A Reading on India’s and Pakistan’s Nuclear Armament

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Abstract:

The importance of this topic comes from the basic fact that the issue of nuclear weapons is a core issue of strategic importance in South Asia, because the background of the issue and its interaction in South Asia overlap. The impact of regional and international forces on regional security and stability in South Asia.

Position of the countries of the region (India and Pakistan) on nuclear weapons. In February 11, 1998, India conducted an underground nuclear explosion in the desert (150 km) of Rajasthan, India. This is the second test conducted at the Pakistani border after the 1974 explosion, including the fission explosion of a low-density atomic bomb and the thermonuclear explosion of a hydrogen bomb. In response to these explosions, Pakistan conducted five underground nuclear explosions on 28 February 1998, the first underground nuclear explosion in the Ras Al Kuh mountains of Baluchistan province. In the southwest of the country, close to the Afghanistan Iran border, another nuclear explosion occurred on the 30th of the same month.(1)

India and Pakistan declare their nuclear capabilities through nuclear explosions between the two countries (12-28) The Treaty on the non proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT) entered into force in 1970 and was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. India calls on all five members of the nuclear club (the United States of America, Russia, France, China and the United Kingdom) to achieve nuclear disarmament. This is a condition for India to agree to sign the NPT, which Pakistan calls for unless India signs the treaty and regards South Asia as a nuclear weapon free zone. India has always opposed this approach. (2).

India carried out a series of nuclear explosions within two days and announced military and political objectives. In return, Pakistan detonated its nuclear weapons, responded to India's explosions and was punished. China took rapid economic and trade measures against the two countries. Some western countries and allies criticized the nuclear explosion. China made a silent response to the first series of bombings, but then there was a nuclear explosion. The second series is a letter from Prime Minister Vajpayee to US President Bill Clinton. This shows that India must be armed because it feels threatened by China's nuclear missiles. The Vajpayee Government's decision is a necessary achievement and the leadership of India's long-term commitment. India is moving towards the nuclear age. Indian scientific institutions in the field of nuclear and security have been putting pressure on the government to carry out a series of tests and activate research data. (3)

India's nuclear strategic thought in the post Cold War period largely depends on the current and future development of China's military forces and China India strategic nuclear cooperation. China and Pakistan are India's strategic thinkers. They believe that the real external threat facing India is not China or Pakistan. There is a border dispute between China and Pakistan. However, there is strategic and nuclear cooperation between the two countries. It can be said that India's overall strategic thinking, as well as the
ideas expressed by intellectual elites and political decision makers, are receiving attention. Strongly noting current and potential developments in the regional and international strategic environment surrounding India, successive Indian governments have tried to respond to these developments by strengthening publicity for general disarmament in addition, India's five nuclear tests are related to the extreme desire of the Indian government to achieve multiple goals, one of which is the domestic goal, the other is the regional goal, and the third is the whole international system (4):

1. Another motive for India's nuclear tests seems to be that they are one of India's main tools in the conflict of roles in South Asia and even the whole Asian continent.

2. The conflict between India, China and Pakistan in terms of regional influence and role seems to be intensifying, of course, a country with broader economic, military and nuclear capabilities he will be more fortunate to gain regional influence in Southeast Asia.

It can be said that the motivation of Pakistan's nuclear position is clear, and its core is the need to achieve the same nuclear capability as India, so as to prevent Pakistan's national security from relying on any nuclear blackmail. In India's view, India's motives themselves seem quite vague and complex. It can be said that the ongoing nuclear race between India and Pakistan shows that the current imbalance in the Treaty on the non proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT) is likely to have a much more serious impact than ever before. During the cold war,(5) both the United States of America and the Soviet Union had huge nuclear arsenals and imposed some form of armed peace in the international system, because neither country had nuclear weapons. The ability to cause mass destruction to the other party.(6)

The recent nuclear explosion in India led to the nuclear explosion in Pakistan. As a result, the formal sanctions imposed by the United States did not exceed the sanctions announced by the United States ($200 million).Although the sanctions against Pakistan have been strengthened, and the European Group has imposed economic and trade sanctions on Pakistan other than India, this clearly shows the common position of the West against any technological development that have any Islamic country. These bombings opened the door for India and Pakistan to resolve these outstanding issues (8).

1. Strengthen the regional will of the decision makers of the two countries to exercise control and control over their common position so that it is within a known limit, rather than beyond the legitimacy of external intervention. Through the next actions revealed in the statements of the two officials, the two officials promised that in principle, they need to strengthen trust, deal with crises, achieve stability, take advantage of common interests and have the ability to controlfastigium.

This equation seems to be the only way to prevent risk and logically avoid humiliating opponents, whether through the steps of activating the equation through joint security measures or subsequently raising regional awareness and actively strengthening security. India calls on China and Pakistan to establish prudent and bold confidence measures to avoid any dramatic impact on the domestic strategic environment.

2. Prepare to put forward the idea of establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia as a measure to reassure the two countries and the world the two countries need a reason, perhaps a moral and moral step, to limit competition, make room for the growth of the peace dividend and strengthen the entire nuclear non-proliferation regime.

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3. Urges the nuclear powers and international institutions to help the two countries ensure security, rather than using deterrent sanctions to solve security problems.

In addition, India believes that its neighbors, especially China, possess a large number of nuclear weapons that can be launched by missiles and conduct nuclear tests to test their capabilities and capabilities. This area will establish a new balance of power in the region. In April 1998, Indian Defense Minister George Fernandez India accused Chinese experts of helping Pakistan develop a new surface to surface missile with a range of 1500 kilometers. Therefore, India is seeking a nuclear balance with China and Pakistan. India announced that it is launching missiles with its nuclear warheads (surface to surface) with a range of 1200-3000. If necessary, how big are these rockets on the AK and brave ground? India's desire to become a nuclear weapon state prevented India from accepting the proposal for a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia or signing the NPT. The recent nuclear test has actually proved India's ability to produce nuclear weapons, which is exactly what India wants to show, that is, India is a developed country in terms of armaments nuclear weapon.(9)

Dr. Abdul Kadir Khan, a Pakistani atomic scientist, announced one of the five explosions were thermonuclear explosions. The test was carried out with improved fission bombs. These bombs used thermonuclear elements more powerful than nuclear bombs and believed that Pakistan believes that India's nuclear tests on 11 and 13 May 1998 were intended to provoke Pakistan and force a military solution to the Kashmir issue, which is a threat to Pakistan's sovereignty and security, so it must respond. Through similar tests with India, this is an entry point into India's nuclear balance equation. Pakistan tries to demonstrate its nuclear capability through nuclear tests to prove its ability in the regional and international arena. Pakistan's Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif (Nawaz Sharif) relies on his own to produce nuclear weapons similar to India's nuclear capabilities and uses them when his security is threatened. Facing the strong domestic pressure of India's new nuclear hegemony.(10).

In view of this, the nuclear test put the country on the road of economic independence and broke the debt that made Pakistan an economic slave. Owning an Islamic nuclear bomb can be regarded as a means. Put pressure on Israel. Pakistan has the largest military force in the Middle East. Its creed is India's advantage in equipment and weapons. Pakistan's nuclear deterrence advantage is needed to make up for this advantage. India condemns Pakistan's nuclear tests and its ability to use military force in Kashmir and declares them. This poses a new threat to India's knowledge of Pakistan's secret nuclear policy.(11)

The ambassador of India also mentioned "India has no intention of engaging in some kind of arms race or achieving nuclear equality with any other country. India's only goal is to ensure its security through a minimum deterrent capability. "India declares that it will not use nuclear weapons against non nuclear weapon states because India is the only country that continues to possess nuclear weapons at the Rome conference (June 1998). With regard to the establishment of an international criminal court to ensure the use of nuclear weapons on the list of crimes against humanity, this attempt was rejected by all other nuclear powers, and India's defense expenditure was equivalent to its gross domestic product. GDP fell from 3.3 per cent to 2.3 per cent in the period 1990-1998.(12)

He also said, "India has always been at the forefront of all countries' efforts to promote universal nuclear disarmament, because we firmly believe that a nuclear weapon free world is the ultimate guarantee of our security. "India's view on the current nuclear non-proliferation regime is (13)
(a) The current system ignores our basic security concerns.

(b) There is no ban on the deployment of nuclear weapons and missiles.

(c) It is obviously discriminatory because it uses a discriminatory classification that divides the world into nuclear states and non nuclear states, and deprives states that prohibit the deployment of nuclear weapons of technology that will be used for legitimate peaceful purposes if they do not swear to join; Treaty on the non proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT).

The two countries recognize that the security of South Asia depends on their ability to achieve strategic balance, which will lead to bilateral competition to develop their ability. As long as one side of the equation believes that what may happen is unbalanced, they can develop their own ability. This means that the economic and development plans of the two countries will be limited by the rising proportion of military expenditure, which India cannot stop. It manages the border with Pakistan, but it extends this understanding to China, which is Pakistan's traditional ally, making its efforts to find a balance with Pakistan and China and as China's president. Jiang Zemin issued a statement in Beijing on June 3, 1998, stressing that "India's recent nuclear test targeted China and shifted the responsibility for tensions in South Asia to India." This means that achieving a balanced nuclear deterrence balance will help stabilize regional relations in Asia, which seems difficult. Therefore, the above situation will seriously affect the strategic areas under important consideration:

Security considerations favor military variables rather than economic variables, which creates two dilemmas: first, increased military expenditure and increased interest in importing military technology from the arms marketing particular, the United States and the West have revitalized the economies of the United States and its Western allies, exhausted the economies of the countries concerned, and forced them to reduce domestic spending while accumulating debt. The United States and its allies will also borrow from the United States and its allies through the International Monetary Fund and the world bank, which is conducive to the U.S. economy.(14).

India has stepped out of its traditional foreign policy circle and become a power seeking the interests of the sixth nuclear power, seeking to reshape the power balance in Asia and establish a new alliance with regional powers. Internationally, Pakistan's response has been supported by China to balance this position. It can be said that the horizontal expansion of nuclear weapons is a factor undermining the NPT, which lacks a mechanism. Achieving effective and just comprehensive nuclear disarmament in a non discriminatory manner may undermine economic development plans conducive to the arms race and endanger regional and international security. Military strategy, rather than mutual economic cooperation strategy, is not in line with the national interests of developed and developing countries, especially when it has been proved that the EU has nuclear capability. The Soviet Union and its successor, the Russian Federation, did not prevent a country from succumbing to its political decisions, which may be the request of the United States, which tried to bring it into the mainstream of international relations to ensure hegemony in the twenty-first century.20(15)India's nuclear power is shown in table (1).

Table (1)

January 2004 India nuclear power
On the other hand, we find that the five countries believe that both India and Pakistan should accede to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) immediately and without any condition for that, the aid has been strongly restricted, and the five powers called on India and Pakistan to participate in a positive spirit to formulate a basis for agreement and negotiation with other countries. In the Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation and reaching an agreement on this, the five countries discussed obligating India and Pakistan not to arm or deploy nuclear missiles. This is in view of the fact that the ministers of the five countries had promised India and Pakistan and encouraged them to find common and acceptable solutions through a joint dialogue with directing them to the causes of the dispute over Kashmir (16).

Since the nuclear tests in May 1998, India and Pakistan have stated that their intentions are to maintain maximum reliable nuclear deterrence and both countries believe that nuclear weapons are essential to their security and that in both countries nuclear programs have received great popular support. In general, India's policy is the starting point and Pakistan's policy is a reaction any Indian move, but it is not uncommon for Pakistan to take a step on its part without the presence of a step from the opposite side. Any statements from India tend to have a combative content will certainly lead to Pakistan pursuing its programs with high intensity, as both India and Pakistan began to develop policies to govern and manage their nuclear operations, but Neither country has announced the meaning of (reliable deterrence) in terms of the numbers and types of weapons or how those weapons will be deployed. It is doubtful that Pakistan has determined the circumstances in which it resorts to nuclear weapons and that the commander of the theater of operations leads to the possibility of using these weapons because of the shortcomings of the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The situation</th>
<th>payload (kg)</th>
<th>range (km)</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tested on March 26, 2003, may be used as a nuclear weapon.</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Prithvi (SS-150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tested on January 25, 2002 and January 9, 2003.</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Agni I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the initial production stage.</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2500-200</td>
<td>Agni II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibly it was adopted to throw nuclear ballast missiles.</td>
<td>6300</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Mirage 2000 H Vajra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is expected that some of the four squadrons in service may be used to deliver nuclear weapons.</td>
<td>4760</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>Jaquar IS Sham Sher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

nuclear weapons. Perception or shortcomings of calculations, and just as both parties do not have reliable and complete intelligence about the programs, openness and intentions of the other side, and Pakistan established a civilian/military interim command authority to oversee its nuclear weapons programs, but the army will certainly be the influential authority on the country’s nuclear weapons. As for the Indian weapons program, it is under the direct oversight of the Prime Minister's authority and the physical control of Indian weapons is likely to remain between an official scientific body, while the army controls the launch systems.(17)

With regard to talking about the reasons that led India to conduct its nuclear tests, they can be summarized by several reasons related to the following (18):

1. India has never accepted the global nuclear system, which is based on the distinction between five nuclear states that have the right to possess atomic weapons in the world while the rest of the world does not have this right. Thus, the Indian position, which has always refused to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons except If this is linked to a program to eliminate nuclear weapons from states in whose interest the treaty works.

2. India’s strategic situation has made it necessary for it to fall under the possibility of imminent nuclear dangers from other countries, such as China, which is located in the north-east, which has declared nuclear weapons since 1964, and Pakistan in the northwest, which has an active nuclear program since 1971, as well as in the Indian Ocean there The Diego Garcia base, where the US nuclear fleet is located, and all of this jeopardizes Indian security, according to the analysis of (Jaseth Singh) Director of the Institute of Defense Studies, according to what he said, or as he put it.

3. The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was then entering its final implementation period in September 1999. It is a global treaty that applies to all countries of the world, whether they sign the treaty or not, or they will be subject to international sanctions.

In addition to the above, it can be said that the motives and justifications for conducting nuclear tests in India were as follows (19):

On the official level, the statements of various Indian officials focused on the deterioration of the security situation in South Asia that prompted them to conduct experiments without revealing these statements on the nature of this deterioration. Nuclear proliferation or the Test Ban Treaty or after conducting its experiments in an ideal way that is based on condemning nuclear non-proliferation and describing it as monopolistic, discriminatory and unfair, and therefore adheres to conducting experiments that did not violate any international obligations, as it has always refused to join the various non-proliferation documents and agreements.

- The long-term goal that serves the various declared and undeclared considerations is India's endeavor to lay the foundations for its new position on the international scene, which it considers at the present time not commensurate with its human face, political weight and economic future.

Also, talking about India’s strategic goals cannot reach its full extent if it ignores India’s desire for permanent membership in the Security Council, especially since the world is going through a transitional phase after the end of the Cold War and the decline in the effectiveness of the Russian role on the world stage in favor of the United States of America. India, in the midst of these global events, finds It has
presented a lot to the international community, starting with being a leader of the non-aligned countries and its active role in peacekeeping through the United Nations sending its forces to all international crises such as the Korean crisis and the Suez crisis, as well as its call for an effective dialogue between the countries of the North and the countries of the South, as well as its active contribution to the call through the Commission the United Nations for global disarmament and its nuclear tests in 1998 only as an integral part of its desire to announce to the world that it is an effective force on the verge of the twenty-first century (20).

On the other hand, Pakistan suffers from great anxiety following the end of the Cold War, as the Indian position is shifting from opposition to the United States of America to cooperation with it. This Indian-American alliance, especially in light of a unipolar environment, would involve isolating Pakistan at a time when there is no other superpower to supply Pakistan with a compensation cover as it coincides with the outbreak of a conflict with the United States over the Pakistani nuclear program and this program took a long impetus throughout the eighties, but the United States of America turned a blind eye to it during the presence of the Soviets in Afghanistan, but as soon as the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan and the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early nineties until Pakistan became suspicious of the United States of America for containing the Pakistani nuclear program and the United States responded to Pakistan's refusal to abandon that program by cutting off all conventional military assistance. (21).

Accordingly, we can say that the ability and potential of India, and then its role and position, occupies a great position in the South Asia region, which exceeds the capacity and potential of Pakistan, and then its role and position according to the data of the capacity and potential possessed by each of the two countries. What supports our saying is that India is one of the most prominent emerging international powers on the world stage in light of the continuous growth of its military, economic, technological and human capabilities. International security in the case of UN reform as well as India's attempt to play the role of the main player in the South Asian region on all political and security arrangements in the region.

What supports India's position is that it has relatively high indicators in the areas of technological development, which puts it in a good position in the global information society, but it suffers from a noticeable weakness in some indicators of economic strength. The Indian gross domestic product (GDP) in 1999 amounted to about (442 billion dollars) and an average growth rate of about (6.9 percent) at that time, but India is considered one of the lowest-income countries in the world (22).

During the 1990s, India was able to achieve great economic success, as it was able to achieve an economic growth rate of no less than (5.5 percent) for several years. Although India's external debt was more than (98) billion dollars in 1999, this was not To represent a serious economic problem because India's ability to pay installments and debt service burdens remained strong, as India has a large stock of foreign currencies and enjoys stability in the exchange rate of its national currency in the face of foreign currencies, in addition to the high foreign exchange earnings during the export boom of India's products from computer programs. However, the Indian economy suffers from elements of weakness, including serious structural problems, most notably that the vast majority of the Indian people suffer from extreme poverty, where more than a third of the population does not get enough food, 35% live below the poverty line, while militarily it is one of the largest forces in the world in human terms, India enjoys in the nuclear field high capabilities in the field of peaceful and military uses of nuclear energy (23).
In view of the foregoing, India is seeking in the near future to strengthen its military capabilities as part of its endeavor to strengthen its position on the international scene. In this context, India has increased its military budget for the year (2000) by (28.2%) and reached about (13 billion dollars), which is What provoked violent reactions from Pakistan, which considered this step a serious evidence of the intentions of regional military hegemony in New Delhi. Directed against it necessarily, and the Indian interest in nuclear armament increased after the victory of the extremist Hindu Bharatiya Janath Party in the 1998 elections, which had pledged in its electoral platform to transform India into a nuclear power as soon as it came to power and as soon as the government was formed. We mentioned that the Indian scientists conducted three nuclear tests on May 11, 1998, and then followed them up with two tests on May 13, 1998, which prompted Pakistan to conduct six tests on 28 and 30 A.D. August 1998, in response to the Indian nuclear tests, which led to pushing the India-Pakistan conflict to very dangerous prospects, because this conflict is no longer confined to conventional military confrontations or an arms race in traditional fields, but has reached the stage of a nuclear race, which could turn into an actual military confrontation. Destructive between the two sides (24) see table (2).

Table (2)

Military expenditure - infantry - weapons and equipment, of the main military forces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air Force</th>
<th>Naval force</th>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Effective reserve</th>
<th>Military spending by US dollars</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reconnaissance aircraft</td>
<td>Combat aircraft</td>
<td>Air defense</td>
<td>Amphibious vehicles</td>
<td>Marines</td>
<td>Subs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290 (HZ-5, JZ-6/7/8)</td>
<td>1000 (J-7II/IIA, J-7III, 27SK/UBK)</td>
<td>700 (J-6/A, Q-5C/D, Su30 MKK)</td>
<td>180 (H-6E/F/H, H-6H, H-5)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the foregoing, we can say that India's conduct of nuclear tests was in fact a confirmation of its role and status and an increase in the superiority of that status over others. Also that Pakistan had no choice but to actually confront the action, meaning that its nuclear tests were in fact just reactions to the Indian nuclear tests in one way or another, and this distinguishes and shows us the discriminatory difference, so to speak, between both India and Pakistan that India was and still is strategically superior to Pakistan.

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