

Nuclear arms race is
better than nuclear
arms reduction for
world peace



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Running Head: Nuclear Arms Race - Part I Nuclear Arms Race - Part I

[Institute's Nuclear Arms Race - Part I In the twenty first century, the globe has experienced a boom in various fields that includes the technology, industry, business, political as well as nuclear arms, and ammunitions. Thus, so far, the world population is living with a fear and terror of destructive enormities that embrace the nuclear atoms and weapons, on the other hand, the nuclear race has gained recognition and popularity in a positive aspect for the development of the world peace. The history reveals the fact that this race is not a contemporary theory or model and dates back to several years. " The nuclear arms and weapons race demonstrates and illustrates the fact that the nuclear arm came under design to create destruction and gain economic, political power over others, however, this theory has now eradicated, and a peace strategy comes under correlation to the nuclear arm race" (Gaddis, 2006). The pioneer countries of using the nuclear bombs and materialized into race were United States of America and the United Soviet States of Russia that eventually turned out in a Cold War, which lasted for couple of years. Although, the race carried on for few decades regardless of the fact and observation that the nuclear armaments are drastically and immensely costly in terms of research and development of the modern and innovative ones, yet they have been economical and low-cost than that of the traditional weaponries (Gaddis, 2006). Consequently, with the technological boom taking over every facet of life, made a huge impact on the nuclear arms race as well due to the reason that the weapons also entailed the use of sophisticated technologies in the research and development of them (Hanhimaki & Westad, 2004). In the latter years of the twentieth century, it came under awareness and comprehension that this <https://assignbuster.com/nuclear-arms-race-is-better-than-nuclear-arms-reduction-for-world-peace/>

nuclear race can result into devastating wars on global basis, therefore, both the countries made attempts to evade from getting into catastrophic circumstances. In addition to it, these countries in order to prevent the growth and escalation of the nuclear weapon race, restrictions and limitations to the production of new arms and artillery came under execution. However, this race of nuclear weapons and arms come to halt in a tranquil and calm manner by the end of twentieth century and the global populace somewhat is under peace and harmony with each other (Larres & Lane, 2001). The nuclear arms and weapons came under design and production in order to provide security and safety to the inhabitants of the countries. In addition, departments on governmental level are present to ensure that they undertake the optimistic and constructive actions and proceedings in order to avert and avoid the guns, missiles, or arsenals drawn in any kind of disasters, misfortunes, and calamities (Smith, Hall, & USAF Institute for National Security Studies, 2002). The nuclear weapons are safer in the production and development process as their mode of actions involve chemical reactions that do not release harmful smoke or materials, therefore, they are environment friendly and do not contribute to global warming in contrast to the conventional weapons. Although the nuclear arms race has brought much destruction, yet it has come under consideration as one of the major scientific breakthrough and accomplishment for which many people have come under honor and awarded by recognized prizes. At present times, the nuclear race is becoming a strategy for the world peace and harmony as several countries are signing the treaties on non-spreading and non-propagation of the nuclear weaponries (Alexander & Millar, 2003).

The end to the nuclear war boosted the political conditions of the countries
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and the country's political stability showed favorable, encouraging, and promising impact. References Alexander, B., Millar, A. (2003). Tactical nuclear weapons: emergent threats in an evolving security environment. Potomac Books, Inc. Gaddis, J. L. (2006). The Cold War: a new history. Penguin Books. Hanhimaki, J. M., Westad, O. A. (2004). The Cold War: a history in documents and eyewitness accounts. Oxford University Press. Larres, K., Lane, A. (2001). The Cold War: the essential readings. Wiley-Blackwell. Smith, J, M., Hall, G, M., USAF Institute for National Security Studies. (2002). Milestones in strategic arms control, 1945-2000: United States Air Force roles and outcomes. DIANE Publishing.