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by N J

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Iran and the Bomb

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Iran and the Bomb

Question 1

Waltz (2012) argues that nuclear proliferation fears have proven to be unfounded because the nuclear age was now almost 70 years. As expected, other states' worry would follow suit after Iran acquired the bomb did not occur. Furthermore, since 1970, there has been a noticeable slowdown in the development of nuclear-powered countries and there were no reasons to assume that the pattern would change anytime soon. Additionally, he advises that Iran would hardly signal a landslide after acquiring the weapon. Waltz (2012) encourages nuclear proliferation, positing that it would result in stability produced by nuclear deterrence. Countries like Iran should get nuclear weapons because it would be the greatest possible outcome that would most probably reinstate the Middle East's stability. However, most European, Israeli, and United States critics and legislators advised that Iran would be the nastiest conceivable outcome of the existing stalemate if they attained the nuclear weapon.

Additionally, countries like Iran should go nuclear to deter rivals and protect their citizens. To support the same, he explains that under no circumstances has there been a full-blown warfare between two nuclear-abled states. Once countries like Iran cross the nuclear edge, preemption would apply even though the state's machinery could be moderately small. Further, no other nation within the Middle East area would encourage to obtain its nuclear aptitude. The final outcome would be the disintegration of the current crisis, resulting in a Middle East region that is more stable than it is currently. Therefore, Iran should be supported at all costs to acquire nuclear weapons, which is expected to bring more stability in the Middle East region.

Question 2

Khal disagrees with Waltz because of the long history of emerging nuclear powers that behaved provocatively after acquiring nuclear infrastructure. He argues that Waltz's stability-instability paradox does not hold because of the aggressive nature that has been evident in previous nuclear powers. Khal goes further and defends his stand with historical examples. He talks of the Soviet forerunner Joseph Stalin who allowed North Korea ambush South Korea, thus starting Korean War in 1950. Although Waltz remains optimistic about the effects of Iranian nuclearization and suggests that the United States and its associates should not interfere with nuclear weapons development. He is certain that the one impact of sustained mediation was maintaining an open dialogue line, which would make the westerners feel superior and capable of living with Iran. However, Khal disagrees with this argument suggesting that the intimidation possessed by a nuclear-powered Iran might not be as severe as some would propose. Still, it would make an already unstable Middle East more exposed to conflict (Kahl & Waltz, 2012). Therefore, stopping Iran from crossing the nuclear verge ought to stay a top United States precedence. Additionally, the greatest and most appropriate resolution to Iran's nuclear experiment is seeking a well-thought solution through economic stress and negotiation because a defensive military violence on the nuclear setup could itself set off a series of random and disrupting outcomes. Lastly, Khal disagrees with Waltz's proposition that an abled nuclear Iran would create a better world because it is impossible to oppose the urgency to provoke Iran without an argument, which is evident in previous nuclear states.

References

Waltz, K. N. (2012). Why Iran should get the bomb: Nuclear balancing would mean stability. *Foreign Affairs*, 2-5.

Kahl, C. H., & Waltz, K. N. (2012). Iran and the Bomb: Would a Nuclear Iran Make the Middle East More Secure. *Foreign Aff.*, 91, 157.

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