5 Let Us Sum UP

4.6 Key Words

4.7 Suggested Readings

Answer

4.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit we shall:

- Understand the concept of non-military threats
- Gauge the debate between military and non-military threats
- Understand possible solutions to non-military threats

On completing this unit, you should be able to:

- Interpret the various non-military threats pertaining to National Security
- Analyze the debate between military and non-military threats.
- Identify various possible solutions to non-military threats.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

When it comes to the defence and security of the state a lot of arguments are placed that the state is the sole provider of security and the main challenges to security emerge in the form of foreign external aggression and wars. States indeed look forward earnestly to defend their sovereignty at all costs. Hence, any state would prefer to have a strong military to fend off any sort of external aggression. Also, it must be borne in mind that states also attempt to wield power and influence in global politics and seek to achieve the status of a superpower which may upset the existing status quo and balance of power in the international scenario.

Even though the presence of a strong military does offset the chances of aggression and acts as a deterrence, there are ample examples that most wars are caused due to a critical miscalculation and either over-estimation or under-estimation of the capacities of the aggressor and the defending state. For instance the Soviet Union and the United States could have very well gone for a war during the heights of the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, however this was prevented due to astuteness of the leaders who denied miscalculation. Strong militaries do act as the first line of defence and deter other rival states however, wars still occur between militarily powerful states. Therefore, the presence of a strong military despite being a strong deterrent may not be always able to stop aggression upon the defending state.

Here, it is necessary to engage with the concept of non-military threats that may assume dangerous proportions if left untreated. Non-military threats may be short, intense and very lethal for either a short or a long period of time. At times, they even assume a proportion so dangerous that it requires a coordinated military response to neutralize such crises. For instance, a terror attack or any covert operation by a rival state or even by non-state actors require military solutions that solicit a lot of resources as well as jeopardize the national security of a state. Other non-military threats on the other hand such as financial terrorism may not require an immediate military response, nevertheless posing a dangerous precedence that may lead to future exploitation of lacunae in the security of a state.

4.2 CONCEPTUALISING NON-MILITARY THREATS

Non-military threats are like an unseen enemy that may not be easily detectable, may assume dangerous proportions, and may deal a lot of psychological damage. Additionally to tackle such issues a lot of resources, people and coordinated efforts needs to be placed at stake which is another hurdle for the smooth functioning of the state. Such threats on the other hand, require less resources and efforts while dealing a lot more damage and it causes severe panic among the population of the target state. Hence, to tackle such threats the outright involvement of the military also becomes a treacherous task as questions often arise on the response of the state and the role of the military in carrying out defensive operations.

Hence, in this section it would be important to conceptualise the notion of non-military threats and how they undermine the sovereignty and the security of a state. Primarily, a state with serious rivalry with an antagonistic state or a group of states is more prone to be at the receiving end of such threats, additionally states that aspire to become a global power and is in a position to usurp the existing balance of power or a state that wishes to maintain the status quo may also be under such threats. As with time, even the mode of warfare has changed. From open

battles to covert and black operations, a clandestine mode of warfare has been carried out since ages that seeks to maximise the damage caused with minimum scope of retaliation or damage incurred. In terms of an open military conflict the warring states already understand that there will be damage incurred, based on which preparations are made. However, in the case of a covert strike such preparations are not only nearly impossible, but the resources dedicated to counter such strikes may wear down states. Especially, during the Second World War the militaries of all the warring nations took up the task to engage in acts of sabotage and covert operations to bring down the enemy, the same trend continued during the Cold War which often caused a lot of tension in the world. For instance the Allied OSA (Office of Strategic Affairs) carried out sabotage against the Germans and in return the Abwehr (Military Unit) did the same with the allies.

However, non-military threats are not just restricted to terrorism and covert operations, there are indeed other features which in fact have nothing to do with issues between states. Events like socially engineered riots, fragmented social order, political strikes and demands for secession, environmental issues, financial terrorism, cybercrime and sabotage are a few examples of how non-military threats may manifest in different forms each with the intention to cause injury to the security of the state. Often weaker states employ such tactics to cause panic within a stronger rival adversary as in a scare tactics to keep it on the tenterhooks. One may recall the period of the Cold War when the CPUSA was involved in clandestine activities that contained Soviet backed propaganda, instigating citizens on social issues in the United States and undermining the political culture. Likewise, repeated terror attacks within India and Israel exposed the soft underbelly of both these states which kept them perturbed. Thus when it comes to national security, the state does not only have the task to defend its international borders from a potential adversary, but also has to take care of its international situation which may turn volatile unexpectedly.

On the other hand, issues such as cybercrimes, environmental disasters and financial terrorism add a completely new dimension to non-military threats. The difficult task being looking for the origin for such issues and to find solutions which depend on the individual issues. Such threats may not hamper the functioning of the state as in the situation of an international conflict, nevertheless they cause enough damage and may even hurt the position of the regime in power.

Check your Progress - I

Answer the following:

- (a) Why do non-military threats have the potential to cause immense psychological damage?

- (b) Why are covert operations more difficult to engage?

- (c) Why do weaker states opt for covert operations as a part of their strategy rather than an outright open conflict?

- (d) Which allied agency carried out sabotage against the Germans during the Second World War?

- (e) During the Cold War which political unit in the USA was accused of sabotage and propaganda?

4.3 THE DEBATE BETWEEN MILITARY AND NON-MILITARY THREATS

Scholars are indeed divided over the concept of military and non-military threats due to the lack of definition and forming boundaries to

properly categorise non-military threats. While military threats that can cause a direct conflict which may escalate into an all-out war is well conceptualised and understood, the very categorisation of non-military threats is itself an arduous task.

There is a difference in perception regarding the very concept of security and threat when it comes to states. A certain government or regime that has the duty to protect the sanctity of the state will be obvious to the defence of its physical territory from any aggressive action of rival states. Such aggressive behaviour with the potential to turn into a full-scale conflict will obviously emanate from the strength of its armed forces, the political will to engage in such conflicts, the gains and losses calculated, the time-period required to successfully engage and finish such conflicts with favourable results and the aftermath. Hence, states imagine that they are mostly vulnerable when it comes to inter-state conflicts which leads to the overt dependence on the armed forces. Regarding this, the notion of the armed forces as the backbone of a state's defence also needs to be delineated. For the varied categories of the armed forces and their subsequent divisions based on their skill, weaponry, efficacy and suitability are important factors when deployment is considered. For instance, it would be foolhardy for any state to deploy its high-altitude troops in a zone of urban or desert warfare. Therefore, even the armed forces are specialised units that can strike back only under certain circumstances and with full knowledge of the nature, scope and area of operations and conflicts, and having made this argument it would indeed be a fallacy to expect the armed forces to neutralise every type of security threat that may so arise.

In this context, the notion of security also needs to be broadened which likewise has undergone a metamorphosis since the end of the Cold War as newer threats which are non-military in nature but even more dangerous have emerged. The state therefore falls in a perplexed position when it has to deal with threats that cannot be easily identified, predicted and regarding which knowledge is limited. The first issue that arises is the scope of such threats, whereas in terms of an open conflict, a certain scope or area of operation may be already decided, escalation options being present even that too can be calculated but in the case of a non-military threat the scope of operation may not be decided neither can be judged easily as the escalation caused may be rippling in effect akin to the domino theory. If the escalation engages more targets and affects beyond a determined scope of operation then controlling becomes a difficult task. In a similar accord the target may also vary, that should not mean that present day conflicts do not target civilian population but determining such a scope is far easier than in the case of a non-military threat. It is indeed very hard to predict the next terror strike, or an environmental and natural disaster. When knowledge regarding the target population is unclear it becomes quite difficult for the state to determine the remedial options to offset the damage caused by such tragedies. Also in terms of military conflicts, the enemy is well known, whereas in terms

of non-military conflicts knowledge regarding the ‘enemy’ is often not clear. Regarding this, the predictability of such threats is also a cause for concern as it requires material and technological capacity of an enormous proportion to predict such threats especially in the fact of such lack of knowledge in addition to which the appropriate response is another area where states are often in a fix when it comes to countering such threats. For instance the KGB often had to carry out sanitisation programmes to weed out enemy agents within the organisation due to the fact that they would compromise it from within.

This does not however entail that open conflicts are easy to manage, and complete knowledge can be extracted regarding the scope, target and predictability of such threats. It may be observed that even in conventional theatres of warfare the role of intelligence and the military brilliance cannot be ridiculed. However, since wars are limited in scope when compared to non-military threats the states have more cause for worry as these events may spiral out of control. A political unrest may quickly turn into an open demand for secession, or a natural disaster may topple a certain government or regime in power that may again cause more concern in a particular region. Hence the unpredictable nature of non-military threats is what causes more concerns especially in the present world.

Check your Progress - II

Answer the following:

- (a) Why are scholars divided on their opinion regarding non-military threats?

- (b) What are some of the factors to be considered when it comes to deploying the armed forces?

- (c) Why is it difficult to counter an unseen enemy?

- (d) Which theory was popular during the Cold War that if one state turns communist the others in the vicinity would follow the same?

- (e) Which agency was known to carry out sanitisation programmes during the Cold War to remove internal threats?

4.4 POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO NON-MILITARY THREATS

Non-military threats are so wide and assume such alarming proportions that it is difficult to look for a ‘one size fits all’ type of a solution or rather a holistic solution to such crises. States are often perturbed regarding solutions to crises ranging from natural and environmental disasters to that of financial terrorism and cyber-attacks. No one can possibly ignore that these issues can often cripple a nation that is absolutely unprepared to face them. For instance if one may see the recent pandemic caused by the Covid-19 virus, the entire world was in utter darkness regarding the origin, the type and the dangers of this virus which quickly spread from states to assume such an alarming proportion that regimes even failed to address them. From Lockdowns to researching vaccines, from uplifting the economy to rehabilitating people who were affected, not to mention the death count; every state in the world was adversely affected with this virus. Such disasters may quickly spill-over from states to cause such unprecedented damages. Or if we are to take the example of natural and environmental disasters such as the Amazon fire in Brazil in 2019 and the Australian Bushfire which again exposed the unpreparedness of even advanced nations. The Chernobyl disaster in the dying moments of the Soviet Union is another example as much as the Fukushima disaster in Japan which exhibits the dangers of unpreparedness of states when it comes to cater to such non-military threats. Even if we are to consider other threats from migration to refugee crisis, the havoc wreaked by the ISIS and low intensity conflicts these dangers have the potential to even affect neighbouring states which are not even a party to such issues at the first hand. Therefore preparedness and understanding the nature of threats at hand are quite important when it comes to dealing with such conflicts. Since the scope of the threats at

hand are quite varied, ranging from a wide levels of spectrums it becomes imperative for the state to first identify potential threats that may arise and prepare accordingly. There are again limitations to identifying threats due to deficiencies related to logistics, intelligence on the ground, technological prowess, economic capacity, training of personnel for relief work and even the political will to engage in such a complicated task. If we are to take the example of the pandemic caused by the Covid-19, then there was absolutely no intelligence or preparedness on the part of the states. Regimes and governments could not even predict that such a calamity causing such alarming damage could befall upon the entire world. The second notion in terms of adept counter-measures is to take either punitive or corrective actions, depending on the situation at hand. While punitive actions may be taken against those who engage in nefarious activities such as terrorism, cyber-attacks, drug, and human trafficking and anything which deals with some amount of restricted violence, corrective measures may be taken as a remedial measure for environmental, nuclear, chemical, biological, and natural disasters. When deciding on actions which are punitive in nature, the possible chances for retaliation and escalation has to be also borne in mind. For instance the American military's policy vis-à-vis drug cartels origination from Latin America is to aid the affected states to deal with them effectively, instead of engaging them directly on foreign soil. Previously though, confrontation with drug cartels often saw acrid responses from them hence in terms of punitive actions a state has to bear in mind the possible consequences which may escalate beyond control. Corrective actions are relatively safer to take, as the consequences may not result in a direct military confrontation with other states. Corrective actions are usually taken to arrest events related to natural and environmental disasters or in the case of other events where a direct or indirect military threat is barely noticeable. For instance nuclear disasters such as the Chernobyl and the Fukushima disasters were absolute non-military threats that saw corrective actions being taken to mitigate such future calamities.

Regarding counter-measures, a lot of onus is placed on the cooperative behaviour of the states, and as it is clear that non-military threats may not be issue/state specific with the potential to affect a lot with outstanding ramifications. Therefore states need to cooperate when it comes to issues such as climate change, crises related to migration and refugees as well as drug-trafficking. For instance the 2015 refugee crisis witnessed European states deliberating and assisting the incoming refugees with an amicable consensus, whereas regarding climate change very little cooperation can be witnessed between the developed and the developing states. The crucial arrival at a commendable consensus is what at time divides states especially in the view of maintaining their sovereignty and national self-interest.

Finally, it is also important for states to build up capacities to deal with such issues at stake and to offer tactical and required responses as the situation arise.

Check your Progress - III

Answer the following:

- (a) Why is it not possible to have an overall solution to counter non-military threats?

- (b) What is the first step in dealing with non-military threats?

- (c) Why is inter-state cooperation more sought out in terms of non-military threats?

- (d) The Chernobyl disaster occurred in which state? Romania or the USSR?

- (e) Is the Brazilian rainforest fire seen as a non-traditional security threat by the vast majority of scholars?

4.5 LET US SUM UP

There is a clear distinction between military and non-military threats regarding various parameters. The preoccupation of the state with protecting the physical integrity of its territory is a clear cut approach towards militarising security, whereas non-military threats may be covert

in nature covering a wider range of spectrums. Military threats mostly emanate from rival states and due to various geo-political issues, but non-military threats may arise from proxies or from other factors. Non-Military threats may also be a state's policy to harm a rival state without incurring much damage, while in dealing with such states there is a risk of retaliation and escalation as well. While categorising and dealing with non-military threats may be a painful task, the counter-measures to deal with them may not be apt for many states due to the paucity of funds, experience and training of personnel. Ultimately, a lot depends on the perception of the states to gauge the threats posed by non-military threats, which calls for greater cooperation in the international platform to offset such dangers.

4.6 KEY WORDS

- **Miscalculation** The act of either overestimating or underestimating situations and acting upon it.
- **Lacunae** Gaps, shortcomings
- **Black operation** a military move that is secret in nature with no record.
- **Clandestine** Secretive
- **Arduous** Difficult
- **Domino Theory** A theory particularly popular during the Cold War that if one country becomes communist, the other countries in the area will also become communist one after one
- **Acrid** Foul, evil, dangerous
- **Spectrums** Range

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Answers

Check Your Progress - I

- (a) Non-military threats mostly target the vulnerable civilian population that is not used to handling such threats and as a result of which they may inflict serious psychological damage, for instance terror attacks may cause serious psychological damage.
- (b) In terms of covert operations, the knowledge regarding the enemy is minimum and also the timing, the targets are quite unknown to the host state and hence it becomes difficult to engage.
- (c) In terms of an open conflict a weak state may find it difficult to win against a stronger and better prepared state, in terms of a covert conflict, the weaker state may engage in guerrilla tactics or may engage in proxy wars to continuously harass its stronger enemy without incurring much damage.
- (d) OSA
- (e) CPUSA

Check Your Progress - II

- (a) The difficulty in categorising non-military threats is a serious task over which there are lot of debates and conflicts and as such scholars are divided in their opinion of such threats.
- (b) Some of the factors to be thought about are, the type of terrain, nature of the conflict, the estimated number and size of the enemy, the type of weaponry of the enemy and the type of troops to be deployed.
- (c) The lack of intelligence and knowledge about clandestine groups is what makes it basically quite difficult to counter an unseen enemy.
- (d) Domino Theory.
- (e) KGB

Check Your Progress - III

- (a) Since it is difficult to categorise non-military threats as they may vary in their type it is difficult to conceptualise a complete and overarching solution to it.
- (b) The first step is to identify the threat, gather information and then draw out a plan to counter it.
- (c) Since non-military threats may be of various types and may impact many states, therefore cooperation among states would inevitably aid in mitigating such threats more effectively.
- (d) USSR
- (e) Yes.

UNIT :5**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND
NATIONAL SECURITY****:: STRUCTURE::****5.0 Objectives****5.1 Introduction****5.2 Conventional and Non-Conventional Defence****5.3 Cyber-security and Cyber-espionage****5.4 Biological and Chemical Defence****5.5 Let Us Sum Up****5.6 Key Words****5.7 Suggested Books****Answers**

5.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit we shall:

- Understand how national security is connected to science and technology
- Understand the scientific approaches to cyber-security and conventional defence
- Gauge defences against Biological and Chemical weapons

On completing this unit, you should be able to:

- Conceptualise the connection between national security with science and technology
- Conceptualise the various approaches to cyber and conventional defence
- Analyze the threats posed by Biological and Chemical weapons and the possible solutions to them.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Much has changed in terms of the perspectives on national security since the turn of the century. Especially after the end of the Cold War newer forms of threats have risen which has required time and again flexible responses. The age old concerns with the defence of the state has given way to protection of the global commons, the environment, tackling crises related to migration and low-intensity warfare along with many others. In such a scenario where the world is besotted with a multitude of issues a greater demand of cooperation among states as well as non-state actors has been vouched for. In this regard, the role of science and technology cannot be belittled. As time progresses so do issues and supposed requirements change, which obviously calls for greater involvement of the scientific community. For instance, with the increased research into atomic technology that started during the Second World War to the actual use of the nuclear bomb on Japan, it created a sense of fear and doom among many states even though it offered the United States a sense of military superiority. With the former Soviet Union and many others catching up, technological advancement progressed even further and thus within a span of 50 years, technological progress and research related to nuclear energy became quite prominent.

Primarily, it is important to take into account that the scope of national security has considerably widened over the past few decades, adding newer perspectives and hence the demands of scientific and technological aspirations have also received considerable appreciation and acknowledgement. In today's world, issues such as clean energy, climate change and many others are considered to be a part of the discourse on national security. Apart from that with the increasing use of the internet in our day to day lives, increased globalisation and improvisation in conventional and non-conventional warfare and strategies, states find it imperative to keep on innovating to perfect their defence strategies. For instance, the threat of a massive cyber-attack on a state's financial system is very much a reality not to mention that tracking down terrorists or weapons of mass destruction is a necessity. Espionage and clandestine activities are another sphere where technology is very much needed, and no one may be able to forget that technological superiority can enable a state to tackle non-conventional threats with greater precision. For instance when it comes to conventional warfare, the World Wars, conflicts during the Cold War and beyond exhibited a curious trend that air superiority over the enemy was an established fact that gave a tremendous advantage to the state. Exceptions being there, it is indeed undeniable that Allied air superiority over the Axis powers did enable to end the war in their favour, and during the Cold War, Indian air superiority over the Pakistani forces gave it a decisive edge in castigating Pakistan in 1971.

Regarding non-conventional warfare, the approaches have changed over a period of time, thus the American withdrawal from

Vietnam could have been due to fatigue and also the inability to counter the Soviet influence but its technological superiority in terms of space, intelligence and AI research cannot be belittled. This should be considered as a major reason as to why not only is the American arms industry a behemoth akin to that of Israel, but technological advancements of these two states has actually aided them in keeping their enemies at bay. For instance Israeli technology particularly related to intercepting rockets is impressive considering the fact that the small state is quite vulnerable to non-conventional methods of warfare. In terms of India, the surgical strikes carried out as well as the bombing on terror camps deep inside POK exhibits a technological superiority which offers India an edge over its adversaries.

Intelligence gathering, espionage and counter-espionage are other areas where technological superiority is in much demand especially during these times where the modes of warfare has become more complex and lethal. Therefore, states are in a constant flux related to research and development of better technologies to not only protect their sovereignty but also their core and allied national interests which may face threats from all angles.

5.2 CONVENTIONAL AND NON-CONVENTIONAL DEFENCE

It would be a risky take to disown the role of science and technology in terms of conventional and non-conventional warfare and defence. As explained earlier when it comes to national security, there are newer threats that are emerging which needs to be countered systematically and particularly after the end of the Cold War these new threats have at times even shaken powerful states to the core. For instance, the intelligence's failure in the 9/11 or the 26/11 attacks including others saw massive damage to lives and property which shook the very conscience of the world. Needless to say, as time progresses non-state actors have discovered new ways to cause damage and mayhem with little repercussions from powerful states while simultaneously acknowledging the technological and military gap. Non-state actors such as terrorists understand very well that taking on a powerful state with a well-grounded defence would require guerrilla tactics and hence the only way to counter such strategies is to attain a technological superiority over such actors. To highlight an example, more American personnel were lost after the toppling of the Saddam Regime in 2003 due to explosions from low-intensity IEDs and booby traps than during the actual combat. Both the Gulf wars exhibited a huge technological gap between the coalition (mainly the American) forces and the Iraqi defence but post-Saddam the maintenance of peace in Iraq turned out to be a bloody affair due to the inability of the coalition forces to grasp the Iraqi resistance and pro-Saddam militias which engaged in a very different type of urban warfare.

Conventional warfare requires a set of strategies to overpower the enemy, where absolute or at least adequate knowledge of the enemy

presence, troop build-up, ammunition and logistics, supply routes, battle plans and other operational material are required to carry out a suitable offensive or to defend one's interests. History exhibits that lack of information has often led to defeat of well organised militaries despite having the upper hand. One may recall for instance the defeat of the Arab forces during the six-day war and the initial setbacks received by the Israeli forces during the Yom Kippur war. In both the cases the possession of adequate information by both the Israeli forces during the six-day war and the Arab coalition during the Yom Kippur war were decisive in nature. Lack of information during the onset of the Kargil war also exhibited a setback for the Indian forces which later on India could mitigate however easily. Therefore intelligence gathering which depends a lot on technology is an essential component of conventional defence. Apart from that, in the course of battles, any state that possesses better technology especially during these times has a higher chance to score quick victories even against all odds. This too can be explained from the successful campaign led by the coalition forces in both the Gulf wars and even during the 1971 Indo-Pak war where technological superiority overcame strategic hurdles easily. In fact, there are debates on the efficacy of technological superiority in terms of actual combat effectiveness especially in the case of the Vietnam War and the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. This aspect is important, notwithstanding the fact that technological superiority is an established fact which at least can offset early damages incurred in the event of a war.

Moving on, technological superiority is even more required in terms of tackling insurgents, terrorists and other non-state actors in the scenario of a non-conventional warfare. As explained, non-state actors with an agenda to either destabilise a state or to topple a regime have become increasingly provocative in the recent times which has threatened the peace and tranquillity of the world. As various strategies are discussed and debated, technological superiority over such forces is a must to tackle them efficiently. Primarily, the superiority regarding field-intelligence, cyber-intelligence and logistics-intelligence are factors which enable a state to have an edge over non-state actors. Since non-state actors also require a sufficient level of intelligence in terms of planning, selection of targets and execution; in the same way sufficient counter-intelligence against them enables a state to prevent or neutralise such terror attacks. The asymmetry in terms of military power and logistical support between militaries and non-state actors is exploited by the latter with low-intensity combat with the aim to cause damage that spirals out of control or causes panic among the civilian population. Events such as terror attacks in major cities, hijacking of aircrafts and attacks on military bases are done with the intent to disregard the government and to put it in an uncomfortable position. In any asymmetric warfare, having a superiority in terms of technology which is again an attribute of technological advancement is considered to be akin to a

security cover, as such information will enable states to pre-empt or neutralise such attacks even before taking place.

In terms of piracy too, again perpetrated by non-state actors the requirements of technology cannot be belittled, as in the case of an asymmetric warfare, having a superior intelligence network enables the navies of major states to not only pre-empt such attacks but also enables them to carry out counter-piracy operations.

Check your Progress - I

Answer the following:

- (a) How did technology play an important part in National security during the Cold War?

- (b) Did technological superiority enable the Israelis to attain victory over their Arab opponents during the wars?

- (c) How is technology and intelligence related in the context of warfare?

- (d) Booby traps with IEDs were employed vastly in which war? 1991 Gulf war or the 2003 Gulf War?

- (e) Did India have a technological superiority over Pakistan in the 1971 war?

5.3 CYBER-SECURITY, ESPIONAGE AND COUNTER-ESPIONAGE

In terms of technology and its contribution to national security, the realm of cyber-security, espionage and counter-espionage are those areas where technological advancement is considered to be highly important. With the increasing dependence of both governments and civilians on cyber-technology, this realm has become quite vulnerable and has come under repeated attacks from rival states as well as non-state actors. In fact the digitalization of major functions of the governments has made this realm a soft target to cause injury to national interests of a state. Therefore, cyberspace is considered to be an important aspect of national security of a state. Projection have been already made among leading military thinkers and strategists that a cyber-attack, especially on a state that is too much dependent on it, in the form of a coordinated assault will bring down the entire infrastructure of the state, virtually rendering the government unable to control the military and offer resistance. This may result in a massive invasion which may not be repelled easily. Even though such scenarios may not be poignant enough, the fact that in today's world virtually almost all the aspects of the state have some domain in the cyberspace makes such a prediction quite likely. Likewise, a small note may be made that during conventional wars, militaries that have managed to intercept communication via radio or other means from their opponents stand a better chance to bring the conflict to an end favouring them, in that case the cyberspace is no different where a rival state if it manages to overpower a state's national cyber network may be able to render it powerless without much ado. Since the end of the Second World War, a lot of development in terms of military technology has taken place with the aim to reduce devastating effects on the personnel and to cause more damage to the enemy. The intention was to fight wars that would be intense but of shorter durations therefore calling for the increased involvement in military technology. However, it is also important to note that these technologies may also be usurped by non-state actors to utilise them against states. For instance, with the increased digitalisation of the entire world, right from the health to the financial and military sector a massive involvement of the cyber world can be witnessed. Hacking them and causing issues would be enough to bring down a state completely. One may also recall the various complaints placed by national governments against hackers from the PRC

which have time and again notoriously hacked, damaged or received illegal access to sensitive material. Cyber-warfare is also a reality with hackers from various states engaging in such nefarious activities, therefore calling for greater security in the cyber realm.

The issue with cyber-security is that this realm is not well defined as there are no physical borders to delineate, therefore strategic considerations should also be of the same standards, and responses effective in nature. The increasing digitalization of the world also signifies the growing vulnerability of states on the cyber-realm which also makes it a soft target for responses. For instance, cyber-attackers pursue their targets in the form of APT (Advance Persistent Threats) by the means of which these attackers can present themselves in various malicious forms and may remain undetected as well. In such scenarios, a country's cyber-systems may be immensely vulnerable.

Drawing from the cyber-realm the sphere of espionage and the increasing role of technology is also a reality in the present age. With rapid digitalization of the world and easier dissemination of information, citizens and governments alike are increasingly dependent on technology in their day to day lives. In fact the entire financial system for instance is nowadays dependent on smooth technology for its proper functioning and this is just one realm, on further enquiry right from the sectors pertaining to education and health to public works and the military almost every sector has a huge stake in the cyber-realm and as such they are prone to attacks without any warning. Apart from the difficult detection of attackers who disguise their origins, the cyber-world is in fact boundless and therefore tracing such attacks becomes a painstaking job. Taking punitive actions against them may also be difficult precisely due to the inability to identify such attackers, and the lack of international cyber-laws which becomes a great loophole for such malicious agents. Furthermore, cyber-war completely changes the dynamics of espionage, warfare and conflicts where even states which are conventionally incapable or outnumbered may be able to cause a lot of trouble to their superiorly armed rivals. Just as asymmetric warfare, cyber-warfare may amount to enormous proportions and the main targets may be the civilian population, crucial infrastructure and even military installations to prevent any form of retaliation. As a result of which states have become increasingly dependent on technology and scientific approaches to deal with such possible crises and even advanced states understand that their vulnerability is not limited in nature. For instance, theft of data related to bank accounts or personal details of important personalities as well as compromising on intelligence services may compromise the national security of any state, hence with the changing nature of warfare, cyber-security is another addition to the concept of national security which has been given a lot of importance in recent times.

Check your Progress - II

Answer the following:

(a) Why do states focus a lot on gathering intelligence?

(b) Why is cyber-security increasingly becoming important?

(c) Mention two states that are regularly engaged in cyber-warfare on a large scale?

(d) Name the espionage agency of Israel? BND or the Mossad

(e) Bots are used to withdraw information from people using cyber breaches? Yes or no.

5.4 BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL DEFENCE

Biological and chemical weapon defence are other realms of national security which may not have been considered as a core aspect of it prior to the First World War. When it comes to conventional warfare, knowledge regarding the weapon systems of rival states is important to counter them, likewise the addition of biological and chemical arsenal in

warfare has created the requirement for knowledge regarding such threats. Non-conventional in nature, such weapons can not only cause massive harm but may also threaten the existence of a state. They can be used with near perfect impunity leaving even stronger states with lack of options to counter them. Therefore, even in an asymmetric power structure between rival states, the presence of such weapons may actually alter such disparities which requires perfect knowledge of such weapon systems as well as their countermeasures.

As such, states after the end of the Second World War began to realise the dangerous effects of such weapons on not only states but also on the entire humanity which may actually lead to further escalation. In this regard, the presence of nuclear weapons is also considered by some scholars to create an uneasy balance of power, which may not be used per se but may offer deterrence. The main difference between nuclear weapons and the other two is that while nuclear weapons are far more difficult to procure and use them effectively, biological and chemical weapons are relatively easier to possess and use. For instance, it took a group of fundamentalist cult members to launch a Sarin gas attack in subway in Japan which caused panic and put the government in a crisis. Such attacks are usually designed either to overwhelm an opposing military force, or to cause panic and mayhem among the civilian population so as to escalate an impending crisis. In this regard too, such weapons may be possessed and used by rival states as well as by non-state actors, they may even be used to blackmail in exchange of non-compromising guarantee thus crippling a state. Therefore, when it comes to the security of a state, it may not only focus overtly on its conventional defences but may also need to consider the prospects of facing such unprecedented attacks from non-conventional arenas which are indeed difficult to deal with. As such, states depend a lot on scientific and technological aspects to deal with such issues which may be further categorised as intelligence regarding the possession, capacities and intent of actors that may possess such weapons, advancement of such weapons systems and their properties and available counter-measures.

Focusing on these threats a series of counter-measures have been developed by concerned states to arrest such damaging issues before they become fatal. The primary step is to identify such threats as explained before and to go for a series of scientific approaches to counter them. Primarily, a proper documented set of resources are required to counter such effects depending on the stage and the severity of such attacks. The various stages pertaining to the understanding of a biological or chemical attack are Avoidance, Detection, Protection, De-contamination and Damage control. Each of these stages are classified on the scale of their severity and the potency to cause damage. In addition to that, proper training is given to service personnel who cater to countering such threats which depend on the interoperability between agencies across a state, to upgrade the knowledge regarding such attacks, sustained training of personnel, to instil a sense of competitiveness in those who may be the

first ones to detect such an attack and to also ensure that even civilians are made aware of such dangers.

As such the dependency of a state on science and technology cannot be further emphasised when it comes to non-conventional warfare. States need to realise the impending threat of such weapon systems either from rival states or from non-state actors and appropriate measures are indeed necessary to counter them.

Check your Progress - III

Answer the following:

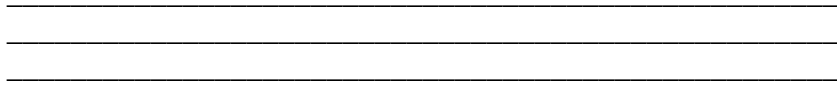
- (a) Why are biological weapons considered to be more dangerous than other types?

- (b) Mention the stages of protection against a bio-weapon attack.

- (c) What is the main intention behind launching a bio or a chemical weapon attack?

- (d) Which is the first stage of protection in case of a bioweapon attack?

- (e) During World War Two which chemical weapon was vastly used? Necro gas or Chlorine gas?



5.5 LET US SUM UP

The dependence of a state on science and technology cannot be disregarded in the present times. With ever changing notions of national security and increasingly diverse threats from cyber-attacks to the dangers posed by non-conventional weapons, states also need to upgrade their wisdom regarding such threats and take appropriate preparations. Much has changed since the dominance of conventional weapons systems on battlefields and in today's worlds battles are fought on the internet as well as by the use of chemical and biological weapons. It would be therefore simple to say that even powerful states with well-developed conventional defences may turn out to be vulnerable to unsolicited attacks from rival states or rogue agents. Hence as time passes, the dependence on states on scientific approaches becomes even greater especially when the very notion of national security is dependent on scientific advancements.

5.6 KEY WORDS

Belittled	Ignored; underestimated
Castigating	Punishing
Repercussions	After-effects; Consequences
Offset	To counter
Asymmetry	Unequal
Loophole	strategic gaps in a law or norm of which one may take advantage
Mayhem	Crisis; Pandemonium; Chaos
Pre-empt	An action taken in anticipation before a crisis actually happens

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Answers

Check Your Progress - I

- (a) During the Cold War both the camps led by the USA and the former Soviet Union engaged in technological advancements in order to have an upper hand over their enemy. It started with progress in terms of military hardware and went as far as to the space and the realm of espionage.
- (b) During the wars with the Arab nations even though Israel was outnumbered, superior technology in terms of military hardware and most importantly intelligence offered them victories over their enemies.
- (c) Technology and intelligence are invariably related to one another especially in the age of digitalization. The better the control over technology the easier it is to obtain intelligence and thus cripple the enemy.
- (d) 2003 Gulf War
- (e) Yes

Check Your Progress - II

- (a) Having superiority in terms of intelligence enables a state to have proper and prior information regarding the movement of the enemy and its strength and therefore the task of carrying out counter strategies becomes far easier with the tendency to edge towards victories.
- (b) Due to globalisation and digitalisation the realm of the cyber world has even invited opportunities for malicious agents and enemy states. As a result of which there are immense vulnerabilities and hence states are now more concerned about the protection of the cyber realm.
- (c) The PRC and the USA have been frequently engaged in cyber-warfare against each other.
- (d) Mossad.
- (e) No.

Check Your Progress - III

- (a) Biological weapons have the tendency to cause massive panic and the threat perception becomes quite high, they also have the potential to spread fast and hence are considered to be quite dangerous.
- (b) The stages are: Avoidance, Detection, Protection, Decontamination and Damage Control.
- (c) The main intention is to cause massive panic, interruption in normal lives and to bring down a state which is more powerful without incurring much damage to oneself.
- (d) Avoidance.
- (e) Chlorine gas.

युनिवर्सिटी गीत

स्वाध्यायः परमं तपः

स्वाध्यायः परमं तपः

स्वाध्यायः परमं तपः

शिक्षण, संस्कृति, सद्भाव, दिव्यबोधनुं धाम
डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ओपन युनिवर्सिटी नाम;
सौने सौनी पांज मणे, ने सौने सौनुं आत्म,
दशे दिशामां स्मित वडे डो दशे दिशे शुभ-लाभ.

अत्मज्ञ रही अज्ञानना शाने, अंधकारने पीवो ?
कडे बुद्ध आंबेडकर कडे, तुं था तारो दीवो;
शारदीय अजवाणा पळोव्यां गुर्जर गामे गाम
ध्रुव तारकनी जेम जणहणे अकलव्यनी शान.

सरस्वतीना मयूर तमारे इणिये आवी गळेके
अंधकारने हडसेलीने उजसना झूल मळेके;
बंधन नही को स्थान समयना जवुं न धरथी दूर
घर आवी मा हरे शारदा दैन्य तिमिरना पूर.

संस्कारोनी सुगंध मळेके, मन मंदिरने धामे
सुभनी टपाल पळोये सौने पोताने सरनामे;
समाज केरे दरिये लांकी शिक्षण केरुं वडाण,
आवो करीये आपण सौ
भव्य राष्ट्र निर्माण...
दिव्य राष्ट्र निर्माण...
भव्य राष्ट्र निर्माण

