

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE III
COURSE: BA LLB SEMESTER III
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MODULE: MODULE VI, COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Structure:

- Meaning and Definition of Collective Security
- Nature of Collective Security

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Collective Security is a device of crisis management which postulates a commitment on the part of all the nations to collectively meet an aggression that may be committed by any state against another. War or aggression is viewed as a breach of international peace and security and collective security stands for collective action by all the nations in defence of peace. Collective security stands for meeting any war or aggression by the creation of a global preponderance of power of all nations against the aggression.

Collective Security is also regarded as a deterrent against aggression in so far as it lays down that the collective power of all nations will be used to repel aggression or war against any state. It is based on the principle, 'Aggression against any one member of the international community is an aggression against international peace and security. As such it has to be met by the collective efforts of all the nations'

Collective security is commonly regarded as most effective method of maintaining peace and deterring aggression. Collective security was supposed not only to be the basis of the League of Nations but is also supposed to be the basis of the United Nations. Collective security is a device by which the security of all the nations is assessed. Under the system of collective security, aggression or war would no longer be the concern of any individual nation, but would be the concern of all nations.

MEANING AND DEFINITION

Collective security is a collective measure for security. The word security represents the goal while the word collective indicates the nature of the combined strength will face the aggression. The basic principle of collective security is that an attack on one state will be regarded as an attack on all states. Security becomes the concern of all nations and all will take care collectively of the security of each of them as if their own security were at stake.

According to **Morgenthau** “one for all and all for one is the watchword of collective security.”

On collective security **Palmer and Perkins** observe “It clearly implies collective measure for dealing with threat to peace”.

George Schwarzenegger has defined collective security as machinery for joint action in order to prevent or counter any attack against an established international order”.

According to **F.H Hartmann** collective security is basically a mutual insurance plan against aggression anywhere and everywhere.

The basic principle of collective security is that if an aggression takes place it should be frustrated by an overwhelming force. It is therefore necessary that all nations must stand unitedly against the aggression. So the principle of collective security is based upon the preponderance of power in the hands of the protectors of peace and order and this is said to be the only basis of the success of the system. Its chief merit lies in the force may not at all be needed. A threat of collective action will be sufficient to deter the potential aggressor.

NATURE OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Collective Security stands for preserving security through collective actions. Its two key elements are:

- (1) Security is the chief goal of all the nations. Presently the security of each nation stands inseparably linked up with the security of all other nations. National security is a part of the international security. Any attack on the security of a nation is in fact an attack on the security of all the nations. Hence, it is the responsibility of all the nations to defend the security of the victim nation.
- (2) The term ‘collective’, as a part of the concept of collective security, refers to the method by which security is to be defended in the event of any war or aggression against the security of any nation. The power of the aggressor has to be met with by the collective power of all the nations. All the nations are required to create an international preponderance of power for negating the aggression or for ending a war.

The underlying principle of Collective Security has been ‘**One for All and All for One**’. Aggression or war against any one nation is a war against all the nations. Therefore all the nations are to act collectively against every War/Aggression.

REFERENCE:

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