STRENGTHENING GLOBAL SECURITY: EVALUATING THE FEASIBILITY OF A NUCLEAR-ARMED UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE

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ABSTRACT
This research paper examines the possibility of enhancing global security by establishing a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force armed with nuclear weapons. Innovative approaches to conflict resolution and deterrence mechanisms are of the utmost importance in an era marked by geopolitical tensions and regional conflicts. This study's primary objective is to evaluate the viability and ramifications of providing UN peacekeepers with nuclear capabilities. To accomplish this objective, a multifaceted research strategy was employed. First, a comprehensive literature review was conducted to comprehend the historical context, current challenges, and potential benefits of a UN peacekeeping force armed with nuclear weapons. To assess the legal and ethical implications of such an initiative, an exhaustive analysis of international legal frameworks, disarmament agreements, and pertinent UN resolutions was conducted. The implications of this research are intricate and nuanced. A UN peacekeeping force armed with nuclear weapons could enhance deterrence and facilitate conflict resolution, but it raises significant concerns regarding proliferation risks, sovereignty, and global power dynamics. The discussion section delves into these findings, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach that carefully weighs the pros and cons and the importance of global cooperation in ensuring a secure and peaceful global order. This paper provides policymakers and academics contending with the evolving international security landscape with valuable insights.

Keywords: united nations, nuclear-armed, peacekeeping force, global security.

INTRODUCTION
The pursuit of worldwide security remains important within a rapidly changing global landscape characterized by intricate geopolitical intricacies and persistent conflicts. The United Nations, founded after the Second World War, primarily aims to uphold international peace and security. It has been prominent in leading multilateral endeavors to prevent and resolve armed conflicts. The United Nations (UN) (Granoff & Granoff, 2011) has consistently demonstrated its commitment to promoting peace and stability by deploying peacekeeping forces to regions plagued by conflict. In doing so, the UN is a mediator and facilitator, actively working towards peaceful resolutions. The efficacy of conventional peacekeeping methods has been critically examined in light of ongoing regional conflicts and the emergence of new security complexities. In exploring novel strategies to enhance global security, the concept of a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force equipped with nuclear capabilities has emerged, eliciting significant intrigue and apprehension.
among researchers and policymakers alike (Braut-Hegghammer, 2019). The present study aims to evaluate the viability and ramifications of establishing a force of this nature, delving into this innovative proposal's potential advantages and disadvantages. Notable transformations in the worldwide security environment have marked the historical context of the 20th and 21st centuries. The Cold War era witnessed the emergence of significant concern regarding the potential outbreak of nuclear warfare between powerful nations. Furthermore, the subsequent spread of nuclear capabilities among various nation-states introduced a novel framework characterized by a range of threats and the concept of deterrence. Amid a dynamic global landscape, the imperative for the United Nations to uphold peace has assumed heightened significance. Consequently, various international stakeholders have been compelled to explore novel approaches to averting the escalation of conflicts into large-scale armed confrontations. The present study explores the feasibility of employing a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force (Wang et al., 2021) as a potential means to bolster the UN's capacity to fulfill its mandate and adequately address evolving security concerns. At the crux of the discourse resides the fundamental proposition that nuclear weapons, when utilized as deterrence tools, can enhance the determination of the United Nations peacekeeping contingent and foster increased self-control among warring factions. Advocates assert that the acquisition of nuclear capabilities by the United Nations peacekeeping force would provide them with the essential means to discourage potential aggressors and effectively enforce ceasefires, thus serving as a formidable deterrent against the outbreak of armed conflicts. Additionally, it is worth noting that the existence of nuclear weapons under the control of the United Nations (UN) (Riyadi et al., 2021) could potentially enhance trust and assurance among member states. This could contribute to solidarity and dedication toward achieving common global security goals. The exhibition of a unified and formidable force has the potential to serve as a crucial deterrent against any endeavors aimed at contesting the established global framework and subverting endeavors to maintain peace.

Nevertheless, it is essential to acknowledge the juxtaposition of perceived advantages with the profound concerns that arise when considering the notion of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force (Pedraza, 2017). The deployment of nuclear weapons, even under the auspices of the United Nations, elicits concerns due to their historical and ethical considerations. Critics contend that including nuclear weapons within a peacekeeping force challenges the fundamental principles of non-aggression, peaceful dispute resolution, and disarmament, which serve as the bedrock of the United Nations overarching mission. The potential consequences of unintended escalation or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons are a cause for concern, as they can intensify tensions and convert conflict zones into areas of heightened nuclear risk. This, in turn, could have severe ramifications for both regional and global stability. Moreover, the inception of a United Nations peacekeeping force (Sauer & Pretorius, 2014) equipped with nuclear capabilities elicits significant inquiries regarding the operational aspects, regulatory frameworks, and legal implications of using and deploying nuclear armaments in peacekeeping endeavors. Implementing stringent command and control measures to mitigate the risk of unauthorized access or inadvertent launches is a critical and complex undertaking requiring comprehensive examination. In light of the ongoing discourse within the international community, it is crucial to undertake an unbiased assessment of
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the viability and potential consequences associated with the establishment of a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force equipped with nuclear capabilities (Kütt & Mian, 2019). This research paper aims to analyze historical case studies, examine the pertinent geopolitical contexts, and delve into the legal and ethical considerations associated with deploying nuclear capabilities under the auspices of the United Nations. This study aims to comprehensively evaluate the potential consequences on global security, regional stability, disarmament initiatives, and the perceived effectiveness of the United Nations in its role as a peacekeeping entity. In summary, the concept of a United Nations peacekeeping force equipped with nuclear weapons represents a nuanced equilibrium between the potential benefits of heightened deterrence and the inherent risks of destabilization (Kristensen & Norris, 2017a). Through a comprehensive analysis of the viability and implications of implementing such a military entity, this scholarly article aims to contribute to the ongoing dialogue surrounding enhancing international security and exploring potential avenues toward a more harmonious and protected global environment. The benefits of this research are: 1) Assessment of Current Global Security Challenges: The main goal of this research is to examine the present global security threats and problems that require a reevaluation of the UN’s peacekeeping capabilities. Geopolitical dynamics, conflict tendencies, and security risks will be examined in detail. 2) Exploring Nuclear-Armed Peacekeeping: Consider a nuclear-armed UN peacekeeping force. Examine the historical precedents, international legal frameworks, and policy ramifications of such a force. Consider the pros and cons of this idea. 3) Feasibility and Viability: Thoroughly assess the viability of a nuclear-armed UN peacekeeping force. This includes evaluating the technical, logistical, financial, and political elements of UN nuclear weapons acquisition, deployment, and administration. 4) Assessment of Deterrence and Conflict Resolution: Consider how a nuclear-armed UN peacekeeping force could deter and resolve conflicts. Investigate whether nuclear weapons can deter aggressors and aid diplomatic negotiations. Therefore, other benefits of this research are: 1) Enhanced Global Security: This paper critically evaluates the possibility of a nuclear-armed UN peacekeeping force to improve world security. It may reveal novel security solutions. 2) Policy Decisions: The research will help policymakers and international organizations decide whether to build and deploy nuclear-armed UN peacekeeping forces. These observations can inform high-level foreign diplomacy policy talks. 3) Conflict settlement Strategies: Understanding nuclear deterrence in peacekeeping may improve conflict settlement. This analysis can identify situations where nuclear-armed peacekeeping forces could deter and promote peace talks. 4) Legal and Ethical Clarity: This research can clarify international norms and principles on nuclear weapons for peacekeeping by examining its legal and ethical elements. This could clarify future conversations. 6) Academic Contribution: The study paper analyzes a complicated and changing issue and is a significant academic resource. It may spur international relations, security, and disarmament research and debate. In summary, this paper examines the legal, ethical, and practical consequences of a nuclear-armed UN peacekeeping force to promote global security.

METHOD
In order to assess the viability of a United Nations Peacekeeping Force equipped with nuclear weapons, a research design incorporating qualitative and quantitative methods will be utilized.
Utilizing this approach facilitates a more profound comprehension of the matter at hand through the amalgamation of qualitative and quantitative data. The qualitative aspect of this study will primarily center around conducting comprehensive interviews with key stakeholders. These stakeholders will include individuals representing various United Nations member states, experts in the security field, diplomats, military personnel, and academics. The interviews will be semi-structured, allowing for an in-depth exploration of the participants' perspectives, concerns, and visions about establishing a nuclear-armed United Nations Peacekeeping Force. In this study, the quantitative dimension will encompass the meticulous examination and analysis of data procured from diverse publicly accessible sources. These sources shall include but are not limited to, official United Nations documents, arms control reports, military expenditure data, and historical records about peacekeeping endeavors.

**Data Collection**

In this section, we will discuss the process of data collection. Data collection is crucial in any research study as it provides the necessary information to answer research questions and test hypotheses.

**a. Secondary Data**

In order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the United Nations' perspective on nuclear weapons and peacekeeping, an analysis will be conducted on official UN documents. These documents will include relevant reports, resolutions, and policy papers the organization publishes. Examining these authoritative sources, we aim to ascertain the UN's official stance on these critical matters.

The present study aims to analyze data obtained from esteemed arms control organizations. The primary objective is to evaluate the current status of global nuclear weapon stockpiles, the progress made in disarmament initiatives, and the effectiveness of non-proliferation treaties.

The present study aims to gather and analyze secondary data about the military expenditures of prominent member states within the United Nations. This data will be utilized to understand the wider security landscape comprehensively. The historical records of previous peacekeeping missions and their respective accomplishments or difficulties will be examined to extract valuable insights that can inform the present research endeavor.

**Analytical Framework**

The analytical framework employed in this study will involve a triangulation approach, which entails integrating data from multiple sources. This methodological choice enhances the credibility and reliability of the study's findings. By drawing upon diverse sources of information, we aim to minimize potential biases and strengthen the validity of our analysis. The qualitative data obtained through interviews will be transcribed, followed by coding and subsequent thematic analysis. This analytical approach aims to identify recurring patterns and key themes within the data. Simultaneously, the quantitative data will undergo rigorous statistical analysis, thereby facilitating the identification of correlations, trends, and potential implications. The interpretation and discussion of the results will be conducted considering the prevailing international legal frameworks, security doctrines, and current disarmament agreements.
Scenario Analysis

In this section, we will delve into the process of scenario analysis. Scenario analysis is a technique researchers use to explore and evaluate different possible future scenarios. It involves identification of In light of the delicate and hypothetical nature of the research inquiry, the utilization of scenario analysis will be employed as a methodological approach to evaluate the possible ramifications associated with the establishment of a United Nations Peacekeeping Force equipped with nuclear capabilities. The research will involve the construction of multiple scenarios, considering several factors, including the extent of nuclear weapons disarmament, the political determination of United Nations member states, regional security dynamics, and the implications for global non-proliferation endeavors. Each scenario will be evaluated to assess its feasibility, risks, benefits, and potential impact on global security and peacekeeping operations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Our comprehensive analysis offers significant elucidation regarding the complexities and potential advantages of establishing a United Nations Peacekeeping Force equipped with nuclear capabilities.

Global Security Landscape

The examination of the viability of a nuclear-armed United Nations Peacekeeping Force necessitates a comprehensive comprehension of the prevailing global security landscape. The global community faces many threats, encompassing a broad spectrum of issues such as terrorism, regional conflicts, and environmental challenges. The efficacy of conventional peacekeeping missions in preventing and resolving conflicts has been subject to varying degrees of success. Within this particular framework, advocates posit that establishing a United Nations Peacekeeping Force equipped with nuclear capabilities could deter potential aggressors, thereby fostering an environment conducive to enduring peace and stability.

Technical Challenges and Risks

The technical challenges and potential risks associated with nuclear weapons are among the primary concerns surrounding the concept of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force. The management, storage, and transportation of nuclear warheads necessitate an exceptionally elevated degree of security and specialized knowledge. The occurrence of any deficiencies in safety protocols has the potential to result in severe and far-reaching consequences, thereby compromising the fundamental objectives of the force. Furthermore, it is crucial to acknowledge that the potential for inadvertent or unauthorized utilization of nuclear weapons presents a profound and fundamental peril to the overall stability and safety of the international community. The significance of our findings lies in the emphasis placed on implementing stringent
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protocols and safeguards, which mitigate the potential risks inherent in the presence of a nuclear-armed United Nations Peacekeeping Force.

Political Considerations and International Consensus

The successful implementation of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force necessitates a remarkable international consensus considering various political considerations. Currently, it is observed that states possessing nuclear weapons diligently uphold a delicate equilibrium of power, relying on the efficacy of their deterrence capabilities to avert the occurrence of extensive conflicts. The potential inclusion of nuclear weapons within a United Nations peacekeeping force could be interpreted as disrupting the existing geopolitical landscape, potentially leading to resistance from certain nations possessing nuclear capabilities. According to our research findings, it has been determined that the effectiveness of such an endeavor is contingent upon engaging in diplomatic negotiations and fostering trust among nations. This process is crucial to achieving a consensus that prioritizes global security over the individual interests of each state involved.

Moral and Ethical Implications

The presence of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force gives rise to significant moral and ethical considerations. Advocates posit that the capacity for expeditious and resolute measures holds the potential to mitigate the loss of life and avert protracted hostilities. The utilization of nuclear weapons, even within the framework of peacekeeping operations, elicits apprehensions regarding the indiscriminate characteristics of these armaments and their enduring repercussions on civilian populations and the environment. Achieving an optimal equilibrium between security imperatives and ethical considerations is paramount, necessitating extensive international deliberations and a commitment to transparent decision-making processes.

Costs and Resource Allocation

Costs and resource allocation are crucial considerations when evaluating the feasibility of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force. In addition to the technical and political dimensions, conducting a comprehensive economic analysis is imperative to fully understand the financial implications of such an endeavor. The development and upkeep of a nuclear arsenal necessitate substantial financial investment, which may redirect resources away from other vital sectors, including humanitarian assistance and sustainable development endeavors. Policymakers are tasked with conducting a thorough analysis to assess the costs and potential benefits of various approaches to enhance global security and peacekeeping endeavors. In doing so, they must consider alternative methods that could effectively contribute to these objectives.

The Role of Non-Nuclear States

The involvement of non-nuclear states within a United Nations Peacekeeping Force with nuclear capabilities poses a notable obstacle. Numerous nations demonstrate adherence to non-proliferation treaties and have unequivocally conveyed their dedication to the pursuit of disarmament. The process of persuading these states to engage in a collective effort that hinges on utilizing nuclear armaments may necessitate protracted diplomatic discussions and the provision of guarantees about the management and deployment of said weapons. The imperative of addressing
the concerns expressed by non-nuclear states assumes a paramount significance in upholding the credibility and legitimacy of the envisioned United Nations Peacekeeping Force.

**Regional Implications**

The potential introduction of a United Nations Peacekeeping Force equipped with nuclear capabilities could have noteworthy implications at the regional level. In certain regions characterized by persistent conflicts, the perception of nuclear weapons may be inclined towards perceiving their presence as an exacerbating factor rather than a stabilizing influence. The potential nuclear spill-over effects in conflicts near neighboring borders may increase concerns among adjacent nations. In order to effectively address the concerns and establish region-specific strategies for peacekeeping, it is imperative to conduct a thorough evaluation of the regional dynamics and actively engage in dialogue with the states that are directly affected. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of each region's unique challenges and intricacies, enabling the development of tailored strategies specifically designed to promote peace and stability in those areas. By carefully considering the specific needs and perspectives of the affected states, policymakers can ensure that their peacekeeping efforts are relevant and effective in addressing the complex dynamics at play.

**Transparency and Accountability**

Transparency and accountability are indispensable factors that warrant careful consideration in the context of a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force. Given the magnitude of influence such a force would possess, it becomes imperative to establish robust systems of oversight and accountability. In order to maintain peacekeeping efforts and uphold compliance with international law, it is imperative to establish unambiguous protocols that govern the utilization of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, the United Nations and its member states must adopt a transparent approach by openly communicating their motives and endeavors. This is crucial to foster trust and uphold the legitimacy of their actions within the international community.

**Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation**

Introducing a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Force prompts inquiries regarding the overarching objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Advocates of this proposed force contend that its establishment may incentivize nuclear-armed states to engage in disarmament efforts. However, detractors express concerns regarding the potential consequences of legitimizing nuclear weapons and the potential for this initiative to establish a worrisome precedent for other nations aspiring to possess such capabilities. The study emphasizes the significance of ensuring that the proposed initiative is in harmony with ongoing non-proliferation endeavors and reiterates the dedication of nations possessing nuclear weapons to the disarmament process.

**Public Perception and Support**

Public perception heavily influences the feasibility and effectiveness of a nuclear-armed UN Peacekeeping Force and the support it receives. The acquisition of public support plays a crucial role in ensuring the procurement of adequate funding and political endorsement for an endeavor of such magnitude. It is imperative for governments and international organizations to actively partake in public discourse and undertake educational campaigns in order to elucidate the underlying reasoning behind their initiatives and effectively address any apprehensions or queries raised by the public.
In conclusion, this research paper has extensively examined the intricate and pivotal subject matter of enhancing global security by assessing the viability of a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force equipped with nuclear capabilities. The investigation into this concept has incited fervent discussions, prompting a comprehensive examination of its prospective advantages and disadvantages. Establishing a nuclear-armed United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force intending to deter conflicts and foster global stability is intriguing. However, it is crucial to approach this idea with scrutiny, as it presents inherent challenges and potential dangers that warrant comprehensive evaluation. The research indicates that the hypothetical establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping force equipped with nuclear weapons could offer the global community an influential mechanism for averting and alleviating armed conflicts. Moreover, such a force could serve as a credible deterrent against acts of aggression and conceivably diminish the necessity for major powers to deploy their nuclear arsenals independently. Furthermore, it is worth noting that this event can potentially function as a compelling showcase of collective security and solidarity, effectively reinforcing the United Nations' unwavering dedication to upholding global peace and security. Notwithstanding the potential merits associated with these factors, it is imperative to acknowledge the presence of various formidable challenges that surfaced throughout the research endeavor. The primary focus pertains to the potentiality of nuclear proliferation, given that the acquisition of nuclear armaments by the United Nations (UN) may establish a precedent for other nation-states or non-state entities to pursue nuclear capabilities, thereby engendering instability in both regional and global security dynamics. Moreover, it is imperative to acknowledge that the intricate nature of governance, decision-making processes, and the imperative need for impartiality within the United Nations necessitate a thorough overhaul and an unparalleled degree of transparency and accountability. The study further emphasized the importance of engaging in multilateral diplomatic endeavors to cultivate trust and collaboration between nations while upholding rigorous compliance with international agreements, disarmament treaties, and non-proliferation norms. The meticulous calibration of the force's capabilities, adherence to doctrinal guidelines, and implementation of safeguards to prevent misuse and uphold credibility are of utmost
importance in mitigating the risk of potential misuse of nuclear weapons within the framework of the United Nations.

In summary, the concept of a United Nations peacekeeping force equipped with nuclear weapons elicits considerable interest due to its potential implications. However, it is imperative to thoroughly evaluate this proposal's multifaceted nature, considering the associated complexities, risks, and potential consequences. Moreover, achieving a consensus among nations worldwide is crucial to proceed with such a significant endeavor. As researchers, it is imperative to recognize the persistent controversy surrounding this subject matter. Furthermore, it is crucial to acknowledge that the practical execution of the proposed idea would necessitate an extensive and challenging process of engaging in international negotiations, fostering consensus among various stakeholders, and carefully considering legal implications. The primary emphasis should be enhancing the efficacy of current conflict resolution mechanisms, disarmament efforts, and non-proliferation initiatives. Simultaneously, enhancing the United Nations' capacity to promptly and efficiently respond to crises and effectively carry out peacekeeping operations is imperative. Establishing a safer and more secure world for future generations necessitates implementing sustained cooperation and collective action.

REFERENCES


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