

Eliminating Encroachment: Scientific Governance as A Peaceful Settlement

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Abstract

Tranquility is necessary for the sustainable development of any nation. That could be produced out of the mutual consent. The United Nations which was created following the devastations of the second world war, had only one central mission to keep the peace and security of the nations. Often the mutual consent is not out of any respect, but out of fear. There is peace not because only the organisations exist but also by deterrence. The developments of the nations rooted in sustainability demands peace. When the advancements of science are achieved the nation gets a step forward in every aspect. The scientific and technological temperament has always led the humanity to a brighter tomorrow. The improvement of the respected areas is the major focus of the authority. The establishment of the peace results in growth of other fields. The military or scientific advancements is utilised as a means to deter crises that might rise among nations. So, the international peace is actually the by-product of deterrence. Though the theory of deterrence is closely associated with nuclear weapons but it is the real factor which holds the peace through the basic emotion of fear. A peace is formulated when the consequences of something that is negative is foreseen. The deterrence theory thus establishes peace among the nations with the expansions and investments in the technological as well as scientific grounds. The attempt of this thesis is to state that there arises a peace by the deterrence which holds the international relations stable.

Key words: peace, deterrence and scientific and technological advancements.

Introduction

The reasons of international catastrophies and eruption of war have always been discussed all over the world. There were many regulations and restrictions made by various organisations to establish peace beyond borders. The laws and regulations at times failed to restabilise the chaotic situations. The penalties and marginalisation of the accused nations by the organisation of nations, dominant countries were of no use. Various measures were taken by the UN to maintain international peace and security they often remained in written documents. The huge economic penalties, regulation of armament was not followed.

How does the peace among nations is stabilised? The existence of the organisations is not negated but the practicability is questioned. There are always some unwritten laws that prevent the catastrophes. The deterrence is a kind of unwritten rule that govern all nations. Though the theory concentrates more on the questions of nuclear strategy with the development of nuclear weapons and the Cold War, the idea still has a relevance in maintaining the peace. The nations in competence with the others invest a

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huge sum of money into the scientific and technological fields. The advancements are acquired when experiments and inventions succeed. The intellectual war of the Cold War period still remains. When the nations realise the capabilities of other nation, they keep a step back before they begin the conflict and surprisingly the conflicts are eliminated from the thought itself. This paper tries to state that the peace is often the by-product of the retreat by nations from engaging into conflicts, which is by the deterrence.

The scientific advancements have contributed to the managing of the international peace. The countries tried to attack nations with less power and armoury. The history even proves that from the olden times of kings itself war was occurring against the lesser power or for existence. The alliances among kings meant a greater power. The military was the crucial factor. Later on, the developments in both science and technology brought many changes to that. New weapons with the help of science were made and although the utilisation ended in destruction the growth was immense. The second World War was a milestone in the journey of scientific and technological improvements. When the technology progressed, the effects were larger. But when there is governance of the respective fields there could be harmony. The development of nuclear weapons, advanced armoury and so on became an important part to have power over the other. The deterrence occurs then. The awareness of consequences of the war pulled back many a country in the past.

Concept of Deterrence

The idea of deterrence could be defined as the utilisation of intimidations by one party to persuade another party to refrain from some course of action. The threat acts as a deterrent as far as it convinces its targets about the consequences and losses of the intended action (Huth, 1999). The threat firms its foot on scientific and technological advancements. The advanced weapons and possible technological ways to attack a particular party would always be effective for preventing them to act something wrong. So, the deterrence which remains in the society provides the tranquillity by the basic emotion of fear. Usually, it is said that peace is attained through the consecutive actions of the nations and organisations but rather than that this one worked at most of the times. The military threat was the prime force used for deterrence, for that there could be good and advanced armoury, efficient machines, transportations and so on. These were achieved with the help of science.

The threats were to control the behaviours of the target not to actually harm them. When a higher power keeps surveillance, the lowers will not behave mischievous.

Deterrence As a Catalyst

Through the times of history, the deterrence had worked as a booster in establishing peace. The empirical evidences of the studies have found that the balance of the military power becomes an important determinant. The balanced military capacities of two sides would end up in neutrality. The intended acts get postponed and even dismissed (Tertrais, 2018). The awareness of the capabilities one possesses makes them act accordingly. So, the deterrence theory works as a catalyst which enables peace. As a result of the progression and investments of the scientific and technological fields, deterrence come into action. The peace stabilising programmes were at a peripheral level. They were often remained as contracts while deterrence the factor that holds the harmony plays an active role.

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Science and technology while contributing immensely to the sustainable future, helped to prevent many conflicts with its inventions. The growth of technology always aimed at a better future. Both positive and negative impacts are clear. Even though the positivity has a high handedness in the process negativities are not simply avoided but that could be controlled like a conflict is often being controlled. The advanced communication systems, transportation, access to data everything make peace keeping smoother. Through this the sustainable development could be done.

The Evidences

The statistical data show that after the 1945, there was an absence of major wars. The wars between nuclear powered nations or nuclear-protected nations. If the great powers are defined as the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, which are also five Nuclear Weapons State in the sense of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. There was never an open war even a lesser one between them. John Lewis Gaddis forged the phrase the “Long Peace” forty years after the end of the Second World War. The history has never marked such a long power peace of the modern States (Tertrais, 2018).

The wider data collection Includes India, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan and South Africa as nuclear-armed countries. There never occurred a major war between two nuclear-armed States. They considered themselves as all things equal. When a war occurs the consequences will be the same and that would definitely end up in chaos. So, the mutual consent on the basis of the deterrence between all nations and allies have balanced the international peace. No nuclear-armed country has ever been invaded (Tertrais, 2018). The fear that caused the deterrence is the scientific advancements.

By the data that is available it is clear that countries covered by nuclear guarantee have ever been the target of any major attack. So, to conclude, at least for the past decades, there had not been a major war. The nuclear-armed countries ever fought at each other. The nonnuclear-armed nations have refrained from going to war against them (Tertrais, 2018).

Conclusion

The analysis of the data leads to the conclusion that peace was maintained throughout the centuries except some conflicts. The state of peace was established with the help of scientific and technological advancements. Science and technology make a nation more progressing. Communication, infrastructure, transportation, defence everything gets improved. The tranquility is made possible by the deterrence. While the instructor announces punishment the subjects are likely to obey. Likewise, when a threat arises there comes counter acts. The party which arises threat retreats as soon as the consequences are known. So, as we observe peace is not maintained by the external regulations, restrictions and laws but by the hidden factor deterrence.

When the after effects are clear, the conflicts are less likely to happen. The awareness is promoted by deterrence. When there is a governance of the scientific and technological progression there comes a situation of balance. Laws alone could not control the conflicts thus deterrence comes into existence.

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