

Nuclear non-proliferation: A best safe guard for human rights and human security

¹ Sofi Yasir Hassan, ² Sona Shukla

¹ Research Scholar, Dept. Of Political Science, Govt. Hamida Arts & Commerce College, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

² Professor Dept. Of Political Science, Govt. Hamida Arts & Commerce College, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

Abstract

Land without humans and humans without rights are nothing. This time we live under the umbrella of nuclear weapons. Currently world is threatened by 17,300 nuclear war heads of which at least 2200 are operational. (i.e., deployed and ready to fire within hours or even minutes). If less than 5% operational war heads are used in the world, it will tear down the human life to such an extent that a decayed world would fall under global famine which would starve to death a billion and millions will suffer injuries. This ultimately affects the rights of people and community, collective rights of people to live life safely is also affected. It is clear that nuclear war heads have capacity to enhance larger amount of Human Rights violation. It is always in a discussion about the hazards of the nuclear warheads and to promote the disarmament as a means of prevention of human rights. This is our duty to protect third generation of humans giving them full protection and by providing safe and healthy environment, also better conditions to survive. In this paper NPT is revived keeping human rights and human security as a main concern, a light has been thrown on the various issues that act as threat to above concerns.

Keywords: nuclear warheads, disarmament, global famine, human right and human security

Introduction

Today the world is busy in discussing Human Right violation whether it is happening in Indian occupied Kashmir or in Syria and so on. This issue is a threat to the peace of the universe. Human Right violation means a violation of human rights or threat to the existence of human life. The human rights and human security are closely related to one another, thereby impact on one results in the effect of other. Therefore it is crystal clear that threat to any of the two concepts leads to the threat of peace. There are various agents and factors that act as a catalyst to the threat of human rights and human security, warheads are one of the dangerous among them. World is now in a collaborative way to solve the conflicts between the countries and forms the bases and policies to overcome and stop the warhead problems. The one of the important policy that is working for the peace of the world is nuclear nonproliferation or Disarmament. It is codified in international law that the proliferation is the main cause of weakening of human rights regime. The nuclear nonproliferation or disarmament regime has been continuously exploring the issues of human rights and human security.

Since 1987, the inventory of global nuclear weapons has been declined from 70,000 to 17,300 but still 'P5' States have not been disarmed completely or shown willingness to do so. The important diplomatic tool, nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) was introduced to eliminate the risk of nuclear war in 1970 [1]. According to NPT a deal between P5 and the 'Non-Nuclear Weapons States' (NNWS) has been set, whereby the P5 will disarm *in good faith* and the NNWS can develop peaceful civil nuclear energy so long as they never develop nuclear weapons. Already 190 states have signed this deal, including Iran. The non-signatory states Israel, India and Pakistan have nuclear weapons but are excluded from the

NPT processes: North Korea, a signatory, breached the NPT in order to develop nuclear bombs.

Since 1970, after every five years a major 'Review' Conference of the NPT ('RevCons') have been held at the UN and the lastly it was held in Geneva in May 2013. The main focus of these 'Review' Conference of the NPT ('RevCons') is disarmament of reduce the use and invent of nuclear weapon which causes the threat to human rights. Although they are trying their level best but due to the failure of the nine nuclear-armed states to meet their disarmament obligations is causing discontent and cynicism among several NNWS who are calling for 'renewed political engagement at a high level'. [2] Many NNWS support the idea of a *Nuclear Weapons Convention* (a treaty to ban them); but this is discouraged by the P5 who claim that the NPT processes - over which they want to retain control - would be undermined.

The whole world is continuously making the amendments in their policies and introducing the treaties in order to minimize the risk of nuclear wars, such as Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and the Fissile Materials Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). In 2011, The 'New Start' bilateral treaty between the US and Russia, came into force aims to reduce combined deployed strategic warheads to 1550, but does not affect their non-deployed stockpiles. Therefore many nations including the US have not ratified these treaties. Nevertheless NPT have 'creaking' these issues to some extent but still a deep concern is needed to tackle that which in turn will increase the human security and reduce the human right violation.

Human rights and human security

Human rights and human security are interdependent concepts and acts as determinate of countries peace. Human rights involve protection and fulfillment of, civil, cultural,

economic, political and social rights, as well as the right to development. Human rights are universal—in other words, they belong inherently to all human beings—and are interdependent and indivisible. ^[3] The Universal Declaration of Human Rights considers the criminal, political and legal issues as a security threats. These issues if not handled nationally, need to be solved internationally as per Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) is an international humanitarian intervention that is made to preserve a group's human rights. When the human rights abuses cross a line of severity, it should be knobbed internationally and, if necessary, military intervention is also implemented Therefore the situations that meet the ICISS threshold are indeed human security threats.

Apart from protecting the human rights and enhancing the human security, some gross violations like poverty, disasters, conflict and disease need to be beetled in order to catalyze the protection of human rights and human security.

In order to keep the peace of the world the protection of human rights and human security should be on the priority base of every country. The appropriate mechanism of addressing the human rights and human security is making the coordination between the legal systems and treaties of national and international.

Hence to make the legal system effective for the protection of human rights and human security an International human rights law has come into existence.

International human rights law

The International human rights law came into existence for the promotion and protection of human rights. The issues about human right violation are directly brought into concern by United Nations at international level. ^[4] The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) forms the base of International human rights law. ^[5] In 1966, International human rights law has been brought into existence when UDHR was reaffirmed on civil and political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights. ^[6] These three instruments together are called as International Bill of Human Rights. The principles on the basis of which International human right law works are defined by the United Nation's most important monitoring and protection body, the Commission on Human Rights. ^[7]

International human rights law works for the peace of the world. Its principles are applicable for both internal and external conflicts of a country. International human rights law has made many national and international human rights treaties that work for the universal peace. Currently there are more than 140 states that have accepted to be bound in these treaties. The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and 1951 have formed the legal and other regimes for the protection of the Refugees of armed conflict. ^[8] These convections have helped to protect the human rights and have provided the legal guarantees for food, health, education, housing, and protection of the family. It not only provides a security of protection to culture, democracy, participation, the rule of law and access to justice but also offers protection against enslavement, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, freedom of thought and belief as well as the right to freedom of opinion and expression. The effectiveness of international human right law is governed by the success of

protection of human rights and human security which in turn depends upon the encouragement of national human rights and security and peace.

International peace and security

The protection of Human rights and founding of human security are the outcomes of international peace and security. So in order to create the international peace, human rights violation should be discussed on the priority basis. Human rights violation in any state creates annoy in the whole world. The state where the human right violation is faced through arbitrary killings and repression, creates a threat to the national human security that results the disturbance of human right violation internationally. Hence, whether a society, state or a country is facing a human right violation leads to disturbance of whole human rights of world and becomes an alarm for international peace and security ^[9]. Therefore national human security is interconnected with the rest of the world. The impact at national level is felt internationally as in case of Rwandan genocide. ^[10] To tackle these issues, Roosevelt and the founders of the United Nations have identified the human, national and international security a core solution for human rights violation and international peace. ^[11] International peace and security is thus dependent on national security and both are dependent ultimately on the individual's human security. Hence in order to maintain the peace in the universe, protection of human rights and human security is necessary.

Methodology

Present research will look into the history of NPT as well as the agreements of the different countries of the world. The interpretation/content analysis of the NPT; the historical analysis of NPT Regime and putting the regime in the context of the contemporary international system are the main research methods that will be applied in this paper.

Conclusions

It has been concluded on the basis of theoretical observation that human right and human security is the prime core objective of all nations to maintain the peace in the world. In order to make the safeguard for the human life, there is a need of thinking and rethinking on human security on the basis of human rights perspective. One of the important means of way to tackle these two concepts (human right and human security) is the Disarmament. According to the UN Sub-Commission, world's long lasting peace can be only attained through NPT regime of military disarmament keeping human rights and human security in concern.

During the liberation, the main focus has been put on human security rather than state security, as human security has direct links with the international security and peace. As the international peace and security is directly linked with the security of human right and Human rights with human security. Any Human right violation any state creates annoy in the worldwide results in threat to the peace. Nuclear proliferation is a core reason for the human right violation that leads to the insecurity of human and international peace. Apart from NPT, International Human Right Laws plays a vital role in the settlement of national & international cases of human rights violation. NPT regime along with International Human Rights has a power of making treaties to maintain the

international peace and security. In short it has been concluded that NPT plays a key role for the safe guard of human rights and human security, whereby maintaining international peace.

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