

Question

Discuss the evolution of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and critically evaluate its relevance in addressing contemporary nuclear challenges. How does it shape international peace and security?

Introduction:

Non-Proliferation of nuclear arms is cornerstone for maintainance of global peace and stability. The NPT was adopted in 1968 and enforced in 1970. The main purpose for the creation, was to prevent the expansion of nuclear arms, and make the world liveable from the fearfree era of arms race.

In contemporary global challenges, complete and absolute disarmament is under discussion. As this is promoting the world towards the technological advancement like the cyber warfare and hypersonic missiles. The non-signatory states create hinderance in the equal applicability of disarmament mechanism. The emerging states

Concise your introduction

Understand the structure of your intro

like Pakistan, India and Israel which are non-signatory create distrust for others in its application mechanism. The North Korea also challenge the existence and purpose of NPT, which has been violating in the wake of national security and identity preservation. This limits the credibility of NPT and creates imbalance in global, as well as regional powers that lead to the arms race. This arsenals production with technological advancement even by the owners or leaders of NPT, threatens the international peace and security. However, this purposeful platform for maintenance of peace can be the most effective, if applied equally, so that collective efforts could bring shared future for at the broader level.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty:

NPT was adopted in 1968, and brought into enforcement in 1970. The main purpose of NPT was

You are supposed to address its evolution part as well!

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to sustain the peace in the world, after sufferings from the global wars in history. This brought positive impacts, that after cold war it reduced the arms race.

Relevance in the Contemporary Challenges:

NPT Articles:

(I and II): Nuclear states cannot help the non-nuclear states to develop arsenals. The nuclear states would not proliferate the arms race, and use it for peaceful purposes and developments.

(IV): Disarmament, to confront the contemporary challenges. Promote diplomacy and negotiation to resolve the conflicts.

(IV): The states cannot make new arsenals to disturb the regional peace.

i) Technological Advancement:

NPT is now promoting an absolute disarmament. Because,

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states with technological advancement in arms race, challenge the NPT's existence. The hypersonic missiles and cyber warfare threatening the global order.

New Emerging states:

The states like India, Pakistan and Israel are non-signatory to the NPT. This creates a security dilemma in the region significantly for the underdeveloped states in global south.

Role of North-Korea in NPT:

In 2000's NK left the NPT and started making own arsenals for their self-help and survival.

Theoretical Perspectives:

Realism:

It prefers the self-help and survival through hegemony of arms race and increasing capabilities.

Constructivism: It supports the NK

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that reflects the norms and ideas to be preserved that differ from the norms of NPT.

Framework for International Peace and Security:

How could it be divided into positive and negative?

Positive Impact:

Add analysis

i) Disarmament Efforts:

It is positive impact of the NPT that it promotes the complete disarmament. In addition, it is a platform where diplomacy is promoted over power generation.

Framework for cooperation and

ii) Promote peaceful use of energy:

NPT allows the nuclear states to use the energy for peaceful purposes and developments that will lead to shared prosperity of world.

confidence building

Global code against

proliferation

You could also add criticism

on it!

Negative Impacts:

i- Sense of distrust:

Non-Signatory of NPT creates an imbalance in power and distrust between the member states.

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It flourishes the competition rather than global interdependence. This distrust leads to global war and threatens the peace efforts.

ii. Challenge International Institutions:

The international organizations like IEAE, UN bodies and UNSC also being challenged by the arms race. The state owns the NPT, but lacks adequate enforcement between states. Therefore, it represents the vulnerability of leadership to convince the states on a single agreement.

Conclusion:

The Non-Proliferation Treaty is not just an agreement to promote peace and stability in region, as well as global level, but a thought and vision of the international state owners that are continuously changing the global power dynamics. The disarmament is a very

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sensible measure, but lack of absolute enforcement is a hinderance in its credibility. The states itself are engaged in the production of arms. On the other hand, it gives statements on the peace, which are in vain. Hence, we conclude that, disarmament is the responsible measure to gather the states on single platform, but few reforms are still required to maintain its existence across the world.

Concise your conclusion

**You have got potential
Good luck!**

**Add realist perspective, liberal
institutional perspective,
constructivist perspective**