

# NUCLEAR RISK ANYWHERE IS A CHALLENGE TO PEACE EVERYWHERE.

## OUTLINE:

### 1. Introduction:

Thesis statement: Nuclear risk anywhere poses significant challenge to global peace. Evolution of non-conventional <sup>war</sup> methods, non-state actors and non-binding nuclear treaties enhances nuclear risk. This challenge global peace engendered by disruption of global health and environment, realpolitik relations. However, strong-holding diplomatic relations and accountable legislative body on international platform can avert this challenge.

### 2. How nuclear risk anywhere challenge global peace

### 3. Causes of increase nuclear risk anywhere.

- a. Increase territorial conflicts among states threatening national sovereignty of each other.
- b. Ideological disputes among countries converted into cultural disputes, which are inevitable.
- c. Increase possibility of nuclear theft and deployment by non-state actors.
- d. Non-proliferative treaties are not ratified by many nuclear states.
- e. Lack of global legislative body for accountability of nuclear states.
- f. Continuous arms race and proliferation.

g. Hegemonic aims of countries favors nuclear war.

h. Technological and economic advancement of enemy states disrupts power dynamics.

4. Implications of nuclear risk anywhere on peace everywhere.

a. Wide range of adverse effects on global population, health and environment.

b. Change in geopolitical scenario disrupts global peace.

c. Nuclear risk anywhere threatens global economy in modern world.

d. Alliances among states drag other countries to initiate global war.

e. Nuclear risk among nuclear states effects peaceful negotiations and diplomatic relations.

f. Nuclear threat harbours resentments among global population.

5. Challenge of nuclear risk can be averted by

a. Increase rapprochement among nuclear states.

b. Reversing diplomatic and economic integrations among non-cooperative nuclear states.

c. Involvement of United nation to establish International authoritative binding body.

6. Conclusion.

In January 2023, due to increasing intensity of war between Russia and Ukraine, the "Doomsday Clock" was set to 90 seconds. The doomsday clock alarms the world about how near the nations are to nuclear war. This change in time from 120 seconds to 90 seconds demonstrates the challenge of nuclear war anywhere to peace everywhere. The threat to the sovereignty of states has evolved after the invention of nuclear weapons. The risk of nuclear war intensifies with growing territorial conflicts and cultural disputes. The non-conventional warfare due to advent of globalization enhances nuclear risk. Furthermore, many nuclear states have not ratified non-proliferative nuclear treaties which increases risk of nuclear theft by non-state actors and threatens nuclear security. In the era of global village, where political and economic factors are integrated around the globe, nuclear risk anywhere can affect power dynamics, alliances, global economy, health and people to people communications. Nuclear risk anywhere poses significant challenge to global peace. Evolution of non-conventional war methods, non-state actors, and non-binding nuclear treaties enhances nuclear risk. This challenge global peace engenders

by disruption of global health, environment and realpolitik relations. However, strengthening diplomatic relations and accountable legislative body on international platform can avert this challenge.

The risk of nuclear war anywhere can have vast implications on global peace. The destruction caused by nuclear bombs in World-war II resulted in around 130,000 and 225,000 casualties in Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively. However, the damage is not solitary to human life, nuclear war impacts global peace by threatening global health and environment. Experts suggest the adverse effects of radioactivity in Hiroshima and Nagasaki still persists till today. Moreover, it challenged the international system and evolved in Unipolar world. Moreover, nuclear arm race among states harbours fear of nuclear war since 1945. The threat of cyber attacks on nuclear security challenge their safety thus increasing the fear of proliferation to irrational actors. However, peaceful talks between conflicting states and binding resolutions can help overturn this challenge.

The rise in territorial conflicts among nuclear states increases possibility of nuclear war. Territory of any state depicts its sovereignty, having its own population and diplomatic relations and any threat to state's sovereignty ~~warns~~ warns nations to protect their identity at any cost. The Russian invasion on Ukraine to protect its territorial influence in eastern world from Western world demonstrates the increase risk of nuclear war. Furthermore, the territorial disputes among dual nuclear states multiplies the nuclear risk due to dual capability of states to deploy nuclear bombs on each other. Kashmir's issues has been a hot debate since 1947 (independence of Pakistan and India). In 2019, both countries were at a verge of nuclear war due to revocation of Article 35A and 370 in Indian constitution threatening sovereignty of Kashmir. Thus, increase territorial disputes in global arena enhances the chances of nuclear war.

With the advent of technology and globalization, ideological conflicts have evolved into cultural ~~disputes~~ disputes. The inevitable nature of cultural and civilizational roots flourishes nuclear risk among different

Write the full name

Samuel P.

civilizations. Famous scholar and writer Huntington wrote in his famous book "Clash of Civilization" that after the end of World War II, the ideological war will be evolved to cultural wars. The continuous confrontation between western and eastern parts of the globe on the basis of culture, language, morality and religion strengthen skirmish events. Increase incidents of religious extremism and religious attacks demonstrated by recent desecrations of Holy Quran in Sweden and Denmark provoke cultural and religious disputes. Thus, the evolution of unabated cultural fights increases the risk of nuclear war.

Furthermore, possible theft of nuclear arms by terrorists or non-state actors increases possibility of nuclear risk. The technological war in the form of cyber attacks and data theft poses a great challenge for nuclear security. Many states over the period of time involved in cyber attack to nuclear power stations of their adversaries. The attack on Iran's nuclear plant with the help of online virus to disrupt the technology involved to secure nuclear ingredients or fission material illustrates the

challenge to nuclear safety. Furthermore, terrorism in Pakistan and Middle east, alarms the global community for possible nuclear theft by non-state actors. The influence of many non-state actors on general masses can hinders nuclear safety. Many people employed in nuclear security or administration can have moral sympathy to their ideological teachers. A Pakistani doctor "Muhammad Masood" has been convicted with 18 year imprisonment by United States due to affiliation with "Daesh" (a terrorist organization). The possible deployment of nuclear weapons by non-state actors challenge the nuclear risk..

In addition to this, increase proliferation of nuclear weapons among states can increase nuclear risk anywhere. Many countries export a <sup>fissile</sup> fissionary material to their friendly states or dual-use nuclear material (civil plus military). Pakistan was indicted by United States in early 2000s for export of Uranium to Iran, which threatens nuclear proliferation around the globe. Furthermore, the arms race during cold war increases the total nuclear weapons and threatened global security. The continuous race to invent more advance nuclear weapons from nuclear

to hydrogen bombs during cold war increase risk of nuclear war between United States and Russia. Cuban Missile Crisis demonstrates the rise of different weapons such as intermediate range nuclear missiles and intercontinental ballistic missiles. Thus, unending arms race and proliferation enhances nuclear risk.

Add reference based examples as well

The cause of increase nuclear risk further intensifies by non-ratification of nuclear treaties. Due to risk of arms race and nuclear risk many international treaties such as non-proliferative treaty, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban-treaty have been signed by many states. But, these treaties seems ineffective due to its non-binding nature. Pakistan, India and North Korea do not ratify these treaties which resulted in many nuclear tests by the end of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Furthermore, the polar dimensions of these treaties creates fright among nuclear states for possible attacks. United States, Russia, China are among permanent nuclear states which incite fear among other non-nuclear states. Thus, non-binding nature of nuclear treaties and disproportional treaties favoring some states increase cause for nuclear war.



The world lacks any authoritative body for transparent accountability of hostile nuclear states, due to which nuclear war is easy to initiate. United Nations initiated many resolutions and treaties to avert possible nuclear risk, but they are non-binding and ineffective. The lack of accountability of states for any step taken in the way for nuclear ~~war~~ war enhances chances for nuclear threat. In 2023, Russia deployed tactical nuclear weapons to Belarus ~~warming~~ warming global arena for possible nuclear war. The unaccountable actions for possible nuclear threat harbours chances of hostile nuclear war.

Furthermore, the hegemonic aims of nuclear states to rule the world favours nuclear war. The world has changed from unipolar international system to multipolar system due to increase economic and technological growth of many states. Many nuclear states threatens the world powers and strives for hegemonic aims. The Asia-Pacific containment policy of United States for possible hegemony of People's Republic of China clearly indicates the hegemonic conflict among nuclear states. Thus, the race for world power increase the risk of nuclear threat.

After the advent of Globalization, economic and technological advancement disrupts the status-quo. The change of power in global arena can hampers negotiations and increases risk of nuclear war. The technological and economic advancement of China threatens the power and influence of United States in International system. The President of United States Joe Biden said that his country wants "De-risk not De-couple" due to economic dependence on China, which resulted in partial ban on exports of semi-conductor chips and technological materials. Thus, economic progress of any nuclear states pushes other nuclear states for possible nuclear confront.

Rise in nuclear risks anywhere can have severe consequences on global population, health and environment. The psychological and physical damage inflicted due to nuclear horrors of the past results in demographic changes, skin diseases and environmental change. According to Reuters in 2023, total military actions account for 5.5% of total green house gas emission. The harmful radioactive rays can damage epidermis of skin and harm cellular growth resulting

In skin cancer and diseases. Furthermore, radioactivity in nuclear prone states can effect neonatal growth and development during pregnancy resulting in various genetic pathologies in newborn babies. Thus, nuclear risk can hamper global peace by creating disarray in global health and environment.

Moreover global peace around the globe is threatened by changing geopolitical events. Nuclear risk anywhere challenge neighbouring countries to stay aloof and thus they take stringent actions in the form of economic and technological sanctions on hostile states. These actions create disharmony in International system and challenge global peace. Strict economic sanctions on Russia pushed it to ally with its historical enemy in the East (China). The neutral stand of China on Ukraine invasion and rise in economic integration between Russia and China challenges the western influence in eastern hemisphere. Furthermore, sanctions on Iran to prevent it from having nuclear technology hampers diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Iran. The pending Iran-Pakistan gas pipelines due to sanctions damages negotiations between both countries. Thus, nuclear risk can alter political scenario of International diplomacy.

As the global economy is interdependent in modern world, any threat to economic damage in one nuclear state has spill over effect on neighbouring countries. The economic threat inflicted by possible nuclear war initiates conflicts among states. Recent steps taken to sideline hegemony of Dollar in global economy threatens global peace and can rise in nuclear risk. The possible risk of nuclear war between USA & China makes both countries to strengthen their economies. Due to which China has initiated steps to de-dollarize the world, clearly indicated by Expansion of BRICS into BRICS+ (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Ethiopia, Iran, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Argentina). Nuclear states, which are in direct confrontations can hamper global economy for possible nuclear attacks.

Moreover, alliances among states drag other nuclear states to initiate global war, damaging global peace. During cold war, establishment of international organizations to secure global peace initiated alliances and Bandwagoning in international political arena. In world War-II the long-lasting neutral foreign policy and Isolationism of

United States vanished ~~to~~ resulting in alliance to Allied Powers. This results in severe threat to peace across Atlantic and Pacific oceans. This clearly illustrates that nuclear risk among different states drag many nuclear state to support their alliances.

Furthermore, nuclear risk anywhere impacts diplomatic relations between states increasing challenge to global peace. Due to possible nuclear war and conflicts many nuclear states stop negotiations, which further blocks peaceful talks required to avert any nuclear threat. Pakistan and India both being nuclear states, cut off their diplomatic relations in 2019, and involve in many verbal confrontations over the period of time for possible nuclear proliferation to non-state actors. Political, economic and cultural disintegration between the both countries can enhance the chances of nuclear war and severe consequences on neighbouring countries. Thus, peaceful negotiations can be pushed to wall in possible nuclear risk threatening international peaceful community.

In addition to this, the seed of resentment among populations of nuclear adversaries threaten global peace. Many states with hostile historical backgrounds engraves prejudice and biasness against enemy states, resulting in no people-to-people communication. Continuous prejudice among two nuclear states Pakistan and India prevented local communication and integration of people across the borders, resulting in severe hate against each country. The strong hateful actions and verbal abuses during India-Pakistan cricket match shows increasing resentment among population. Nuclear risk anywhere can harbour social unrest, jeopardy and resentment among global population.

This challenge can be averted by enhancing diplomatic ties and rapprochement among nuclear states. The peaceful talks between countries can establish strong communication and overthrow misunderstanding. Pakistan has taken many steps for reinstall negotiations to India. Recent visit of Foreign Minister "Bilawal Bhutto" for Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) meeting is a progress step to revert hostility among both states. Increase peaceful talks and negotiations can counter this menace.

Furthermore, re-establishing economic and political ties among non-cooperative nuclear states can overcome possible nuclear risk. Economic interdependence and political interest in international community can push countries for global peace and cooperation. Economic cooperation between India and China despite historical conflicts and territorial disputes averted many nuclear risks previously. The peaceful talks between India PM Narendra Modi and Chinese premier leader Xi Jinping during BRICS conference in South Africa recently established ground for averting nuclear risks and promotion of economic and political security. Thus, collective ties in both domains can avert dangers of nuclear war.

The United Nations should play an important role by establishing legislative body binding to every states. United Nations has established many binding legislative bodies such as International Court of Justice and International Atomic Energy Agency for justice and regulation of nuclear material respectively. But lack of legislative body to make states accountable for their nuclear actions and hostilities poses threat to global security. Thus, establishing international authoritative body can bind states to overthink before deploying

nuclear weapons.

In a nutshell, it can be said that nuclear risk anywhere has vast implications on global peace. Various factors such as politics, economy, diplomacy can be challenged due to nuclear risk, which can affect global peace. Possible nuclear war can have adverse effect on global population, health and environment. However, through peaceful diplomatic ties among nuclear states can flourish global economy and cooperation which results in global peace. Moreover, international community should take effective effects for establishment of efficient global legislative body to counter this risk and accountability of irrational behaviours of nuclear states.

Lack of research based evidence. The analysis you present is good but atleast 8-9 require references.



	<b>Category</b>	<b>Total marks</b>	<b>Obtained marks</b>
<b>Content</b>	Qualitative analysis	10	4
	Quantitative analysis	10	4
	Validity & Reliability	10	2
	Relevance	10	4
<b>Language</b>	Sentence structure	5	3
	Vocabulary	5	3
	Clarity	5	2
	Command of language	5	2
	Expression	5	2
<b>Structure</b>	Outline	5	2
	Introduction	5	2
	Body paragraphs	5	3
	Conclusion	5	2
<b>Coherence</b>	Cohesion	5	3
	Coherence	10	4
<b>Total</b>			42