

Against nuclear power

[Science](#), [Physics](#)



al: Summary In the recent years, it remains clear that the nuclear intimidation have grown more dangerous and even more complex. A new trend of illegitimate trade involving nuclear expertise is said to have emerged. Countries are seen to have managed the development of underground nuclear programs. Some Sophisticated radical groups have even shown some degree of keen interest in the acquisition of nuclear weapons.

Similarly, nuclear stuff and the nuclear material assembly have turned out to be even more complex to control. The energy security as well as the climate change is appearing to be driving many nations to revert to nuclear power alternative. However, there is equally a somewhat increasing concentration in the mastering of the nuclear fuel succession to ensure there is an adequate supply in terms of the needed nuclear fuel. The major concern involves the aspect of mastering this fuel cycle, meaning that countries trend riskily close to the nuclear weaponry capability.

There have been endless protests in both the United States and Europe opposing the operations and construction of the nuclear power centres. Some of the proponents are said to have argued that the extending of the movement focus beyond the atomic plants was likely to end up alienating the government and public target individuals, thus most of the antinuclear alliances appears to have shied from certain issues including socialism and the corporate capitalism. There has been points of tension with the particular one being the amount of the emphasize that ought to be placed upon the elimination of the nuclear weapons. The antinuclear alliances began basically from an environmental initiative concerning the safety of the atomic plants,

with several members in the movement calling for an increased stress involving the connections between the nuclear weapons and the nuclear power.

Through the endeavoured occupations of the nuclear power plant centres, the modern movements against the atomic power is said to have adopted the civil disobedience being a primary criteria of protest, together with other various legal demonstrations and protests. It will be noted that an unscrupulous concern for the nonviolence seems to have marked attempted occupations of the atomic plants, thus winning some favourable attention on the national as well as the local media. Most of the antinuclear protesters tend to look up to the nonviolence in terms of philosophical manner that guides the whole of political and personal actions, with many others adopting it as a promising strategy on the movements endeavour to bring to an end the nuclear power and thus reflecting the distinction between the conscientious and the pragmatic nonviolence.

It thus remains clear that a security strategy that is deeply rooted in the ‘we against them’ is not sustainable any longer. This means that every country, regardless of the ideology and or course, ought to do whatever it takes in order for it to feel secure, this is including through the seeking the acquisition of the nuclear weapons (Roberts, 13). This remains the stark truth, placing the moral equivalence away. Notably, what appears to make the scenario even extra dangerous is the fact that, in this era of globalization as well as interdependence, the state of insecurity on some will unavoidably result to insecurity of all. The solution, thus, in my opinion, lies in the creation of an environment whereby the nuclear weapons gets collectively

banned, are morally and ethically abhorred, and then their futility is unmasked.

Work cited

Roberts, J. T. Adrian. Structural materials in nuclear power systems. New York: Plenum Press, 1981