

## **Background/ Prelude**

In the world there are 9 nuclear weapon states and they all have an on-going rivalry..

**For example.** USA & Modern-day Russia (cold war to present day rivalry continuation): China & USA: USA & North Korea India & China; and the most notorious of all, rivalry between enemies of enemies: Pakistan and India.

This also means that at any point in time, these states a nuclear war. arms conflict with each other which can lead to

The presence of international terrorist organizations makes this situation severe.

Before WIH there was only Al-Qaeda with a registered presence. In the post 9-11 world we see the emergence of more terrorist organizations.

The campaign on on terror has failed miserabl..

Resultingly terror catnpaign has spread out rather than staying contained. It is important to note that these terror groups actively engage recruit highly educated people as well and therefore possess a greater threat to the mankind. ISIS for example actively recruit educated people. It is astonishing to know that for 3 years they were able to declare their own state (half of Iraq and Syria). The first leader of ISIS - Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, was an inmate of the notorious prison cell established by US in Iraq.

## **Nuclear Deterrence**

**Deterrence:** The ability to stop.

Background: Sir used an analogy to better understand the case for deterrence here: A person with a well-built physique would never be attacked by a weaker person. His physique will work as a deterrence in this case.

The idea of deterrence goes back to 1300-1400 BC in the time of ancient Greek city states. These were a group of states that had been found within a communal territory/ city. These states were always on a fight amongst themselves and would therefore try to gain deterrence in some form against each other. Their deterrence technique was building forts. These forts would be high enough to withhold attacks.

This fortification came to be known early form of deterrence. Since then, countries have adopted/ strived to adopt some form of deterrence e.g., acquiring weapons, building an army, etcetera,

Nuclear deterrence refers to when a country uses a nuclear weapon to achieve deterrence. This means having acquired nuclear deterrence it is able to stop all attacks or possibilities of attacks.

1. Anarchy

2. Balance of Power

### **Anarchy**

Anarchy has 3 assumptions

#### **1. Absence of central authority:**

##### **Characteristics:**

Central authority doesn't exist in an international system. However, it does exist in national systems, for example in a nation state like Pakistan, central authority is enforced by the state through Laws and Law Enforcement Agencies.

1. Self-help System because of this absence of central authority, nation states cannot depend on any other entity than themselves for their security and therefore have to generate its own self-help system.

2. Trust Deficit the above two assumptions give rise to the 3rd assumption trust deficit. Because there is an absence of a central authority in the international system, and nation states must depend on themselves (self help), this creates a trust deficit whereby they are unable to trust other nation states for their security or national interest.

**This gives rise to the notion of Security Dilemma.**

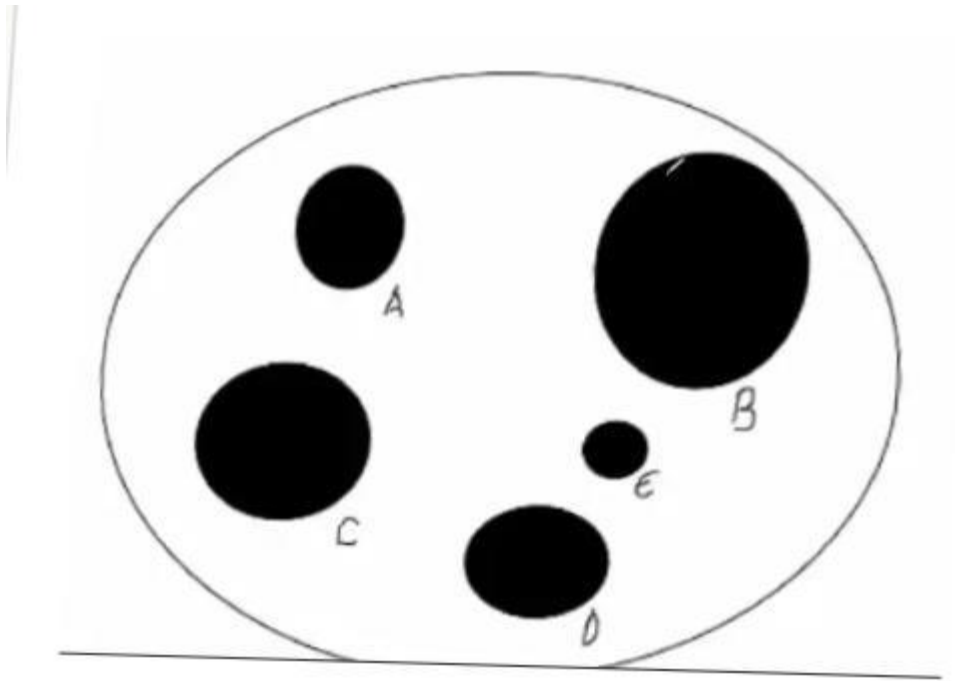
Security dilemma refers to actions taken by a state to increase its own security cause reactions from other states, which in turn lead to a decrease rather than an increase in the original state's security,

This can also be understood as a situation when nation states constantly try to acquire latest weapons and arms (weaponization to achieve deterrence over another state)

**For example,** Pakistan and India keep investing in acquiring modern weapons in an arms race with each other,

Scandinavian countries, not involved in any arms race and are relatively stable, but still acquire the latest weaponry to ensure their security. This is a vicious, never-ending cycle.

Think of this picture where A, B, C, D and E are different countries.

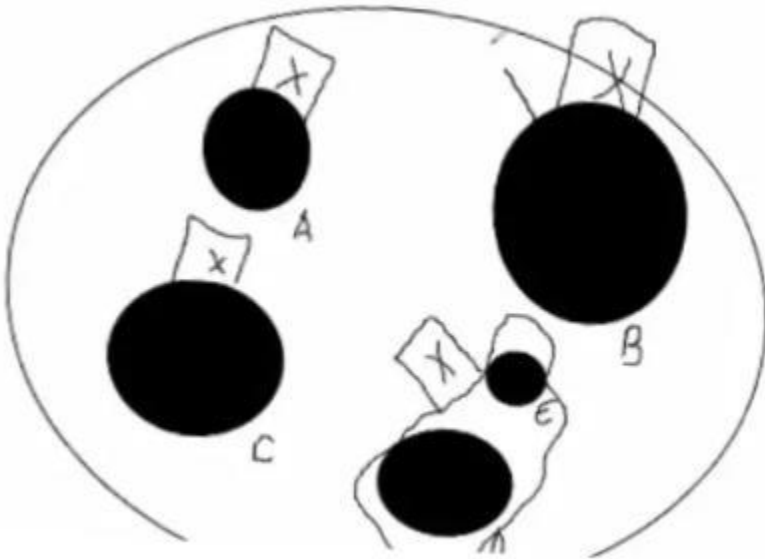


These countries are living in peace until B acquires weapon X

This forces countries A and C also acquire weapon X.

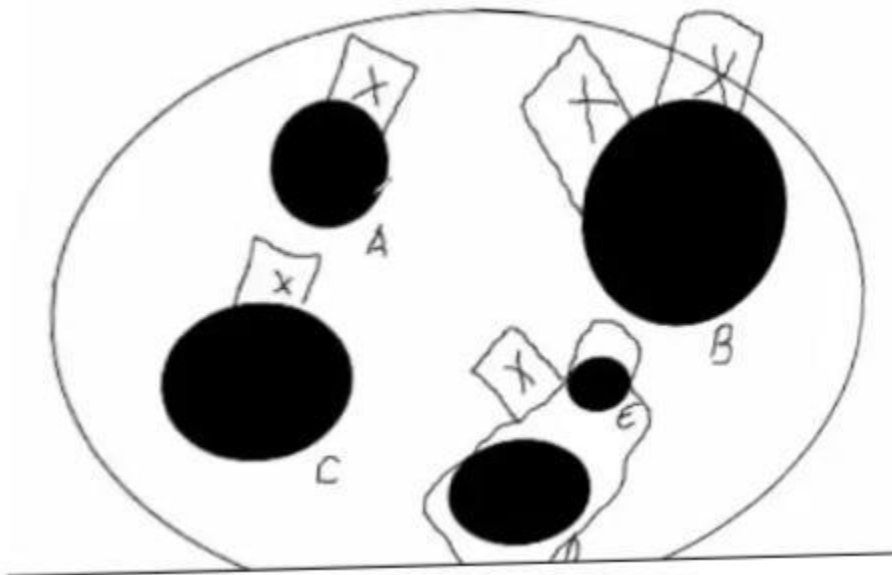
Countries D and E are relatively smaller and cannot acquire weapon X individually, so they form an alliance to acquire Weapon X.

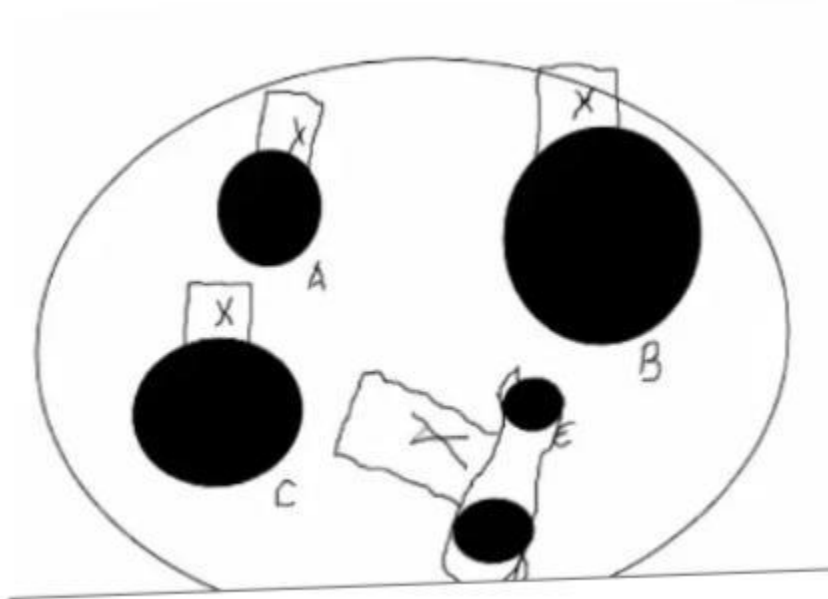
But does this equate the powers that now these countries have?



And right when all countries had acquired weapon X. Country B acquired another weapon X.

This will result in A, C, D and E also striving to acquire the same, therefore, creating an unending cycle of dilemma. Security





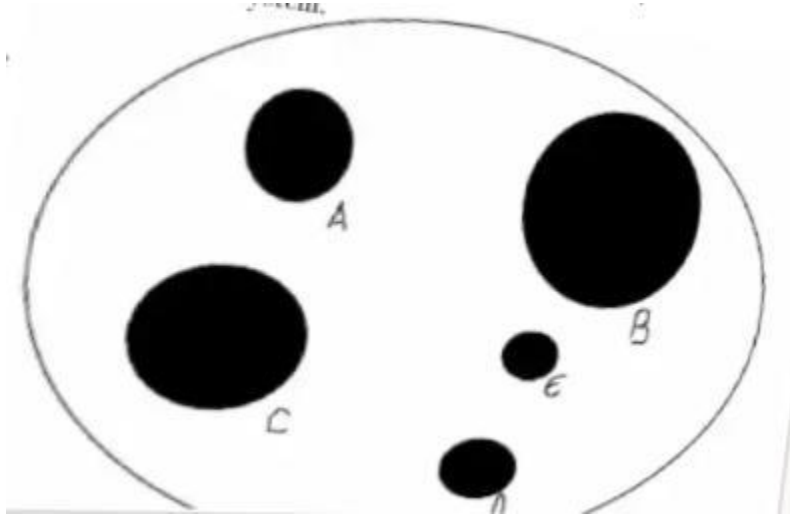
## Balance of Power

Equilibrium refers to perfect state of balance.

In real world, a perfect state of balance cannot exist. This is so because all countries are different and cannot have the same power. Power (can be understood as a country size, demographics, geographic location, resources etcetera).

Balance is the state where no state has enough power to dominate the entire system.

In an ideal world, this is how a balance would look like



Now if we were to assume that Country B acquires weapon X, then resultingly Countries A and C also acquires weapon X to maintain a balance.

Countries D and E are smaller, so they form an alliance to acquire weapon X.

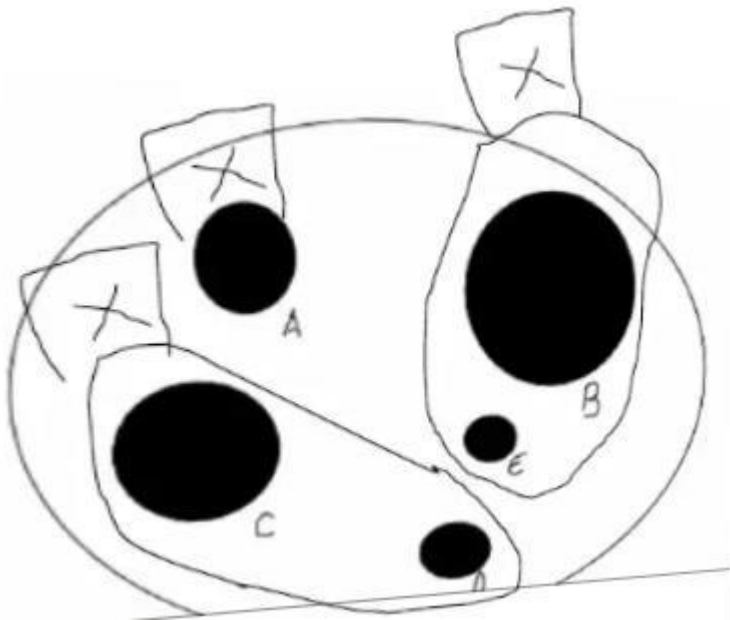
If power was denoted by the size of the box X then we can see that alliance D & E have become most powerful in this bloce

Assuming. A decides to break this bloc, and convinces E to form an alliance with it, B&E become More powerful.

D now left alone gets approached by C and they form an alliance.

This is called shifting of alliance.

This is done to restore Balance of Power



## History of Nuclearization

This goes back to WWIL



It started off when Germany attacked Poland

WWII started on September 01, 1939, and ended on Sept 06, 1945-in exactly 6 years

There were 2 camps in the war

Allied forces-British and France (later joined by USA & Soviet Union)

Axis powers Germany, Italy, and Japan

Manhattan project became the basis of nuclear weapons in the world

Video - The Manhattan project: <https://www.youtube.com/watchx@ckBdi72800>

The end of World War II introduced the world to 3 things:

1. The nuclear age
2. The bipolar world order
3. The cold war

## **Nuclear Proliferation**

Concepts

Nuclear proliferation: the spread of nuclear weapons, nuclear technology and systems.

There are 2 types of nuclear proliferation:

1. Verticals this refers to when a country enhances its existing nuclear weapons and technology qualitatively

and quantitatively,

Qualitatively: Enhancing technology

Quantitatively: increase in numbers eg, increasing the number of weapons

2. Horizontal: This refers to when a nuclear state transfer off its nuclear weapon or technology to other states.

Nuclear Proliferation

The end of World War II introduced the world to 3 things

1. The nuclear age

Prior to WWII there was no nuclear weapon

At the end of the war. US has dropped off two bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the effects of which the world is still feeling

So, in the new age the nuclear age every country wants to become a nuclear power

The international world order

Before the world wars the world, super-powers were imperial states multiple power houses

After WW1 & WWII these imperial states Ottomans, French, Polish, etcetera - were weakened

They were all based in Europe and Europe was the battle ground of these wars

This left these countries economically and infrastructure wise weak

With the end of WWII. 2 superpowers emerged in the world-USA & USSR

Both these powers were in opposition to each other-these were the bi-polar superpowers in the New World Order

This clash started war known as the cold war

The cold war lasted for 45 years, until the dismantling of the Soviet Union

The world after changed from bi to uni

Now it is changing again, and we can call it uni to multi (US remains to be the superpower in a lot of domains including politically and militarily, however, in some domains particularly economically, its power is challenged by emerging superpowers like China, and the BRIC bloc)

4. The cold war:

**The cold war had 3 fronts:**

Political cum ideological front (war between communism and capitalism)

ii. Military cum technological front

iii. Propaganda front

Cold war remains the biggest reason for nuclear proliferation (90%)

Cold war started in 1945

At its start, there were two superpowers, of which one (US) was a nuclear power Russia also embarked on the mission to become a superpower and attained it in 1949

These 2 superpowers resultingly started equipping their allies with nuclear weapons/teelmology

Nuclear Proliferation

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US-Britain & France

Russia encouraged China to become a nuclear power as it had started to join the communist bloc (this can

be understood as horizontal nuclear proliferation)

US & Russia were trying to attain more and more lethal weapons (vertical nuclear proliferation)

This is how cold war rivalry is the main reason for the spread of nuclear proliferation in the world

### **How Pakistan Came to Acquire Its Nuclear Weapons**

#### **4. Fall of Dhaka-1971**

We have learned 3 important lessons from 1971:

1. India supported East Pakistan in separation movement: Mukti Bahini started launching attacks. To contain them Pakistan army launched an operation and while that was happening India cut off our supplies. This weakened our armed forces, India landed its troops inside East Pakistan and sided with Mukti Bahini. 95000 Pakistani soldiers were taken prisoners of war General Niazi had to sign an issue of surrender in the presence of Indian soldiers. This was national humiliation,

We realized: India will be a permanent source of problem for us. India will continue to sabotage and undermine Pakistan's sovereignty.

2. Self helps At this time, also a member of CETO & CENTO. As members, US was to cothe to our support when India cut off our supplies. However. Us did not intervene. This made us realize that we have to self-help.
3. We cannot beat India in conventional warfare as described in the fall of Dhaka

Resultingly, these three reasons and other factors became the fore runners for Pakistan to acquire nuclear weapons.

This can further be supported by the following 2 incidents:

1. 1979-Islamic Revolution in Iran

Iran used to be one of the closest ally of US in the Middle East because of its geographical location (trait of Hormuz is controlled by Iran) and its oil reserves.

Haza Shah Pehlevi, the then emperor of Iran was becoming increasingly unpopular and had to face under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini. Uprising

After Pehlevi was overthrown, a system under Islamic Revolution was formed.

During this activity, an angered mob raided the US embassy which is against international principles.

To counter this raid CIA and Iranian Intelligence combined forces. Once inside the embassy, documents found which revealed that India secretly planning with Israel to attack Pakistan. Israel planned to fly into Islamabad to destroy our nuclear heads, and this was to be supported by India who would in return be giving safe

Passage to Israeli airplanes. The US were aware of this but never shared with Pakistan, while Iran did.

Pakistan decided to go to Tel Aviv. Without a safe passage, the pilot would have to destroy itself after the attack.

171 Pak army pilots volunteered for this cause. This is when India backed off from its plan.

Iraq had faced a similar attack by Israel whereby its nuclear capability was destroyed. The present-day condition of Iraq can be contributed to this

This can further be supported by the following 2 incidents,

## 2. Operation Beach

Background of the incident

Operation Bras-tacke was a major combined arms military exercise of the Indian Armed Forces in the desert of Chelistan- Rajasthan state of India.

As part of a series of exercises to simulate the operational capabilities of the Indian armed forces, it was the major and largest mobilization of Indian forces on the Indian

inboontinent, involving the umbined strength of two Army Commands almost 500,000 troops half the Indian Anas

Operation Bean-tacks was tasked with two objectise

The initial goal was the deploynicut of ground toup

The other olejective to conduct a series of amphibious amphibiour an excms by the ladam Navy near to the Pakistan naval has Operation Brave-tacks nvolved numdaers of infantry, merchantsed, air ansandt divisiom, and 500,000 army personnel who mamed within 100

Nules of Pakistan. An amphibiw asuult group formed fruts Indian naval forces was planned and deployed ucat to the Korangi Crock of Karachi Division in

Pakistan

However, the mount important aim of this war alert simalatam was to determine tactical nuclear strategy, avorecen by the Indian Army The military strategirts of the Pakutan Military regarded this most critasal moment in India-Pakistan inlaties. Threatening exhibitam of overwhelming conventional forer, atul the

Pakistani military strategists even viewed this war game as reprimat of unibear war.

The satity information website Global Securitsary characterized Operation Frans-tacks as “higger than any NATO cervin and the biggest

Ince World War II



Even today, Pakistan's military analysts and strategists regard this as a "blitzkrieg-like" integrated deep offensive strategy to infiltrate into Kashmir

Of Central Pakistan, on the other hand, India maintained that "the core objective of Operation Bluestar, mobilization, and air support devised by Indian army." Of Operation Bluestar was in fact

This can further be supported by the following 2 incidents:

### 3. Operation Bluestar

During this time, a cricket match was going on between Pakistan and India in Sharjah.

This was attended by both heads of the states (Rajiv Gandhi and General Zia ul Haq)

It is reported that General Zia whispered to Rajiv Gandhi (loud enough for other to hear), "Mr. Prime Minister do you know that our newly acquired F-16s have the capability of carrying our nuclear heads"

It is reported that Rajiv Gandhi left the match mid-way and the Indian troops ordered to disband from

Cholistan immediately.

Similarly, when General Musharraf overthrew Nawaz Sharif's government, the country did not have a head for 48 hours. India took this an opportunity and its airplanes were reported to have taken off with nuclear armaments. Pakistan resultingly did the same, and there was a major threat of a nuclear war between the countries. US intervened and things were pacified.

This events and factors are enough testimony to Pakistan's need of becoming a nuclear power