Collective security is considered as one of the most important and effective method of the maintenance of international peace and security. Under this, all the nations commit themselves to maintenance of international peace and security. In case any single nation becomes a threat to international peace all the nations join together and take collective action against offender nation. The provision of collective security was made in the charter of League of Nations which was established in 1919 which had failed in the achievement of this objective. Again the provision of Collective Security was made in the Charter of the United Nations established in 1945 and since then it is playing an important role in the maintenance of international peace by using the device of collective security.
Collective Security is a modern device of power management at international level. It has been designed as deterrent against all possible attack and under this device all the nations take collective action against the aggressor.

Acc to Palmer and Perkins, “Collective Security clearly implies collective measures for dealing with threats to peace.”

Acc to Schleicher, “In essence, Collective Security is an arrangement among states in which all promise, in the event any member of the system engage in certain prohibited acts (war and aggression) against another member, to come latter’s assistance.”
BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY

1. The collective system must have adequate and overwhelming power to deter any potential aggressor or coalition of aggressor from disturbing the order defended by the collective system.

2. There must be unanimity among nations on security and defence policies and consensus on the identification of the aggressor state.

3. All nations are equally free and able to join in action against aggressor.

4. The combined power of all the nations of the world i.e. Collective power of all, can be and should be mobilized against the aggressor.

5. Maintenance of status quo should be the national interest of all nations.

6. The system is not for the elimination of power but for the management of power in such way to deter the prospective aggressor.

7. International peace and security is the collective objective of all the nations and all the nations keep ready for the establishment of it.

8. Collective security can always be created against the aggressor and such a power always outweigh the power of the aggressor.
NATURE OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY

1. Device of power Management

2. Maintenance of peace is the collective responsibility of all the Nations

3. Security of our nation is connected to international Security

4. Right to self-defence

5. All states are committed to pool their resources against aggression

6. Respect of State’s Sovereignty

7. Supporter of global Preponderance of power

8. Collective Security is not an alliance

9. Presence of international Organization is essential

10. To maintain Status-quo

11. It is a midway between Balance of Power and World Government

12. Collective Security is deterrent

13. Not status but Wars are the enemies of Collective Security
MEANING OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY
It is to establish international security and peace through efforts of all the nations and this way the security of each nation is the part of international security. In this context, Hans. J. Morgenthau writes, “Collective security is one for all and all for one.”

MEANING OF COLLECTIVE DEFENCE
The provision of collective Defence refers to the organization of collective machinery for meeting any aggression by the enemy upon the members of the collective defence system. These countries are aware of their common enemy and to save themselves from him they from an alliance or regional alliance to save themselves from the enemy and whenever any of these countries is attacked by the enemy, they collectively defend the country attacked.
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND COLLECTIVE DEFENCE

1. The scope of Collective Security is wider than that of Collective defence
2. In Collective Security threat to Security is not known whereas in collective Defence it is Known
3. In Collective Security enemy is not known in advance whereas in Collective Defence it is known
4. Advance planning is not done in collective Security whereas it is done in Collective Defence
SIMILARITIES BETWEEN COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND BALANCE OF POWER

1. Common Purpose
2. Similarities in Method
3. Acceptance of war as a Means
4. Over preponderance of power is dangerous for peace
5. Equal perception of peace
6. To join war is the duty of the states
7. Faith in military cooperation to end Aggression
DISSIMILARITIES BETWEEN COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND BALANCE OF POWER

1. Collective Security is a Cooperative System whereas Balance of Power is competitive
2. All states take part in Collective Security not in Balance of Power
3. Loose organization in collective Security but strong in Balance of Power
4. In Collective Security enemy is from within whereas in Balance of power it is from outside
5. Scope of Collective Security is wider whereas it is narrow of balance of power
6. Collective Security is immediate action, Balance of power is planned action
7. No place for neutrality in Collective Security whereas it is possible in Balance of power
8. International organization is essential for collective security, not for Balance of power
9. The basis of collective Security is mutual love and good will whereas it is mutual fear of Balance Of Power
10. Difference in objectives.
CRITICAL EVALUATION OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY SYSTEM

1. United Nation is a Non-Sovereign body
2. Idealistic Concept
3. Absence of permanent Peace keeping Force
4. Partial Decisions
5. Dominance of powerful Nations
6. Difficult to identify Aggressor
7. Justifies war as a means
8. Can not used against big power
9. Unhelpful Environment
10. No place for neutrality during war
11. Preference to National Interests
REFERENCES

- Schleicher, Charles P, “Introduction to International Relations”, INC N. Jersy 1963