

# Stop the Israel Palestine War and Russia Ukraine War Its Time to Ban Atom Bomb and Hydrogen Bomb by World Countries or by United Nation Organization

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**Abstract-**Over the past one year and six months Russia Ukraine war has been taking place. More number of people died, and migrated from their place to other place war is becoming danger and danger to the people more number of people died. By the help of jews America sent the battleship to Israel, china send the battle ship to Palestine. More number of people died in Palestine save the muslims, from 2023 its time to ban atom bomb and hydrogen bomb by world countries, save the muslims. In this article we discuss about to stop the war.

**Keywords-** Atom bomb, hydrogenbomb, Israel, Palestine, muslims

## I. INTRODUCTION

In October 2023, war broke out between Israel and Hamas, the Islamist group that has controlled Gaza since 2006. Hamas soldiers fired rockets into Israel and attacked southern Israeli cities bordering the Gaza Strip, killing and wounding hundreds of people. He captured soldiers and civilians and captured many people. The attack caught Israel off guard, but the country quickly retaliated with deadly attacks.

One day after the October 7 attack, the Israeli government declared war on Hamas, and then the defense lawyer announced that he would order the Israel Defense Forces to "total siege" of Gaza. Since then, the two sides have engaged in daily rocket fire, and Israel has ordered the evacuation of more than a million Palestinians in northern Gaza ahead of a ground offensive. Meanwhile, Gaza is running out of water, oil and supplies due to the Israeli blockade, and conflicts will spread as crossborder attacks increase in Lebanon and Syria.

The history of the Israelilestinian conflict dates back to the 19th century. In 1947, the United Nations adopted resolution 181, known as the Partition Plan, which aimed to divide British-mandated Palestine into Arab and Jewish states. . The State of Israel was established on May 14, 1948, leading to the first ArabIsraeli War. In 1949, the war ended with Israeli victory, but 750,000 Palestinians were displaced and the region was divided into three parts: the State of Israel, the West Bank (West Bank), and the Gaza Corridor.

In the following years, tensions increased in the region, especially between Israel and Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Egypt, Jordan and Syria signed a mutual defense

agreement, hoping for support from Israeli soldiers after the 1956 Suez Crisis and Israel's occupation of the Sinai Peninsula. After the coup by Egyptian President Abdel Gamal Nasser in June 1967, Israel launched a preemptive strike against Egyptian and Syrian forces, leading to the Six-Day War. After the war, Israel seized control of the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip from Egypt; West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan; and the Golan Heights from Syria.

Six years later, in what was called the Yom Kippur War or the October War, Egypt and Syria began fighting on two fronts against Israel to return to the land; But the conflict does not benefit Egypt, Israel or Syria. Egyptian president Anwar Sadat declared the war a victory for Egypt, as it allowed Egypt and Syria to dispute previously given territory. Finally, in 1979, after controversial negotiations and compromise, Egyptian and Israeli representatives signed the Camp David Accords, ending three decades of conflict between Egypt and Israel.

Although the Camp David Accords have improved relations between Israel and its neighbors, the issue of Palestinian selfdetermination and independence remains unresolved. In 1987, hundreds of thousands of Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip rebelled against the Israeli government in what became known as the First Intifada. The 1993 Oslo I Accords resolved the issue, laid the foundation for Palestinian independence in the West Bank and Gaza, and stabilized relations between the Palestinian Authority and the Israeli government.

In 1995, the Oslo II Accords expanded the original agreement by adding provisions requiring the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from six West Bank cities and 450 towns.

2000, partly due to Palestinian dissatisfaction with Israel's control of the West Bank, peace stalling, and former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's departure to Al-Aqsa Mosque, Islam's third free clean place September 2000, Palestine started this. The second intifada lasted until 2005. In response, the Israeli government agreed to build a separation wall around the West Bank in 2002, over objections from the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court. Palestinian factionalism emerged when Hamas won the Palestinian Authority elections in 2006, eliminating Fatah, the longterm majority party.

What remain is Hamas, a political movement, and an uprising by the Palestinian Muslim Brotherhood, ruler of the Gaza Strip. Gaza, a small piece of land in the Mediterranean Sea in the south, bordering Egypt, has been under the control of the Semiautonomous Palestinian Authority since 1993. Countries such as the United States and the European Union did not recognize Hamas' election victory. The group has been considered a terrorist organization by Western governments since the 1990s. After Hamas took control, violence broke out between Hamas and Fatah. Between 2006 and 2011, several failed peace talks and deadly conflicts led to peace. Fatah formed a coalition government with Hamas in 2014.

The conflict in the Palestinian territories in the summer of 2014 led to clashes between the Israeli army and Hamas. Hamas fired approximately three thousand rockets into Israel, and the Israeli army fired approximately three thousand rockets into Israel. firework. Israel is struggling with large-scale protests in Gaza. The conflict ended with a clash between Egyptian employees in August 2014, but ended with the killing of 73 Israelis and 2,251 Palestinians. Following the conflict between Israel and Palestine in 2015, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas announced that the Palestinians would not be affected by the land division resulting from the Oslo Accords.

In March and May 2018, Palestinians in the Gaza Strip held weekly protests along the border between Gaza and Israel. The latest attack coincided with the seventieth anniversary of the Nakba and the exodus of Palestinians that accompanied Israel's independence. While protesters were mostly peaceful, some attacked fences and threw rocks and other objects. According to the United Nations, 183 protesters were killed and more than 6,000 were injured by live ammunition.

## II. LIST OF COUNTRIES WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Nearly all the major nuclear powers including the United States, Russia, and China are now significantly increasing their nuclear arsenals in size, capability, or both. The significant increase in the nuclear arsenals in size, capability, or both is raising the risk of nuclear war.

Here's a list of countries with Nuclear Weapons worldwide.



Fig 1. List of Countries with Nuclear Weapons Worldwide.

While the global nuclear stockpile is close to 13,000 weapons it is still lower than it was during the Cold War when there were roughly 60,000 weapons worldwide. The Smaller number of these nukes does not alter the fundamental threat to humanity these pikes represent.

To understand this we can take the example of the US nuclear-armed submarine with warheads on just one which has seven times the destructive power of all the bombs dropped during World War II, including the two atomic bombs dropped on Japan. Moreover, nearly all the major nuclear powers—including the United States, Russia, and China—are now significantly increasing their nuclear arsenals in size, capability, or both. The significant increase in the nuclear arsenals in size, capability, or both is raising the risk of nuclear war.

When we think of Nuclear weapons our minds often wander toward the dreadful thoughts of War and existential risk! But did you know that there are nine countries that possess nuclear weapons? Those countries are:

- The United States
- Russia
- France
- China
- The United Kingdom
- Pakistan
- India
- Israel
- North Korea

### 1. The United States

- The US arsenal comprises 5,400 nuclear weapons.
- 1,744 of these are deployed and ready to be delivered.
- These weapons are kept in submarines, 80-foot-deep missile silos across five of the Great Plains states.
- The other weapons are stored at air force bases, where they can be loaded on long-range bombers.
- One hundred US bombs are deployed at air bases in five European countries.
- These alert forces include almost all of the 400 silo-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), and a comparable number of warheads on submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs).
- ICBMs can be launched within a couple of minutes and SLBMs within 15 minutes.
- The most powerful weapon, the B83 gravity bomb is more than 80 times stronger than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.
- The smallest weapon has an explosive yield of only 2 percent of that.



Fig 2. Atombomb of USA

### 2. Russia:



Fig 3. Atombomb of Russia.

- The Russian arsenal contains 6,000 warheads
- 1,584 of these weapons are deployed combined with the United States, this accounts for more than 90 percent of the world's nuclear weapons.
- Russia has made it clear that it will only make further nuclear reductions if US missile defenses are also legally constrained.
- Left unchecked, these and other tensions could lead to an arms race and make nuclear conflict more likely, especially in times of crisis.

### 3. China:

- This country developed nuclear weapons during the Cold War.
- China has since maintained an arsenal of 350 warheads.
- In the absence of diplomatic initiatives, China is likely to continue expanding and improving its nuclear forces.



Fig 4. Atom bomb of Russia

### 4. The United Kingdom

- The United Kingdom has 120 “operationally available” nuclear weapons.
- The UK has 40 deployed at any given time.
- These weapons are sea-based and held up by Trident submarine-launched ballistic missiles purchased from the United States.
- Switching a previous pledge of not exceeding a maximum of 180 nuclear warheads, the United Kingdom has announced that its new ceiling would be 260 warheads which is an increase of more than 40 percent.



Fig 5. Atombomb of united kingdom

### 5. France

- France has nearly 300 deployed nuclear weapons.
- Most of these are based on submarines along with the remainder on air-launched cruise missiles.



Fig 6. Atom bomb of France

**6. North Korea:**  
North Korea has 30 to 40 nuclear warheads and may have assembled 10 to 20 weapons.



Fig 7. Atom bomb of North Korea

**7. India:**  
India possesses nearly 150 nuclear weapons and is producing more.



Fig 8. Atombomb of India

**8. Pakistan:**  
Pakistan has nearly 150 nuclear weapons and is producing more. It has an increased emphasis on short-range, "tactical" nuclear weapons.



Fig 9 atombomb of Pakistan

**9. Israel:**  
Israel does not acknowledge having nuclear weapons, but it is commonly accepted that the country maintains roughly a hundred weapons.



Fig 10. Atom bomb of Israel .

### III. LIST OF COUNTRIES WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS WORLDWIDE

Country	Warheads		First Test		Tests
	Total	Deployed	Date	Site	
The five nuclear-weapon states under the NPT					
United States	5,428	1,644	16 July 1945 (Trinity)	Alamogordo, New Mexico	1,054
Russia	5,977	1,588	29 August 1949 (RDS-1)	Semipalatinsk, Kazakh SSR	715
United Kingdom	225	120	3 October 1952 (Hurricane)	Monte Bello Islands, Australia	45
France	290	280	13 February 1960 (Gerboise Bleue)	Reggane, French Algeria	210
China	350	?	16 October 1964 (596)	Lop Nur, Xinjiang	45
Non-NPT nuclear powers					
India	160	0	18 May 1974 (Smiling Buddha)	Pokhran, Rajasthan	6
Pakistan	165	0	28 May 1998 (Chagai-1)	Ras Koh Hills, Balochistan	6
North Korea	20	0	9 October 2006	Kilju, North Hamgyong	6
Undeclared nuclear powers					
Israel	90	0	1960–1979	Unknown	N/A

This list is informally known in global politics as the "Nuclear Club". It is also considered that since the dawn of the Atomic Age, the delivery methods of most states with nuclear weapons have evolved. While some achieved a nuclear triad, others have reduced away from land and air deterrents to submarine-based forces.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

From the time now banning of atom bomb and hydrogen bomb 100% to maintain peace in the world. more number of money is wasting for military equipments in the world we are facing hunger, malnutrition and everything we are wasting our money. Gulf of guinea is the centre part of the universe its time to ban atom bomb and hydrogen bomb. Without world universe cannot function. Our earth only having life. all animals and birds are living in the world.

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