



The concept of deterrence and diplomacy. Disponível em: <
<https://www.ukessays.com/essays/international-relations/the-concept-of-deterrence.php>>.
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[1] Deterrence is a significant theory in Strategic Studies and in International Relations as well. Since the age of Cold War, chiefly on Cuban Missile Crisis event, deterrence has been viewed and used as the greatest mediator to attempt influencing in the decision making of the states. Deterrence can be described as a social and political strategy that primarily enables one party to influence the other's actions. Deterrence is implemented and executed to ensure its opponents abide by its will. Putting in other words, deterrence is a belief on the strategic capability to avoid or prevent itself from being attacked by its opponents - the opponents believe that it is not worth to take a military action on the state (Charles W. Kegley Jr. and Eugene R. Wittkopf, 1998).

[2] This paper will examine the types of deterrence. There are three types of deterrence that have been identified by military analysts - namely deterrence by denial, deterrence by punishment and deterrence by defeat. Deterrence by denial can be described as the country would not initiate a war when it believes it could not win the battle. In other words, State A will attempt to convince State B it would not achieve its military-political goals if State B undertakes a military action. As a consequence, the war could be evaded.

[3] Meanwhile the country that might initiate or engage in a war would not do so believing it would impose unacceptable damage (as the aftermath or punishment if involved in war) if this country attack the other - this statement portrays what is deterrence by punishment. State A will endeavor to indicate State B that it (State A) will retaliate by obliterating assets that will cost State B highly values if State B commits a particular action such as an invasion. In this context, State A should have great political power (as threat) to deter State B from committing the act. **In the other hands**, the deterrence will fail if State B acts despite the threat. Through-out the words, we can conclude that the purpose of deterrence by punishment is to shape opponents' decision by signaling them the aftermath or costs that the opponents will have to bear.

[4] Deterrence by defeat indicates one state will not engage or initiate a war because it is certain that it will be defeated. Via this discussion, in a nutshell, deterrence is another means to prevent war. Deterrence can be viewed as another means of diplomacy.

[5] Deterrence can be defined as the barrier to prevent war. During First World War and the Second World War, conflicts have brought great devastation towards mankind, nature, development. **In addition**, they left bad effects on future generations, mainly aftermath of using nuclear weapons. Is it as a signal that deterrence is another means of diplomacy? It will be further discussed further on the next section.

[6] It is fascinating to examine the role of deterrence as a diplomacy means. In doing so, we need to refer on the paper's previous discussion which is what deterrence is and how it is carried out. The adaptation of deterrence to international relations is to ensure State B will not take an action that could threaten State A. If the State B wishes to do so, State B will bear devastating consequences. These circumstances show that State A attempts to warn and avert any pre-emptive action towards State A. It shows that deterrence can be adapted as diplomatic instrument which is known as diplomatic bargaining.

[7] Psychology tactic and strategy are the finest ways to describe the threat created from deterrence. Deterrence is a crafted threat without any physical demolition when the deterrence proposed by the state succeeds. The ambiguity of deterrence as another means of diplomacy still exists. Negotiation and discussion are among the significant elements in diplomacy. But how negotiation is present in deterrence? The threat through deterrence is the negotiation. The deterrence represents and delegates one state to let the other consider or think wisely whether it is worthy to attack. Generally, state will not take an action that is harmful to its people, political position and economy. As it is concerned, deterrence is effective in preventing nuclear wars in the international system until today.

RESPONDA DE ACORDO COM O TEXTO. AS RESPOSTAS DEVEM SER EM PORTUGUÊS

1) **Considere o parágrafo [1]** – Explique o que é *Deterrence* e qual sua função nas relações internacionais (2,0)

Resp: É uma estratégia social e política para mediar conflitos. Ela é implementada quando há necessidade de prevenir ataque dos oponentes.

2) **Considere o parágrafo [2]** – Quais os três tipos de *deterrence* mencionados? (1,0)

Resp: Os três tipos são: por negação, punição e derrota

3) **Considere o parágrafo [2], [3] e [4]** – Explique os três tipos de deterrence. (2,0)

Resp: Entendemos defesa por negação quando um país evita iniciar uma guerra sabendo que não poderá vencer a batalha. Defesa por punição é quando os oponentes são advertidos de forma agressiva para evitar ameaças. E defesa por derrota é quando um estado evita iniciar uma guerra, pois sabe que vai perde-la.

4) **Considere os parágrafos a seguir** – Explique o significado dos termos destacados no texto: (1,0 cada. Total 2,0)

Linha 9 (parágrafo 3) – Ao contrário, em outras palavras, entretanto, porém.

Linhas 3 e 4 (parágrafo 5) – Além disso, ademais, também

5) Escreva VERDADEIRO ou FALSO ao lado de cada sentença: (1,0 cada. Total 3,0)

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|---|------------|
| a) Considere o parágrafo [5] – Trata das consequências ocasionadas pelas guerras. | VERDADEIRO |
| b) Considere o parágrafo [6] – Trata da diferença entre defesa e diplomacia apontando as principais características de cada uma. | FALSO |
| c) Considere o parágrafo [7] – Trata sobre a importância de se verificar quando a defesa pode se tornar uma ameaça. | VERDADEIRO |