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Role of Arms Control
and Disarmament in Achieving Human Security

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Amos Ojo Adedeji[1]

Abstract

The continued proliferation of all types of arms and militarization are a source of significant concern for human security. Sustained arms control processes that lead to eventual disarmament are the panacea for enhancing human security. This paper examines how arms control and disarmament can complement the measures to achieve human security by reducing the cost of security, tension, danger of war, and health hazards. Human insecurity increases due to security hurdles, mutual suspicion, and the role of the major powers. Human security can be increased by taking measures to control arms proliferation. The measures to reduce the risk of war would include establishing an integrated and comprehensive regional strategy, maintaining existing multilateral and regional standards, and creating a rules-based agreed framework for legitimate use of force.

Keywords: Arms Proliferation, Disarmament, Arms Control, Human Security.

Introduction

The superpower competition to gain competitive advantage has increased in the last one decade, arms control structures are being deconstructed and the environment for disarmament has been vitiated. The very notion of globalization for common social and economic development has taken a backseat and seems no longer to be a viable aspiration. Internal conflicts with unprecedented casualties and egregious human rights violations have risen at an alarming rate in place of improved peace and security. It seems war has not done enough tragedy to the human race, considering an ignominious se-

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ries of civil wars, crises, militancy, insurgencies, and terrorism, to mention a few, on an unprecedented scale.[2]

The local roots and causes of these menaces are numerous and diverse. However, in almost all these, arms have played a vital role and left an indelible mark. "In the quest for survival and security, man has found it necessary to acquire weapons for the purpose of hunting, and self or group defense against external threats and conflicts with real or perceived enemies."[3] In contrast, arms are being used today to wreak havoc on nations, ethnic groups, and individuals.

Arms proliferation fuel conflict and is a great risk to human security. Even the end of the Cold War could not create conditions for comprehensive arms control and disarmament. Biological and chemical weapons conventions were instrumental in the disarmament of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), but the nuclear-armed states continue to vertically proliferate both qualitatively and quantitatively. Paradoxically, while nuclear weapons have prevented major wars, these have created space for wars on limited scale that cumulatively increases risk of nuclear war and undermines human security. To uphold international peace and security, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is primarily responsible for arms control and disarmament.[4] The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) first considered the issue of armaments control and disarmament during its conference in Belgrade in 1961.[5] As a result, arms control and disarmament (AC&D) have become fundamental aspirations of the global security architecture. Arms control was viewed as a pillar supporting strategic stability and preserving the balance of power between the superpowers and their respective allies.

Arms control is a principal mean towards disarmament and merely seeks control on further development and use of weapons. Arms control promotes balance of power to play a stabilizing role in the global context.[6] There is an enduring risk of proliferation of WMDs, and the world needs a new approach to security that meets human

2. Kumar Rupesinghe and Sanam Naraghi Anderlini, *Civil Wars, Civil Peace: An Introduction to Conflict Resolution* (Pluto Press, 1998).1998

3. Ogaba Oche, *The Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons* (Fog Ventures, 2005).

4. "United Nations Arms Embargoes: Their Impact on Arms Flows and Target Behaviour," SIPRI, November 2007, https://www.sipri.org/publications/2007/united-nations-arms-embargoes-their-impact-arms-flows-and-target-behaviour.

5. Margaret A. Vogt, *The United Nations Special Session on Disarmament: A Report* (Lagos: Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, 1980).

6. Michael J. Sheehan, *Arms Control: Theory and Practice* (B. Blackwell, 1988).

needs. Given the continued suffering caused by conflict and violence, it makes logical sense to believe that the objectives of human security, arms control, and disarmament are unquestionably desirable policies to follow.

During the First Special Session on Disarmament in 1978, the UN acknowledged the benefits of multilateral approaches to disarmament and arms control as opposed to the unilateral approach of the United States. Multilateralism ensures that the process becomes permanent, irrevocably binding, and capable of verification.[7] Multilateral arms control can only take root in an environment with a functioning security system coupled with cooperative threat reduction, which would address conventional armaments and WMDs.

Conceptual Analysis

This study examines the effective implementation of AC&D in tackling the menace of arms proliferation to achieve human security. Though not synonymously, AC&D are used interchangeably as both are a means of ending conflict and war and describing means and end in policy.[8] Both often refer to alternatives to combating conflicts and violence. The goal is to manipulate the weapons, such as the impulse for assault, to eliminate a conflict.

Arms control is an umbrella term for restrictions on the development, production, stockpiling, proliferation, and usage of WMDs.[9] At the same time, disarmament is the drastic reduction or elimination of all weapons towards the eradication of war itself.[10] Arms control refers to efforts, through international agreements, to lessen the likelihood, size, and cost of war.[11] Disarmament, on the other hand, is the control, collection, and disposal of arms and ammunition, which includes the development of responsible arms management programs.

The concepts of disarmament actually implies "general and complete

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7. Cletus Omo-Afeh Okodolor, *Arms Control and Disarmament: the Search for Alternate Replacement* (Lagos: De Cafe Ventures, 2005).

8. Sheehan, *Arms Control: Theory and Practice.*

9. "Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration," United Nations Peacekeeping, n.d., https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/disarmament-demobilization-and-reintegration.

10. Cheryl Hendricks, ed., "Introduction: From State Security to Human Security in Southern Africa," ISS Africa, 2006, https://issafrica.org/chapter-1-introduction-from-state-security-to-human-security-in-southern-africa-cheryl-hendricks.

11. Alex Schmid, "Thesaurus and Glossary of Early Warning and Conflict Prevention Terms," January 1, 2000, https://www.academia.edu/1018214/Thesaurus_and_glossary_of_early_warning_and_conflict_prevention_terms.

disarmament," as defined by the UN General Assembly "to mean the elimination of all WMDs coupled with the balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments based on the principle of undiminished security of the parties to promote or enhance stability at a lower military level, taking into account the need of all states to protect their security."[12] Arms control can be perceived by the US as a battle between liberal and conservative forces, and a conflict between reformist and orthodox member of the elite as per Russia, formerly the USSR.[13]

It should be underlined that exerting restraint in the development, deployment, and application of military capabilities is at the core of arms control. Disarmament encompasses a variety of procedures and actions such as reducing or eliminating the holding, stockpiling, and supply of weapons to states, non-state organizations, and individuals. Its measures include efforts to collect weapons, programs for their destruction and disposal, decommissioning of weaponry, arms embargoes, and prohibitions on the possession and use of certain weapons.[14]

Security is a situation in which something has been safeguarded and preserved.[15] It alludes to freedom from risk or lack and defense against theft, sabotage, infiltration, and espionage. It is a social condition in which the well-being of society members is relatively guaranteed. Comprehensively, security encompasses a nation's ability to protect itself; freedom from danger or threat; advance its treasured values and legitimate interests; and improve the welfare of its citizens.[16] Hence, human security refers to a condition in which a person's life, body, and general well-being have been safeguarded.[17] Human security has been preoccupied with the need to defend fundamental human rights.

12. "Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations," Inter-Parliamentary Union, October 2004, http://archive.ipu.org/splz-e/unga04.htm.

13. Lisa A. Baglione, "Finishing START and Achieving Unilateral Reductions: Leadership and Arms Control at the End of the Cold War," *Journal of Peace Research* 34, no. 2 (May 1, 1997): 135–52, https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343397034002002.no. 2 (May 1, 1997

14. Hendricks, "Introduction: From State Security."

15. Kanti Bajpai, "The Idea of Human Security," *International Studies* 40 (August 1, 2003): 195–228, https://doi.org/10.1177/002088170304000301.

16. Thomas A. Imobighe, *Civil Society and Ethnic Conflict Management in Nigeria* (Ibadan: Spectrum Books, 2003).

17. Sudha Menon, "Human Security: Concept and Practice," University Library of Munich, Germany, MPRA Paper, March 31, 2007.

It has been established that the idea of disarmament is flawed as it is fallacious and unreasonable to think of total removal of war and violence in the world.[18] Violence is inimical, and as long as people relate, and there is no evidence in the assumption that war will disappear.[19] It was asserted that by the 1960s, disarmament had largely given way to arms control due to the inability of disarmament to end the Second World War arms race.[20] Instead of attempting to outlaw weapons, arms control sought to regulate their use while acknowledging the role that balance of power plays in maintaining peace. Realistically, its purpose was to restrain superpowers' tendency to engage in armaments races.

Armament and Proliferation of Arms

The world has culminated with tension posed by armament, the arms race, and its proliferation.[21] Armament is defined by Merriam Webster as a military equipment of war or the aggregate of a state's military strength. Proliferation, on the other hand, refers to the dispersion of weapons capabilities and technologies. Weapons can be sought with the deterrence of enemy attack, defense against attack, compliance of the enemy to one's preferred course of action, leveraging adversary, and great power behavior and emulation.[22]

The consistent spread of weaponry has been the challenge of most national, regional, and international institutions, including the UN, as there has been a threefold increase in the production of weaponry lately. Strangely, the majority of the nations that have utilized weap-

18. Hendricks, "Introduction: From State Security."

19. John Baylis, et. al., *Contemporary Strategy: Theories and Policies* (London: Routledge, 2021).

20. Sheehan, *Arms Control: Theory and Practice.*

21. IANSA, "Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation and Violence: Estimating Its Scale and Forms," ReliefWeb, June 24, 2022, https://reliefweb.int/report/world/small-arms-and-light-weapons-proliferation-and-violence-estimating-its-scale-and-forms?gclid=Cj0KCQjw2eilBhCCARIsAG0Pf8tzb6J_ed1as1Upc68tN0c4E9_oy_TasTlyiT5ccXlpEdodGLS8MhwaAv-TEALw_wcB.

22. Ramesh Thakur, "The Inconsequential Gains and Lasting Insecurities of India's Nuclear Weaponization," *International Affairs* 90, no. 5 (September 2014): 1101-24, https://www.jstor.org/stable/24538615.2023, https://www.jstor.org/stable/24538615.","plainCitation":""The Inconsequential Gains and Lasting Insecurities of India's Nuclear Weaponization on JSTOR," accessed July 21, 2023, https://www.jstor.org/stable/24538615.","noteIndex":22},"citationItems":[{"id":155,"uris":["http://zotero.org/users/local/gMLFqZOC/items/32AE53K3"],"itemData":{"id":155,"type":"webpage","title":"The inconsequential gains and lasting insecurities of India's nuclear weaponization on JSTOR","URL":"https://www.jstor.org/stable/24538615","accessed":{"date-parts":[["2023",7,21]]}}}],"schema":"https://github.com/citation-style-language/schema/raw/master/csl-citation.json"}

ons to inflict havoc do not manufacture them.[23] Hence, the following are the identified sources of arms:

1. ***Arms Supplied During the Cold War Years***: The massive quantities of weapons used during the Cold War era were a part of those that still go around. It was opined that two million small arms and light weapons are still circulating in Central America, seven million in West Africa, and sixteen million in Afghanistan.[24]

2. ***International Transfer:*** This has also been a significant source of weaponry and ammunition via legal and illicit avenues, which are frequently so intimately entwined. It has become harder to quantify and even more challenging to manage the global trade in weapons and ammunition. Very few national governments disclose statistics on the purchase or transfer of weaponry. Sadly, a large portion of the trade is conducted through the black market (illegal means).[25]

3. ***Production Trends***: During World War II, the primary industrialized nations in the West and the East dominated the global armaments market. A more significant number of weapons were produced with US and USSR licenses in the 1960s and 1970s. Since the 1980s, several developing countries, including regional powers, have built their own national arsenals through manufacturing or purchasing. Many of these are now in use and quickly move from one place to another.

4. ***Local Manufacturing***: Several small arms and light weapons worldwide are also the product of local small arms industry. An illustration would be the case of Akwa in the Nigerian state of Anambra. During the Nigerian Civil War of 1967-1970, Akwa severed as the capital of the Biafra separatist armaments industry, and these blacksmiths became more skilled and adept in the local fabrication of weapons.[26]

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23. "NISAT - Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers," https://nisat.prio.org/.

24. Jayantha Dhanapala, Mitsuro Donowaki, and Lora Lumpe, *Small Arms Control: Old Weapons, New Issues* (London: Routledge, 1999).

25. "Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation and Violence: Estimating Its Scale and Forms - World Relief Web," https://reliefweb.int/report/world/small-arms-and-light-weapons-proliferation-and-violence-estimating-its-scale-and-forms?gclid=Cj0KCQjw2eilBhCCA-RIsAG0Pf8uNlIWfFYlbpDBwM87ic7uVhJIWp6O68H_5jh6RWmPDq9CdDhSXViMaAkP-wEALw_wcB.

26. Nicholas Marsh, "Brothers Came Back with Weapons: The Effects of Arms Proliferation from Libya," Prism 6, no. 4 (2017), https://cco.ndu.edu/PRISM-6-4/Article/1171858/brothers-came-back-with-weapons-the-effects-of-arms-proliferation-from-libya/.

5. ***Civil War Residue***: After disengaging from war, the spillover from some nations that underwent disarmament, demobilization, and re-integration (DDR) programs was not comprehensive enough, leaving many illegal arms in circulation.

6. ***Smuggling***: The steadily increasing smuggling activities across various states' borders are alarming. Arms proliferation is now the first and most lucrative kind of organized crime. There is also stealing from national armories by unscrupulous elements added by illegal sales agents.

7. ***Returnee Soldiers***: Most of the soldiers of countries involved in peacekeeping programs in conflict-ridden states have provided the country's black market with a ready source of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs). Those returnee soldiers were accused of facilitating the illegal flow of arms into their various countries and other places.[27]

Effects of Arms and Ammunition on Humanity

The influence of arms has changed drastically from means of security to tools of destruction, thereby adding to the untold suffering of the world. The adverse repercussions of the proliferation of arms have been widespread, varied, and increasing every day, but the most significant are:

1. Arms proliferation has increased the internal conflict among one ethnic group across the globe.[28] This is not restricted to the Third World; it is also most acute in Europe and led to the collapse of many states like Albania in Eastern Europe, as well as a considerable increase in ethnic militias. The availability of tools has encouraged the use of force to resolve disputes.

2. It has given rise to an arms race that has the potential of causing more insecurity, termed "security dilemma,"[29] which means when the action of a state takes to increase its security causes, a reaction in a second state, decreasing the first state's security. It adversely affects vulnerable groups, particularly women, children, and older people. Arms brutalize children and youth, making them a participant through recruitment,

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27. Nils Duquet, "Arms Acquisition Patterns and the Dynamics of Armed Conflict: Lessons from the Niger Delta," International Studies Perspectives 10, no. 2 (2009): 169-85, https://www.jstor.org/stable/44218591.

28. Ibid.

29. Barry R. Posen, "The Security Dilemma and Ethnic Conflict," Survival 35, no. 1 (1993): 27-47, https://doi.org/10.1080/00396339308442672.

thereby damaging their future and that of their countries.[30] This will lead to an increase in peacekeeping costs and heightened threats to UN peacekeepers and humanitarian relief workers.[31]

3. Arms proliferation also led to an increased number of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). These people were forced out of their homes and even country – the current number being around thirty-five million people, thirteen million refugees, and twenty-two million IDPs worldwide.

4. It jeopardizes fundamental human rights, hinders effective governance, and impedes economic growth.[32] The proliferation of arms will make it impossible to meet development availability goals. Additionally, it deters foreign investment and harms the chances for economic development, particularly in emerging countries.

5. Humanitarian law violations are attributed to arms proliferation. Weapons in the hands of a few unscrupulous actors have outpaced efforts to ensure adherence to the rules of warfare, leading to shocking levels of wanton violence and a steady stream of horrific images that pose a threat of immunizing the public and decision-makers from ongoing transgressions of international law.[33]

Arms proliferation also affects peoples' health. The atomic bomb thrown at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan by the US immediately after the end of World War II caused massive damage to local communities, and led to the infertility of millions of innocent unborn citizens. Similarly, the coronavirus was assumed to emerge from biological and chemical reaction in a laboratory as a result of research

Relevance of Arms Control and Disarmament

With the end of the Cold War, there has generally been an increase in awareness of the importance of AC&D for global order (peace

30. "NISAT - Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers," https://nisat.prio.org/.

31. Jairo Munive and Finn Stepputat, "Rethinking Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Programs," Stability 4, no. 1 (October 26, 2015).

32. "Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons," African Union, n.d., https://au.int/en/documents/20200903/bamako-declaration-african-common-position-illicit-proliferation-circulation-and.

33. "Civilians," International Committee of the Red Cross, n.d., https://www.icrc.org/en/war-and-law/protected-persons/civilians?gclid=Cj0KCQjw2eilBhCCARIsAG0Pf8t90rTSSeO_C5DZ0SCu9TNueeVKrG16HHQ4O_NRjDs_WoXHJ7gsPIEaAuIlEALw_wcB.

and security) and for strengthening cooperation and peaceful co-existence. In specific terms, the following, among others, are relevant to AC&D:[34]

1. ***Reduced Cost:*** Arms control and disarmament will definitely reduce the large proportion of national expenditure devoted to defense.

2. ***Reduced Tension and Danger of War:*** Arms control will reduce tensions and fear to the barest minimum between two opposing nations. Arms control has been able to call into question the US, Russia, China, France, and the UK and their disarmament commitment to Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

3. ***Reduction in Health Hazards:*** The arms control policy has played a part in reducing health hazards (radioactivity) carried out by nuclear testing. It has led to the ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). An AC&D policy can give a call to P5 states and others to give up nuclear weapons to avoid the risk of nuclear catastrophe.

4. ***Achieve a Power Advantage:*** Arms control aims to improve relative power position and avert a decline in the relative power of states. In balancing power, there is a need for a relative power position of the states, which can only be achieved through international agreements in the reduction and limitation of armaments.

5. ***Effectively Control Delivery Technologies:*** Formerly, there was no regulation on the creation, acquisition, and dissemination of military delivery technologies in extension to SALWs. The Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC) against ballistic missile proliferation, signed on 25 November 2002 marked a significant advance. The attempt also extends to banning a cluster of munitions aided by international law. Though the process has been politicized to some extent, there is an improvement.

6. ***Set Regional Initiative in Motion:*** There is an ongoing AC&D policy in almost all the regional and sub-regional organizations to complement the UN initiative but creation of a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East remains a chimera.

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34. Okodolor, *Arms Control and Disarmament.*

Challenges for Arms Control and Disarmament

Many of the populace is interested in and strongly supports AC&D efforts. Thus, it is surprising that so much has stayed the same since the movement's inception. Several factors could have stood in the way of its success. Some, not all, will be pinned down as the main factors hindering the AC&D efforts.

1. ***Lack of Adequate Finance****:* Finance inadequacy has threatened the ability to operate. The amount of money available for the agency in charge of arms control is low compared to the hundreds of billions of dollars spent yearly by states and organizations worldwide on armament or defense.

2. ***Security Barriers****:* There is a doubt, according to the realist school of thought, whether countries can maintain adequate security if they disarm or the current political scene of claiming contribution to arms control.[35] The realists argue further that the world is a dangerous place. Everyone must arm themselves to fight the forces.[36] This is a challenge as it has earnestly impeded the effectiveness of the policy.

3. ***Possibility****:* In the twenty-first century, the world faces the threat of war, terrorism, hunger, and regional troubles. Arms control thus seems elusive. Though there is no longer the threat of a global war, nuclear weapons cannot be ruled out.[37] Nuclear weapons are given new roles daily, threatening global security and standing against arms control.

4. ***Scientific and Technical Problem****:* Comparing weapons systems is a problem in arms control. Number means little in arms negotiation as similar weapons vary in quality, capability, and vulnerability. There is also nothing like absolute verification due to the lack of an adequate database of arms transfers provided by member states. These unwanted numbers of arms have seriously threatened AC&D strategy. However, the possibilities of adequate verification of compliance with a treaty depend on the scientific and technical nature of the subject of the treaty.[38]

35. John T. Rourke and Mark A. Boyer, *International Politics on the World Stage* (McGraw-Hill, 2009).

36. Oche, *The Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons*.

37. Ian Anthony and Adam Daniel Rotfeld, *A Future Arms Control Agenda* (Oxford University Press, 2001), https://www.sipri.org/publications/2001/future-arms-control-agenda-proceedings-nobel-symposium-118-1999.

38. Ibid.

5. ***Domestic Barriers***: It is difficult for the leadership to decide on arms issues domestically as some may favor arms control and some may not. Powerful domestic political actors can wrestle with a decision to disfavor arms control. Other domestic barriers to arms control include national pride, economy, politics, and self-esteem. Hence, arms control is likely to suffer setbacks at the national front.[39]

6. ***Inability to Establish a Stable Deterrent***: It is challenging to establishing a connection between stable deterrent and arms control. States always find utility in resorting to war as the cost appears low. War ends when the cost becomes too high for one or both sides. In many protracted conflicts, the end of one war is merely the prelude to preparation for the next confrontation. Hence, the conflict is unstable, and AC&D would be seen as pointless or harmful by at least one party.

7. ***Inapplicability of Ideas of Parity***: In most contemporary conflicts, striking a balance takes much work. There is always a hierarchical relationship between parties in conflict. This asymmetrical nature undermines sovereignty, which is unsurprising when the less resilient political system resorts to arms as a legitimate option for fear of survival. Thus, AC&D becomes a daydream.

8. ***Power Display and Arrogance:*** The permanent five members of the UNSC – the P5 including the US, UK, Russia, France, and China – have demonstrated some arrogance by threatening the imposition of a UN arms embargo from 1990-2006. Some of them publicly supplied arms and military support to the UN arms embargo target nations.[40] Beyond this, the P5 has been listed among the world's top arms-producing nations, making the AC&D policy contentious.

9. ***Role of the Major Powers:*** There needs to be a solution in deciding the players in arms control discussion. There has to be a willingness to cooperate, but the policies of the major powers usually need to be aligned. The exclusion of Germany, India, and Japan from a central place in arms discussions may undermine their credibility. Further, the states that do not wish to abide with the agreement either covertly circumvent the terms or terminate their participation.

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39. Rourke and Boyer, *International Politics on the World Stage.*

40. "United Nations Arms Embargoes," SIPRI.

Recommendations

Following recommendations have been outlined based on this study's findings:

1. ***Check Governance Failure:*** To cope with volatile conditions for the current generation and the future, it is necessary to continuously examine and update the laws governing the availability and distribution of arms. To ensure that the rule of law is upheld on a national and international level, it is important to close any substantial gaps between theory and enforcement (practice) that come from governance failure.

2. ***Integrated Regional Approach:*** While working closely with the UNSC in addressing the issue, an integrated and comprehensive regional approach is required to stop the proliferation of weapons. It is necessary to establish the idea of interchange between regions, as it is vital to recognize the value of raising knowledge about recent and prior efforts to restrict armaments and have a focused dialogue on the political and strategic challenges underpinning arms control implementation.

3. ***Reliance on Building Blocks:*** Global standards must be moderate to existing multilateral and regional accords, as worldwide conventions must build on those already put in place. The standards for arms control must be compatible with and as challenging as current mechanisms, like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Convention, Organization of American States (OAS) Model Law, and European Union (EU) Common Position, among others.

4. ***Cooperative Security:*** Establishing cooperative security, through a combination of unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral processes, including both legally and politically binding tools, can be more effective in pursuing agreed goals. A model of cooperative threat reduction that addresses conventional arms and WMDs should replace the outdated political philosophy of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). Creating a consensus framework based on rules for the legal use of force in the new security environment is apt.

5. ***Major Powers' Interaction:*** The likelihood of war can be reduced by structuring interactions between the major powers. In addition to their current broad commitment to peaceful conflict resolution, these states must strengthen their consul-

tation processes, particularly in the regions and on the issues where their differences are most pronounced.

6. ***Manage the Outliers:*** States and governments that place themselves outside the auspice of arms control, do not adhere to the norms, and violate their commitments of the UNSC, must be effectively managed. Negotiation with them will undoubtedly result in a new agreement that will not directly affect the law but will create a platform for progress in reviving the arms control procedures already in place.

7. ***Increased Engagement:*** International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Non-State Actors (NSAs), the Group of Eight (G8), Civil Societies, and Religious Bodies should be involved in awareness campaigns, interventionist programs, information gathering, and in any way deemed fit to render their support for the success of disarmament and arms control program.

Conclusion

Achieving human security to end the conflicts and wars caused by excessive arms in circulation through arms control and disarmament is a great move. Undoubtedly, a nation that focuses on developmental projects without first addressing the proliferation of arms is only planting corn on the rock or among the thorn, which is only pseudo-progress. The study noted that arms control came into force to replace disarmament when the latter cannot be realized or promote the balance of power. It is crucial to reinstate disarmament and arms control as guiding concepts in international relations. The strategy has made the world safer to some extent, although not completely safe because there is still an arms race among the powerful nations. Even the countries of the south are strategically building their arsenal for likely or possible threats from neighboring states. On this note, states must augment arms control and disarmament with other policy measures to secure a safer world for humans.