The escalating tensions between India and Pakistan have received renewed attention of late. Since their genesis in 1947, the nations of India and Pakistan have been locked in a seemingly endless spiral of hostility over the disputed territory of Kashmir. Ganguly asserts that the two nations remain mired in conflict due to inherent features of their nationalist agendas. Indian nationalist leadership chose to hold on to this Muslim-majority state to prove that minorities could thrive in a plural, secular polity. Pakistani nationalists argued with equal force that they could not part with Kashmir as part of the homeland created for the Muslims of South Asia. Ganguly authoritatively analyzes why hostility persists even after the dissipation of the pristine ideological visions of the two states and discusses their dual path to overt acquisition of nuclear weapons, as well as the current prospects for war and peace in the region.

This Book Details The Nuclear Weapon Capabilities Of India And Pakistan Prior And Subsequent To The Pokharan And Chagai Tests Of 1998. It Also Deals With The Delivery Systems Available To Both Sides And With Possible Command Structure For The Emerging Nuclear Arsenals.

The shocking, three-decade story of A. Q. Khan and Pakistan's nuclear program, and the complicity of the United States in the spread of nuclear weaponry. On December 15, 1975, A. Q. Khan—a young Pakistani scientist working in Holland—stole top-secret blueprints for a revolutionary new process to arm a nuclear bomb. His original intention, and that of his government, was purely patriotic—to provide Pakistan a counter to India's recently unveiled nuclear device. However, as Adrian Levy and Catherine Scott-Clark chillingly relate in their masterful investigation of Khan's career over the past thirty years, over time that limited ambition mushroomed into the world's largest clandestine network engaged in selling nuclear secrets—a mercenary and illicit program managed by the Pakistani military and made possible, in large part, by aid money from the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Libya, and by indiscriminate assistance from China. Based on hundreds of interviews in the United States, Pakistan, India, Israel, Europe, and Southeast Asia, Deception is a masterwork of reportage and dramatic storytelling by two of the world's most resourceful investigative journalists. Urgently important, it should stimulate debate and command a reexamination of our national priorities.

Nuclear tests in India and Pakistan brought the threat of nuclear war back to the world's centre stage. The tests and nuclear moves have raised regional tension, increased poverty in already impoverished nations, and could possibly have fuelled an arms race which goes beyond the borders of the two countries. This text examines the causes and consequences of India and Pakistani nuclear tests. The book provides a framework for understanding the global context of these tests, and looks at approaches for nuclear abolition in Asia and the West.

"In May 1998, India and Pakistan put to rest years of speculation about whether they possessed nuclear technology and openly tested their weapons. Some believed nuclearization would stabilize South Asia; others prophesized disaster. Authors of two of the most comprehensive books on South Asia's new nuclear era, Sumit Ganguly and S. Paul Kapur, offer competing theories on the transformation of the region and what these patterns mean for the world's next proliferators." "With these two major interpretations, Ganguly and Kapur tackle all sides of an
urgent issue that has profound regional and global consequences. Sure to spark discussion and
debate, India, Pakistan, and the Bomb thoroughly maps the potential impact of nuclear
proliferation."--Cubierta.

Conflict resolution and promotion of regional cooperation in South Asia has assumed a new
urgency in the aftermath of the nuclear tests by India and Pakistan in 1998, and underlined by
the outbreak of fighting in Kargil in 1999, full mobilization on the border during most of 2002,
and continued low-intensity warfare and terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. The stability of
nuclear deterrence between the two countries is therefore a matter of great urgency and has
found a place on the scholarly agenda of security studies in South Asia. Several books have been
written on India's nuclear programme, but these have been mostly analytical histories. The India-
Pakistan Nuclear Relationship is a new departure in that it is the first time that a group of
scholars from the South Asian subcontinent have collectively tried to apply deterrence theory
and international relations theory to South Asia.

The Mumbai blasts of 1993, the attack on the Indian Parliament in 2001, Mumbai 26/11—cross-
border terrorism has continued unabated. What can India do to motivate Pakistan to do more to
prevent such attacks? In the nuclear times that we live in, where a military counter-attack could
escalate to destruction beyond imagination, overt warfare is clearly not an option. But since
outright peace-making seems similarly infeasible, what combination of coercive pressure and
bargaining could lead to peace? The authors provide, for the first time, a comprehensive
assessment of the violent and non-violent options available to India for compelling Pakistan to
take concrete steps towards curbing terrorism originating in its homeland. They draw on
extensive interviews with senior Indian and Pakistani officials, in service and retired, to explore
the challenges involved in compellence and to show how non-violent coercion combined with
clarity on the economic, social and reputational costs of terrorism can better motivate Pakistan
to pacify groups involved in cross-border terrorism. Not War, Not Peace? goes beyond the much
discussed theories of nuclear deterrence and counterterrorism strategy to explore a new
approach to resolving old conflicts.

The triadic relationship between India, Pakistan and China and their nuclear weapons policies is
analyzed in this volume. The three countries have been evaluated on their strategic culture, the
role of nuclear weapons in their overall military strategy, the nature of public opinion, responses
to the various arms control treaties, and foreign policy choices. The book highlights how these
countries, with their different political systems, act on crucial issues like deterrence,
proliferation, weaponization, foreign policies and the use of the bomb.

Based on interviews with failed suicide bombers, officials of Pakistani law enforcement agencies
involved in interrogating high-profile self-immolation attacks, and content analysis of Jihadi
publications produced in local languages, this book offers the first empirically grounded analysis
of suicide terrorism in Pakistan.

This book provides a comprehensive account of the mysterious story of Pakistan's attempt to
develop nuclear weapons in the face of severe odds. Hassan Abbas profiles the politicians and
scientists involved, and the role of China and Saudi Arabia in supporting Pakistan's nuclear
infrastructure. Abbas also unravels the motivations behind the Pakistani nuclear physicist Dr
A.Q. Khan's involvement in nuclear proliferation in Iran, Libya and North Korea, drawing on
extensive interviews. He argues that the origins and evolution of the Khan network were tied to
the domestic and international political motivations underlying Pakistan's nuclear weapons
project, and that project's organization, oversight and management. The ties between the
making of the Pakistani bomb and the proliferation that then ensued have not yet been fully
illuminated or understood, and this book's disclosures have important lessons. The Khan
proliferation breach remains of vital importance for understanding how to stop such transfers of
sensitive technology in future. Finally, the book examines the prospects for nuclear safety in
Pakistan, considering both Pakistan's nuclear control infrastructure and the threat posed by the
Taliban and other extremist groups to the country's nuclear assets.

India's Nuclear Bomb and National Security gives an analytic account of the dynamics of India's
nuclear build up. It puts forward a new comprehensive model, which goes beyond the classic
strategic model of accepting motives of arming behaviour, and incorporates the dynamics in
India's nuclear programme. The core argument of the book surrounds the question about India's
security considerations and their impact on India's nuclear policy development. Karsten Frey
explores this analytic model by including explanatory variables on the unit-level, where interests
are generally related to symbolic, less strategic values attributed to nuclear weapons. These play
a significant role within India's domestic political party competition and among certain pressure
groups. They also impacted India's relationship with other countries on non-proliferation matters, for example the concept of the country's 'status' and 'prestige'. Identifying the role of the strategic elite in determining India's nuclear course, this book also argues that one of the pivotal driving forces behind India's quest for the nuclear bomb is India's struggle for international recognition and the strong, often obsessive sensitivities of India's elite regarding 'acts of discrimination' or 'ignorance' by the West towards India.

One of the gravest issues facing the global community today is the threat of nuclear war. As a growing number of nations gain nuclear capabilities, the odds of nuclear conflict increase. Yet nuclear deterrence strategies remain rooted in Cold War models that do not take into account regional conflict. Brokering Peace in Nuclear Environments offers an innovative theory of brokered bargaining to better understand and solve regional crises. As the world has moved away from the binational relationships that defined Cold War conflict while nuclear weapons have continued to proliferate, new types of nuclear threats have arisen. Moeed Yusuf proposes a unique approach to deterrence that takes these changing factors into account. Drawing on the history of conflict between India and Pakistan, Yusuf describes the potential for third-party intervention to avert nuclear war. This book lays out the ways regional powers behave and maneuver in response to the pressures of strong global powers. Moving beyond debates surrounding the widely accepted rational deterrence model, Yusuf offers an original perspective rooted in thoughtful analysis of recent regional nuclear conflicts. With depth and insight, Brokering Peace in Nuclear Environments urges the international community to rethink its approach to nuclear deterrence.

This edited volume explores competing perspectives on the impact of nuclear weapons proliferation on the South Asian security environment. The spread of nuclear weapons is one of the world's foremost security concerns. The effect of nuclear weapons on the behaviour of newly nuclear states, and the potential for future international crises, are of particular concern. As a region of burgeoning economic and political importance, South Asia offers a crucial test of proliferation's effects on the crisis behaviour of newly nuclear states. This volume creates a dialogue between scholars who believe that nuclear weapons have stabilized the subcontinent, and those who believe that nuclear weapons have made South Asia more conflict prone. It does so by pairing competing analyses of four major regional crises: the 1987 "Brasstacks" crisis, the Indo-Pakistani crisis of 1990, the 1999 Kargil war, which occurred after the nuclear tests; and the 2001-2 Indo-Pakistani militarized standoff. In addition, the volume explores the implications of the South Asian nuclear experience for potential new nuclear states such as North Korea and Iran.

The nuclear test explosions in India and Pakistan in 1998, followed by the outbreak of hostilities over Kashmir in 1999, marked a frightening new turn in the ancient, bitter enmity between the two nations. Although the tension was eclipsed by the events of 9/11 and the subsequent American attacks on Afghanistan and Iraq, it has not disappeared, as evidenced by the 2001 attack in the Indian Parliament by Islamic fundamentalists out of Kashmir. By 2002, these two nuclear-armed neighbors seemed to be once again on the brink of war. This book outlines the strategic structure of the rivalry and the dynamic forces driving it, and investigates various possible solutions. The expert contributors focus on the India-Pakistan rivalry, but also consider the China factor in South Asia's nuclear security dilemma. Although essentially political-strategic in its approach, the book includes coverage of opposing military arsenals and the impact of local terrorism on the delicate balance of power.

"This book brings together the many pieces of India's nuclear puzzle and the ramifications for South Asia. The author examines the choices facing India from New Delhi's point of view in order to discern which future courses of action appear most appealing to Indian security managers. He details how such choices, if acted upon, would affect U.S. strategic interests, India's neighbors, and the world."--BOOK JACKET.

Pakistan and the Bomb democratizes the debate over nuclear weapons in South Asia by highlighting a new generation of young Pakistani authors. The chapters in the book examine the nuclear policy choices facing Pakistan, from nuclear abstinence to outright weaponization, and apply the findings of the public opinion poll to evaluate a level of popular support for each option.

In this revised edition of the highly praised Engaging India, Strobe Talbott updates his bestselling diplomatic account of America's parallel negotiations with India and Pakistan over nuclear proliferation in the late 1990s. The update looks at recent nuclear dealings between India and the United States, including Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's 2005 visit to America. Under the highly controversial agreement that emerged, the United States would give India access to U.S. nuclear technology and conventional weapons systems. In exchange, India
would place its civilian nuclear program under international monitoring and continue the ban on
nuclear testing. Praise for the hardback edition "A fascinating study of how diplomatic dialogue
can slowly broaden to include subtle considerations of the domestic politics and foreign policies
of both countries involved." — Foreign Affairs "An important addition to the literature of modern
diplomatic history." — Choice "Detailed and revealing an honest behind-the-scenes look at how
countries make and defend policies. A must-read for any student of diplomacy." — Outlook (India)
"A rapidly engrossing work and a welcome addition to modern world history
shelves." — Reviewer's Bookwatch "A highly engaging book; lucid, informative and at times,
amusing." — International Affairs

The history of Pakistan's nuclear program is the history of Pakistan. Fascinated with the new
nuclear science, the young nation's leaders launched a nuclear energy program in 1956 and
consciously interwove nuclear developments into the broader narrative of Pakistani nationalism.
Then, impelled first by the 1965 and 1971 India-Pakistan Wars, and more urgently by India's
first nuclear weapon test in 1974, Pakistani senior officials tapped into the country's pool of
young nuclear scientists and engineers and molded them into a motivated cadre committed to
building the 'ultimate weapon.' The tenacity of this group and the central place of its mission in
Pakistan's national identity allowed the program to outlast the perennial political crises of the
next 20 years, culminating in the test of a nuclear device in 1998. Written by a 30-year
professional in the Pakistani Army who played a senior role formulating and advocating
Pakistan's security policy on nuclear and conventional arms control, this book tells the
compelling story of how and why Pakistan's government, scientists, and military, persevered in
the face of a wide array of obstacles to acquire nuclear weapons. It lays out the conditions that
sparked the shift from a peaceful quest to acquire nuclear energy into a full-fledged weapons
program, details how the nuclear program was organized, reveals the role played by outside
powers in nuclear decisions, and explains how Pakistani scientists overcome the many technical
hurdles they encountered. Thanks to General Khan's unique insider perspective, it unveils and
unravels the fascinating and turbulent interplay of personalities and organizations that took
place and reveals how international opposition to the program only made it an even more
significant issue of national resolve. Listen to a podcast of a related presentation by Feroz Khan
at the Stanford Center for International Security and Cooperation.

In May 1998, India and Pakistan put to rest years of speculation about whether they possessed
nuclear technology and openly tested their weapons. Some believed nuclearization would
stabilize South Asia; others prophesized disaster. Authors of two of the most comprehensive
books on South Asia's new nuclear era, À... umit Ganguly and S. Paul Kapur offer competing
theories on the transformation of the region and what these patterns mean for the world's next
proliferators. Ganguly begins with an outcome-based approach emphasizing the results of
militarized conflict. In his opinion, nuclear weapons have prevented Indo-Pakistani disputes
from blossoming into full-scale war. Kapur counters with a process-based approach stressing the
specific pathways that lead to conflict and escalation. From his perspective, nuclear weapons
have fueled a violent cycle of Pakistani provocation and Indian response, giving rise to a number
of crises that might easily have spun into chaos. Kapur thus believes nuclear weapons have been
a destabilizing force in South Asia and could similarly affect other parts of the world. With these
two major interpretations, Ganguly and Kapur tackle all sides of an urgent issue that has
profound regional and global consequences. Sure to spark discussion and debate, India,
Pakistan, and the Bomb thoroughly maps the potential impact of nuclear proliferation.

Rejecting nuclear nationalism, this is a unique work by scientists from both sides of the Pakistan-
India divide that fearlessly explores tabooed, but urgent, nuclear issues that range from the
political and strategic to semi-technical ones.

With the nuclearization of the Indian subcontinent, Indo-Pakistani crisis behavior has acquired a
deadly significance. The past two decades have witnessed no fewer than six crises against the
backdrop of a vigorous nuclear arms race. Except for the Kargil war of 1998-9, all these events
were resolved peacefully. Nuclear war was avoided despite bitter mistrust, everyday tensions, an
intractable political conflict over Kashmir, three wars, and the steady refinement of each side's
nuclear capabilities. Sumit Ganguly and Devin T. Hagerty carefully analyze each crisis, reviewing
the Indian and Pakistani domestic political systems and key decisions during the relevant period.
This lucid and comprehensive study of the two nations' crisis behavior in the nuclear age is the
first work on Indo-Pakistani relations to take systematic account of the role played by the United
States in South Asia's security dynamics over the past two decades in the context of
unpolarization, and formulates a blueprint for American policy toward a more positive and
productive India-Pakistan relationship.

The year is 1972. India, her heads of state increasingly under the influence of the Soviet Union,
is on the verge of building and detonating her first nuclear bomb. For Pakistan, the idea is
The country has fought three wars with India since achieving independence in 1947—a fourth seems preferable to a nuclear enemy. Akbar Chaudry, the head of Pakistan's Inter-Service Intelligence operations in India, wants a seasoned operative to monitor India's nuclear program. Instead, he gets Asaf Ali Khan, an engineering professor more suited to academic research than high-stakes espionage. Chaudry privately hopes Khan will screw up, forcing the ISI to replace him with a real spy. In the meantime, he assigns the professor to handle his recruits in the nuclear program—a disgruntled engineer and an idealistic but misguided secretary. Donovan Griffin knows nothing of this. He's a sales representative for an American firm operating in India. His only concerns are meeting his quotas and hoping his wife can come to terms with life in a third-world country. A chance meeting is about to plunge him into a rapidly evolving game of spy and counterspy, with the political stability of the Asian subcontinent at risk.

Culture, state power, and the nuclear complex in South Asia

In this provocative book, full of riveting revelations, Husain Haqqani analyses the key pressure points in the relationship of Kashmir, terrorism and the N-bomb and argues that Pakistan has a pathological obsession with India, which lies at the heart of the problems between the two countries.

Publisher Fact Sheet The definitive history of India's long flirtation with nuclear capability, culminating in the nuclear tests that surprised the world in May 1998.

Since their founding as independent nations, nuclear issues have been key elements of nationalism and the public sphere in both India and Pakistan. Yet the relationship between nuclear arms and civil society in the region is seldom taken into account in conventional security studies. These original and provocative essays examine the political and ideological components of national drives to possess and test nuclear weapons. Equal coverage for comparable issues in each country frames the volume as a genuine dialogue across this contested boundary.

The partitioning of British India into independent Pakistan and India in August 1947 occurred in the midst of communal holocaust, with Hindus and Sikhs on one side and Muslims on the other. More than 750,000 people were butchered, and 12 million fled their homes—primarily in caravans of bullock-carts—to seek refuge across the new border: it was the largest exodus in history. Sixty-seven years later, it is as if that August never ended. Renowned historian and journalist Dilip Hiro provides a riveting account of the relationship between India and Pakistan, tracing the landmark events that led to the division of the sub-continent and the evolution of the contentious relationship between Hindus and Muslims. To this day, a reasonable resolution to their dispute has proved elusive, and the Line of Control in Kashmir remains the most heavily fortified frontier in the world, with 400,000 soldiers arrayed on either side. Since partition, there have been several acute crises between the neighbors, including the secession of East Pakistan to form an independent Bangladesh in 1971, and the acquisition of nuclear weapons by both sides resulting in a scarcely avoided confrontation in 1999 and again in 2002. Hiro amply demonstrates the geopolitical importance of the India-Pakistan conflict by chronicling their respective ties not only with America and the Soviet Union, but also with China, Israel, and Afghanistan. Hiro weaves these threads into a lucid narrative, enlivened with colorful biographies of leaders, vivid descriptions of wars, sensational assassinations, gross violations of human rights—and cultural signifiers like cricket matches. The Longest August is incomparable in its scope and presents the first definitive history of one of the world’s longest-running and most intractable conflicts.

"The Beijing-Islamabad axis plays a central role in Asia's geopolitics, from India's rise to the prospects for a post-American Afghanistan, from the threat of nuclear terrorism to the continent's new map of mines, ports and pipelines. China is Pakistan's great economic hope and its most trusted military partner; Pakistan is the battleground for China's encounters with Islamic militancy and the heart of its efforts to counter-balance the emerging US-India partnership. For decades, each country has been the other's only 'all-weather' friend. Yet the relationship is still little understood. The wildest claims about it are widely believed, while many of its most dramatic developments are hidden from the public eye. This book sets out the recent history of Sino-Pakistani ties and their ramifications for the West, for India, for Afghanistan, and for Asia as a whole. It tells the stories behind some of its most sensitive aspects, including Beijing's support for Pakistan's nuclear program, China's dealings with the Taliban, and the Chinese military's planning for crises in Pakistan. It describes a relationship increasingly shaped by Pakistan's internal strife, and the dilemmas China faces between the need for regional stability and the imperative for strategic competition with India and the USA."—Amazon.com.
Despite the advantage of hindsight, India and Pakistan have stumbled through one crisis after another and have navigated their way through a process of trial and error. Learning is a cognitive process and thus difficult to quantify; however, its manifestations in the form of establishment of dedicated institutional structures, enactment of related legislations, and administrative measures are clearly discernible. This book, a mirror image of a book about Pakistan entitled Learning to Live with the Bomb by Naeem Salik, has been jointly authored by Pakistani and Indian scholars and provides an objective and insightful analysis of India's experience of managing its nuclear capability including its doctrinal precepts, command and control, safety and security, export control and regulatory regimes, and its development of the ballistic missile defence system.

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