



International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

[Source: UN](#)

The [International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons](#) is celebrated on **September 26th every year** to raise awareness about the **threat of nuclear weapons and to promote their elimination**. It was declared by the [UN General Assembly \(UNGA\)](#) in 2013.

- The **first Special Session of the UNGA devoted to disarmament**, held in 1978, reaffirmed the preeminence of nuclear disarmament.
- The [Atomic Energy Commission \(1946\)](#) to propose measures for controlling nuclear energy and eliminating weapons of mass destruction.
- **Other Initiatives of UNGA:**
 - **Comprehensive disarmament in 1959**
 - **Special Session on Disarmament in 1978**
 - Supported the [Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons \(TPNW\)](#)
- **Efforts of India:**
 - India has advocated for **universal, non-discriminatory, and verifiable nuclear disarmament** within a time-bound framework, while supporting [non-proliferation and disarmament](#).
 - India is part of various groups to control the transfer of technology, materials, or components to entities that threaten international security and stability. Such as
 - [Wassenaar Arrangement](#)
 - [Australia Group \(AG\)](#)
 - [Missile Technology Control Regime \(MTCR\)](#)

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Treaties Against Nuclear Weapons

Part - I

Nuclear Weapons

- The most dangerous weapons on earth; a **bomb or missile that uses nuclear energy to cause an explosion.**
- Nuclear weapons release energy either by **nuclear fission (atomic bombs) or nuclear fusion (hydrogen bombs).**
- Even a single weapon is potent of **destroying a whole city**, potentially **killing millions, jeopardising the natural environment** and lives of future generations.
- They were used for the **first and last time in WW-II** by the US in 1945 on **Hiroshima and Nagasaki.**

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT 1970)



- **Objective:**
 - Prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and its technology
 - Foster peaceful uses of nuclear energy
 - Further the goal of nuclear disarmament
- **Member States:**
 - 191 with **5 nuclear-weapon states (NWS)** (US, Russia, UK, France & China)
- **Nuclear-Weapon States:**
 - Those who **manufactured & exploded** a nuclear weapon or nuclear explosive device **before 1st January 1967**
- **Significance:**
 - **Only binding treaty** to the goal of disarmament by the NWS
- **India and NPT:**
 - India (along with Pakistan, Israel, North Korea, and South Sudan) is **not a member**
 - Opposes it as a **discriminative disarmament policy**
 - India's policy - **No First Use against NWS and no use against non-NWS**
- **NPT Review Conference:**
 - **Undertakes review** of the treaty's implementation **quinquennially**



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