Is Nuclear War More Likely In The Next Decade?

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Can the likelihood of nuclear war be reduced in the global community today?

With the increased use of nuclear weapons, the world is prone to a huge risk of nuclear war. It is just a matter of time. The use of nuclear weapons is connected to killing modes such as shockwaves and bombs. Therefore, the likelihood of nuclear war can be prevented if the countries using nuclear weapons can develop the measures of loosening their tight sanctions on nuclear weapons use (Brumfiel, 2011). The United States, United Kingdom, Russia, India, North Korea, and Israel can reduce the like hood of the world nuclear war by agreeing on destroying their stockpiles. Thus, these states would, therefore, confirm the destruction of weapons and that there is no group or a country with the capacity to make nuclear weapons anymore. An instructive site inspection would help in establishing the assembling, testing, and deployment points of the bombs to have assurance there is none left. Besides with the help of the practical information, the countries will have the potential of improving the measures in existence and that are designed in reducing nuclear risks. These include hotlines as well as pledges to avoid attacking particular facilities (Brumfiel, 2011). Also, these countries should consider the creation of a structure that is fairer in decision making in the United Nations rather than to grant states with nuclear weapons a veto power over the other significant security concerns.

What are the factors that may lead to nuclear war happening?

The availability and possession of nuclear weapons are the major factors that are contributing to the eruption of the nuclear war. Nuclear apocalypse, atomic holocaust, or nuclear holocaust is a theoretical scenario that involves the diverse destruction as well as radioactive fallout hence leading to the civilization collapse through nuclear weapons application. Also, immediate damage through the atomic blast, the possible aftermath could be an atomic war involving nuclear winter, firestorms, and diverse radiation sickness (Hayes & Bruce, 2011). Improved technology is another significant factor that has led to the possibility of nuclear war. The developed countries are associated with a high level of technological advancement. Therefore, it is evident that most developed countries have atomic weapons in the stockpiles. With the help of this technology, these states are increasingly making advanced nuclear weapons day today. Besides, it is presumed that the developed country is prone to potential risks of nuclear attacks. Therefore, rationally, they have to use the technology to make potent atomic weapons as a defense mechanism to preserve their modernized civilization from the enemies (Hayes & Bruce, 2011). Besides, some countries do not express their willingness to sign peace treaties. Instead, they are making tight sanctions regarding their nuclear weapons application exposing the significant risk of a nuclear attack. North Korea is one of those countries making tighter sanctions. Thus, this can be deemed as a contributing factor that can lead to the occurrence of nuclear war.

Do terrorist groups have a better chance to obtain and use nuclear weapons than before?

With current technological advancements, the terrorist group has better chances of obtaining and using nuclear weapons than previous centuries. This technology has granted them a better understanding of developing these weapons. Besides, they have an in-depth understanding of the tactics and strategies of using these weapons (Steinbach, 2016). Before, with the limited technology, it could not be easy for them to design, implement, and use a nuclear weapon. Thus, they have generally taken advantage of technological advancements and civilization in developing and using them. Some of the terrorist groups' network has been employing nuclear scientists in their groups to help them in designing weapons. Besides, they put much effort into obtaining the weapons by paying for the stolen nuclear weapons. This has been conceived as the greatest global security risk that needs to be addressed with urgency.

References

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