

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910815909803321
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Titolo	The international ambitions of Mao and Nehru : national efficacy beliefs and the making of foreign policy // Andrew Bingham Kennedy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Cambridge University Press, 2012
ISBN	1-107-22327-X 1-139-19937-4 1-280-48425-X 9786613579232 1-139-20517-X 1-139-20298-7 1-139-20597-8 1-139-20157-3 1-139-20439-4 0-511-89468-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (ix, 261 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Classificazione	POL011000
Disciplina	327.51009/045
Soggetti	International relations - Philosophy World politics - 1945-1989 China Foreign relations 1949-1976 India Foreign relations 1947-1984
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; The International Ambitions of Mao and Nehru; Title; Copyright; Contents; Figures and Maps; Acknowledgments; 1 Introduction; THE ARGUMENT IN BRIEF; CASE SELECTION: WHY MAO AND NEHRU?; OVERVIEW OF THE BOOK; 2 National Efficacy Beliefs and Foreign Policy; NATIONAL EFFICACY BELIEFS; NATIONAL EFFICACY BELIEFS IN FOREIGN POLICY: MARTIAL AND MORAL EFFICACY; Martial Efficacy; Moral Efficacy; MEASURING NATIONAL EFFICACY BELIEFS; HOW NATIONAL EFFICACY BELIEFS SHAPE FOREIGN POLICY; Martial Efficacy Beliefs and the Use of Force; Moral Efficacy Beliefs and Costly Cooperation; TESTING THE THEORY

PART I MAO'S CHINA³ Same Revolution, Different Dreams; MAO; The Emergence of Mao's Martial Confidence; A Weak Sense of Moral Efficacy; LIU; Liu's Limited Sense of Martial Efficacy; A Weak Sense of Moral Efficacy; 4 Mao's Adventure in Korea; THE DECISION TO FIGHT IN KOREA; The Initial Decision to Intervene; Revisiting the Decision; Alternative Explanations for China's Intervention; THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT; A Missed Opportunity; Alternative Explanations; The Aftermath; CONCLUSION; 5 Persistent Pugnacity; WAR REPRISED; Mao's Push for War in Vietnam; Liu's Stance
Martial Confidence and Mao's Calculations Alternative Explanations; DEFENSIVE NUCLEAR DIPLOMACY; China and the World Disarmament Conference; Mao's Preferences and Calculations; Alternative Explanations; CONCLUSION; PART II NEHRU'S INDIA; 6 Gandhi's Dissimilar Disciples; NEHRU; A Strong Sense of Moral Efficacy; Martial Materialism; PATEL; Limited Moral Efficacy; More Martial Materialism; 7 Nehru's Misstep in Kashmir; THE UN APPEAL; Nehru's Decision, Patels Dissent; Alternative Explanations; MILITARY RESTRAINT AND A CEASE-FIRE; Restraint on the Border; Restraint within Kashmir
Alternative Explanations CONCLUSION; 8 Determined Diplomacy; NEHRU'S NUCLEAR CRUSADE; Creating - and Constraining- India's Nuclear Option; Moral Efficacy and Nehru's Nuclear Crusade; Alternative Explanations; PEACE AND WAR WITH CHINA; Military Restraint and Peaceful Coexistence; Alternative Explanations; From Peaceful Coexistence to War; CONCLUSION; 9 Conclusion; A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON MAO AND NEHRU; AVENUES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH; IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; Index

Sommario/riassunto

Why do leaders sometimes challenge, rather than accept, the international structures that surround their states? In *The International Ambitions of Mao and Nehru*, Andrew Kennedy answers this question through in-depth studies of Chinese foreign policy under Mao Zedong and Indian foreign policy under Jawaharlal Nehru. Drawing on international relations theory and psychological research, Kennedy offers a new theoretical explanation for bold leadership in foreign policy, one that stresses the beliefs that leaders develop about the 'national efficacy' of their states. He shows how this approach illuminates several of Mao and Nehru's most important military and diplomatic decisions, drawing on archival evidence and primary source materials from China, India, the United States and the United Kingdom. A rare blend of theoretical innovation and historical scholarship, *The International Ambitions of Mao and Nehru* is a fascinating portrait of how foreign policy decisions are made.
