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Topic Human fascination for weapons speaks of deep-rooted insecurities

## Outline

### 1 Introduction

#### Thesis statement: Human

Insecurities in Humans always forced him to acquire weapon...it is quite interesting start plz put this straight

insecurities have fueled the desire to possess weapons. This growing arms culture intensifies the urge to acquire advanced weaponry, reflecting deep-rooted fears of the world. However, through robust and collective measures, these insecurities can be addressed paving the way for global peace and stability.

### 2 Human insecurities and fascination

#### for weapons: A Historical perspective

### 3 How deep-rooted insecurities speak of human fascination for weapons

#### a) Fear of invasion by ~~enemies~~ by

By antagonistic states Fascinates leaders for weapons

#### b) territorial conflicts between neighbours

countries obsession to acquire advance arms for protection

#### c) Survival of the fittest idea in

Date \_\_\_\_\_

in geopolitics compels states  
for arms

- d) Threat of non-state actors + human fascination for weapons
- e) Ambition of political hegemony of states + human fascination for weapons
- f) Protection of the border and sovereignty fascination human for weapons
- g) Balance of power to counter security dilemma against regional rival state leads to acquisition of arms and weapons

#### 4 Consequences of acquisition of weapons by humans in the world

- a) Threat of nuclear warfare in the world
- b) Revival of Myrt is Right in the world
- c) Death toll and humanitarian crisis
- d) Disruption in economy + Human development

Human development

address  
measures to adopt human insecurities  
and their fascination for weapons

- a) Strict arms and control laws

Date:

with binding terms.

b) Strengthening the role of world organizations in conflict resolution

## 6 Conclusion

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### Essay

Human history shows that people have always desired many things, some for survival and some for power. Among these desires, the wish to acquire weapons is very strong. This wish does not come from a desire for violence, rather it comes from fear and mistrust. From simple tools in early times to modern deadly arms, weapons are seen as a way to hide weakness. Therefore, human fascination for weapons clearly speaks of deep-rooted insecurities. Fear of invasion, territorial conflicts, and protection of borders and sovereignty fascinate human to acquire weapons. Parallel to this, threat of non-state actors and to counter security dilemma against regional rival state obsess humans for

Date:

weapons. Furthermore, survival up the filter idea in geo-politics compels nations for arms and ammunition. Additionally, ambition of political hegemony by one state observes other nations for armament. This acquisition of weapons by human has detrimental effects in the world. These effects include threat of nuclear warfare and revival of might is right. Moreover, fascination for weapons increases death toll and exacerbates humanitarian crisis. The spending on human development also decreases due to hype in spending on weapons. However, to address humans insecurities and their fascination for weapons, exists some collective measures such as binding weapons control laws, and strengthening role of world organization. In short, human insecurities have fueled the desire to possess weapons. This, in turn, will increase intensify the race to develop and weaponize

Date:

reflecting deep-rooted fears of the world. However, through robust and collective measures, these insecurities can be addressed, paving the way for global peace and stability.

The history of homo sapiens is evident of human fascination for weapons due to their insecurities. The early societies used simple tools for their security such as spears, axes, and bows. They protected themselves from animals and rival tribes. The ancient civilization such as Egyptian and Mesopotamians developed chariots, bows, and large swords to defend themselves against invasions and expand their territories. With the spending time and enlightenment, nations invented new and advanced tools for their protection. European countries invented guns and cannons changed warfare dramatically. After industrial revolution, nations developed chemical weapons, tanks, machine guns, Nuclear

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Advanced aircrafts, and long-range artillery which were evident in two World Wars. Moreover, Cold War brought Nuclear arms race in the world due to fear, and insecurities. Thus, ~~as~~ these all evidence shows that Good well connected passage and somewhat meaningful human fascination for weapons speaks of deep-rooted insecurities since early period of time.

The first significant point is that fear of invasion by an enemy country compels leaders toward the acquisition of weapons. This speaks about ~~about~~ ~~material insecurities of~~ human beings. The perceived threat often instills invasion in the psychology of humans. As a result, leaders of states pursue advanced weaponry for the protection of their land. This fascination for weapons due to insecurities ~~stop~~ an enemy country from ~~invasion~~. This reflects the idea that human

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

acquires weapons due to their insecurities. According to the Hobbesian Trap Theory, illusion that fear of invasion by opponent states drive the accumulation of arms. as nation feels insecurity. Hence, fear of invasion by a enemy state influence leader towards possession of weapons.

Furthermore, territorial conflicts between neighbours countries obsess nations to acquire arms. The reason is that territorial conflict often emerges as way among nations. The illegal possession of territory by one state on the territory of another state fuels the insecurities between both. This intensifies the armament of both nations for their own protection and security. In addition to this, territorial conflict exacerbates the conflict, which ultimately emerges as a war between both rival states. Therefore human acquire weapons



Date:

for their severity. Take an example of Kashmir. This is a conflict As the present world is rife with territorial disputes between Pakistan and India.

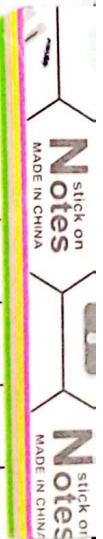
Both states have fought wars on Kashmir which not only worsens conflict but also exacerbates insecurities and mistrust, leading to acquisition of weapons. This shows that territorial conflicts between neighbouring countries fascinate them for arms.

In the same vein, the idea of survival of the fittest in the geo-politics of the world compels nations for armament. This also reflects deep-rooted insecurities among nations. In the arena of geo-politics, states build their strength of defense capabilities to survive in the race. This competition is due to the surrounding threat of other states. Hence, states strengthen their capabilities in arms and ammunition to prevail in the world. According

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

to the Theory of International politics by Kenneth N. Waltz, the world is full of anarchy. States prioritize survival and therefore accumulate military capabilities. This demonstrates that survival of the fittest fascinates humans for armament.

To delve deeper into the topic, threat of non-state actors encourages human fascination for weapons. The reason is that non-state actors challenge the security of a state and produce fear and instability in the country. Non-state actors is emerging threat to the world. They use guerrilla tactics and attack on the people and officials of the states. This reflects insecurities in the region and in the world. Owing to this threat, states strengthen their military capacity to fight and counter them and safeguard their people and officials. A article highlights that non-state



Date:

groups prolong conflict and fuels instability in countries which compels leaders to acquire weapons and build their military power to counter these groups and secure stability and peace in the country (great powers, the arming of non-state groups, Springer Nature Link, March 2025, volume 4). This substantiates that human fascination for weapons is due to insecurities cause by non-state actors.

Turning to the another aspect, the ambition of political hegemony of state creates human obsession with arms. Defense capabilities is now the instrument of political power. In geo-political arena, nations are trying to acquire ~~unjustified~~ <sup>advanced</sup> armament. The primary goal of this armament is to create hegemony in the region or in the world. This shapes human desire and conduct for possession of high-

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

weaponry. Power Transition Theory of International relation explains that how rising challengers, dissatisfied with the existing order, seek to reshape it often through arms buildup to U have creative bent of mind. Plz do more study and research more. This demonstrates that hegemonic and desire of leaders pushes them towards securing arsenal.

Not only political hegemonic desire but also protection of borders and sovereignty fascinates human to retain defense equipment. It is because the trust deficit among leaders can escalate war and endanger their sovereignty. Nations build their military strength to safeguard and protect their borders. Additionally, they also enhance defense capabilities to ensure the protection of sovereignty and national integration. This armament is due to the uncertainties and vulnerabilities among nations and trust deficit. As per the book Politics



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

among "nations" by Hans Morgenthau,

Realist theory addresses that survival  
is the primary goal + stated.

Therefore, protecting sovereignty and  
territorial integration compels states

to maintain strong defense capabilities.

Thus, ~~protecting~~ ~~territorial~~ ~~sovereignty~~

~~weapons~~ is to protect the borders

and ~~sovereignty~~ of the country.

Last but not the least,  
balance of power to counter security

dilemma against regional rival state

leads to acquisition of arms and

weapons. The reason is that fear of  
dominance and insecurity ~~push~~ ~~them~~ to  
weaker state intensify race of armament.

When one state buildup its military

strength, the ~~small~~ state feels security

dilemma ~~at~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ forced weaker

state to acquire weapons to balance

the counter ~~part~~ ~~STATE~~ for its

safety and security. This echoes

that insecurities motivate human

Date:

Fascination towards possession of arsenel. For example, India and Pakistan both are rival states.

When India tried to become nuclear country, Pakistan perceived security dilemma. Therefore, Pakistan also took nuclear arsenel to counter India and enhance the power in the region. Hence, security dilemma fascinates human towards arm and ammunition.

Taking actions have always some consequences. Similarly, acquisition of weapon by humans creates risk of nuclear warfare in the world. Fout deficit fuels the race of armament among nations. Humans fascination for weapons is result of their insecurities.

These insecurities drives humanity toward arm culture rather than peaceful means. Owing to this, nations tends to develop its nuclear weapon for their security and postition. Consequently, this can intensify the



Date:

nuclear warfare which has devastated effects in the world. A research article illustrates that acquisition of weapon by states when they feel insecure, they pursue nuclear weapons for protection. They often face high cost and risk in these wars.

This shows that acquiring weapons due to insecurities fuels nuclear conflicts in the world.

Another repercussion that world has to face is revival of "Might is Right" in the world. This threatens peace and stability and often leads to wars among nations. When states acquire weapons, they have more power to achieve their goals. Strong nations often set agenda and define what is right or wrong in the international arena. They take pragmatic action over legality to pursue their ~~national~~ strategic interests. This endangers the peace and

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

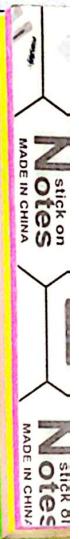
stability in the world and heighten the menace of wars and conflicts.

Thucydides, "the Melian Dialogue" in the Peloponnesian War exhibits that the strong do what they can, and the weak suffer what they must. Resultantly wars and conflict raise in the world. Ego, fascination of human with weapons tends to revival of might is right in geo-political arena.

**Plz try to link one passage to another one with more strong link**

Beside nuclear warfare, and might is right, possession of weapons aggravates humanitarian crisis and increase death toll. The reason is that arms culture ~~leads~~ escalates war and chaos in the world. Countries often fight wars, when they ~~leads~~ strengthen military capabilities.

As a result, human casualties increase because of wars. Moreover, these wars worsen humanitarian crisis which results in growing death toll in the world due to food



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

shortages and other basic necessities such as health, water and shelter. As world has witnessed in conflict between Israel and Palestine. More than 50000 thousands people has died due to war. Additionally, more than 5000 death occurs due to the shortage of basic necessities. This elaborates that Humans fascination for weapon is a death tool and weapon human's tool.

However, through collective measures humans insecurities and their fascination for weapons can be addressed.

One of the significant measures is to enforce strict arms and weapons control laws with binding terms. This can reduce human fascination towards acquiring weapons. Nations of the world tables and make a law to control proliferation of arms and weapons. These laws should be very strict and applicable in each states.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

In addition to this, ~~also~~ Enforce sanctions on state which violates the agreement.

Thomas Schelling and Morton Halperin in ~~their~~ Strategy and Arms control (1961) argued that arms control laws and treaties can reduce insecurity and mistrust by placing binding limits on weapon systems. This proves that strict arms and controls laws and treaties ~~can~~ address the human insecurities and reduce arm culture.

Along with arms control laws, strengthen the role of world organization in conflict resolution. This can remove mistrust and promote diplomacy and mediation for conflict resolution. Nations should strengthen world ~~laws~~ and regional organization to promote peaceful resolution of disputes in the world. They ~~come~~ between rival and resolve their mistrust and issue - They use diplomacy and other peaceful means

Date:

for conflict resolution, and discourage  
violence acts among nation. The  
theory of international relation known  
as "Liberal Institutionalism" argues that  
international institutions reduce conflict  
by creating norms, rules, and cooperation  
mechanisms, even without a global hegemon.

Thus, ~~we~~ says ~~it~~ ~~reduces~~  
~~human~~ ~~insecurities~~ and ~~reduce~~ arm  
culture through cooperation and  
~~diplomacy~~

To conclude the whole discussion,  
historically humans are fascinated  
toward acquiring weapons due to their  
insecurities and mistrust. Moreover,  
fear of invasion, territorial conflicts,  
and protection of sovereignty push  
them toward armament. Survival  
of the fittest, balance of power,  
and ambition of political hegemony  
also fascinate human for strengthening  
military capabilities. The <sup>above</sup> ~~will~~  
shows that human fascination for weapons

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

speaks of deep-rooted insensitivities. The fascination of human towards arms threatens world with nuclear ~~war~~ war, and might is right ~~concept~~. revivalism. Moreover, this fascination also increase death casualties and worsen humanitarian crisis. However, human's fascination for weapons and insensitivities can be addressed through collective measures. This includes strengthen the ~~international~~ organizations in conflict resolution and forming a strict binding law for controlling arms and weapons. This will pave the way for global peace and stability through building trust and mutual cooperation.

