

# **COMPETING NUCLEAR WEAPON DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA: INDIA AND PAKISTAN**

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Thesis submitted to the Ghazali Shafie Graduate School of Government

Universiti Utara Malaysia

In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of

Master of Science (Strategic Studies)

June 2015

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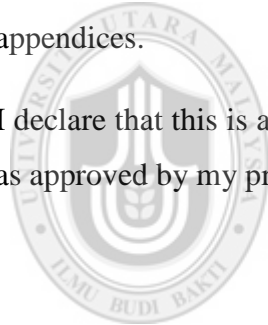
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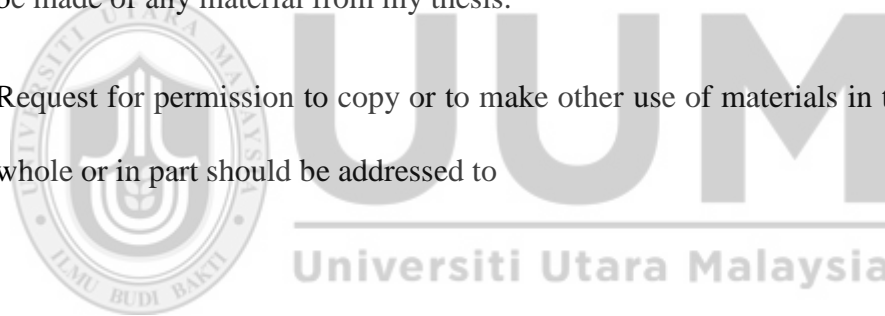
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## ABSTRACT

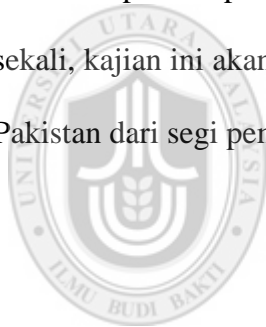
This study is an attempt to explore the main factors that influence competing nuclear weapons development in South Asia. There are only two countries who possessed nuclear weapon in South Asia. Both Pakistan and India's relation in economy are good especially in trade activities. However, the relation is different when it comes to security aspect. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the factors that led them to weaponize their nuclear power in South Asia with particular focus on India and Pakistan with special emphasis on the development of nuclear weapon in both states. Finally, this study will recognize the implications on relationship between India and Pakistan in terms of nuclear weapon development.



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## ABSTRAK

Kajian ini adalah suatu percubaan untuk meneroka faktor utama yang mempengaruhi persaingan pembangunan senjata nuklear di Asia Selatan. Terdapat hanya dua negara yang memiliki senjata nuklear di Asia Selatan. Kedua-dua negara, Pakistan dan India mempunyai hubungan yang baik dalam bidang ekonomi terutamanya dalam aktiviti perdagangan. Walau bagaimanapun, hubungan antara dua buah negara tersebut berbeza apabila melihat kepada aspek keselamatan. Oleh itu, tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan mereka membangunkan senjata nuklear di Asia Selatan. Tumpuan khusus kepada kepada pembangunan senjata nuklear di kedua-dua negara. Akhir sekali, kajian ini akan mengenal pasti implikasi kepada hubungan antara India dan Pakistan dari segi pembangunan senjata nuklear.



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EU	: European Union
IAEA	: International Atomic Energy Agency
JPA	: Join Plan Action
NPT	: Nuclear Proliferation Treaty
UK	: United Kingdom
UN	: United Nations
UNGA	: United Nations General Assembly
UNSC	: United Nations Security Council
US	: United States
WMD	: Weapons of Mass Destruction



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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Overview

Nuclear technology can be used for many purposes. It is more valuable when used for peaceful purposes rather than destructive ones. The major challenge when using this technology is the higher intention and purpose - whether for peace or destructive scheme. The biggest threat to global peace and security is the spread of nuclear weapons. It is possible to happen because every country has the potential to be invaded and this has become the main reason of security dilemma between countries which led to arms race. The international security environment remained tense during the 40 years of the Cold War under the fear of a possible nuclear war. Nuclear modernization in the region continued with the development of longer-range and more reliable delivery systems. Thus, the adversaries will do the same or build anti-ballistic missile to prevent the strike and protect the country. This is called second strike capabilities when they are able to strike back after offensive attack. They nuclearize their weapons to strike massive impact to the enemy. Nuclearization means weapons are equipped with nuclear energy or giving nuclear capability to weapon delivery systems.

The end of the Cold War reduced the fear of nuclear annihilation because of the collapse of Soviet Union. However, global concerns were revived by the nuclearization in South Asia. India is the first country in South Asia that has nuclear

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